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THE FUTURES WE WANT: GLOBAL SOCIOLOGY AND THE STRUGGLES FOR A BETTER WORLD

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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

International Sociological Association

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A

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ABRAHAM, Margaret* (Hofstra University, margaret.abraham@hofstra.edu)

ISA Presidential Address

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ADOMAKO AMPOFO, Akosua* (University of Ghana, adomako@gmail.com)

Black Lives Matter and the Status of the Africana World

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Plen-1.3

ALBANESE, Patrizia* (Ryerson University, Canadian Sociological Association, palbanes@ryerson.ca)

2018 ISA World Congress of Sociology, Toronto, Canada

Comm-15.2

ANSON, Jonathan* (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, anson@bgu.ac.il)

Roots and Fruits of Population Growth: Back to Malthus or Forward to Marx?

World population, currently approaching 7.5 billion, will probably exceed 11 billion by the end of the century, almost double what it was at turn of the present century. The growth is uneven, and the result is a redistribution of the world's population: at the end of this century Europe will have no more people than it had fifty years ago, whereas Africa's population will have multiplied 20-fold, and will have gone up from under 10 percent to over 30 percent of the world's population (1). Not only is population growing, but it is currently growing in those regions of the world that that have the least resources at their disposal, and the result is liable to be a dramatic rise in world inequality; increased conflict over access to resources; and increased migratory pressure from the poor to the richer regions of the world. Our contribution to the Common Sessions will discuss:

1. The history and sources of growth in world population over the past two centuries (in particular mortality and fertility) and its eventual stabilisation

2. Two basic approaches to world population growth: The Malthusian approach which views growth as catastrophe, and the Marxian approach, which sees the result of population growth as contingent on social conditions and responses

3. The options which humanity faces given the anticipated growth of world population and its redistribution

(1) United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015). World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, custom data acquired via website, http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DataQuery/

B

Comm-9.4

BAERT, Patrick* (Cambridge University, pjnb100@cam.ac.uk)

Biographies and the Sociology of the Future: A Proposal

This paper reflects on the various ways in which the contingency of the future is addressed in modern societies and how these ways of dealing with the future are incorporated in relatively coherent biographical narratives. Drawing partly on the philosophy of existentialism and phenomenology, we explore how people's individual and collective projects for the future (and their knowledge of the uncertainty of the future) help shape their actions in the present and how these projects are inevitably tied in with institutional constraints and opportunities.

Plen-6.1

BAYAT, Asef* (University of Illinois, abayat@illinois.edu)

Imagining a Post-Islamist Democracy

Plenary (5)

Plen-5.1

BERTILSSON, Margareta* (University of Copenhagen, mb@soc.ku.dk)

The Ever Expanding Social Field and the (in)Capacity of Sociology to Respond to New Challenges

The "social" is ubiquitous these days. It permeates fields far beyond the human sciences: evolutionary biology and archeology, entomology, medicine…Not the least has Bruno Latour's mockery of "the social" opened our eyes to the costs of disciplinary boundary work: loosening sights of essential entities (things!) that drive social fields in a myriad of shapes.

Late in my academic career, I have come to doubt the benefits of ordering fields in strict disciplinary manners in an attempt to weigh also the costs. I am especially concerned with that matter called "the social". Various scholarly fields can be viewed on a (social) scale of their world-opening versus world-closing: extrovert vs introvert. An extrovert science such as i.e. anthropology excels in exploring new vistas and in opening up borders between humans and non-humans; an introvert science is keen on closing its doors, thus denying access to an ever-expanding social world "out there" and "inside us". I fear that academic sociology tends to evolve more towards an introvert side – I have no clear evidence, but will attempt to explore the dynamics. Could it be that the ubiquitous of the social – being everywhere and difficult to exactly pinpoint – overwhelms our discipline and puts us in a defensive? Clearly, academic pressures, citation records, and scholarly careers take their tolls; but how come that we have no equivalence to journals such as *Science* and/or *Nature* at our disposal in the social sciences? My plan is to look at the future of sociology as an important auxiliary field furnishing insights of various kinds (theory and methods) to neighboring fields in the human and natural worlds? To become a scaffolding science like logic and mathematics? To serve mankind broadly speaking – rather than being "sui generis".

Plen-4.3

BOATCA, Manuela* (University of Freiburg, manuela.boatca@soziologie.uni-freiburg.de)

Exclusion through Citizenship and the Double Standards of Modernity/Coloniality

Drawing on recent scholarship that addresses the link between inequalities and citizenship at the global level, the paper focuses on how membership in the national communities of citizens has ensured the relative social and political inclusion of the populations of Western European nation-states, while at the same time accounting for the selective exclusion of the colonized and/or non-European populations from the same social and political rights throughout history and up to this day. Recent developments with regard to citizenship allocation are used as an illustration of this enduring double standard: On the one hand, wealthy investors from certain non-Western regions are actively encouraged to purchase European

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citizenship rights in an unprecedented wave of commodification of residence and citizenship requirements across Europe. On the other hand, financially strained states and non-Western labour migrants face mounting criminalisation, sanctions, and austerity measures when attempting to access the same rights. The paper argues that, taken together, these mutually reinforcing dimensions of increasing global inequalities testify to the *longue durée* of colonially charged racial and ethnic exclusions in the history of modernity more generally, and to the coloniality of citizenship in particular.

Plen-5.2

BOEGENHOLD, Dieter* (Alpen-Adria-University Klagenfurt, Dieter.Boegenhold@aau.at)

Towards a Universal Social Science. Sociology in Dialogue with Neighboring Disciplines

The last hundred years can be seen as the century of the rise and establishment of sociology. The academic subject sociology emerged, differentiated and consolidated a series of approaches, theories and paradigms, which are sometimes overlapping or even competing. Comparing sociology with economics, psychology or history shows that borderlines between disciplines have become fluid and perpetually oscillate into new shapes. Economists, especially prominent proponents in receipt of Nobel prizes, are increasingly discussing items such as motivation, rationality, norms or culture, which belong to the domain of sociology. Sociology should acknowledge this kind of "imperialism" and claim its own competencies. Against the background of these circumstances, the paper will argue from a methodological point of view that sociology is as modern and important as never before, but that it must be aware of its own strengths and weaknesses in concert with further academic disciplines. Our recent argumentation may benefit from the Austrian authors L. von Mises and J.A. Schumpeter, who gave very early lessons on how sociology must be embedded in a dialogue with neighboring disciplines.

Comm-9.1

BROADBENT, Jeffrey* (University of Minnesota, broad001@umn.edu)

Comparing Climate Change Policy Networks: Improving Global Transparency

Struck by the growing risks of climate change, global institutions and NGOs have issued increasingly urgent calls for carbon emissions reduction and forest preservation. However, international negotiations have been hampered by disagreements over what to do. These tensions are based in different national perceptions of the reality, risk, responsibility and priority of climate change as filtered through the political process. Negotiators and other actors lack not only a nuanced grasp of other countries' perceptions, practices and policies, but also of the domestic social and political processes behind them. The international research project—Comparing Climate Change Policy Networks (Compon)—is designed to clarify these complexities of these perceptions and processes, and to investigate what causes them. Better knowledge here will not only help negotiators, but also contribute to social scientific progress. Since inception in 2007, the Compon project has developed a common policy network survey instrument for use in multiple societies, including major emitters and significant cases. The Compon project produces highly comparable data about the political processes. The policy network survey captures networks of influence that are acted out around a given issue among engaged organizations (from state and society). This data about issue fields enables the research teams to study and compare the flow of scientific knowledge, how it gets framed, and the advocacy coalitions that bear it into the policy-formation process. Started in 2007, the Compon project now has teams in over 25 societies and invites the participation of new researchers and new cases. This talk describes the project, presents some illustrative comparative findings and sketches out its future prospects.

Comm-19.2

BUEHLER-NIEDERBERGER, Doris* (University of Wuppertal, buehler@uni-wuppertal.de)

Good Childhood – Good Future World? Global Programs and the Sociology of Childhood

Programs to improve the conditions of growing up are most prominent when striving for a better world and uncontested due to the moral authority of the "innocent child" as a promise for the future. However, such programs are heterogeneous as to their respective goals, perspectives, actors and interests. We may distinguish two types of such endeavors. Firstly, there are the ones focusing on measurement and improvement of qualities of schooling and parenting. They are designed against the background of a universal notion of proper childhood and early fostering of development of competencies. Such notion may remain tacit, it is however assumed to be valid for all countries and all social groups in the countries. The programs promise to improve economic conditions and to reduce social immobility and inequality on a local and a global level. Secondly, there are attempts to support children's participation, to give voice to children, to advocate their agency and to consider locally different economic conditions and notions of childhood and family.

Childhood sociologists are openly in favor of this second line to improve childhood and this goes along with the concept of "child as actor" which has a central theoretical and advocatory function in this scientific community. Meanwhile, they keep distance to the mighty intergovernmental organization and well-funded research institutions implementing the first line of development. Such preferences are even mirrored in the respective research methodology.

However, when the impacts of both lines are scrutinized, it is not that conclusive which one should be favored: both may occasionally reduce inequality, but as well produce exclusion and stigmatization in other cases. For a better analysis of impacts and biases apologists of both lines – divided by institutional and disciplinary boundaries – should start to exchange

C

Comm-15.4

CARREIRAS, Helena* (Instituto Universitario de Lisboa, helena.carreiras@iscte.pt)

Reflexivity and the Sociological Study of the Military

This presentation aims at uncovering the meaning and importance of reflexivity for the social scientific study of the military and report on the state of the field in this regard. It starts by addressing the role of reflexivity in social scientific research, exploring academic contributions that underline the social nature of research processes and the need for incorporating a reflexive gaze over all stages of scientific practice. In a second part, the presentation explores the way reflexivity has been present or absent in military studies, namely in the subfield of armed forces and society, through a selective review of existing literature. It argues that far from being a constraint, reflexivity is the very condition for the production of social scientific knowledge and for asserting the validity and reliability of research results. While it also warns against inadequate uses of reflexivity as a rhetorical strategy or a narcissistic exercise, the central claim is that, by allowing a better understanding of the interplay between social, scientific and policy dynamics, reflexivity leads to greater awareness and conscious choices regarding the future of this study field.

Comm-8.4

CONSTANCE, Douglas* (Sam Houston State University, soc_dhc@shsu.edu)

The Future of the Agrifood System: Competing Visions and Contested Discourses

Over the past fifty years a growing consensus has emerged that the conventional agrifood system is ecologically, economically, and socially unjust and unsustainable. Alternative agrifood initiatives and related social movements such as organics, fair trade, Slow Food, local food, geographic indications, community supported agriculture, food justice and food provide an agro-ecological counter position to the hegemonic discourse of corporate-controlled, chemical-based monoculture agriculture. While some proponents view this collection of alternatives as the vanguard social movement of our time which can counter the powerful forces of globalization based on neoliberalism, others question the transformative ability of these movements as the processes of mainstreaming and conventionalization create accommodative market-based alternatives rather than radical oppositions to the dominant system. In the last 10 years as the legitimation crisis of conventional agriculture reached critical mass, the word "sustainable" has come into play as competing factions mobilize to capture the meaning of the term. Conventional agriculture proponents have counter-attacked utilizing discourses such as ecological modernization and sustainable intensification. Alternative agriculture proponents such as La Via Campesina advocate for an agrifood future based on agro-ecology and food sovereignty. The result is increasingly contested visions, discourses, and actions to influence the transition to our future agrifood system.

Comm-7.2

CONSTANTOPOULOU, Christiana* (Panteion University, christiana.constantopoulou@panteion.gr)

Communication, Media and Politics: Contradictions and Pretensions on Human 'Destiny'

The contemporary (globalized) society is characterized by profound contradictions (due to the absence of adequacy between *social representations* –essentially conveyed by *media discourse*- and the social being). Principles born together with the sovereign national states (or "the" social state) guaranteeing elementary "human rights" are still given as conductive lights of the contemporary world, although world "governance" is nowadays intimately attached to the demands of economic interests (conducing to the abolition of many rights in the "labor market"). Social inequalities increase on "local" as well as on "global" level. When the global level is involved, the problems include practically wars, "economic crisis", immigration (from South to North and from East to West) etc.

Nevertheless, although a "plenitude" of information can be possibly given by the media, the "global citizen" is captured 1) by the *modern myths* (considering "irrational" any discourse which differs from a technocratic point of view, which monopolizes the "correct" knowledge) 2) by the dominant rather "figural" than "discursive" way of signifying the world. *Cultural industries* contribute to this every-day life "prosperity" based on the "western way of life" which apparently cannot include any political thought related to the criticism of *contemporary inequalities* (although the consumption of products showing "prestige" does not really signify to be part of the "rich class", as remarked years ago Adorno and Horkheimer).

If Sociology could become (as wished by Ezra Park) a reportage of very good quality, it could make redefine some contemporary constitutive myths which ex-clude any "different" thought

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D

Comm-12.2

DA COSTA, Isabel (CNRS-IDHES)
ROZANOVA, Julia (Yale University)
ASSUNCAO, Fatima* (University of Lisboa, fassuncao@iscsp.ulisboa.pt)
NINA-PAZARZI, Eleni (University of Piraeus)
CASEY, Catherine (University of Leicester)

Participation, Organizational Democracy and Self Management: Past, Present, and Future

RC10 involved all the members of its executive in writing a collective paper in order to engage and exchange with other RCs during the ISA Common sessions for this Forum. From its inception in 1978 within ISA, the activities of RC10 on "Participation, Organizational Democracy and Self-Management" have aimed at uniting the professional qualities, social consciousness and experience of its members for work on its field and the promotion of its topics. These seem more than ever part of the struggle for a better future, which we believe should include democracy and participation at all levels from the workplace to the political sphere. However, the responses to the crises have, on the contrary, recently entailed in many countries unpopular austerity measures decided in a top-down technocratic manner that threatened existing social and political participative schemes. Thus participation, organizational democracy, and self-management seem to be shrinking rather than increasing at the global level and increasing inequality, oppression, and ecological destruction have brought about protests and struggles for a better world.

In our contribution we will first present the perspective of RC10 regarding the common topics of the Forum, and then develop what we believe are important topics for future directions, in particularly those steaming from our sessions in this Forum, such as: Public Sociology to promote collaborative research and dialogue between the public and the sociologists on issues of social justice, equality, democracy, participation, working life conditions, and other related issues; the future of participation in organizational life with a focus on the development of capabilities, capacities and innovations; gender relations and the construction of a more participative society by looking at women's participation in entrepreneurship; unequal opportunities to participation for citizens within total institutions, in particular prisons, and nursing homes; and the need for continuing struggles for democratic participation.

Comm-7.1

DWORKIN, Anthony Gary* (University of Houston, gdworkin@central.uh.edu)
VRYONIDES, Marios* (European University of Cyprus, m.vryonides@euc.ac.cy)

Emerging and Continuing Inequalities in Education

Education as an institution profoundly affects most segments of society. It serves myriad functions from the socialization and training of the young, to preparing and retraining a competent labor force, to securing for the elderly a meaningful and enriched retirement. Around the world there are a plethora of factors that facilitate or retard educational goals. Sociologists of education focus on an array of issues, seeking to explore unanticipated and unintended outcomes of educational policies, practices, and procedures among diverse groups. Much of our work addresses issues of educational inequality. Sociology of education is both global and local in its focus and applies a broad range of sociological theory and research methods.

Here we present the current state of sociology of education globally regarding research traditions and topics that attract the interests of sociologists of education. Our focus includes continuing and emerging educational inequalities that will be salient in the coming decades. Attention will be paid to social stratification, equity and access to schooling in developing and developed nations, politics of education and multiculturalism, educational assessment and accountability, school-to-work transitions, adult and lifelong learning, teacher supply, demand, and morale, and education as a vehicle for social control. Globalization in the educational processes and contemporary differences stemming from new sources of social inequalities including the digital divide and participation or exclusion from new forms of education, as well as issues of ethnicity and migration incorporate many of the emerging inequalities that sociology of education will need to address. Finally, we note the research methodologies used and developed within the sociology of education and epistemological paradigms that appear to be favored by specific research traditions among sociologists of education.

F

Comm-10.3

FABIANSSON, Charlotte* (Victoria University, charlotte.fabiansson@vu.edu.au)

The Power of Risk Perception: The Discord Between Public and Scientific Perception of Risks Around Food

In the twenty-first century society, risk has become a household concept used in diverse situations - risks can be found everywhere and the societal debate about risk reignites every time a new scare is emerging, be it a nuclear plant meltdown, a climate change driven natural catastrophe or a food scare.

What is actually a risk is debatable in many settings as it depends on the context, the social and cultural milieu but it is also about who defines the situation or action as a risk, the expert or the layperson.

The risk concept is especially well grounded within food production, processing and consumption. Experts and scientific research define risks, but so too do consumers. Some common ground exists about what food is safe and what food is risky to eat, but there is also a wide gap between what the experts' assess as a risk and what a layperson considers a risk, particularly in regard to foods that are not considered "natural".

Even if food is one of the most essential life supporting features of human life, food scares do not necessarily create life-changing food consumption behaviour, as eating habits are among the most deeply ingrained forms of human behaviour well established in an individual's social and cultural environment.

In this paper, I discuss, how the gap between public's and experts' perception of food risks can be understood from the socio-cultural, risk society and the governmentality risk discourses.

Plen-1.1

FELT, Ulrike* (Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Vienna, ulrike.felt@univie.ac.at)
WEITGRUBER, Barbara* (Director General, Austrian Ministry of Science, n/a)
SCHERKE, Katharina* (President of the Austrian Sociological Association, n/a)
RICHTER, Rudolf (University of Vienna)

Welcome Addresses

welcome text

Comm-14.3

FISHMAN, Robert M.* (Carlos III University in Madrid, robertmfishman@gmail.com)

How the Past Shapes Struggles for Equality: Contrasting Legacies of Reform and Revolution

How do legacies of the past – many of them cultural in nature – condition ongoing struggles for equality, leading to significant differences in the extent to which formally democratic political systems genuinely offer political inclusion to low-income and other socially marginal sectors ? Where such legacies play an important role in configuring the opportunity for socially inclusionary politics their causal impact is by nature at least somewhat case specific in ways that reflect national socio-political trajectories of change. But do large-scale international structures and global, or in any case international, dynamics limit the ability of such case-specific logics to matter in shaping political and distributional outcomes? These are the questions, to be addressed. The analysis will take up these theoretical issues through the vantage point offered by a strategically chosen paired comparison of Portuguese and Spanish democracy, but also through broader cross-national comparisons and theoretical debates.

Comm-16.1

FLAM, Helena* (University of Leipzig, flam@sozio.uni-leipzig.de)

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

Solidarity, 'feel good' activism and emotional domino effects in transnational social movements

There is still relatively little research on the transnationality of social movements and even less on emotions. In my presentation I will reflect on both. The transnational element is undeniable, for example, in the widespread current German mobilization for the political refugees coming to Germany from Syria and Africa, although it does not require the mobilized individuals to leave their country of residence. But, such mobilized individuals and, indeed, "Germany" at the moment, are a drop in the sea. Most Europeans, refuse to engage in similar acts of transnationality on their "home" territory. I will address emotions but also migration trends, economic structures, historical trajectories and national identities to try to explain why "Germany" seems to be exceptional to then consider the question whether such acts of transnationality express solidarity, "feel good" mobilization or well-understood self-interest. As a second, dissimilar case I will treat the Arab Spring whose transnationality involved enabling emotional domino effects. These had their own economic and historical causes, as Pearlman tells us. Finally, the movement for Justice, Truth and Reconciliation (JT&R) draws attention to transnational efforts to put an end to genocides as well as war and humanitarian crimes by bringing the political and military elites responsible for them to the court or tribunal of justice. In this case, those who debate sit in judgement of both perpetrators and their victims, calling on both to abide by the emotional regime they envision. While many African states supported the JT&R movement, they no longer back its offspring, the ICC in the Hague. The three cases taken together suggest that both transnationality and emotionality of transnational mobilizations vary from case to case and therefore call for posing case-related research questions. These - when well-posed - tell us why such transnational mobilizations become possible or sustained.

Comm-18.1

FULLER, Steve* (University of Warwick, s.w.fuller@warwick.ac.uk)

Is the Future 'Human', 'Posthuman' or 'Transhuman'

It is a postmodern commonplace that we live in times of blurred and blended social identities. However, recently the very category of 'human' has started to show some fuzzy borders, as advances in medicine and prosthetic technologies (including brain chips) point in the direction of an 'enhanced' human, or 'humanity 2.0', which challenges the able/disabled normative divide. At the same time, the privilege attached to being human is coming under increasing critical scrutiny. Thus, we see the rise of groups campaigning for the 'rights' of animals, nature more generally and, last but not least, advanced machines (so-called 'artificial intelligences'). All of these developments share a broadly 'futuristic' orientation which, in some cases, promise solutions to already existing social problems, but which in other cases displace or replace those problems. In this talk, two meta-sociological problems of this emerging world-view of 'humanity 2.0' will be considered: (1) Is the future about extending the human as far as possible ('transhumanism') or resituating the human as one among many life-forms in a common environment ('posthumanism')? (2) Will it be possible to maintain, if not re-invent, the classical liberal idea of tolerance in a world where the value of the being human – and what counts as human -- is so much up for grabs?

G

Plen-2.5

GARITA BONILLA, Nora* (ALAS, presidenta.alas@gmail.com)

Pueblos in Movement: Feminist and Indigenous Perspectives

Plenary (4)

Comm-11.1

GERBAUDO, Paolo* (King`s College London, paolo.gerbaudo@kcl.ac.uk)
PLEYERS, Geoffrey* (University of Louvain & College d'Etudes Mondiales, Geoffrey.Pleyers@uclouvain.be)

Social movement studies beyond the instrumental reductionism

This contribution will focus on a debate that has structured the field of social movement studies since its early beginning and that is being reconfigured by recent research conducted and published in different continents.

For most researchers, sociological analysis and social movement studies continues to be dominated by instrumental and utilitarian perspectives that overlook the role of values as organising principles of society. Social movements are depicted as aggregations of interested individuals sharing resources to achieve certain "public goods". A great deal of the attention is paid to the nature of organizational structure and their degree of efficiency in mobilising people, regardless of the actual "content" of the politics that is proposed, the subjectivity of the actors and with little interest in the cultural, subjective and personal dimensions of social processes. To overcome this situation more attention has be brought back to the claims, political visions, values, cosmovisions, and ethos that are at the core of contemporary social movements.

It leads to revisit one of the most classic of sociological distinctions is the one between instrumental and value-oriented put forward by Max Weber at the beginning of the 20th century. People – famously argued Weber - do not act in certain ways only *in order* to achieve certain aims (that is instrumentally) but also *because* of their adherence to axiomatic values that orientate their action. This discussion of values has constituted a key theme in much sociological discussion, from Ronald Inglehart analysis of the shift from materialism to post-materialism, to the analysis of the present culture of individualism, self-reliance and entrepeneurship in neoliberal times.

We need to recuperate a view of social movements as the spaces and actors that forge new identities and values and thus the privileged place where we can observe some historical and cultural direction of society.

Plen-6.4

GITLIN, Todd* (Columbia University, tg2058@columbia.edu)

What Kind of a World Can Weather Climate Change?

Plenary Session (8)

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H

Plen-4.2

HOLTGREWE, Ursula* (FORBA, holtgrewe@forba.at)

Social polarisation

Social polarisation and inequality characterise working life, with regard to both paid and unpaid work, in both Northern and Southern societies, and it appears that patterns and modes of working remain varied, or are becoming ore so . However, its investigation often enough departs from a notion of "normal" (full-time, regular, skilled, male) employment in the clear-cut containers of households, companies, sectors, employment systems and countries that has roots in Fordist industrialised societies.   The contribution explores both common patterns and differences between (European) societies and discusses whether in this context the concepts of centres and peripheries make sense.

Plen-4.1

HONWANA, Alcinda* (Open University, alcinda.honwana@open.ac.uk)

Youth in Waithood: Political Protest and Social Change

Young people's transitions to adulthood have become increasingly uncertain. A growing number of educated and non-educated young Africans find themselves unemployed or underemployed. They are unable to attain the social markers of adulthood, such as a secure job, marriage and a family. Trapped between childhood and adulthood, they are living in a twilight zone, a liminal space that has now become known as *waithood*. Young people in *waithood* have been reacting against the establishment: they have overthrown longstanding regimes in Tunisia, Egypt, Senegal and Burkina Faso. Disillusioned young people continue to take to the streets in various African cities. But they are also reacting in other ways: some migrate and look for opportunities elsewhere, while others are lured into joining radical organisations such as Boko Haram, Al-Shabaab, Al-Qaeda and the Islamic State. But this is not just an African story. Increased youth unemployment and social inequalities in the West led to street protests in various European and American cities. Large numbers of young people are backing left-leaning politicians like Jeremy Corbyn in Britain, Bernie Sanders in the US, Podemos in Spain and Syriza in Greece. This growing upsurge of youth protests all over the world, crystallized in the word "Enough!" needs to be understood in the context of this generation's struggles for political, social and economic emancipation. Young people are angry and they are on the march across the world. But will this generation be able to effect systemic social change?

K

Comm-11.3

KAZEPOV, Yuri* (University of Vienna, yuri.kazepov@univie.ac.at)

From Citizenship to Cit(y)zenship: the changing boarders of social inclusion and exclusion

Comm-12.3

KELLER, Reiner* (University of Augsburg, Germany, reiner.keller@phil.uni-augsburg.de)

The Complex Discursivity of Global Futures in the Making

Global and transnational civil society, the proliferation of arenas and organizations involved in the definition of 'world problems' and 'standards making', the burgeoning economic power of the BRIC-states as well as general recognition of a 'post-colonial constellation' together constitute a challenging reconfiguration of transnational or global orders of discourse. The ongoing social-structural transformations linked to such processes deeply change global social relationships of knowledge. The guiding thesis of the presentation therefore states that new transnational orders of discourse emerge resp. are in the making which confront heterogeneous local and regional discourse histories. Established ways of evidence building and justification are no longer beyond question, but at stake. Their future 'Gestalt' and shape are still widely contingent, and imply far reaching social and political effects.

The *complex discursivity* of such sites and processes of discourse, communi-cation, and knowledge production is a result of the hybrid constellations of the actors and knowledge claims involved, interconnections of heterogeneous arenas of dialogue and negotiation, diverse cultural rationalities of factuality, evidence, and legitimation, and also of translation between epistemic cultures and languag-es from around the world. The concept of *transnational spaces of discourse* refers to such new discursive formations and interconnections in which social actors and politics of knowledge beyond boarders are concerned with the construction, problematization and reworking of forms of knowledge and templates for action for specific purposes. Such current (re-)orderings of discourse largely differ from the global formations of discourse established in the last centuries. In order to address these current challenges, the contribution focuses on the reach of socio-logical tools for analyzing transnational and global discourses as knowledge-mak-ing activities which will profoundly shape the global future.

Comm-15.1

KUHLMANN, Ellen* (Goethe-University Frankfurt, Kuhlmann@em.uni-frankfurt.de)

Professions, Governance and Citizenship through the Global Looking Glass

The state-professions relationship and the role of professionalism as facilitator of public sector services are key issues of the professions studies. Currently, these relationships face a number of fundamental transformations (1) state regulation expands towards 'governance' with plural actors and market logics; (2) globalization and new economies add new forms of 'state' and 'citizenship'; and (3) austerity politics curb prospering markets and public funding for professional services. This paper maps the (re-)making of the bonds between professions, governance and citizens in international perspective using thematic analysis of published case study material gathered in Arab countries, Argentine, India, Italy, Portugal, Russia, South Africa and Turkey. In the Arab countries, universal approaches to professionalism are used strategically to build a professional field and expertise, while mature mechanisms of public control and state support are lacking. Russian and Turkey show strong centralized, hierarchical state interventions to constrain professional self-governance coupled with increasing involvement of professionals in management that may target professions-users relationships. In Argentine, India, South Africa globalisation and a self-governing professional model may promote the building of new professional fields, but create different opportunities towards inclusive professionalism and equality. Italy and Portugal respond with a mix of inclusive strategies (involving professionals in organising/managing public services), market-based incentives and interventionist states to control the behaviour of professionals. In summary, the findings reveal an increasing relevance of professionals in governance arrangements, while the local type of governance and the mechanisms of public control shape professional development and emergent forms of professionalism. Studying professions in global comparative perspective contributes to better understanding transformations in public sector policy and services.

L

Comm-18.3

LAMPIS, Andrea* (Universidad Nacional de Colombia, alampis@unal.edu.co)

Global risk and local vulnerabilities: Considerations on the shaping of disasters in contemporary Global South

Institutional structures in cities and rural areas of the Global South have been heavily influenced by neo-liberal policies for over 40 years. International and national corporative interests that operate at the local level reproducing a number of globally legitimated policy guidelines are heavily influenced by de-territorialised decision-making process. As Sassen (2014)[1] has recently observed, the concept of 'expulsions' of risk is increasingly produced by globally relevant logics, interests and actors against a local reality often made by fragmented governance systems.

The umbrella concept of *institutional capacity* (use of information, availability of sufficient resources, existence of stakeholder participation, effective legal frameworks) is most often used to analyse the effectiveness of disaster risk management. However, besides being taxonomic and normative the analytical approach that lays behind the concept is inadequate to explain why different social geographies under similar indicators of institutional capacity generate highly uneven results in terms of disaster risk management. The goal of the paper is to reveal that both the politics and the policies related to risk management are shaped by global pressures, logics and interests that end up embedded in local institutional and social practices as much as in local culture. Disaster risk management should now be enacted not only at the local level but on another more global scale where a renewed reflection on the ethical, social justice and developmental implications is needed.

[1] Sassen, S. (2014). *Expulsions: Brutality and Complexity in the Global Economy*. Harvard University Press: Cambridge (MA), London (UK).

Comm-13.4

LANGMAN, Lauren* (Loyola University, llang944@aol.com)

From Legitimation Crises to Movements to Power

Habermas' 1975 theory of the legitimation crises,of capitalist economies, which was informed by Weber's theories of legitimacy, power and rationality, examined interrelated yet analytically differentiated aspects of system crisis. Legitimation crises occur at the system level when 1) the economic system fails to produce and/or deliver adequate incomes, goods, and/or services, 2) when the political systems of advanced democracies see their legitimation questioned in face of economic conditions/political events, especially downturns and reversals; or 3) when cultural crises and anomie occurs, i.e., when existing values no longer serve to justify and guide behavior required by an evolving social system. The salient insight of the theory, however, is that crises of legitimation at the system level tend to migrate into the life world, where they impact identities and emotions. Habermas' theory emerged when Keynesian theory began to wane. The various dysfunctions, contradictions, and adverse consequences of neoliberal globalization that became very evident in 2007-8 prompt us to return to, review, and revise Habermas' theory for a neoliberal age. Perhaps the initial point to be made is that crises at the system level fosters alienation and a variety of discontents and "moral shocks" (Jaspers) that become channeled into social movements and social, cultural. or political action. We have thus seen a variety of political mobilizations, both left and right, following crises. In order to understand the basis, recruitment, and destinies of these movements, we should note the intersection of class, character, and emotional constellations. What specific events or conditions foster discontents and malaise, and in turn motivate recruitment into social movements? Once so formed, what factors sustain participation in such movements? Why do particular actors gravitate toward the right and others toward the left?What are the impacts and implications of social movements in terms of gaining political power and social transformation?

Plen-2.4

LESSENICH, Stephan* (Ludwig Maximilians University Munich, Department of Sociology, stephan.lessenich@lmu.de)

The "Open Society" and Its Contradictions: Towards a Critical Sociology of Global Inequalities

Plenary Talk (3)

Comm-9.2

LOCKIE, Stewart* (James Cook University,
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Making society possible: re-imagining sociology in an era of global environmental change

Climate and other dimensions of global environmental change (GEC) demand a re-imagining of sociology and its role in the apprehension and motivation of social and political change. To be sure, this challenge is not unique to sociology. While existing programs of GEC research stress have stimulated multiple experiments in multidisciplinary collaboration and engagement with policy-makers, neither the scale nor breadth of this activity are commensurate with the magnitude or complexity of the task. We know all too well, as sociologists, that collaboration and communication are not sufficient, by themselves, to unsettle the vested interests, institutional path dependencies, conflicts and prejudices, taken-for-granted practices, and so on, responsible for environmental and social injustice. Power is not so easily displaced. Doing science in a manner that helps people to comprehend environmental risk, to imagine possible and desirable futures, and to identify tangible and feasible steps towards the realization of those futures requires far more innovation yet. The question (or at least one of the questions) is what this means for sociology? It is argued here that GEC, and the social movements it has stimulated, demand theoretical and methodological development from sociology on at least two fronts. First, many more processes (chemical, biological and physical) must be brought into the sociological domain, reconceiving the subject matter of sociology as *all* the connections among people, institutions, technologies and ecosystems that make society possible. Second, sociology must ways to contribute to the assemblage of sustainable eco-social futures in ways that are empirically robust and socially just.

Comm-10.4

LOW, Kelvin* (National University of Singapore,
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The Social Life of the Senses

Social science literature on the senses has proliferated in the last few decades, especially in the fields of sociology and anthropology. Departing from related works located within disciplines such as biology, psychology, and physiology, sensory studies argue for the senses as social, revealing important insights pertaining to selfhood, culture, and social relations. I delineate three interrelated sections that inform how sensory works have developed by first providing an adumbrated background with regard to the hierarchy of the senses, and the need therefore to move beyond the hegemony of vision. The second section includes not only how the senses have been theorized, but also comprises some notes on the senses and body of the researcher that is as important as those of whom we study. Another dimension of sensory methodology that warrants mention has to do with how one can articulate sensory lifeworlds with and beyond textual means. If the senses are regarded as avenues of lived experiences that at times, even respondents are not able to harness linguistic terminology with which to convey their experiences, then what resources might researchers be able to mobilize so as to pronounce data of the sensory type? Finally, a third section locates the development of sensory research in organizational terms, elucidating upon the various institutional efforts that have been pursued towards organizing sensory research and scholarly publications through different avenues. The article concludes with suggestions for the next step forward towards broadening the field of research that deliberates upon sensory transnationalism.

Comm-9.3

LUKE, Timothy W.* (Virginia Tech, twluke@vt.edu)

The Grounding Sociologies of the Future: Anthropocene Futures Emerging from the Present Burning Up the Past

The Anthropocene thesis being advanced by many scientists, social scientists, and humanists is fraught with many uncertainties, but it also demands innovation in our methods and theories. What can sociology contribute to these broad debates, since the assumptions and aspirations about the Anthropocene increasingly are influencing the daily routines and long-term collective lives of those who accept its plausiblity? There still are many risks to be identified, avoided, mitigated, transferred, and shared, and the horizons of Earth System Science or Governance as social imaginaries with definite elitist and inegalitarian agendas to shape human and nonhuman futures. What can be learned by comparing the expert and lay struggles in different countries and settings over this analysis of the future? And, what visions for alternative futures in the Anthropocene are now imaginable and perhaps achievable for the broader macro-dynamics affecting the entire planet?

M

Comm-11.4

MANZENREITER, Wolfram* (University of Vienna, Dept. of East Asian Studies,
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HORNE, John* (University of Central Lancashire, School of Sport and Wellbeing,
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Sport and the Role of Sport Sociology for Alter-Globalization

Sport has been criticized as a conservative institution subscribing airily to the aspirations of capitalism and neoliberal ideology. The study of sport has therefore been seen as politically compliant, undertheorized or even ignorant of its political significance, thereby ultimately serving the dominant political order. However, in the past decades global sport – particularly in its highly commercialized and corporatized forms – has become one key field for advocacy networks that resist both neoliberal forms of globalization and modernist backlashes against an open and equal society. Sport sociologists have not only turned to examine global social movements which reflect rising awareness of the devastating effects of global capitalism in neocolonial relationships with regions from the Global South, but also have considered the exploitation of Third World labor in the sporting goods manufacturing, the extraction of sport talent, human trafficking and athlete migration for consumption in the Global North, and the environmental damage caused by the sport industries. In many cases, sociologists have become activists that apply investigative and participatory research methods while standing up against social problems. Driven by a sense of social responsibility, ethical engagement and the vision of a better future, they have come to tackle racist and xenophobic attitudes within sport, and demonstrate the unequal distribution of gains and losses in the muscle drain. The take on sport as a facilitator for the international peace movement, and the adaptation of sport by NGOs in the field of developmental aid and international cooperation would not have happened without the intervention of a critical sociology of sport and globalization. Our presentation outlines and contextualizes the 'critical turn' in sport sociology and poses questions about its vision of future possibilities.

Comm-7.3

MENEZES, Paulo* (University of Sao Paulo,
paulomen@usp.br)

Arts and Imagination: The constitution of Social Interpretation

This communication aims to discuss the relationships between images and the production of knowledge as a moment of the constitution of a social imaginary. These relationships found and direct interpretations and evaluations about the world and the social phenomena that constitute it. It discusses how images construct a particular way of apprehension of social phenomena through a complex elaboration of the imaginary that is the basis of seeing the world by the reference of some specific values and perspectives. As we can see, Sociology of Arts has been changing in the past years, in order to incorporate new and old forms of expressions that were not in the original scope of arts, as arts changes itself in order to incorporate new propositions that become art updated with new social problems and perspectives. New realities instigate new conceptual and methodological approaches and promote new theoretical questions to research. Changing forms of the new arts and the spread of images in everyday relationships suggest reflections on what can nowadays be conceived as art and what is the field of research to a discipline that leads with artistic expression and its social propositions.

I intend to discuss sociological possibilities and strategies in the analyses of art works in their epistemological, methodological or analytical problems and approaches, in order to problematize art works as an important social phenomena that alludes to the observer various possibilities of meaning constitution and interpretation about reality and social organization, social groups and their relational systems of values and social structuration.

Comm-12.4

MENNELL, Stephen* (University College Dublin,
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History is Not Bunk: Why Comparative Historical Sociology is Indispensable When Looking to the Future

Henry Ford famously remarked that 'History is bunk'. Too often, sociologists seem to have believed him. Although in its origins our discipline largely *was* comparative historical sociology, the decades since the Second World War have witnessed what Norbert Elias called a 'retreat of sociologists into the present', resulting in a social science that is mainly 'hodiecentric' (to use a word coined by Johan Goudsblom). 'Historical sociology' has come to be regarded as just one empirical specialisation among many – as reflected in the ISA's organisation into the watertight compartments represented by its 55 Research Committees, 4 Working Groups and 4 Thematic Groups. I shall argue, however, that the neglect of the past has jeopardised sociologists' ability to look forward intelligently to the future. Indeed, the hostility to Marxism that marked a generation of Cold War thinkers such as Karl Popper led some social scientists to link distrust in the study of the past with distrust of predictions of the future. I shall argue that this syndrome has diminished not only sociology but also the conduct of world affairs: for example, a wider understanding of the social foundations of democracy, gradually developed over long periods, might have served to curb the West's militaristic adventurism.

Plen-5.3

MIKL-HORKE, Gertraude* (Vienna University of Economy and Business,
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Sociology Between Historicity and Present-Day Relevance: The Case of Early Austrian Social Thinking

Social thought in the last decades of the Habsburg monarchy and the immediate aftermath showed specific characteristics due to the great influence of a rational-empirical logic and natural science monism, a specific form of socialism and an individualistic social science springing from political economy. It was also profoundly influenced by the special condition of the multi-ethnic structure of the empire. Looking at the history of Austrian sociology may seem of purely local and archival importance as an instance of the historicity of social ideas. But not only had Austrian social thinking some influence on international currents within the social sciences, looking at its history shows also the breadth and the diversity of sociology before it became an academic discipline centred around definitions of an ahistorical modern industrial society. The present challenges for sociology amidst a multiplicity of profound and disturbing changes require new ways of thinking about social science, its approaches in research and its role in the world. The historical situation at the end of the Habsburg Empire was, of course, very different from that of our own times, but some of the problems, nevertheless, show a certain similarity to the present ones. These are especially the problems of ethnic and cultural relations and of the increasing heterogeneity of societies, and those of market capitalism resulting in rising socioeconomic inequality and high public debts. Moreover, Austrian social thought around 1900 shows a distinct consciousness of the transformations that were going on, and of the contribution of social science to making and improving the real world through knowledge. This may - from today's viewpoint – be seen as naively optimistic and unscientifically value-laden, but in spite of this the problem of the role of social science in the transformation process of society needs to be addressed again in our days.

Comm-10.2

MITCHELL, Claudia* (McGill University,
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Looking into the Futures: Problematizing socially engaged research in Visual Sociology

This presentation advances the idea of a sociology of looking, as central to socially engaged research in contemporary visual sociology. Framed by an increasing focus on participatory visual research, particularly the growing use of participatory visual methods such as photovoice and participatory video in visual sociological practice, this paper responds directly to the politics and pedagogy of visual representation itself. Here, the term 'looking' is used as an umbrella term to refer both to the ways in which audiences might 'look' at images, but also to how participants and researchers might choose to 'show' images. This trend in participatory research raises new questions for visual sociologists. What does it mean, for example, to use visual images in the public domain? If our work is meant to be a feature of 'doing' socially engaged research, then engaging with whom and how? These are not questions that have typically been central to visual sociology although they were key in a 'who reads what, why, how, and with what effect?' of the sociology of reading in the 1960s and 70s. Typically terms such as curation, exhibiting, and screening which are associated with visual representation, are the purview of media specialists or those work in Museum Studies and not those working in visual sociology. But, even in these areas, the use of vernacular images 'of the people' is understudied. It is important that we ask, how is this work shifting the spectrum of theories that could be useful in our work? Building on the ideas of Batchen and others, particularly the idea of 'aestheticizing' the vernacular, this presentation considers the need for interdisciplinary frameworks which might, for example, help us think about 'circulating' the vernacular in a new sociology of looking that includes previous work on the sociology of gaze and iconic sociology.

Comm-18.4

MYKHALOVSKIY, Eric* (York University,
ericm@yorku.ca)

Institutional Ethnography and Activist Futures

Institutional Ethnography (IE) is a distinctive approach to sociological inquiry developed by Canadian feminist sociologist Dorothy E. Smith. From the standpoint of everyday experience, institutional ethnographic inquiry seeks to explore the extended relations of ruling that organize contemporary capitalist societies. Institutional ethnographers have developed approaches to the analysis of ruling that pay particular attention to the importance of objectified forms of knowledge and the active character of texts in coordinating action across time and place. Initially articulated as a sociology *for* women, through a growing body of empirical research, Institutional Ethnography has developed into a sociology *for* people.

This paper addresses the relationship between institutional ethnography and activist practice. It positions institutional ethnography's unique contribution to activist efforts to change the world within emerging debates about and calls for engaged scholarship. Through a discussion of examples of institutional ethno-graphic research, the paper considers how institutional ethnography's empirical focus on and critique of the operation of ruling relations offers intellectual re-sources to forms of activism that seek to remake the institutional relations that shape, organize and limit our everyday lives.

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

N

O

Plen-2.3

NEDERVEEN PIETERSE, Jan P.* (University of California at Santa Barbara, jnp@global.ucsb.edu)

21C Global and Transnational Futures

Plenary

Comm-16.4

O'BRIEN, Margaret* (University College London, m.obrien@ioe.ac.uk)

Do Father-Targeted Policy Measures Improve Gender Equality and Child Well-being?

In the current global economic context the future of men's behaviour as fathers, partners and workers is uncertain. Despite the rise in the late twentieth century agenda setting ideal of "new father" as a "hands-on" direct carer of children, there are countervailing value positions and the preference for father as economic provider-in-chief remains a strong cultural force in many countries. Nevertheless, governments and civil societal actors across the world are attempting to fit fathers into work-family polices and continuing these efforts despite global economic turbulence.

In this lecture I will examine what we know about paternity leave and explicit father-targeted policy measures in different countries specific countries and assess their role in improving gender equality and child-wellbeing

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

P

Comm-14.1

PASCALE, Celine-Marie* (American University, pascale@american.edu)

Discourses of the North Atlantic: Epistemology and Hegemony

The 21st century harkens what may be an unprecedented era of paradox, peril, and promise—for social life and for social research. New media technologies both facilitate and alienate human connections. The very processes that accelerate the expansion of global scholarship simultaneously consign global knowledge *production* to the more narrow realms of English-speaking scholars. In a 21st century knowledge-based global economy, the production, distribution, and use of knowledge and information has become a dominant economic force. As scholars, we must ask what does it mean to study social structure or interaction at this particular moment in history? What does it mean to examine a "local" context? What techniques will best enable an examination of global flows of information, people, and processes? Of power, privilege, and inequalities?

The premise of this presentation rests on the assertion sociological studies of language—in all of their variations—have uniquely important contributions to make to social research at this historical moment. With *relationality* as an ontological premise, sociological studies of language demand that we pursue knowledge about the social world by examining social routes to knowledge. Of particular relevance here, is the capacity to examine the historicity of localized contexts, the technological mediation of culture, the production of absence, and the subjective processes of social research. Studies of language offer an effective means for apprehending relationality by linking together analyses of structure and agency, history and local interaction.

Studies of language have an uneven presence in Sociology that dates back to Gramsci. They surface most clearly in debates about the politics of knowledge production—as they did for Gramsci. As we abandon notions of epistemic innocence, studies of language offer opportunities to deconstruct the coloniality of North Atlantic epistemologies that occupy contemporary geographies of knowledge production.

Comm-13.2

PFAU-EFFINGER, Birgit* (University of Hamburg, pfau-effinger@wiso.uni-hamburg.de)

How cultural change can contribute to welfare state change: Tracing cultural and institutional processes

Welfare states often develop along established development paths, and the institutional design and the underlying principles of welfare state institutions are not questioned in principle. However, institutional development can also lead to path departure in specific policy fields. What is the reason for path departure in welfare state institutions? It has often been argued that it is the result of economic, political, social or demographic change in a society, or of a shift in power relations between actors with differing interests. Less attention was paid to the influence of cultural change on path breaking welfare state change. The paper explores how cultural change can contribute to path breaking change in welfare state policies, and how it interacts with other relevant factors. Its theoretical framework is based on the assumption that cultural change can contribute to welfare state change only if specific types of cultural and institutional processes are initiated by relevant actors; these are either started at the political level or in within the population. The paper also introduces a typology of different types of cultural and institutional processes that can be relevant in this context.

In its empirical part the paper evaluates these theoretical assumptions on the basis of a study of six historical sequences in which paradigmatic institutional change took place in European welfare states. The main focus is on the development of labour market policies, childcare and elderly care in the time period between 1980 and 2014, on the basis of document analysis, statistical data, national survey data and international surveys like ISSP, EVS and Eurobarometer. The findings support the theoretical assumptions. The paper can make an innovative contribution to the scientific debate about the relationship between culture and welfare state, and to the debate about the future of welfare states.

Comm-7.4

PIERIDES, Dean* (University of Manchester, d.pierides@mbs.ac.uk)
CLEGG, Stewart* (University of Technology Sydney, stewart.clegg@uts.edu.au)

Global Sociology and the Struggles for a Better World: Contributions from the sociology of organization

Organizations have proven to be an important source of social innovation for how the future can be organized in the present to reach particular ends. Many scripts for practically attaining these ends derive from organizational theorising – from the early time-motion studies of Taylor and the Gilbreths to the emergence of a broad range of organisational actors who claim to have expertise on how the future can be managed (strategists, investment bankers, emergency planners, and the like). A quick glance across the concerns and vocabulary of contemporary sociology provides evidence of the grip that these organizational imaginaries continue to have on sociological thinking across the board (social movements, intensifying uncertainties, contingent outcomes, risks, and so forth). Accordingly, in this address we will begin by reviewing some of the ways that the classics of the sociology of organization continue to matter for a global sociology that struggles for a better world. We will also build on the increased attention to time, history and markets in organizational research to assert the centrality of the sociology of organisation for understanding our shifting relationship to the future.

Comm-9.5

POKROVSKY, Nikita* (Higher School of Economics, nikita1951@yahoo.com)
ILIN, Vladimir* (St. Petersburg University, ivi-2002@yandex.ru)

The Antinomies of the Current Crisis and the Futures of Complex Societies

The current European crisis brings both – the acceleration of the process of urbanization (the growth of the cities) and the opposite – the exodus of the middle class residents from the cities. De-urbanization recovering the ancestral reunion with the natural environment and upgrading the quality of life beyond the city is not only a matter of personal choice; it is becoming almost an imperative. This trend stands true for many societies in the contemporary world, including Russia. To break through the forces of urban modernity more people recognize that, by returning to the ancestral rural lifestyle, it is possible to uncover alternative ways of life – a path to a healthy, balanced and autonomous existence based on (but not involving the denial of) the latest achievements of technologies and infocommunication. The crisis and de-urbanization bring into being diverse forms of creative consumption based on a more deliberate and thoughtful use of energy and natural resources including some reminiscent 'archaic' consumer patterns implanted in the context of high-tech economy. The 'new consumption' in the time of crisis becomes a value orientation in itself for a growing number of post-urban residents.

Plen-6.3

PORIO, Emma* (Ateneo de Manila University, eporio@ateneo.edu)

Risks and Resilience in a Rapidly Unfolding World: What Does It Hold for Our Sociological Practice?

Plenary (7)

Q

Comm-8.1

QUESNEL-VALLEE, Amelie* (Canada Research Chair in Policies and Health Inequalities, McGill University, amelie.quesnelvallee@mcgill.ca)

Closing the Gap: The Potential of Sociology for the Study of Policies and Health Inequalities

In contrast with inequalities in health that stem from biological differences brought about by age or genetics, social inequalities in health are mutable and avoidable, as they are affected by public policies. In recognition of the importance of these social influences on population health and inequalities, the World Health Organization adopted in 2012 the resolution WHA62.14 endorsing the Rio Political Declaration on Social Determinants of Health. Through this resolution, member states recognize the existence of social determinants of health and pledge to implement actions outlined in the Rio declaration. In this presentation, I will review the promises and challenges facing the sociological study of policies and health inequalities over the life course. I will conclude with suggestions of ways forward for a future where we close the gap in health inequalities.

R

Comm-12.1

REDDOCK, Rhoda* (The University of the West Indies, reddockr@gmail.com)

Sociology, Feminisms and the Global South: Back to the Future

Sociologists located in and working from the Global South are caught in a vicious bind.   On the one hand, they operate in a system still governed by hegemonic Euro-American paradigms of knowledge production, publication and circulation. Yet their work and scholarship continues to be marginal and in many ways dependent (Hountondji , 2009). Recent work on 'Southern Theory' (Connell, 2013) and on Postcolonialism and Sociology (Bhambra, 2007)   reflect critically on the impact of colonial histories and continuing neo-colonial and neo-liberal realities of post-colonial societies. Yet structurally, Sociology as a system of knowledge production has proven very difficult to transform. This paper examines the gendered development of sociologies in the Global South and asks the questions - What of the feminist sociological knowledge created in the Global South by scholars of the Global South? Is a truly global and feminist future for sociology possible? What role for the International Sociological Association in this process?

Comm-13.3

ROSENTHAL, Gabriele* (Georg-August University of Göttingen, g.rosenthal@gmx.de)

Challenges of Biographical Research

What have been the challenges faced by biographical research in the past decades? In my paper, I will not only discuss different methodological and theoretical, but also practical challenges. Additionally, I will pursue the question in how far biographical research is able to contribute to people's struggles for a better world. In which ways are we able – through our research – to empower the almost powerless outsiders in our interconnected "world society"? My contribution will be based on an ongoing research about illegalized migrants in Europe who come from Syria and the sub-Saharan countries.
My focus will be on the following challenges:
- Transnational research: transnational biographies and familial histories
- International multilingual research
- Overcoming Eurocentrism (as a form of restricted perspectivity)
- Developing combinations of methods according to the requirements of the social fields which are investigated
- Getting insights into the powerlessness of the outsiders in their figurations with established groupings
- Ambivalence/balance between commitment and objectivity
- Impact of research on empowering the outsiders

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

S

Comm-8.2

SAMPSON, Helen* (Cardiff University, sampsonh@cf.ac.uk)

Shaping the future of work

In forging our futures and contemplating the kinds of lives we might imagine as possible in the societies of tomorrow, it is vital to consider the realm of work. Paid work provides a means for people to earn money to support their families and to contribute to their communities. It also has the potential to provide structure to daily lives, a social identity, access to friendships and social networks, and a sense of purpose and satisfaction. It is the central force in many people's lives and yet the world of work is transforming rapidly and unpredictably and the impact of change is being played out erratically across the globe. This paper highlights some of these changes focussing most particularly on both the impact of globalisation and the impact of innovation/new technology. It highlights the need for workers to find new ways to resist unacceptable change and for members of society to engage with politics in order to ensure that the overall impact of transformation is experienced as broadly positive across the spectrum of worldwide socio-economic groupings and is not just of benefit to those who are already members of affluent elites.

Plen-2.2

SASSEN, Saskia* (Columbia University, sjs2@columbia.edu)

Relocalizing the National and Horizontalizing the Global

Opening Plenary (1)

Plen-5.4

SCALON, Celi* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, celiscalon@gmail.com)

Sociology in Times of Global Changes: How to Address a New Agenda for Transnational Studies?

In recent decades, there has been a clear shift in the social, economic and political power balance, bringing novelty to our traditional understanding about societies. Many factors have contributed to this change. Emerging countries have entered the international arena as new players. Human mobility around the world has increased, improving diversity and increasing cultural exchange. The new media and technologies have intensified and accelerated communication and information exchange. We have become more connected and aware of the differences as and similarities between our societies. Unfortunately, not all effects of this connection are positive. In many cases, the outcome was less tolerance, more prejudice, and growing inequality.

These are challenges for sociology that can only be addressed by an agenda of international research efforts and transnational dialogues. It is quite clear that no country is isolated and that changes in environment, economics, politics or culture have consequences for many others. It does not mean there are no specificities, localities or national states; nonetheless analysis about local or national issues has become more complex and complete when we can see the local through the lens of the global. Experiences of international comparative analyses, diffusion of open access publications and data, as well as international meetings are ways to strengthen the transnational connections among Sociologists. As we call for international cooperation in so many spheres, such as the environment, human rights, economy, among others, it is our responsibility to simultaneously promote international cooperation in knowledge production. Nevertheless, we shall emphasize that knowledge production and exchange must be more symmetrical and equal between the center and the periphery. Developed countries and less developed countries must meet as equals in the transnational sociological arena, since we can all contribute to a better understanding of our world and, consequently, to a better future for the globe.

Comm-14.4

SCHOLTZ, Hanno* (University of Konstanz, hanno.scholtz@idemo.org)

Analyzing Current Challenges in the Mirror of the Past: The Two-Step Nature of Modernity and What We Learn from It

Global social problems as terror, migration, crises, and increasing inequalities resemble those of the early 20th century. This parallel can be understood analytically resulting from two steps to modernity. Modernity is understood here analytically as the introduction of principles as rationality and deliberation that result from the modern growth process. First and second modernity are the two transitions when these principles are introduced first around and later within organizations. And problems arise each in the stage when organizations already follow these principles while macro-social institutions do not yet offer an appropriate framework. This perspective allows to understand what changes are to be expected for the next two decades, parallel to the institutional changes that distinguished the functioning industrial society in 1950 from the state of crisis in 1930.

Comm-19.1

SCHUERKENS, Ulrike M.M.* (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, uschuerkens@gmail.com)

Globalization, Local Social Movements, and Social Transformations

Civil society groups have become major forces of change in a world that never stops changing and is characterized by high levels of economic and social inequality. They operate all over the world to advance processes they defend and seek to resist co-optations by existing political interests and structures. One way to do so is to refuse to play politics as usual. To participate in movements has become so widespread as to have a period effect of social change. Social movements have begun to act as change agents or may resist changes in given institutions. Biographies are altered by participations in movements; alternative lifestyle options may be adopted. Movements change public opinions by inserting parts of their diagnostic frames in popular discourses. They help create or alter policy because of their effects on state administrations and public institutions such as universities and churches. This paper will explain the role of global connections in social changes initiated by civil society movements that arise from the contradictions and conflicts of specific local societies. Finally, the paper will evaluate the role of social movements in transformation processes planned by states and global institutions, such as the UN.

Plen-2.1

SCHULZ, Markus S.* (New School for Social Research, New York, markus.s.schulz@gmail.com)

The Futures We Want: Global Sociology and the Struggles for a Better World (Forum President's Address)

The Futures We Want: Global Sociology and the Struggles for a Better World

Comm-16.2

SCOTT, Bernard* (Center for Sociocybernetics Studies, bernces1@gmail.com)

The Role of Sociocybernetics in Understanding World Futures

Sociocybernetics is concerned with applying theories and methods from cybernetics and the systems sciences to the social sciences by offering concepts and tools for addressing problems holistically and globally. With its distinction between first order studies of observed systems and the second order study of observing systems, sociocybernetics provides a unifying epistemological and methodological conceptual framework. Within this framework, sociocybernetics accommodates a wealth of specialisms in the social sciences, ranging, for example, from the drivers and effects of technological development to sustainability to justice. The shared framework facilitates communication between social science specialisms and also between the social sciences, the natural sciences and the applied, technological sciences. This paper sets out some ideas about how sociocybernetics can contribute to understanding possible world futures. A central concept in cybernetics is 'governance', the art of steersmanship. As conceived by Ashby, Beer and others, this art is concerned with the management of variety. How do we face the challenge of managing all the variety that makes up 'possible world futures'?

Comm-16.3

SMITH, Thomas Spence* (University of Rochester, thomas.smith@rochester.edu)

The Sensory Motor Body. Inventing Culture Theory in the Light of Cultural Difference

tbc

Comm-13.1

SPICKARD, James* (University of Redlands,
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Six Narratives in Search of a Future: Current 'Theory' in the Sociology of Religion

The sociology of religion has long been ruled by six competing narratives. I use this term to note that these narratives are built from stories more than from evidence, though a few claim 'paradigmatic' status in an attempt to seem more intellectually secure than they are. According to these stories, religion in the contemporary world is either disappearing, resurging, individualizing, creating local communities, shaped by markets, or going global. The first two of these stories were baked into sociology from its beginning as an intellectual discipline. Nineteenth century sociology saw religion as its ideological 'other', so relegated it to the unscientific past. Both secularization theory and theories of resurgent conservative religion share this view, by equating the binaries science/religion and modern/pre-modern. The individualism and local-community narratives both proclaim the growing irrelevance of national and international religious organizations. The first portrays religion as an increasingly individual matter, while the second sees local religious communities as among the few remaining sources of social solidarity in an increasingly massified world. Market models of religion (frequently based in rational-choice theories of individual action) parallel neo-liberal worship of free markets. They typically move from the insight that religious organizations exist in markets to claims that market structure determines everything of consequence about religions. Finally, globalization theories (of which there are several) emphasize either the transnational spread of ideas about religion, the increasing role of transnational immigration in religious diversity, or the growing transnational reach of religious organizations. So far, none is able to integrate these three aspects of globalization into a coherent whole. This presentation summarizes these six narratives, emphasizing what each is unable to see in the current religious landscape.

Comm-17.3

STETS, Jan* (University of California, Riverside,
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A Social Psychological Perspective on "The Futures We Want"

I discuss future directions in social psychology that have the potential for advancing our understanding of social actors, their interaction, and the structure and culture within which they reside. These directions are divided along theoretical, methodological, and substantive lines. Theoretically, researchers are beginning to work across theoretical lines, borrowing concepts and processes from different research programs to provide a comprehensive understanding of self and society. When this is done in a systematic and cumulative manner, it can yield new and powerful insights into the human condition. Methodologically, new measures on the physiology and neurology of social actors can aid in supporting or disconfirming processes that have been theorized and tested primarily through self-reports. If the biology of individuals works inconsistent with our theory of individuals, this provides the opportunity for theoretical revision and growth. Substantively, we are living in a global economy in which individuals interact with others from different cultures in a way not seen before. Additionally, rather than interaction being face to face, communication often occurs using social media. Greater heterogeneous interaction that is technologically-mediated may require new theories that provide insight into how actors adapt (or abandon) to these new ways of communicating.

Comm-11.2

STRECKER, David* (University of Jena,
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Back to the Future? Slavery, Refeudalization and the Issue of Conceptual Clarification

Are we currently experiencing a process of refeudalization? This concept has recently been revived to conceptualize the transformation social order has been undergoing as a result of neoliberal reforms. The focus has been on the emergence of a transnational capitalist class. What if we invert the perspective? Can we also describe the processes of rising inequality as refeudalization from below? One issue to investigate in this regard is the increasing trend towards precarization. What this paper focuses on, however, is the a second issue, the so-called 'return of slavery'. Slavery was long held to be an institution that has been overcome. But since the 1990s this assessment has changed. According to the human rights NGO Anti-Slavery International there are actually more slaves today than at any other time in history. Without receiving much attention in academic mainstream, contemporary forms of slavery have already been discussed under the rubric of (semi-)feudalism in the 1970s (in what is called the global South nowadays). This paper investigates in how far these debates can help understand the current transformation of the social stratification and highlights how inequalities have risen underneath the threshold of general attention, inequalities which are not adequately grasped in historical terms of feudalism, however. Along these lines, the papers simultaneously demonstrates the value of conceptual clarification which is what ISA RC35, the Committee on Conceptual and Terminological Analysis is devoted to.

Comm-17.2

SVENSSON, Mans* (Lund University,
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LARSSON, Stefan (Lund University Internet Institute)

Law in a Digital Society: Code, Norms and Conceptions

This paper addresses the role of technology for socio-legal change, particularly with regards to digitization and the Internet and how law is challenged conceptually and normatively in its wake. Digitization is here mainly discussed and analysed in terms of a.) how the architecture and networked design includes normativity and values as such; b) how interconnectedness and digital phenomena are for their regulation depending on embodied images and conceptual metaphors often stemming from an offline context; c) and how the relatively newfound aspects of traceability and collection of human big data leads to new modes of policing and legal execution.

Arguably, a core challenge within sociology of law lies in understanding relations and interdependencies between legal and social norms . Within a digital context, the Cybernorms research group has conducted a number of surveys on norms in a digital context, where the one receiving perhaps the most attention is the so called Research Bay survey, conducted via the infamous piracy site The Pirate Bay, collecting a total of over 310,000 respondents over three occasions. We have elsewhere shown how social norms emanating from a digital context may challenge legal norms and how this can lead to various and often unintended outcomes, such as online communities utilizing tools to become less traceable online as opposed to complying with law. We have both in connection to file sharing research as well as elsewhere shown how conceptions and metaphors of digital phenomena are of relevance for both social and legal norms as well as legal development . In brief, by drawing on a number of empirical studies we elaborate on what we find to be key challenges that law faces in a digital era.

Comm-17.1

SWARTZ, Sharlene* (University of Cape Town,
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Movements and Moments: Shifting theoretical paradigms through youth-led justice struggles in the Global South

Global youth studies has historically been described in terms of binaries that include assets-deficits, belonging-exclusion, prevention-agency, pathology-aspiration, and resilience-resistance. Along with considerations of youth culture, identity, and shifting attitudes over generation, these debates have mainly emanated from the Global North. Despite the contemporary upsurge of global sociology, there remains a clear need for theory from the South to challenge or replace dominant Northern theory, whilst simultaneously complementing global sociology's frequently inadequate gaze. Using the phenomenon of youth-led social protest in South Africa as a case study, this paper interrogates these binaries and the theories that underpin them, and evaluates the necessity for a paradigmatic shift that expounds and elevates 'theory from the South'. Drawing on new empirical data and first-hand and (social) media accounts, it compares two moments - the 1976 Soweto Student Uprising and the 2015 'Hashtag Revolutions' that included social movements such as #RhodesMustFall, #TransformWits, #OpenStellenbosch, #FeesMustFall, and shows how youth-led struggles and social movements have changed over the past 40 years. These changes include shifting location of actors across generations i.e. from perpetrator of injustice to beneficiary of past injustice; differences in desired forms of justice (e.g. from recognition to restitution and restored humanity); the contested place and forms of violence in struggle; the role of individual versus collection action; the need for resistance against intersecting oppressions; and how new forms of media have allowed for greater analysis, and the ability to act against the policies and practices of a globalised environment. Each of these shifts has paradigmatic implications for global youth studies, and has the potential to better operationalize its aims, showcase its strengths, and improve upon its weaknesses.

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

T

U

Comm-15.3

Comm-17.4

TAVARES-DOS-SANTOS, Jose Vicente* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, josevtavares@gmail.com)

UYS, Tina* (University of Johannesburg, tuys@uj.ac.za)

New Perspectives about Social Control, Crime and Violence: For Another Possible World

Social Justice and Whistleblowing: Creating a Better World in the Workplace

The changing world scene in the 21st century is marked by world social questions but they retain the distinctive mark of the particular societies where they originated. We see now an internationalism based in global social problems, such as violence, exclusion, gender discrimination, several forms of racism, poverty, environmental problems, the problems of famine. We observe that the transformations in the labour world due to technological changes have been followed by a precariousness in labour, unemployment and processes of social selection/exclusion.

The period of late modernity, from 1991 through the present, is the time of "liquid fear". Changes are taking place in social institutions, such as the family, the school, the factory, religion, and the criminal justice system, and transforming processes of socialization, as we go through a process of crisis and failure of once reliable institutions.

Late modern societies also produce transformations in crime and in forms of violence. The phenomenon of diffuse violence takes on a new form and spreads throughout society. The multiple forms of diffuse violence in contemporary societies, such as violent crime, social exclusion, gender violence, acts of racism, and school violence, is expressed in a microphysics of violence. Crime itself has changed in late modernity: we are in a civilizational malaise which has led contemporary society to an obsessive preoccupation with individualism and personal safety.

Theories about crime and violence in modernity have a long history. Since the 18th century we note four important periods. The first period, the Formation of Modern Society, Crime and Violence, stretched from the XVIII to the late XIX century. The second period termed the Age of Extremes: From Crime to State Violence, the third period: the Epistemological Crisis of the Twentieth Century, the fourth period: the Late Modernity Theories of Crime and the Microphysics of Violence.

While the notion of social justice has increased in prominence in the 21st century, it is not an idea that immediately springs to mind when considering issues related to whistleblowing. However, it could be argued that the processes linked to and the outcomes flowing from whistleblowing are directly related to social justice concerns, in particular those of democratization and human rights. Whistleblowing can be defined as a disclosure of perceived non-trivial organizational wrongdoing by an organizational insider, in other words, someone with privileged access to an organization's information, to someone who is perceived to be in a position to take action. These disclosures generally result in retaliation by members of the organization where the wrongdoing is being exposed. While whistleblowing is clearly an attempt to rectify something that is going wrong - of promoting an ethical workplace - it is also an issue of rights and justice. An ethical workplace is fundamentally one that implements principles of fairness of processes, outcomes and the treatment of organizational members. The focus of the paper is on considering factors that would encourage organizational members to act against the abuse of power and corruption in organizations through blowing the whistle, and thereby restoring justice in the organization. It also considers the implementation of processes that would ensure fair treatment of whistleblowers that would ultimately result in a workplace where organizational justice reigns supreme.

Plen-4.4

TEJERINA, Benjamin* (University of the Basque Country, b.tejerina@ehu.eus)

The Ruins of the Future. a Glance into Precariousness from inside the Crisis

The concept of precariousness has gained currency in recent years as its effects have expanded from the most marginalized and vulnerable social sectors to the traditional middle class.

On the one hand, a central feature of contemporary precariousness is its displacement from the periphery of society, from the margins, to the center of modern societies. On the other, contemporary precariousness is characterized for its impacts on dimensions such as work, income, housing, environment, social and cultural capital, or health, to name some of the aspects quantified and measured systematically.

The dynamics of these processes of precariousness have come to affect the very center of society, i.e. those professional and educated medium classes who continue to experience a progressive weakening and erosion of their living conditions, although feeling privileged when comparing themselves to other social groups.

Globalization has helped increase wealth, but is not serving to improve its distribution to the point that, in fact, globalization is contributing to increasing inequality.

The crisis that began in 2007 has only increased and accelerated the redistribution process that begun decades earlier. It started in the 1970s with the implementation of neoliberal policies and, subsequently, with budgetary cuts in the social supports of the welfare state. Are these the ruins we want to leave to future generations? Will these structures of inequality of today be the ruins to be visited by sociologists of the future to understand the roots of their own society?

The Spanish case, far from being an exception, is an example that can be found in other European, American or Asian countries. From the use of statistical data from Living Conditions Survey, between 1995 and 2013, we intend to explore the processes of precariousness of the Spanish population, across different generations, with special attention to the impact of the recent crisis.

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V

Comm-19.3

VANDERSTRAETEN, Raf* (Ghent University, raf.vanderstraeten@ugent.be)

National and Global Sociology

In the early-modern era, science was conceived as universal/global science. Often its findings and observations were communicated in Latin, i.e. the *lingua franca* of early-modern science. The nineteenth- and twentieth-century expansion of science went along with a 'nationalisation' of science, with the use of national vernaculars and the genesis of national scientific communities. Sociology, as one of many academic disciplines, established itself in different ways in different national contexts in the last two centuries.

In certain respects, the dynamics of discipline formation and specialisation nowadays lead again to global networks of science. It would be unjustified to argue that the national level will soon become (or already is) a non-existent entity in the 'world' of science. In a range of respects, the social relevance of the national level has probably augmented in recent times. The dependence of scientific research on state finance has not decreased since the Second World War, while governments have also searched for new ways to increase their influence upon the academic world. However, we may predict that the increasingly global networks of scientific collaboration and communication will make it increasingly difficult to discern distinctive national traditions in disciplines, such as sociology.

Of special relevance in this regard is the rise of professional associations and journals with a 'regional' or global focus – such as the *International Sociological Association* and its journals. Also, several national – especially English-language – journals have become global ones (measured by the composition of their editorial boards, the nationalities of their authors and subscribers, or their impact factors). A network analysis of the publication and communication formats within journals such as *International Sociology* will allow us to shed some light on the characteristics of, and opportunities for, global sociology.

Comm-8.3

VEENHOVEN, Ruut* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, veenhoven@ese.eur.nl)

The Sociology of Happiness

'Happiness' defined as the subjective enjoyment of one's life as a whole is well measurable using questioning. Since the 1070s happiness became a common topic in large scale surveys of the general population in nations all over the world. Resulting advances in the understanding of societal conditions for human happiness are presented.

Comm-10.1

VERDUZCO, Gustavo* (El Colegio de Mexico, gverduz@colmex.mx)

Refugees in the Mediterranean: How Can We Prepare a Better Future?

The present refugee's crisis in the Mediterranean is a good example of a real situation that touches several countries (and states) where people with different cultural and religious backgrounds are involved. What has been done? What has not been done? and what should have been done? We must also ask who have been the main actors? The answer to these questions can be a starting point to delve deeper into the problems, at least into part of them.

The purpose of this presentation is to briefly analyze the role of some actors (mainly states and social organizations) when confronting the present refugees' crisis in the Mediterranean. From this we can obtain several lessons that can help us to think of a better management of similar crisis not only in Europe but in other parts of the world where either refugees or migrants have to face the hardships of their fate.

W

Comm-18.2

WALBY, Sylvia* (Lancaster University, S.Walby@lancaster.ac.uk)

Is the Crisis Cascading into Violence?

Is the crisis – erupting in finance in 2007, and cascading through the economy, the fiscal, and the political – now leading to an increase in violence? Is the mid-twentieth century European nightmare, in which financial crisis led to economic recession, fascism and violence, being repeated today? Answering this question requires a theory of crisis and of the connection between economy and violence. What constitutes crisis is contested. The construction of government deficits as if they entailed fiscal crisis to be treated as a state of exception is not inevitable. The cascading of crisis from one institutional domain to another is not inevitable, since renewed democratic forces potentially provide sites of resilience and resistance. The connection between finance and the economy is contested. The potential of the democratic regulation of capital to reduce the instability of finance is underestimated in social theory. What constitutes a change in violence is contested. The claim that there is a continuing decline in the rate of violence is contradicted when the increase in gender based violence is made visible through new methodologies. The theorisation of crisis is developed using complexity science and a reworking of the concept of social system.

Y

YUVAL-DAVIS, Nira* (University of East London, n.yuval-davis@uel.ac.uk)

Contemporary Politics of Belonging and Everyday Bordering

The summer of 2015 has seen a major European political and humanitarian crisis, emanating out the growing number of migrants reaching and moving into Europe from Middle eastern and other Southern countries. This crisis reflects a major global, regional and national multi-layered crisis of governability and governmentality. In this paper, however, I am focusing on one particular facet of this crisis, that of everyday bordering as a growing part of everyday social fabric of society as a whole. I argue that everyday bordering has become a major technology of control of both social diversity and discourses on diversity, in a way that threatens to undermine the convivial co-existence of pluralist societies, especially in metropolitan cities. Although this paper focuses on Britain, especially London, such tendencies have been developing in all immigration societies, especially since the drive for securitisation following the events of 9/11 in 2001. My argument, however, is that one cannot understand these developments only as an outcome of securitisation, but rather that they have to be understood as part of a political project of belonging which emerged as a counter narrative to the multiculturalist project dominant in the global North during the 1980's and 90's.

The illustrative examples which will be used in the paper are taken from the research project on everyday bordering which I've been involved in as part of the EUF7 **Borderscapes** research project (uel.ac.uk/Borderscapes) and will constitute part of our forthcoming book (n.Yuval-Davis, G. Wemyss & K. Cassidiy, *Bordering*, Polity Press, 2017). The research methodology of this research used the analytical perspective of situated intersectionality.

Abstracts: Research Committees, Thematic Groups and Working Groups

A

RC32-367.2

AALTONEN, HELI* (Abo Akademi, helaalto@abo.fi)

Gender and Coaching

Majority of professional coaches assumes that being professional means denying your gender. I propose that an awareness of the coach concerning the large scale of significances of gender in a coaching process is crucial for successful results.

Professional coaching and clinical supervision in Finland have stayed nearly untouched by the feminist research. Coaches who work with gender know-how and gender sensibility produce more satisfied employees and managers in work organisations.

My aim has been to research how gender, age, education, traditions, religion, place of residence, correlate with gender awareness and gender related practices in a coaching process of a professional coach or a clinical supervisor.

I sent a survey to the 1.800 members of the Finnish Supervisors' Association and to the 400 supervisors of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland and interviewed 12 coaches/supervisors. The interviewed persons have also kept a diary of their observations concerning gender during two months. Finally, I analysed the material with an intersectional method known from gender research.

Statistically 80% of the coaches in the Finnish Supervisors' Association, and 60 % of the Church supervisors are women and a majority of their clients are women, mostly from the health and social sectors and the church. Quite few of the supervisors are aware of the significances of gender in their praxis.

Is it so that low paid women coaches coach low paid women to stay in their hard work situations and well paid male business coaches coach male CEOs to make more money? The results are guiding in that direction, but need more research. However, gender awareness and gender know-how should be added to every coach and supervisor training in Europe. In my view we still have many areas in science and work life, where being a professional means to deny your gender.

RC01-23.3

ABAZIE-HUMPHREY, MARGARET* (Office Nigeria of the Special Adviser to President on Niger Delta / Presdiential Amnesty Programme, mh4jws@yahoo.ca)

Local Cooperation As a Determinant of Conflict Resolution Success: Lessons from Niger Delta DDR Program

The purpose of this paper is to to purpose enhanced responsiveness to local needs and preparation for locally tailor-made plans in conflict resolution/DDR programme so that it's administrative procedures and responsibilities are from locally based office organisations that are outside the central government.

Establishing conflict resolution structures and mechanism that supports greater inter-agency coordination at local level for greater government accountability through local participation is a suggested strategy.

The idea is taking conflict resolution or DDR programme from the sole operation of central government (as in the case of Niger Delta DDR Project in Nigeria) to provincial (states) and districts (local government areas) to involve the direct actors and victims of conflict for the peace process by engaging them in the planning, decision-making, budget control; and holding them accountable for the success and failure of the peace accord.

Nigeria proclaimed Amnesty in 2009 for the 30,000 Niger Delta ex-militants. These ex-agitators are today the beneficiaries of the nation's managed DDR Project with sole administration by the Central government. Arguably, mediation of conflict is at higher success if the disputants jointly initiated the mediation processes. What lessons can learnt from Nigeria DDR project implementation forms part of this paper hypothesis.

RC14-174.1

ABBASI, PARVEZ AHMAD* (VNSG University, Surat, parvezabbasi@yahoo.co.in)

Family and Social Media: A Study of Patterns of Interaction Among Family Members on Facebook

Social media can be described as a set of technologies and services that make self-publishing online very easy and allow the consumers of a particular medium to interact, most commonly through comments of some sort. Facebook, Twitter, You Tube etc. are common example of social media. The reach of these tools is global but in usage they are not universal as access is restricted by the availability and viability of communications, infrastructure, and personal device (i.e. phones, computers/laptops, i-pods), skills and most importantly the interest to actually participate in social media activity. Moreover, participation in certain networks and activities in a social media differs from country to country. It has been observed that *Facebook* is one among the most popular social networking sites for the people of all age groups. It not only connects a person with his friends, colleagues, virtual friends but also with members of his/her family. The patterns of interaction among the family members vary in terms of age, sex, sharing contents, comments, posting messages on timeline and tagging etc. The review of the existing literature indicates that: the teenagers send more friend request to their parents; Married daughters post more on timeline of their parents; Mothers are more concerned about the safety of their son. The present are explores these issues by analyzing the interaction patterns among the family members in India in an ongoing research study conducted on a purposive sample of 50 *Facebook* users who are in (Facebook) 'friendship' tie with their parent/son/daughter/spouse/brother using social network approach.

RC10-120.5

ABBASZADEH MARZBALI, MOHSEN* (University of Tehran, Mohsen_abaszadeh64@yahoo.com)

Democratic Activism: Between Organizing and Spontaneity

According to the Modern paradigm, democracy embodies in constellation of the "institutional regimes". This constellation refers to the role of "organizational mediator", between citizens and decision-makers, like parties, interest groups, lobbies, formal media (TV & Radio), and etc. This narrative stems from the empirical tradition of political analysis and positivist perspective of power, politics, and participation. Notwithstanding, this definition has been challenged by a theoretical turn in these concepts since the late 20th century. From this perspective, the present paper sheds light on the roots and dynamics of this post-modern turn with regards to Chantal Mouffe's post-modern radical politics and Jacques Ranciere's narrative of the political. Within this framework, the paper tracks down the roots of this theoretical turn with regards to two pivotal themes.

"What impacts have the Post-modern Turn had on the concept of the political representation? How has the post-modern turn been manifested?" These are the central questions that guide the main argument of the paper.

In following, the paper argues that by referring to "Difference" and calling for "Otherness", the post-modern turn is mainly explained by Radical Democracy that puts emphasis on self-expression manifested in social movements as an activism beyond the limits of "organizational mediation". These movements should be considered as main embodiment of such a new political representation. Lastly, the present research asserts that the main condition for the realization of democracy is to emphasis on Micro-politics and social movements as life-style. It is a bottom-up democratic action.

RC07-JS-24.2

ABBOTT, PAMELA* (University of Aberdeen, p.abbott@abdn.ac.uk)
TETI, ANDREA (University of Aberdeen)

Contested Futures in the MENA Region

The Arab Spring in early 2011 stated a process of political change in the Middle East with popular uprising demanding political reforms and in some cases regime change. A process of democratisation began which challenged authoritarian rule. However, the trajectories of change have differed between countries and   a clash between sectarian and religious values.

This paper will look at differences in political and social values in five MENA counties, Egypt, Jordan, Lydia, Morocco and Tunisia in 2014 drawing on a comparative survey carried out in each of the countries. A stratified probability survey was carried out with a sample of around 2000 adults in each country using a common questionnaire. The survey collected information on social, political and economic attitudes and behaviour.

The paper will combine an analysis of place and composition looking at differences in political and social values across the five counties and for key groups in the population.   The importance of region in shaping political and social values will be considered in detail. The paper will conclude by discussing the conflicting views of the future suggested by differences in political and social values.

RC55-626.2

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SAPSFORD, ROGER (University of Aberdeen)
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The Decent Society in International Comparison. Indicators of Social Quality World Wide

The paper draws upon the concept of the "Decent Society" as a way of understanding how people can be enabled to live decently good lives that optimise their capabilities as set out in the book by Abbott, Sapsford and Wallace to be published in 2016 by Routledge.   The book identifies and collates indicators for a Decent Society building on the interaction of economic security, social cohesion, social inclusion and empowerment as basic elements (derived from the model of Social Quality. The concern in the book is not so much with what nations around the world have achieved as with the conditions and infrastructure they have put in place to make it possible for people to flourish in these four respects. This paper goes a stage further to look at subjective survey orientations to the Decent Society in order to answer the questions: 'Do people *think* that they live in a Decent Society?' (using the European Social Survey) and 'Do people *want* a Decent Society?' (using the World Values Survey).

TG07-700.2

ABDULLAH, NOORMAN* (National University of Singapore, socnooa@nus.edu.sg)

Harmony As "Repressive": Sensory Politics, Religion and the Everyday

In the context of urban and cosmopolitan cities with diverse, intensified migrant flows, questions pertaining to religious freedom and rights have been circulated and debated through different social actors. The potential for religious tensions and conflict has been pitched as a source of anxiety in such sites, given that religious diversity cannot in itself guarantee racial and religious harmony. This paper unpacks the repressive character of "harmony" in multicultural and multi-religious societies through the lens of the senses and everyday life. The cases presented empirically looks at Singapore's colonial and postcolonial conditions in relation to a range of religious practices, and how such logics and discourses have been politically appropriated to institutionalise and legitimise repressive mechanisms. What happens when everyday religiosity expressed through rituals that involve sound, smell and other sensory modalities infringe on the sensory "rights" of other groups in such multicultural, multi-religious contexts? How does this 'infringement' reconfigure talk about racial and religious harmony? The paper therefore draws attention to the sensory micropolitics of friction in the everyday that often ostensibly appears less dramatic, less serious and less pressing than the spectacle afforded to religious wars, but which nevertheless is very real and challenging. At a broader level, the cases are connected to the processes of rationalisation, standardisation and bureaucratisation of sensescapes in modern, urban Singapore – invoking the discourse of the "greater good" by the state vis-à-vis the project of hegemonic consensus.

RC23-279.4

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PETROV, VLADIMIR* (Novosibirsk State University, Philosophy Department, v.v.p@ngs.ru)

Adaptive Strategies of Russian Scientists in the Era of Reforms

According to the specificity of the place and role of science in modern society, the main purpose of our study is to assess the social impact of the reform to the scientific sphere, its current and long-term consequences especially for the scientists themselves. The main problem is the lack of a clear idea of how to react or may react Russian scientists to a fundamental change in the usual conditions for them. I am planning to research what types of behavioral strategies and why are they in this situation the most common. The very important question - the extent to which these factors are taken into account in determining the content and the pace of reforms, what can we say about the development prospects of the academic sector of science in the new environment. The paper will assess the adaptive capabilities of researchers in terms of long-term stress in the conditions of reforming the academic sector of science. Our task is assessment of the readiness of different layers of the scientific community to adopt reform measures, identify complex objective and subjective factors that will determine the actual behavioral strategies scientists to identify the most common types of such strategies.

RC16-203.1

ABOIM, SOFIA* (University of Lisbon, sofia.aboim@ics.ul.pt)

Identity Politics or the Politics of Identity? Strategic Essentialisms and the Imaginaries of Disembodied Communities

Contemporarily, one of most challenging debates in terms of gender identity politics revolves around the impacts of queer movements, which take a position against all forms of category-based politics for their essentialism. Such influence would undermine the possibilities of a politics targeted at specific subaltern groupings, as stressed by critical insights stating the impossibility of a politics without subjects. This problem was addressed by Spivak with the notion of strategic essentialism. For her, identity, subjectless it may be, should be nonetheless strategically mobilized for political reasons. This implies a denial of identity as the basis of politics insofar as subjects are not pre-existent to politics, and reinforces the idea that politics can construct identities as strategic positionings against the dominant. Overturning the traditional ontology of the political, embodiment is only possible if a political programme precedes subjects. Narrowing down the debate and on the basis of a reflection on the construction of the category transgender, we critically reflect on the effects of disembodied strategies for doing a politics of identity alienated from subjects. Such strategies do not elude reifications. Instead, they tend to, even if unwillingly, separate what in habermasian terms we could call the world of life vis-à-vis the political. Imaginaries of disembodied communities are a powerful result of theorizations against identity, although paradoxically unable to avoid identitarian strategies, even if as a side-effect. The contradictions of such disembodied forms of politics will be discussed through the example of contemporary transgender communities (drawing on the ERC funded project Transrights) as political imaginaries vis-à-vis the strategies designed for representation in the public sphere. Such strategies for claiming rights, when compared to the reality of lives, will illuminate the extent to which the renewed production of normativities challenges present and future ontological formations of both the political and the social.

RC49-566.2

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VASCONCELOS, PEDRO (ISCTE-IUL University Institute of Lisbon)

The Political Economy of Gender Politics in Trans-Related Healthcare: Between Medical Knowledge and the Global Market

This paper will examine access to healthcare related to "gender change" mobilizing a perspective that intends to reveal the political economy associated with (trans)gender politics. In the history of 'transsexual healthcare' the relationship between medical knowledge and financial profit was never linear. Since medical technologies, such as feminizing and masculinizing hormonal therapies and surgeries, became available and medical protocols were established (in some countries already in the 1950s), accessing gender transition has been facilitated, namely to those fitting the diagnostic criteria of "transsexualism" and "gender identity disorder" (substituted by "gender dysphoria" in DSM V). Simultaneous, however, treatments were made costlier for those not matching medical definitions and diagnoses of transsexuality. Two fundamental reasons underpin the inequalities in the access to trans healthcare. On the one hand, the rigid psychiatric categories for understanding gender variance, and the entailed protocols for "gender change", contributed to exclude some individuals. On the other, the historical decline of the welfare state made medical procedures inaccessible for lack of coverage by national health systems or insurances. Consequently, and along class lines, opportunities for expanding a global market of privatized trans medical-care filled the gap, reproducing inequality at the expenses of a political economy for social and gender justice. Drawing on a comparative analysis (ERC funded project Transrights, http://transrightseurope.com/) between five European countries (Portugal, France, United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Sweden), we will explore how the connections between medical gatekeeping and the commodification of health at the global level impacted institutional protocols and standards of care. Following a genealogical method and aiming at analysing the political economy behind trans healthcare, we will resort to medical literature, policies adopted by medical teams, international and national reports and recommendations and claims from trans-activists. Surveys on trans-related health and in-depth interviews with trans-people and institutional actors will also be analysed.

RC04-49.12

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Learning with Children and Not Teaching Them: Pedagogy of the Refugee Children

From the aspect of access to education, there are two major groups of Afghan refugee children living in Iran; first, those who due to their illegal status of stay are deprived of benefitting from formal education system; and second group of Afghan children, who are registered and are allowed to enter into formal education system, but have been gradually eliminated and despaired due to several reasons including economic pressures, obligation to work, inadequate time to study, inappropriate mental conditions caused by war and forced migration, cultural and language differences and absence of acceptance among Iranian teachers and students. This paper draws upon our six year experience of working with Afghan refugee children in Iran, to demonstrate what the educational priorities of

these children are in order prepare them to learn along with other students, and how these priorities can be identified. Sense of belonging to education system is among the motivation factors for learning and one of the main measures which will create this sense in students is their participation in identification of educational priorities. In this paper, through emphasis on Freire's theory of "Pedagogy of the Oppressed", we critique the banking education system and its autocracy in identification of priorities and as Ransiere interprets, in the form of their ignorant school masters, explain the successes and failures of our experience based on the principal of "learning with children and not teaching them" which can result in cultural synthesis.

WG03-659.5

ABOOFAZELI, TAHEREH* (Society for defending street and working children, tooti.fazeli@gmail.com)

"Jashn-e Tklif" As a Rite of Passage in Iran's Educational System.

Jashn-e Taklif (Obligation Ceremony) is the biggest celebration for elementary students in Iran. According to the rules forced by the ministry of education in Islamic Republic of Iran, this ceremony must be held by schoolmasters for every nine year old girl and fifteen year old boy. In this ceremony students celebrate their transition from being a child to being an adult, and religious teachers announce to students that from this time they are "Mokallaf," meaning that they are at responsible age and have to perform religious duties in Islam such as wearing Hijab, saying prayers and fasting. According to "The Rites of Passage", worked by Arnold Van Gennep that explains his view on rites of passage rituals as being divided into three phases: preliminary, liminality, and post-liminality, "Jashn-e Taklif" can be one of the important rites of passage in Iran. The history of "Jashn-e Taklif" in Muslims families, the role of the educational institution in holding this ceremony, and the use of it as a tool for socialization of Iranian women are the issues discussed in the current article. In fact, in this article I am going to describe "Jashn-e Taklif" in girls' schools in Tehran as a rite of passage by the visual documentation of the event. I will introduce its phases by photo-elicitation interviews with the female students who are studying some years before and after this ceremony. my target population is the female students who are studying in specified schools I chose for my research.

RC32-374.1

ABRAHAM, MARGARET* (Hofstra University, margaret.abraham@hofstra.edu)
TASTSOGLOU, EVANGELIA (Saint MaryÂ´s University)

Crossing Boundaries, Erasing Margins and (re)Contouring Knowledge Production:

There is an increasing awareness and growing commitment among sociologists of the need to challenge traditional restrictions on knowledge construction, to bridge research and action, engage in collaborations, and help shape meaningful pedagogy, policy, and practice to address the social justice issues of our time. This paper will explore the role that a global association such as the international sociological association (ISA) can play in creating an intellectual and organizational space that fosters more equitable sociological knowledge production, exchange, dissemination, and action across the globe. Through an examination of ISAs history, structure, activities and processes, as well as data derived from the "case study" of RC 32, the paper considers the ways that ISA both reproduces but also challenges dominant hegemonic discourses and methodologies. The dynamics of privilege and disadvantage, the fault lines and transversal politics as well as the critical role that ISA can play in (re)contouring sociological knowledge production will be discussed. Special attention will be paid to the diverse pathways in the production of knowledge that the Association enables the public to access, and the influence the Association has exerted on public policies and institutional structures addressing solutions for a more just world.

RC15-186.3

ABRAMCZUK, KATARZYNA* (University of Warsaw, k.abramczuk@gmail.com)

The Lay Users' Evaluations of Credibility of Medical Information on the Web

People often search the Web for medical information. Unfortunately this information is often misleading, incomplete, and noncredible. I present two studies on how lay people evaluate credibility of medical content on the Internet and to what extent we can support the lay evaluations.

In the first study we asked carefully selected respondents with a varying level of Internet skills to evaluate credibility of over 140 Polish web pages related to 16 popular medical searches. We gathered respondents' declarations regarding topic expertise and measured their psychological characteristics. We compared behaviour in two situations: browsing the Web content and searching it for spe-

cific answers. We analysed how these evaluations differ and when they are more accurate i.e. more in line with expert evaluations for the same set of webpages.

In the second study we used platform Reconcile to gather credibility ratings for a set of 190 medical websites in English. We compared behaviour of the lay users in a situation in which they made supported, unsupported and partially supported decisions. The support offered consisted of suggested system rating based on expert evaluations and the distribution of community evaluations. We also studied the effect of a reversed support, where the suggestions made by the system were opposite to the expert evaluations.

We learned that lay users exhibit an evaluation bias. They make decisions heuristically relying strongly on preconceptions and using only a small subset of cues. They are easily persuaded by the webpage's message even though they do show some resistance to inaccurate suggestions made by a support system. Moreover we note that a second order digital divide can be observed when it comes to credibility evaluations. This divide runs across other dimensions of social inequalities but can be tied to the general level of Internet skills.

RC23-282.1

ABREU, ALICE* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, alicepabreu@gmail.com)

The Construction of Excellence in Science: Problems, Challenges and Advancements from a Gender Perspective

In science, excellence is an important concept used to justify many decisions in a scientific career. This paper will look at this issue from a gender perspective, examining the different stages of a scientific career and how it is construed to arrive at the highest levels of leadership and decision making. The last 20 years have produced an important literature on women and science, and it shows that career paths of men and women are very different. It is necessary to unravel the complex interactions between institutional arrangements and personal preferences that might explain why so few women reach the top. A lot of recent research has also looked at how excellence is defined and measured, and how this affects the results for men and women. Another challenge when looking at excellence in science how this is developed in the international arena and how different countries and regions are positioned. Many international programs and organizations have shown what are the possible strategies for advancing women in science, and the paper will try to understand what are the sociological issues that support or hinder their success.

RC34-JS-36.6

ACHARYA, ARUN KUMAR* (Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon, acharya_77@yahoo.com)

Characteristics of Youth Dating Violence and Risk Factors in Mexico: An Analysis from a National Sample

Dating violence is a significant issue affecting today's youth and can affect anyone regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic, racial, and religious backgrounds, and it occurs in heterosexual, gay, and lesbian relationships. This study examines and identifies the different types of dating violence, and their associated risk factors in Mexico considering the data from a national sample. In 2007, the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Information (INEGI) conducted a nationwide survey of youth (15-24 years old), to address the problem of dating violence among these demographic group. The survey was conducted in all 32 states of Mexico, which included 4,147 males and 3,807 females. Results indicate that young females in Mexico suffered different types of dating violence from their counterpart. It also found that dating violence has a greater impact on the health status of girls. In addition, this study shows that dating violence has led many young females toward substance abuse.

RC19-231.3

ACHATZ, JULIANE* (IAB Institute for Employment Research, juliane.achatz@iab.de)

Low-Income Children's Participation in Guided Activities

Opportunities to interact with peers and to establish social relationships are supposed to play an important role regarding the social development of children and adolescents. A number of studies have found that children and youth from low-income families often are not only disadvantaged in financial terms, but in their social relations beyond the family as well. While some studies reveal disadvantages of poor children regarding social participation, others point out that a number of low-income parents nevertheless manage it to give their children the opportunity to participate in leisure activities. This leads to the question if participation is associated with financial conditions irrespective of other factors like family structure and educational background of parents. To disentangle effects of financial constraints from other factors is an important policy concern. In 2011, the German government introduced education and inclusion subsidies for children of low-income families. This policy approach implies the assumption that

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

risks of social exclusion are mainly due to financial hardship that can be effectively counteracted against by providing financial support.

This study contributes information about the gap between low-income children and youth and more affluent groups in terms of their opportunities to participate in guided leisure activities like extra-curricular music or art education, sport programs or club memberships. The main research questions are: To what extent does participation differ for children from low-income families and children from more affluent families? Which attributes of children and their families are associated with participation in guided activities? Also, using data from three waves of the German Panel Survey "Labour Market and Social Security" (PASS) it shall be explored if the participation gap changes over time. Results and policy implications will be discussed against the background of the implementation of "Education and Inclusion Subsidies" for low-income children in Germany.

TG03-671.2

ACHILIKE, ADAKU* (Niger Delta University, Nigeria, aachilike@yahoo.com)

The PLACE of High School Drop-out in the Dwindling State of Education and Economy of the Nigerian System

The issue of high school drop-out has been a source of worry to parents, students and government for over three decades. This in the past gave rise to 'mass promotion' of students at the end of terminal examinations. The idea of promoting teachers whose students passed more was muted in order to reduce High School Drop-out Rate (HSDR) and this situation has long been highly abused. But the HSDR is still on the increase. It is on this backdrop that the paper sought to identify those factors that are associated with this negative trend in the Nigerian educational sector. A 60-item validated questionnaire was distributed to students and teachers in institutions of higher learning in Bayelsa State(one of the oil-producing states) of Nigeria, with a view to establishing male, female, teacher, student opinions as to what factors impact more on HSDR and how they affect the economy that is already checkered. Implications of findings were utilized in proffering recommendations.

RC10-126.3

ACHOUCH, YUVAL* (Western Galilee College, yuvala@wgalil.ac.il)

Quel Futur Pour L'industrie Kibboutzique?

Jusqu' a la fin des 90, prés de 270 kibboutzim fonctionnaient comme des communautés de production et consommation sous un régime de propriété collective des moyens de production. Déjà durant les années 60, l'industrie était devenue la première source de revenus des kibboutzim, devançant ainsi l'agriculture. Malgré le succès de son industrie durant plusieurs décennies, et suite a la crise des années 1985-2005, le kibboutz a largement renonce a ses principes d'autogestion, de participation et de démocratie au travail. Suite a la crise, la gestion technocratique et la hiérarchie ont été renforce, et un vent de privatisation a souffle sur le kibboutz (celle des revenus avec l'introduction du salaire, puis celle des logements, et des moyens de production avec un système d'actionnariat.)

Les conséquences de ces changements se manifestent aujourd'hui:

- Si le taux de croissance annuel des ventes de l'industrie kibboutzique entre les années 2000-2008 était de 8,4% (de 19 a 37 milliard de shekels), il est passe a -2,1% (35milliard en 2013) dans les années 2009-2013.
- 346 entreprises étaient affiliées à l'association de l'industrie kibboutzique en l'an 2000. En 2014 il n'en restait plus que 224.
- Alors que 122 entreprises ont été vendues a des investisseurs prives depuis l'année 2000, dans la même période seulement deux nouvelles entreprises kibboutziques ont vu le jour (site internet de l'association de l'industrie kibboutzique: www.kia.co.il).

Ces quelques faits soulèvent de nombreuses questions concernant l'avenir.

Les buts de cette intervention seront:

- Une présentation plus détaillée de la situation actuelle a partir des données fournies par l'association de l'industrie kibboutzique et celles disponibles dans la presse spécialisée.
- Repérer plus précisément les causes de l'évolution de l'industrie kibboutzique de ces 10 dernières années.
- Tracer les différents scénarii possibles pour l'avenir de l'industrie kibboutzique.

RC29-331.1

ACHRAI, ORNA* (Zefat Academic college, orna2001@gmail.com)
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The "Rothschild" Group (The Third Floor): Examination of the Existential Treatment of Rehabilitating Drug Addicts According to Prof. S.G. Shoham

This study examined the treatment of drug addicts according to the Group's existentialist theory, combined with Sutherland's Theory. The therapy group consists of addicts, volunteer students, and therapists, and is aided by a variety of treatment methods. The question: How does the group participants' subjective experience in a combined group affect their lives, and how does this experience facilitate former drug addicts' integration in society?

The research was conducted using a qualitative method, analyzing 16 life stories, and semi-structured interviews with addicts, students, and therapists.

The findings indicate that the addicts undergo a deep change process, rooted in being drug-free for a length of time and being part of the Rothschild Group, which generated an experience of personal change. In the past, they had felt rejected and ostracized due to the stigma attached to them, whilst now they were socially accepted and respected by the group. During therapy they exposed to intellectual philosophical content, which encourages thought and introspection, They improved their social skills, They accepted responsibility for their actions, family matters and finding employment to social circles and integration in the community.

The contribution of this research is to present a change model for addicts. This evaluation study found that the therapy process in a combined group fashioned after the group lets the recovering addicts feel wanted, and allows their integration in normative society.

The students experience an authentic, equal, non-judgmental encounter with a population of former drug addicts, which changes their perceptions and helps to remove the stigma associated with this population.

The conclusions demonstrate the treatment's effectiveness, as well as the way in which these methods can be implemented in other deviant groups.

RC33-384.8

ACOCELLA, IVANA* (University of Florence, acocella@unifi.it)
CATALDI, SILVIA (University of Cagliari)
CIGLIUTI, KATIA (University of Florence)

The Biographical Approach and the Analytic Induction for Develop the Identity-Building Processes: An Empirical Case with Young "Italian" Muslim Women

The papers aims to illustrate how the biographical approach and analytic induction can be used for develop the identity-building processes. To this end, it will present a research carried out in Florence, by collecting biographical narratives from women of Moroccan and Pakistani origin raised in Italy. More specifically, we will explore the usefulness of the biographical approach in shedding light on the role of 'agency' (the capacity of a subject to choose how to act) and 'intersectionality' (the interconnection among different social categories of belonging or identification in order to study their mutual influence) in the identity-building processes. At the same time, we will illustrate the use of analytic induction to identify, select, and combine certain features useful for defining identity profiles adequately. In brief, the biographical approach and of analytic induction will be used to identify the main ideal-typical features of such processes, thus allowing us to switch from an individual story to a sociological type into which this biographic story can be inserted. More specifically, with reference to the reported investigation on Muslim women of the second generation, analysis of the empirical materials evidenced three identity constructs: 'neo-communitarian', 'spiritualist' and 'traditionalist'.

RC22-275.6

ADACHI, SATOSHI* (Kindai University, ec023983@yahoo.co.jp)

Religious Knowledge and Muslim Women in the Information Age: A Case Study in Britain

In sociology, 'knowledge' is defined as a social frame of interpretation, which gives people a specific reality and which has a strong influence on their attitudes towards society. Religion is a kind of knowledge, which has defined people's world views and social relations, and which was produced exclusively by religious elites. The context of religious knowledge has changed dramatically because of the emergence of the 'information age', which makes information of any kind unregulated and accessible to everyone. Now people can personally retrieve and even produce religious knowledge through information technology, free from interference by religious authorities. Recent studies report that this 'democratisation' of religious knowledge following the development of information technology has changed Muslim women's attitudes to their religion and to society. This presentation also investigates what impact the information age has had for Muslim women's interpretation of Islam and their participation in the wider society. The analysis revealed that participants think that their generation has more 'authentic' Islamic knowledge than the older generation because Islam is decoupled from cultures. They argued that some of the oppressive conventions concerning wom-

en derive from Asian cultures rather than Islam itself, and they even presented Islam as a system of gender equality that supports women being educated and working. The Internet contributes to such an understanding of Islam because it provides opportunities for informants to enrich their religious knowledge and to get in touch with more diverse interpretations of Islam, some of which are more adaptable to their daily lives in Britain. These findings show that the information technologies weaken the hold of traditional Islamic understanding, which in some cases has prevented Muslim women from joining the wider society, and they provide more room for Muslim women to participate in the social systems of the Western world as Muslims.

RC23-JS-10.6

ADAM, FRANE* (Institute for developmental and strategic analysis, frane.adam@guest.arnes.si)

Innovation and Organisational Culture in Small and Medium-Sized High-Tech Companies

Small and medium-sized high-tech companies (SMHTCs) are a very grateful and promising object of scientific study since they combine a market and production orientation with the logic of a research group. This is especially pronounced within so-called academic entrepreneurship. They focus on business performance as well as on the strategy of knowledge management and cognitive mobilisation. In considering SMHTCs, we will pay attention to their (specific) socio-cultural aspects of the exchange and circulation of knowledge and absorptive capacity for new ideas and information. We are interested in the link between organisational change, organisational culture and forms of social capital on one hand and strategies for knowledge management on the other. The relevance of using models of open innovation and coinnovation and identifying the potential for the expansion and growth of SMHTCs will be put under scrutiny. The study will be comparative in the sense that the Slovenian findings will be complemented and compared with the findings for Poland and Sweden. With the help of critical use of secondary data from various sources (national statistics, Eurostat, Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, Innovation Union Scoreboard etc.), we intend to complement the qualitative data and assess the extent to which the economic crisis is affecting the creation and growth of SMHTCs, and what are the trends in all three countries as well as on the level of the EU. In pursuing these objectives, we hope to obtain potentially significant insights relevant to research and industrial as well as employment policies.

RC35-415.3

ADAMS, SUZI* (Flinders University, suzi.adams@flinders.edu.au)

On 'Direct' and 'Indirect' Social Ontologies: Rethinking Castoriadis, Ricoeur, and the Human Condition

This paper considers the respective social ontologies of Cornelius Castoriadis and Paul Ricoeur. Neither thinker regarded himself as a sociologist, yet each offers rich resources for social theory. Both Ricoeur and Castoriadis articulated social ontologies that focused on social creativity and social imaginaries, but their theoretical frameworks were diametrically opposed. Whereas Castoriadis sought to directly grasp the mode of being of the social-historical and social imaginary significations, Ricoeur was convinced that only an indirect grasp of being and the social world was possible. This paper argues that their discrepant understandings of social meaning and human creation as part of their overall approach to the human condition lies at the root of this opposition, and it concludes by seeking to build points of contact between them.

RC52-598.9

ADAMS, TRACEY* (Sociology - University of Western Ontario, tladams@uwo.ca)

Variations in Self-Regulation: Understanding the Present (and reflecting on the future) By Considering the Past.

Research has explored trends in professional self-regulation, both documenting its decline, and its changing nature. However, in scholarly research robust definitions of self-regulation are seldom provided. Our knowledge of self-regulation is often based on models or generalizations made from single cases or countries. As a result our understanding of variations in patterns of self-regulation across time and place is limited. This paper explores these different definitions and understandings of self-regulation, and links them to different historical patterns of regulation across time in place, with a focus on Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States. Then it considers recent trends in regulation in each nation to reflect on how current regulatory trends have been shaped by historical regulatory traditions. Last, the paper discusses prospects for future trends in regulation, by considering how global trends combine with national traditions to shape regulatory change. I argue that we can understand current and future trends in regulation better, by understanding variations in regulation in the past.

RC32-376.3

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The Power to Define That We Have Been Hurt

In our paper we compare communication and practices in sexual violence trials with procedures in alternative approaches of dealing with sexualized violence that have been developed in radical leftist communities.

Violence against women has a high prevalence in most societies and an especially low rate of convictions. In a feminist analysis the fact that women's narratives in court are heavily contested and very often not believed is put in a historical perspective, which shows that doubting women's credibility has been a century long strategy for disempowering women. To counter this, feminist groups have tried to give women definatory power (definitionsmacht) over what has happened to them, so instead of an authority or penal code she should be the one to say if what has happened to her has been an assault. In Germany's and Austria's leftist activist communities there are groups that advocate for victims of sexual violence and facilitate community processes according to the concept of definitionsmacht. These processes rely on a collective context in which alternative modes of coordination and communication are possible.

We will compare processes that are based on the concept of definitionsmacht with legal trials along a conceptual grid that we developed by engaging with material on definitionsmacht and criminal trials as well as Laurent Thévenot's social theory. This theory is based on an action theory , which is linked to certain possibilities of creating, sustaining and governing commonality between people. By connecting our empirical insights to Thévenot's framework, we want to situate the problem of dealing with sexual violence in the context of social coordination and the problems of 'living together'. Our analysis will rest on interviews with members of groups whose work is based on definitionsmacht, material produced by those groups as well as scholarly work on the treatment of sexual violence in legal trials.

RC32-JS-38.5

ADEYANJU, CHARLES* (University of Prince Edward Island, cadeyanju@upei.ca)

Migration for Higher Education: Case of Parent-Sponsored Nigerians in Undergraduate Programs in Canada

This study investigates the attraction of Canada for postsecondary education by Nigerians, using the case of international students from Nigeria in Canada to interrogate the orthodox notion that African migration to the West is driven by economic hardship. Over the past 15 years, or so, Canada has been destination to Nigerians for undergraduate education. Most of these Nigerian undergraduate students in Canada are sponsored by their affluent parents, who pay higher tuition fees than Canadian citizens. Preliminary findings show that affluent Nigerians send their adolescent children to Canada for undergraduate education not only because they are dissatisfied with the quality of education in private and public universities in Nigeria, but also because of the discursive construction of Canada and its tertiary institutions by recruitment agents, who manage the impression of Canada by highlighting the benefits of Canada over other Western destinations, and representatives of Canadian Universities and Colleges, whose promotional campaigns in fairs in Nigerian cosmopolitan cities and on the web have effects. By and large, critical actors, especially the recruitment agents, market migration for higher education to the Nigerian affluent class as a pathway to permanent residence for their wards. Underlining these motivating factors, semi-structured interviews with parents of Nigerians studying in Canada and their undergraduate children in Canada, and recruitment agents; and participant observation show that studying in Canada, and in the West, is highly prestigious in Nigerian society.

RC22-260.5

ADJEPONG, ANIMA* (The University of Texas at Austin, adjepong@utexas.edu)

"They Said Here Is a Christian Country": How Ghanaians in Houston Employ Christianity to Claim Sociopolitical and Cultural Belonging

How does Christianity help a loosely bound black West African immigrant community articulate their political, economic, and cultural belonging within the U.S.? Based on ethnographic observations and in-depth interviews, this paper explores how and to what ends Ghanaian immigrants in Houston, Texas invoke logics of Pentecostal Christianity and prosperity gospels in their everyday lives. Scholars of religion and immigration have noted the limitations of studying immigrant religions entirely within a religious setting. These scholars note how an exclusive

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focus on churches, mosques, or shrines fails to address how people live their religion outside of these settings and how religious logics organize their daily lives. Similarly, research on race and religion explore how these are mutually constituted to shape people's behaviors and attitudes towards the government, international relations, and cultural formations among other things. Bringing together these important critiques about studying religion, this paper offers an analysis of how, in community settings and on a daily basis, black immigrants employ their Christian affiliations to augment their claims to respectability and affirm their belonging in their local and national sociopolitical landscapes.

RC16-198.1

ADKINS, LISA* (University of Newcastle, lisa.adkins@newcastle.edu.au)

Speculative Futures in the Time of Debt

This paper concerns the temporality of debt. Against the widespread claim that the society of debt has emptied out futures via the elevation of the promise to pay to a total social fact, I suggest that the time of securitized debt is speculative in form. Thus, in the time of securitized debt, pasts, presents and futures do not stand in a pre-set relation to one another, but are open to a constant state or revision: they may be drawn and redrawn, assembled and disassembled, set and reset. I track this time across changing schedules of household and personal debt – and crucially in the logics of accumulation via securitized debt – to argue that far from emptying out futures debt society demands subjects who must constantly adjust to recalibrations of pasts, presents and futures as well as to changes in the relations between and across these states.

RC22-261.4

ADOGAME, AFE* (University of Edinburgh, afe.adogame@ptsem.edu)

New Directions in the Sociology of Religion: An African Perspective

TBA

RC29-331.5

ADORNO, SERGIO* (University of Sao Paulo, sergioadorno@gmail.com)
DIAS, CAMILA (Federal University of ABC - UFABC)

Illegal Market Routes in the Brazilian Frontier Zones and Its Impacts in the Urban Centers

The objective is to present results from an ongoing research whose object is the illegal drug market routes in the frontier zones between Brazil and South American countries, where we examine its impacts in the growth of new urban centers, as well as the social changes in previously existent and consolidated centers. Empirically, we accompany the routes from its extremities, where illegal drugs are produced and distributed, until their entries in Brazil and local markets, and final consumers.

The theoretical justification of the proposal is based in three conceptual lines: a) a critical discussion of the category "organized crime" with the proposal of identifying its explicative limits and potentials, applied to the study of multiple markets, products, localities and arrangements and disarrangements, as well as the multiple relations with the authorities, comprising the illicit national market; b) the concept of productive chain, used to monitor all the phases of the illicit drug commerce. That is, the production, circulation, distribution and consumption; and c) the concept of frontier, whose sociological significance supersedes the limits imposed by geographical and spatial demarcations. These justifications reside in the exam of specialized bibliography on criminal fluxes and networks, frontiers, illicit markets, organized crime.

The analysis plan and exposé consists of three sections: firstly, a overview of the illicit national market, including a mapping of networks and flows of this type of organized crime in national territory; secondly, the description and analysis of the group dynamics that act in specific sectors of the illicit national economy, with focus of the commerce of marijuana and cocaine paste in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, entry point of the drug distribution to the Southeast region of Brazil, the richest of the national territory; third, a brief outcome of the problems and questions brought by this theoretical-methodological approach.

RC32-369.17

ADUR, SHWETA* (California State University Fullerton, shweta.uconn@gmail.com)

Fraught Identities and Contentious Belongings

Recent years have witnessed an upsurge of cultural, historical and theological studies that have examined the question of gender and sexuality within Islam.

Albeit pathbreaking, studies have less frequently focused on the lived experience of Queer Muslims and even rarely on the experiences of Queer Muslim women. There is little that documents the everyday identity work done by women to negotiate, resist and respond to oppressions of Islamophobia and homophobia in their lives. By failing to document that agency, the existing scholarship additionally runs the risk of buffering the erroneous stereotypes that portray Muslim women as "helpless, backward and oppressed" and queer women in Islam as a cognitive and cultural impossibility. This paper fills that gap in literature by examining the sexual subjectivity of seven LGBT Muslim women in the U.S. Written in the shadows of post-9/11 America, this paper examines the everyday identity work used by these women to find a place between two opposing, masculinist, forces of Islamophobia and homophobia. The identity work done centers around three particular strategies – i) defying the arguments of exceptionalism, ii) opposing and distancing from neo-conservative turn in Islam and finally, iii) reconciling faith and sexuality in their own terms.

RC32-382.5

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How Effective Is the U.N's Safe Cities Model?

In 1995 the U.N explicitly argued that gender based violence is a human rights violations and required all member states to take concerted action against it. The U.N and its affiliates have since proposed several international initiatives to monitor, evaluate and ultimately, curb the incidence of violence against women. One of its most recent endeavors is the 'Global Safe Cities Initiative' program launched in 2010 – which addresses the everyday sexual harassment that takes place in public spaces. The Safe Cities Initiative is the face of a paradigmatic shift as it is the first time that U.N has recognized sexual violence in public spaces as a human rights violation and designed a series of interventions in its program portfolio. Delhi, India was among the five pilot cities in which the program was introduced and is also the case study for this paper. Using a human rights approach and a feminist lens, I argue that while the initiative has been valuable in putting the issue on the international agenda, the current framework needs to be more nuanced in its treatment of gender-based violence, both methodologically and conceptually.

RC19-244.4

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Developing Health Workforce Policy in the Global-National Nexus

SDG 3 aims at ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all. However, many health care systems are faced with health workforce challenges that constrain their attempts to provide universal access to high quality health services. Therefore, Article 3c of the SDG 3 argues for increasing "health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States". These countries face serious health workforce challenges such as shortages and unequal distribution of health staff and facilities, the functional mix and problems with training. On the other hand, health human resource management has recently moved into policy agenda of many developed countries as well as global agencies. In European countries sources of health workforce challenges differ: aging and its impact in terms of decreasing human resources and increasing demand for health services, austerity policies, and migration flows are discussed as major challenges. Focusing on the Turkish health care system and its health workforce challenges, this paper explores the influence of global policy actors such as the OECD, the WHO and World Bank. These global actors have been playing a growing role in documenting the major challenges as well as developing strategies that address a myriad of economic, professional, individual, and social factors. However, what is the impact of these global strategies on national health workforce policy? The paper aims to answer this question through a review of secondary sources such as official reform documents and statistical information from national and international databases. While the 2030 Agenda and the reports of global policy actors put clear targets for health human resource development, Turkey's health workforce policy has been shaped largely by domestic factors, especially the continuous conflict with some of the representatives of health workforce.

RC34-396.3

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Overcoming Social Disadvantage and Inequality through Self-Confidence, Education, Team-Skills Development in Slum Youth-Children Collectives

Introduction: Slum children/youth are excluded from benefits of India's urbanizing economy and growth. Unequal access to opportunities for education, self-expression hamper their potential growth/development.

Program methods/approach: Children/youth's self-confidence to overcome obstacles, increases through pursuing activities they enjoy, gain knowledge, skills from (Payne, 2008). Social interactions help children and youth to free themselves from difficult situations, focus towards future, acquire ability to influence it (Vygotsky, 1978). Reasoning with one-self develops thinking skills (Hwang & Nilsson, 2003).

Children/youth groups mentored by slum-women's-groups guide project design and are central to this approach towards contributing to socially just cities and inclusive urbanization (Sustainable Development Goal-11). One boy, one girl leader per group facilitates gender-equity and lays the formative basis towards a more gender-equitable social environment. They identify opportunity gaps, inadequate stimulation/motivation faced, aspirations, ways to strengthen as groups, contribute to progressive evolution of program, and facilitate youth/children groups in neighbouring slums.

Findings: 34 children/youth groups with 450 youth/children members are active in Agra, Indore slums. Child/youth development is fostered through avenues for self-expression, team-work, excelling in performance, reasoning with self and cultivating positive self-image. Communication and leadership skills emerge. Social interaction with elders at neighbourhood level and at larger forums have strengthened confidence. Children/youth groups write petitions and submit to Municipal Corporation to pave slum-lanes, drains, clean garbage. These efforts have improved slum lanes, drains, prevented interruption of children's school education.

Conclusion, Significance: Increasing number of youth complete school education, complement family income; demonstrate gender sensitivity, engage in socially productive community actions e.g. contributing to improved hygiene and living environment, reducing school-dropout. Self-confidence, social-interaction with peers, elders, persons external to social milieu, collaborative-skills and leadership add value to life/livelihood skills. Computer literacy, expanding reach of internet, will help underprivileged communities access online Government schemes, services, thereby reducing transaction cost of access.

RC48-559.5

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Empowered Slum Women's-Groups Negotiate Collectively Towards Responsive Urban Governance, Improved Access to Entitlements

Introduction: Urban-poor/slum populations represent an insecure population, socially excluded from benefits of urbanization. Women suffer more owing to lower social status, low control over household finances, decision making. Communities live without Government Picture IDs, address proof, water supply, paved streets, electricity connections, low access to healthcare.

Methodology: Urban Health Resource Centre (UHRC) works with slum communities in Agra, Indore (India) to form, nurture, motivate women's groups, strengthen social cohesion, build negotiation capacity among slum communities to increase access to rightful services and make civic authorities more responsive to needs and demand of deprived urban communities.

UHRC advocates with policy makers, influencers to bring attention to needs of urban vulnerable, and with civic authorities to influence action. Platforms are created where service providers and demand side come together to enhance mutual understanding and address challenges. UHRC's social facilitators help communities develop negotiation skills through writing collective community-petitions, reminders to service providers, learn about importance of paper-trail of to ensure responsiveness, good governance. Women's groups gain knowledge about schemes and entitlements.

Findings: In Indore-Agra, during April 2013-March 2014 negotiation power thus cultivated in women-groups led to 8422 persons to obtaining Government address-proof and picture-ID, 5600 women availing deliveries in government, private-affordable hospitals, 3350 of these availing government's Maternity-Benefit scheme and 4656 children availing immunization. Through community petitions/reminders submitted by women's groups perseveringly 37000 persons benefitted from piped water supply, 8000 population benefitted through metered electric connections, lanes in 23 slums were paved benefiting 60,000 slum population, 120,000 population benefitted from regular cleaning of drains.

Significance: Lessons from Indore and Agra, have resulted in India's National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) mandating Women's Health Groups (Mahila Arogya Samiti) as the demand side intervention. The approach of slum women's group led negotiation for services, entitlements is adaptable across growing cities of developing countries.

TG04-675.1

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Understanding Organisational Change in Implementing Enterprise Risk Management: A Comparative Case Study

Risk is an inherent part of sociology and development of risk requires consistency in understanding and implementation. Previous literature has provided undue significance to inconsistent practices and consistent practices have not yet explored such as what motivates two different firms in two substantially different markets to adopt same practices. The aim of this paper is to set out the understanding of organisational change in two insurance companies across different markets from the perspective of neo-institutional theory. The article presents a debate between revolutionary and evolutionary change in literature and practice. Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) considers all risk in holistic manner and many research have reported inconsistency of ERM practices across developing and developed markets. Therefore, a comparative case study has been carried out to understand reasons of adopting evolutionary and revolutionary change in developing market such as India and developed market such as UK. Case study involves interviews of over 20 senior management in two insurance companies. Both Companies are leading insurance companies in India and UK respectively and claimed to be pioneer in adopting ERM with evolutionary and revolutionary change in differing institutional pressure. Moreover, both companies adopted resilient ERM practices to gain business advantage visible in terms of cost efficiency and improving concentration of risks by exploiting niches and balancing portfolio risk by contrasting two different and opposite risks. Companies have improved cohesion and adaptablity of risks but faced normative and behavioural resistance to change. The results indicated that adoption of revolutionary/evolutionary change is affected by institutional pressure within companies with an aim to survive in the market. Whether companies adopt evolutionary change or revolutionary change, the main objectives of the companies are to gain business advantage from the change so as to promote sustainability.

RC15-193.12

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Identifying and Reducing Social Inequalities in Health: Community Informed Qualitative Adaptation of Who's Urban Health Assessment and Response Tool with Focus on Action

Background

Urban poverty is growing to represent the dominant face of vulnerability in India and the Global South. There is a need to develop working examples of adaptable, scalable methods for understanding and assessing social determinants of urban health and well-being and catalyzing grassroots demand/actions in reducing social inequalities in access to health, basic services, entitlements, also inform public policy.

Methodology

Refinement, simplification, scale-up use of qualitative adaptation of WHO's Urban Health Equity Assessment and Response Tool (HEART) piloted by Urban Health Resource Centre in Indore (2011) was done. Urban HEART's quantitative indicators, were further simplified to qualitative indicators informed by slum-women's groups' observations, to assess water-supply, drainage, access to healthcare, education, debt, livelihood regularity, governance and associated social determinants of urban-health in slums/informal settlements in Agra, India.

Results

A more replicable and scalable HEART methodology informed by experiential knowledge of slum women's groups evolved. The updated assessment and response tool uses simple local language that can be understood, used by less educated, illiterate slum-dwellers and by academics, policy makers/implementers. Posters (prepared by slum-women's group members) featuring community assessments of 40 slums on 45 indicators depict slum situation using Green dots for good performance, Yellow for mediocre, and Red for poor in different slums. This adaptation emphasizes community response for each indicator in different slums. Actionable, qualitative indicators, e.g frequency of Auxillary-Nurse-Midwife (ANM) visits instead of under-five mortality-rate, absence of toilets in most houses, have enabled communities use their knowledge to develop and implement context-responsive and cost-effective action-plans.

Significance/Recommendations

This approach facilitates communities to focus energies on relevant problems through periodic assessment. In addition to being low-cost, the indicators are similarly understood by illiterate slum-women and academic researchers. UHRC recommends that focus on community participation and leadership be a central tenet of social-sector and multi-sectoral urban poverty/vulnerability action research in the Global South.

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

RC44-513.2

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The Impact of Gender on Informal Workers' Organizing—the Case of India

Drawing from interviews on informal workers' organizations in India, this paper examines the impact of gender on informal workers' strategies, targets, repertoires and organization forms. The paper will also examine the potential impact of gender on organization impact. The paper is based on a comparative examination across two industries: domestic work and construction. In India (as elsewhere), domestic work is predominantly comprised of women and attends to "reproductive" tasks performed in the often hidden spaces of the household. As a result, domestic work is traditionally associated with "feminine" labor. Construction in India (unlike in many places) is dominated by men across all skill levels, but includes women at the lowest skill level. This is because the vast majority of construction labor in India is based on migrant *family* labor. Therefore, construction in India provides a useful lens into the impact of women and men's labor in the "productive" sphere, operating in the public spaces of streets and unfinished construction sites. This unique gender characteristic of Indian construction labor provides a useful point of comparison both within India (relative to domestic work), but also across countries (where the construction sector is primarily male). The paper will examine how the gender composition of the workers in each industry affect the membership, leadership, and demands of organizations within each industry.

RC05-JS-17.5

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Rural Women: An Important Dynamic for Change.

While women play an important role as economic agents in India, particularly in rural areas, even there they participate in secondary rather than primary economic activites. Moreover, the nature of their labour force participation depends on the dynamics of the caste structure. There are three castes within the scheduled (untouchable) caste of the village being studied: **Jatava (the majority), Harijans, and Pasiya**. Jatava women are mainly engaged in agricultural work, in particular in the subsidiary activities of cutting and collecting crops, while men do the primary work of seed cultivation. In the few Harijan families remaining in the village, both women and men work as domestics or sweepers. When Harijan families have migrated in search of work, the women in the families encounter more difficulties than the men in finding employment. The women work as domestic helpers, on construction sites, or in the brick kiln industry, while men are rickshaw pullers, construction workers or casual laborers. Pasiya women now do subsidiary work, such as assisting men by collecting bamboo or arranging other things to facilitate men's work. The men work as street hawkers, bamboo basket makers, vegetable sellers or working on other's land as daily labour. This paper examines how discrimination and inequality differ for the rural women of these three castes, exploring how their capabilities in the labour force are untapped and undervalued, and how they experience inequality in the sharing of work in both the labour force and the household. It also suggests ways of dealing with women's marginalization.

RC47-551.5

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Leftwing Politics, Social Movements and Marijuana Legalization in Uruguay: A Peripheral Democracy Challenges the Transnational Drug Policy Paradigm.

In 2013, Uruguay became the first country in the world to completely regulate the marihuana market. We analyze the process that led to marihuana legalization, stressing the crucial role played by a comprehensive rights-based social movement coalition.

First, we contextualize the emergence of this movements. Based on recent historiographical work, we argue that, unlike in Europe and North America, the youth movements of the New Left that emerged in Uruguay in the 1960s and 1970s did not represent a clear rupture with the traditional Left. Rather, the roots of the legalization demand can be traced back to the anti-authoritarian youth movements of the post-democratization aftermath (late 1980s and early 1990s).

We then focus on the contemporary pro-cannabis movement. Based on an extensive analysis of focus groups and interviews, we show how pro-legalization activists strategically appealed to a broader "new rights agenda" to frame their struggle, and how they exploited the dense ties among the governing Left party and the established civil society organizations (i.e. the labor movement). All this

was possible thanks to the long-term strategy deployed by a network of young militants, who thoughtfully went through processes of grassroots mobilization, brokerage, and professionalization, reaching out to international human rights organizations to influence domestic policymaking.

Thirdly, we turn to the transnational dimension. We conceptualize the Uruguayan legalization movement as nested within a broader dynamic in which activists from both the South and the North coordinate actions to advance their agendas. Rather than a rare, contingent event, the Uruguayan case marks out just a point, if a decisive one, of a longer, multisite, and multi-scale sequence of political contention over the construction of an alternative transnational drug policy paradigm based on human rights norms, in a time when there is enough accumulated evidence that the War on Drugs has roundly failed.

RC35-413.2

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Ejercer La Suspensión Sobre La Modernidad Como Génesis De La Existencia Social Presente.

Una de las vías alternas para convertir en experiencia social aquellas formas de vida modernas, que resultan contrariar la duración de lo vivido en el presente, emergen actualmente de las prácticas relacionales que amplían la convivencia con los otros, humanos, especies y objetos de los ambientes vitales compartidos. Esta ponencia deja en suspenso una crítica de la modernidad dirigida hacia sus dimensiones hostiles como el vaciamiento de los vínculos sociales, el régimen de la aceleración y la competencia, poderío de la competencia, para excavar en aquellos lugares donde se generan modos de "experienciar" la existencia social. Para seguir esta génesis de la experiencia existencial moderna se seguirán la cambiante de la metáfora de la animalidad como clave para una revisión larga y discontinua sobre las separaciones fundadoras entre la vida de las especies. Otra clave derivada de la interrupción del sentido de la existencia en general se posa sobre el despliegue de las "políticas de la vida" (*en contraste con los esquemas biopolíticos e instrumentales sobre la vida*), las cuales plantean un reencuentro con aquellos restos y comienzos de integración de la vida misma que dejaron en suspenso los conocimientos y discursos sociales que despegaron, constituyeron e institucionalizaron saberes a partir de la escisión entre conocimiento (logos) y acción sensible (pathos) o las brechas entre bios (o forma política de la vida) y zoe (o vida desnuda/nuda vida), según una conocida formulación (G. Agamben). En esta ponencia se incursionará en ejercicio de la existencia humana cuya interrupción de su sentido moderno se plantea sobre la base de una diferencia analítica entre lo humano-lo no humano-animal.

RC15-190.6

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Elderly Abuse and Stigma Avoidance through Religious Involvement Among Elderly People in a Yoruba Community, Southwest Nigeria

In Nigeria, elderly abuse and stigma are growing widely in the midst of midst of different religious doctrines around the duties and rights of the aged and possible deviations from these expectations. Mishaps and unexplainable negative life events around the elderly and their care providers are normative indicators that an elder has deviated or failed. Spirituality through religious involvement in later life thus provides a framework to avoid stigma and neglect and promote healthy ageing experiences. Within a social setting that emphasises informal social support for older people, this study explores religious involvements among elderly Yoruba people (60+years) and agency in the face of social neglect and stigmatization. Using a purposive sampling strategy, we held 30 in-depth interviews with older people from the three dominant religions (Christianity, Islam and Traditional) among the Yoruba people. The findings revealed religious involvements as social measures of improving social relations and coping with life situations. Participation in religious activities is culturally rooted in the Yoruba belief system. Thus, in old age, religious activities and spirituality provides avenues for quality self-reflections over the ageing experiences. Failure to engage in such appraisal open space for stigmatization. At such points, an elderly risks neglect and possible stigmatization as significant others would perceive their aversion to certain religious activities as a mark of irresponsibility and unsuccessful ageing. Hence, involvement in religious activities as a way of avoiding stigmatization has an impact on subjective well-being. In later life, the individual agency remains instrumental in negotiating ageing experiences and coping with stigma and elderly neglect in a social setting devoid of a formal system of support.

RC32-381.7

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The Dark Side of the Marriage Squeeze: Violence Against Cross Region Brides in Haryana, India

In terms of economic development, Haryana is one of the most developed North Indian states of India. Despite the economic prosperity and increase in literacy levels there is a continuous downward trend in child sex ratios. The gender imbalance has led to in an excess of males resulting in a 'male marriage squeeze'. Scarcity of brides is a serious consequence of skewed sex ratios. Currently, at least one in every four men between the ages of 30-45 years stands to remain unmarried. As smaller cohorts of girls are born (due to fertility decline and prenatal elimination), fewer of them grow up and become part of adult marriageable cohorts. To address bride shortages, Haryanvi men have been bringing brides from distant states like Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala or even Nepal and Bangladesh.

Though much research has been done on the issue of domestic violence against women in general across caste, class and community, yet there is paucity of empirical research on the incidence, nature and severity of violence the long distance brides face in their conjugal families. In the present paper an attempt has been made to examine the social status, acceptance and treatment of such women who find themselves in a culturally alien setting. What is the nature and intensity of violence? How do women react to it and cope with the situation? Is there any kind of support for them from their natal family, or from the local community or from state agencies such as police?

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RC34-397.9

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Mapping the Social Policy Issues of Unemployed Youth: A Case Study of Kashmiri Youth

Mapping the Social Policy Issues of unemployed Youth: A Case Study of Kashmiri Youth

Young people today have emerged as a distinctive social category comprising the major chunk of the global population. Their emergence as a distinctive social category can't be attributed to their numerical preponderance only but also to the fact that they represent an essential component of demographic dividend and must navigate far more of life's crucial transitions in a short time frame than any other age group apart from their peculiar characteristics, needs, socio-psychological traits and patterns of behaviour. Though, the problems encountered by the youth as a generalized category is due to youth of state of Jammu and Kashmir as well, however, youth in Kashmir being a conflict ridden zone assume a special importance given their severe victimization in terms of their lives, career opportunities and subsistence. Turmoil has lent a momentum to the ever increasing toll of miseries of youth by blunting the already limited available incentives and, hence, the life chances due to them. This has created a burgeoning problem of unemployment as a result of which educated youth are in dilemma. This has created a heightened sense of insecurity among the youth, who face multiple problems on socio-economic front.

Based on the primary and secondary inputs, the present paper shall focus on the scenario of youth unemployment in Kashmir, the attendant problems , attitudes of unemployed youth besides evaluating the efficacy of maiden employment policy in vogue in the form of "Sher-e-Kashmir Employment Welfare Programme for the Youth". Finally, specific recommendations based on the various findings of the study shall be put forth for policy makers in order to curb the burgeoning problem of unemployment in the state apart from various suggestive measures for the improvement of various youth centric policies in vogue.

RC05-68.2

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Social Construction of Migrant Women: Focusing on Status of Sojourn and Civic Stratification

This paper aims to explore the ways in which Korean 'migration laws' have classified its foreign populations through civic stratification which in turn have constructed gendered and racialized social groups in regard to three different types of migrant women: marriage migrant women, Korean Chinese women workers, and Filipino women 'singers' working at tourist clubs. With such objectives, it analyzes the laws affecting the classification of foreign populations since 1993 from which large scale target populations were taken into account as a means to resolve domestic issues. How have the laws changed? What rights and qualifications were deployed to classify migrant women into different categories? What are their ideological implications and social effects?

While all three groups are expected to fill the void of the gendered roles in order to support Korea's current social system, each group's construction is differentiated through stratified qualifications and civic rights, according to the intersecting axes of gender, nationality, and age as well as their 'purpose' in Korean society: gendered 'menial' service jobs and care work, reproduction of the nation, and/or sexual exploitation.

I recognize the law as a key factor by which target populations are defined, categorized, and situated. The law not only reflects the already existing social construction of target populations, but also creates, changes, and reinforces such construction. It is through aggressive intervention of the state in the form of civic stratification that a specific population is regulated and managed into a particular social group. This analysis on the laws affecting migrant women and their differential statuses of sojourn will be able to disclose the Korean-specific construction of migrant women as a racialized gender as well as the migrant 'other', while exposing Korea's gendered anxiety as a nation-state and a fairly new host country.

RC32-371.4

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Millenium Development Goals: Assessing the Efforts to Enhance Socio-Economic Status of TIV Women in North-Central Nigeria

The need to evaluate the impact of MDGs activities on the socio-economic status of Tiv women of Benue State in the North-Central Nigeria area, informs this study. Specifically, the study identifies the programmes available for the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowering women, reducing child mortality rate, improving maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, and to ascertain whether the said programmes have achieved their aims of reducing poverty and hunger among Tiv women. Data were collected through the questionnaire and in-depth interview methods. Findings revealed that a number of projects in health, education, poverty reduction and agriculture have been executed at various points in the study area. However such MDG activities have neither empowered nor eradicated poverty among Tiv women in the study area. This means that the desired objectives of the MDGs have remained a mirage. Accordingly, the study reveals that lack of political will to genuinely address the plight of women, corruption and lack of adequate funding have been the major obstacles to achieving the success of MDGs in the study area. Consequently, this has continued to sustain the exploitation and marginalization of women in politics, education, agriculture and formal employment in society. The study recommends, among other things, the political will to intensify the execution of more and relevant MDG projects that can address the plight of women, the need to tackle inherent corrupt practices in governance and the pursuit of MDGs, and adequate funding of MDG projects in the state. The study also recommended the development of agro-based economy in Benue State as an area where women are predominant to effectively address their poverty, and the need to encourage more girl-child education among the Tiv women of North-Central Nigeria, among others.

RC15-192.5

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Maternal Outcomes in the Context of Free Maternal Healthcare: Perception and Realities in Nigeria

Most maternal deaths are avoidable if quality life-saving interventions are available and accessible. However, inequality in access remains a major hindrance, particularly, in low and middle-income countries. Many countries introduced free maternal healthcare with the aim of addressing concerns about inequality and to improve the utilisation of skilled birth facilities in Sub-Saharan Africa. Despite this, inequality in access to maternal healthcare still persists. Some challenges related to policy implementation were identified as reasons for poor utilisation of maternal healthcare services; these challenges do not sufficiently explain why inequality persists. Using empirical literature this paper traces the barriers to maternal healthcare utilisation in low and middle-income countries and the various interventions to improving maternal health. Focusing on Nigeria this paper examines maternal outcomes in the context of free maternal healthcare. Specifically, this paper explores the impact of free maternal healthcare services on maternal healthcare utilisation, ideographic narratives related to free that could impinge on maternal healthcare utilisation and perception and experiences of users of free maternal healthcare services. In the main, the paper argues that barriers beyond financial exist and addressing issues related to culture and contextual differences might be crucial to reducing inequality in access to maternal healthcare.

RC34-JS-36.1

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Morther's Time-Use and Daughter Welfare: Implication for Developemnt

The African culture promotes education that is initiated early in life through the process of socialization. One of the foremost value a girl-child learn from her mother is the importance of celibacy. The value placed on a girl-child is priceless in the Nigerian culture if discovered to have kept her virginity until marriage. Besides, this culture play a significant role in enhancing delay in sexual intercourse with corresponding probability of not contacting sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including HIV/AIDS. However, the culture is gradually waning due to mother's passiveness on sexuality education and the transference of the same responsibility to the school. While the Nigerian girl-child is exposed to sexual intercourse as early as 8-10 years (NDHS, 2013; Ursula & Nwobodo- Ani, 2010), Malaysians experience the same at a much older age of 23 years. Similarly, an average Indian girl-child would likely experience first sexual intercourse at 22.9 years, Singaporeans at 22.8 years, Chinese at 22.1 years, Thais at 20.5 years, Hong Kongers at 20.2 years and Japanese at a slightly lower 19.4 years (The Economic Times, 2015). While the timing of the actual lost of virginity might not be important, it might be important to know if first intercourses are pressured. This underscores the relevance of effective involvement of mothers' as partners and custodian girl-child's welfare. Thus, the study will examine the influence of parent especially mothers in delay sexual experience of girl-child which could invariably serve as fundamental panacea for reduction of numerous sexual health problems in Nigeria and human development. This will be carried out through the use of secondary and primary data. The secondary data will be extracted from Nigeria demographic health survey of 2013 and the primary data sourced through focus group discussions conducted among girls in ten randomly selected secondary schools in Nigeria.

RC51-578.5

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Society As an Observing System: A Perspective By Incongruity?

It is not limited to Niklas Luhmann's case, systems thinking has been one of the most important sources of sociological insights. At the same time sociological systems theory sometimes tends to be blamed as unintelligible. However, generally speaking, abstract theory makes things clear. If things become more complex because of sociological systems theory, it must be dysfunctioning. From such a viewpoint, we focus on the notion of society as an observer (or, observing system) in Luhmann's theory, especially on the connection between systems theory and sociological theory. The main points are as follows: (1) To discuss the notion of meaning-constructing system in contrast with living system. (2) To distinguish between social systems (systems of "the social") and a societal system (system of "society"). (3) To distinguish between sociology as second-order observer and the functionally-differentiated modern society as second order observer. After reviewing these points, we conclude that, systems theory would be a very useful tool to see things sociologically if it is properly connected to sociological theory.

RC14-174.8

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Freedom or Safety, the Dilemma of Technology-Based Surveillance Systems in the Context of E-Government Applications: A Case Study of Citizens' Perceptions on the Surveillance in Aydin– Turkey

"Surveillance" is one of the highly examined topics of today. It is not a new practice and specific to these days; but it has come to the fore more with the development of technological tools. Depending on the development trend of information technologies showing a boundless ascending, all daily life and social relations both in private and public areas have been affected by this process. The problem of surveillance is seen as a topic in the interest of sociology because it affects the regulation of the society.

As also Foucault puts in a striking way, the concept of surveillance means "a systematic investigation or monitoring of one or more person's communication or action" and it has gained a special importance in parallel with the development process of technology-based systems in recent years. New technologies increase the potential for surveillance.

In this context, this paper aims to assess following questions: Do information technologies strengthen citizens 'position` against state more? Does the society get a more democratic governance due to the E–government applications? Or is it vice versa? Could people be tracked, be monitored and be received under surveillance easier? Is the tendency to be able to budge from some rights and freedom seen in question of "security"? When the "security" is in question, the "consent" state for budging from personal freedom and privacy will be analyzed.

Examining the surveillance matter due to technology-based systems is a sociological necessity. With this study which is based on field research, it is attempted to put forward how this subject matter is perceived by the citizens. The paper will draw on quantitative questionnaire (N 650) in Aydın (South-West Turkey).

RC06-JS-7.6

AKPINAR, AYLIN* (Marmara University, Department of Sociology, aakpinar@marmara.edu.tr)

Intergenerational Conflicts and Daughters' Resistance to Unwanted Marriages in Turkish Society

The qualitative research conducted by using in-depth interviews with 48 divorcées in three big cities of Turkish society in relation to marital lives and reasons for divorce has revealed the perpetual patriarchal domination in women's lives. In the narratives of 17 women of lower-income classes with rural backgrounds aged between 34 and 55 which this abstract is based on, one can trace the arranged marriages in early ages as a means of control of younger women's sexualities. Narratives reveal women's resistances to unwanted marriages which eventually lead to their divorces. Under the guise of extended family ideal, both intergenerational conflicts and daughters' resistances are hidden. Women whose marriages end in divorce most often have been raised in families by mothers who have also been subordinated by their husbands and thus these women lack role models. Narratives of women also reveal Turkish mothers' relaxed socialization of their sons who are not given family responsibilities. On the other hand, daughters are usually considered as burden on parents despite their contribution to household chores. As a result of these gender and age biased family dynamics, younger women are faced with real challenges upon marriage as they have to cope with husbands who do not take their share of responsibility in family life as well as parents-in-law who try to dominate younger women. Thus, getting a divorce as a final step can be understood as a sign of daughters' resistances against patriarchal domination and their search for individuation.

TG06-696.3

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HALVORSEN, RUNE (Oslo and Akershus University College)

Blind Spots in Employers' Practices: How Institutional Ethnography May Help in the Rethinking of Labour Market Inclusion Policies for Persons with Disabilities

This paper reviews the social scientific research on labour market inclusion policies for persons with disabilities and argues in favour of institutional ethnography (IE) in the subject area. More specifically this paper explores the missed opportunity to show how inequities in labour market participation for persons with disabilities actually happen, reviews the state of the art in studies of labour market inclusion policies for persons with disabilities, and provide examples from Norway of how IE adds a different perspective to the study of labour market inclusion policies for persons with disabilities. First one strand of the literature has examined and compared the national policies, including policies to ensure or encourage employers to recruit and retain persons with disabilities, and the policy outcomes. Second, other scholars have examined the experiences and practices of employers. A third strand of the literature has examined the adjustments of persons with disabilities themselves to the labour market. Fourth scholars have analysed the organization of the social services provided to job-seekers and employers to enhance the labour market participation of persons with disabilities. Yet, surprisingly little is known about how the institutional relations work and how they might be resisted by employers; i.e. the interaction processes between employers, the public welfare administration and the employees with disabilities (reduced working capacity). The paper argues that IE offers a method of inquiry to unpack how employers relate to institutional expectations to persons with need for accommodation in the workplace. The paper concludes that IE has the potential to enrich the research area on labour market inclusion as it explores the connection between the local setting of recruitment processes and the institutional or translocal order that shape these processes.

RC15-192.1

AL DAHDAH, MARINE* (Paris Descartes University (CEPED, UPD-IRD), marine.aldahdah@gmail.com)

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Mhealth and Maternal Care: A Winning Combination for Healthcare in the Developing World ?

The recent multiplication of mHealth worldwide illustrates the overall trend towards the globalization and technologization of biomedicine. The widespread idea that digital technologies improve the quality of care, reduce health disparities and optimize health systems takes shape in a diverse set of technical devices : eHealth, telemedicine, or mHealth. Yet, very little *research has been conducted on the use of mobile phone and wireless technology within health programs in the global South, or in development contexts.* This new wave of mobile technology applied to health in developing countries thus raises complex issues in terms of economic organization, governance, and control. Especially when millions of dollars are being invested in mHealth projects in countries where poor health systems are failing to meet the needs of the population and where the lack of legal framework may leave the door open to experiments. It calls for sociological questioning on the implementation in developing countries of projects that are sometimes entirely designed and funded by developed countries. These mobile technologies also point out important issues in terms of data safety, confidentiality and "privacy" in the context of collection and analysis of health data that is "globalized". They also highlight the dynamics of how foreign ethical and financial practices adapt – or not - to local economic and political contexts, customs and traditions, health organizations and health professionals. This communication aims to explore how mobile connectivity gives raise to new forms of power, of control and friction through the study of a particular maternal mHealth project deployed in Ghana and India. We propose to focus more specifically on North-South relationships involved by those programs. We will also analyze the gender issues at stake in those specific maternal mHealth programs.

RC32-JS-59.4

AL-REBHOLZ, ANIL* (Okan University, Dept. of Sociology, al-rebholz@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

Transnational Strategies of Education for Social Mobility By Young Migrant Women in Germany

This paper proposes looking at the educational and social mobility strategies of migrants' children in transnational social space as a product of their social location rather than examining these strategies in terms of the deficiency approach, which explains the lower professional and educational success of migrants as being linked with their cultural origin. The social location, in turn, should be conceptualized as the interplay of the enabling (inclusionary) and constraining (exclusionary) structures, norms and values in migration contexts. In this sense, migrant transnationalism, in the form of diverse networks and educational/professional strategies, might become a resource which helps migrants to circumvent the constraints and restrictions put on them as they seek to improve their socio-economic status in the context of globalized economies. Based on a comparison of two biographical narratives from a young Kurdish woman and a Turkish woman, both living in Germany in the third generation, the paper shows that the construction of certain forms of belonging is accompanied by corresponding forms of transnational biographical orientation and upward mobility strategy. Moreover, the paper highlights the potential of migrants' transnational practices and constructions of belonging for contesting and critiquing the limits of the citizenship regimes of nation states. The interviews stem from a research project conducted at Goethe University in Frankfurt am Main between the years 2010-2011, in which 18 biographical narrative interviews were done with the children of migrants in the second and third generations.

RC20-247.3

ALAMINEISI, MASOOD* (Professor, masood_alami@yahoo.com)

Functional Disintegration of Institutions (FDI) and Crime in Iran

The number of crimes increased tremendously during the early 1990s in Iran. One approach maintains that the roots of this phenomenon can be found in the negative impacts of the First and Second Economic Development Plans, which include poverty, unemployment and inequality. This hypothesis will be tested empirically. The second hypothesis is: the reason was Functional Disintegration of Institutions (FDI) between economic, political, social and cultural institutions. This hypothesis will be tested within the framework of Emile Durkheim's theory of division of labor during the time of rapid economic reforms as well as within the framework of the theory of unbalanced and rapid development. Besides the said period, the two hypotheses have been tested for all the years between 1984 to 2008. The variable FDI is not merely a theoretical one, but its empirical measurement indicator has been defined for the present study. *Segmented regression analysis of interrupted time series* has been employed to test the hypotheses.

RC33-JS-63.4

ALAMINEISI, MASOOD* (Professor, masood_alami@yahoo.com)

Functional Disintegration of Institutions; From Theory to Indicator

Functional Disintegration of Institutions(FDI) is studied in evolutionism and Functionalism- especially in transition period's discussions- and sociology. The purpose of this article is presenting a suitable indicator in macro experimental studies in sociology for measuring the Disintegration of Iranian society's institutions and its validity. Systemic integration and balance in functionalist theories has conceptual ambiguities, so measuring and building index will have some problems. Therefore at the first of this article concept of integration in Parsons Sociology is criticized on the basis of social entropy theory and finally legal discrepancies as a suitable indicator is proposed.

RC49-566.3

ALANG, SIRRY* (Lehigh University, sma206@lehigh.edu)
MCALPINE, DONNA (University of Minnesota)

Contrasting Depression Among a Sample of African Americans with Major Depressive Disorder in the DSM

Research has consistently explored cross national variations in how people express depression. In the United States (U.S.), depression and other mental illnesses are often conceptualized and measured based on Western psychiatry. Researchers have suggested that some measurement instruments might not necessarily capture the experiences of African Americans and persons who belong to race and ethnic minority groups in the U.S. The current study identifies symptoms that constitute a shared model of depression among African Americans, and compares them to symptoms of major depressive disorder (MDD) in the fifth edition of the Diagnostic Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM –V). Data were collected in a disadvantaged urban neighborhood in Minneapolis, MN and analyzed using cultural consensus analysis (CCA). Indicators of depression were elicited using a free-listing technique. 40 key informants were selected to rate how common each indicator of depression was among African Americans. Factor analysis was performed on key informants and their factor loadings were used to identify significant indicators of depression. Results suggest that key informants were drawing from a shared belief system about depression. The most significant indicators of depression included classic symptoms in the DSM-V such as sadness, lack of motivation, low self-esteem, and hopelessness. However, there were other significant indicators inconsistent with classic symptoms of MDD such as paranoia, violent behavior and rage. These differences might be due in part to contextual factors that shape the expression of distress. An important implication of these findings is that expressions of depression that are not in the DSM-V might be overlooked in clinical assessments. Therefore, mental health providers might benefit from a better understanding of how context shapes expressions of depression.

RC25-314.11

ALARCON ALARCON, AMADO* (Universidad Rovira i Virgili, amado.alarcon@urv.cat)
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Acknowledging Language Work. a Study on Public and Private Call Centers.

One notable aspect of informational capitalism is the increasing importance of worker's language skills and abilities. Language becomes a commodity and a raw material in the production process, potentially objectified through scritps and protocoles. This means new strugles among social partners about how surplus is produced within companies. This paper analyzes language rationalization in the workplace as an element of negotiation between trade unions and business organizations within contact centers in Spain. While business organizations try to homogenize and deskilling the contact centers jobs, unions try to build a professional career by introducing industrial-related arguments based on work autonomy as source of productivity. Our research aims: 1) to identify the different processes of linguistic rationalization aimed at increasing the efficiency of communication, 2) to analyze the position and bargaining arguments used by trade unions and business organizations to achieve collective agreements regarding regulation of linguistic profiles and performance of workers. In the Spanish case, as we show in our paper, the outcome has been the creation of new job categories based on the linguistic autonomy criteria. Research funded by Ministry of Education and Competitvity (FFI-2012-33316).

RC25-317.4

ALARCON ALARCON, AMADO* (Universidad Rovira i Virgili, amado.alarcon@urv.cat)

Language Practices of Telephone-Level Bureaucrats. Analysis of a Gender Violence Helpline.

Our research departs from a sample on in-depth interviews in Spain with 42 phisicians, social workers, psychologists, nurses and administrative workers working in a telephone helpline aimed to deal with victims of gender violence. Although their work is constricted by several regional and state laws, we have observed that their daily practices show high levels of professional autonomy, which frequently differ substantially from those legal precepts governing the helpline settings. This workers should face -as street-level bureaucrats (Lipsky, 1993)- to a number of tensions, observable through scripting of language practices. This practices are negotiated among groups of workers, team leaders and managers, showing relevant tensions between a strong sense of deontological professional exercise and external political rules. We analyze how these tensions are objectivized in conversational scripts and in interactions with women who suffer gender violence.

RC06-77.11

ALBANESE, PATRIZIA* (Ryerson University, Canadian Sociological Association, palbanes@ryerson.ca)

Life in Military-Connected Families: A Glimpse into Adolescent Men's and Women's Experiences during the Afghanistan Missions

Military families resemble other Canadian families: their members care for one another, support each other economically, and raise children. However, military families are also different (Crum-Cianflone, 2014). While families in general experience a range of stressors, military families experience more than their share. Adolescents in military families face especially unique stressors whenever they experience a parental deployment. The heightened risk accompanying Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) deployments over the last 15 years has also heightened the intensity of military families' deployment-related stressors. We conducted two-hour interviews with 61 adolescents with parents in the CAF. The interviews covered a range of topics unique to military life, including geographical relocations, deployments, PTSD, family functioning, and participants' perceptions of how their school was supporting them. This paper focuses on some of the experiences of youth growing up in military families living on or near a base that vigorously participated in the Afghanistan missions. We focus on the lives of youth while they assist often stressed and over-worked non-deployed parents (usually mothers). We present and discuss adolescents' complex and gendered responses to the extra instrumental and emotional work that they assume during deployments.

RC32-JS-59.3

ALBER, INA* (University of Goettingen, ialber@uni-goettingen.de)

Care Workers in Transnational Polish-German Spaces

Taking care of elderly people is an urgent task for society. One social practice evolving from the need of 24/7 care in private homes in Germany is hiring (mostly) female care-takers from a Polish agency specialised in transnational care work. Practically, these Polish women are employed in Poland, but they are allowed to work as 'delegates' for three months in Germany within their Polish work contracts. However, they must spend the following three months in Poland again in order to retain their 'delegate status'. This grey zone of il/legal transnational work within the EU allows many Polish women in economic crisis to earn a living for their families – thereby challenging traditional gender roles. But at the same time they expose themselves to bad working conditions and lose contact to their families at home. In the Polish discourse this transnational female work is connected to slogans like „modern slave work", „alarming (mental) health conditions" of the female care workers, and „Euro-orphans". The social practices lead to a life of commuting and living in a transnational Polish-German space. The questions I`d like to discuss in my paper are: how do Polish women working in Germany address these problems in their biographical narrations and how do they integrate these experiences into their biographies? How do they cope with their transnational lives and how do they make use of social networks and civil society organisations like Caritas for support? And how can all actors involved like German and Polish families, care takers, organisations as Caritas, and politicians create "the future they want"? The paper will present preliminary results from my project on Polish-German relations in care work for the elderly building on biographical-narrative interviewing and discourse analysis.

RC38-443.1

ALBER, INA* (University of Goettingen, ialber@uni-goettingen.de)

Your History and My History - Doing Biographical Research within the Framework of German-Polish Relations

In my paper I'd like to argue that doing biographical research in a transnational context affects the biographical construction of both the interviewer and interviewee and leads to new research questions. The argument is based on my biographical experience of doing social research as a German scholar in Poland and with Polish people in Germany. Being involved in the German-Polish context sooner or later raises the issue of history. These patterns of interpretation also frame the situation of the biographical-narrative interview. This situation of narrating once life story is on the one hand side shaped by the relevancies (in the Schützian sense) acquired through experiences people have made. On the other hand side it is shaped by the relevancies applying in the interview situation, in which the role of researcher and biographer are negotiated among the participants.

To take these interactively produced meaning of nationality, family history and the political history of these two countries into account is important when analysing the interviews. It can be shown in the analysis that certain discourse fragments are found that relate to the historical, political and European dimensions of Polish-German relations like occupation and violence, forced labour, collaboration and communist images of the ,class enemy' – all of them interlinked with the face-to-face situation between German interviewer and Polish interviewees. I'd like to illustrate that a strong reflexivity and sensitiveness for historical and cultural contexts is needed in these global contexts in order to understand the biographical constructions. One positive side-effect can be that the reflexivity and interest in contexts may lead to new research questions and future common, global projects.

RC51-580.4

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Investigación Interdisciplinaria En Conocimiento y Gestión Ambiental: Una Reflexión Desde La Sociocibernética Sobre Una Experiencia Formativa..

Resumen:

El proceso de construcción de conocimiento es un proceso complejo, más aún si se plantea intencionalmente hacerlo de forma colectiva e interdisciplinaria, como se hace en el marco del Doctorado en Ciencias y Humanidades para el Desarrollo Interdisciplinario (DCHDI). Esta presentación aborda una experiencia empírica de construcción de conocimiento colectivo en el contexto del DCHDI y, en concreto, del grupo de investigación sobre "Conocimiento y Gestión Ambiental".

Para abordar objetos de estudio como sistemas sociales complejos, el grupo de investigación desarrolla un proceso formativo en investigación interdisciplinaria del cual destacamos tres niveles de actividad cognoscitiva: 1) INTRA: hacia el interior, es decir, a nivel de individuos, enfrentados a teorías, conceptos y metodologías que se ven contrastadas y reflexionadas a partir de la relación con los otros miembros del grupo; 2) INTER: con el grupo, definiendo complejos cognitivos correspondientes a los objetos de estudio individuales pero interdefinidos, y que responden a una construcción interdisciplinaria; y 3) TRANS: contrastando conocimientos y procesos de construcción de conocimiento con otros grupos de investigación al interior y exterior del doctorado.

Entre los principales resultados de dicho proceso, destacamos la construcción de una comunidad de conocimiento en la que compartimos e integramos la perspectiva conceptual de la Epistemología Genética y la sociocibernética y los sistemas complejos, como base conceptual, la investigación interdisciplinaria y la Cibercultur@, como base metodológica común y la ecología política y los debates de la relación naturaleza-sociedad para construir nuevas propuestas en el campo del "Conocimiento y Gestión Ambiental". Este complejo teórico-metodológico articula cada uno de los proyectos de investigación y la relación entre ellos. Orientados por la sociocibernética, enfatizamos el camino hacia la generación de un marco epistémico, un lenguaje y un metalenguaje comunes, a partir de las reflexiones de segundo orden y la construcción de un sistema de información colectivo.

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RC33-383.1

ALBERT, GERT* (Universität der Bundeswehr München, gert.albert@soziologie.uni-heidelberg.de)

Figurational Sociology and Methodological Relationalism – on the Ontology and Methodology of Nobert Elias

The paper reconstructs the methodology of Norbert Elias against the background of his ontology. Thereby Robert van Kriekens thesis will be defended that Elias is a proponent of a "third sociology". His ontology shows that figurations are integrated wholes. Human beings form the parts of this wholes and necessarily build up social relations based upon their "relational properties". This model of social wholes builds the finishing part of a mereological ontology of layers of the natural and social world. Physical-chemical wholes can eductively explained, biological and sociological wholes are ontologically and epistemologically irreducible because of phenomena of emergence. This ontology of Elias serves as a background for his methodology which does not favour individualist but moderat holist or relationalist explanations. With a new definition of social emergence it can be shown that relations are central factors of sociological explanations which can be found in Elias' historical-sociological studies.

RC23-281.12

ALBERT, MATHIEU* (University of Toronto, mathieu.albert@utoronto.ca)
PARADIS, ELISE (University of Toronto)

Social Scientists and Humanists in the Health Research Field: A Clash of Epistemic Habitus

While science policymakers in Canada have been pushing interdisciplinary research and greater collaboration between the social sciences, humanities (SSH) and health research, SSH scholars face several cultural and material hurdles that limit their ability to participate fully in the health research field. Three questions guided our investigation: Do SSH scholars adapt to the medical research environment? How do they navigate their career within a culture and an expertise system that may be inconsistent with their own? What strategies do they use to have their our expertise acknowledged? The study builds on three concepts: decoupling, doxa, and epistemic habitus. Twenty-nine semi-structured interviews were conducted with SSH scholars working in 11 faculties of medicine across Canada. For most of our participants, moving into medicine has been a challenging experience, as their research practices, expertise, and views of academic excellence collided with those of medicine. In order to achieve legitimacy more than half of our participants altered their research practices. This resulted in a dissonance between their internalized appreciation of academic excellence and their new, altered, research practices. Only six participants experienced no form of challenge or dissonance after moving into medicine, while three decided to break with their social science and humanities past and make the medical research community their new home. Our research suggests that for SSH scholars to succeed in the health research fields, they often have to adapt to their new field and transform their work to align with the doxa and expertise system of medicine. This necessary adaptation clashes with their epistemic habitus, leading to perceived changes in the quality of research and to professional dissatisfaction. Conversely, the medical field has not changed its rules of the game to adapt to its new occupants, thus reproducing previous hierarchies that give SSH scholars low legitimacy.

RC52-595.5

ALBERTH, LARS* (Leibniz University Hannover, l.alberth@ish.uni-hannover.de)

How Professions Narrow Their Horizons: The Impact of the Professional Definition of Social Problems.

Contrasting deliberative and standardized decision-making implies that professionalism is principally characterized by a general responsiveness for complexity and contingency, threatened by constrains of standardization, especially when applied by external agents, e.g., by superiors, political interventions, or external funding bodies. However, rigidity in approaching social problems might also be a constitutive part of a profession's mandate, that is, the profession's own definition of its task and the original stocks of knowledge incorporated by said profession. As socially recognized claims of responsibility, mandates are the basis for the case work of professional practitioners and cannot be easily overruled or abandoned.

Germany's child protection social work will serve as an example to discuss the impact of the professional mandate of social work. Although explicit case deliberations for reviewing allegations of child abuse and neglect have been established, case narrations (given by frontline workers in child protection) show that the professional routines are rather rigid.

Firstly, they routinely focus on the mother as the central client, who is portrayed as overwhelmed with her day-to-day management. Secondly, violence is seldom problematized and only attributed to the fathers or male partners who in return are never addressed as a client. Thirdly, children remain the blind spot, as they are only marginally considered in case investigations and as addressees of interventions. We conclude that the professional mandate of social work applies a rather narrow mode of repairing the private life, leaving further aspects of the problem aside.

RC37-430.2

ALBORNOZ MORALES, PABLO* (Universidad de Chile, pabloam@ug.uchile.cl)

"Nostalgia and Deracination in the Latin-American Immigrants Music"

This presentation was prepared in the context of a three years research funded by National Commission of Science and Technology of Chile(CONICYT) which aim to understand the relations between the topics of music and immigration taking into consideration the increased arrival of Latin American immigrants to our country(Chile) whose comes mostly from Perú, Colombia and Equator.

We are interested more specifically in develop an approach to the artistic and migratory trajectories of the immigrant musicians and also their repertoires. We think that music can be itself a mediator(Antoine Hennion) between two worlds, the country of origin and the one of arrival, between two temporalities, the past and the present, in the consideration of the immigrant subject as an inhabitant of two realities (Marta Torres). In order to conduct this research we'll use the contributions from Sociology of emotions, Sociology of art and Musicology.

Several studies shows that music might be a privileged field to explore the interfaces of the intimate and the social (Hesmondhalgh) as also the individual identities and the collective ones, so It's perceived as a dispositive that is easily connected to the emotions. We'll seek for the way in which the repertoires chosen by these musicians would be closely related to the feelings of nostalgia and deracination, and how is that the repertoires exacerbates or conjure them, what would allow to create new social bonds through the emergence of musical communities(Becker).

The analytical corpus considers 42 interviews to musicians (already made), field notes and audiovisual materials of ethnographic observation.

We look forward to contribute to create knowledge about the migration experience beyond the usual sociodemographic approach to see in-depth the sociocultural dimensions and its sensible and existential elements.

RC55-623.4

ALDAR, DOLGION* (Independent Research Institute of Mongolia, dolgion29@gmail.com)
TSEVEGDORJ, BOLD (Independent Research Institute of Mongolia)

Defining Social Cohesion Research Design and Indicators

Despite the extensive use of social cohesion research in recent years, little attention has been paid to its use and conditions in developing and transitional societies. Therefore, this study complements the researches to date of social cohesion which tend to focus on world's richest countries.

The case of Mongolia appears particularly interesting. With its 'most remarkable political transformations' (Fish 1998, 127), rapid economic growth 'faster than any other in the next decade' fuelled mostly by the mining sector (The Economist 2012) and deteriorating social conditions and modernisation process far from being complete (Oleinik 2012, 3), Mongolia serves as a natural laboratory for social scientists.

This paper attempts to define a valid, reliable and robust measurement of social cohesion based on a framework that is comparable across societies, in the case of Mongolia. In this respect, modern social and policy theories and frameworks related to social cohesion are compared, assessed and a set of indicators were selected. The bases for this selection and definition of social cohesion were the following:
- Minimal in scope
- Close to ordinary usage
- Allowing to test a series of hypotheses and can be tested empirically
- Free from researchers' subjective values and judgements
- Clear and separate from causes and outcomes of social cohesion
- As a result, a total of three elements that constitute social cohesion were selected:
- 1) Belonging and interdependence
- Sense of belonging and shared values
- Recognition vs rejection
- Belief to achieve collective goals through cooperation
- 2) Trust
- Particularised trust
- Generalised trust
- Trust in political institutions
- 3) Cooperation
- Voluntary work

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- Involvement in civil society
- Involvement in political institutions

This framework and set of indicators allow to determine the state and change of social cohesion at macro level of society. It can measure both horizontal and vertical as well as subjective and objective cohesion.

RC26-322.3

ALEXIOU, ARISTEA* (University of the Aegean, aristea_alexiou123@yahoo.gr)

Challenging Political Hegemony, Unseen Community Assets, Poverty and Its Regulation Under Duress. Social Asset Building Innovations for Greece.

Assembling sociality by means of social economy enterprise empowerment and regulation, has been a key policy issue for EU member states and the EU administration. Reference is being made to recent agenda setting as Horizon 2020 among others. Assembling sociality issues have been instrumental in developing community employment capacity by addressing the problematic of inclusion for youth, women, people with disabilities and immigrants. The social economy has been established as key to employment development as it addresses the community cooperative capacity which has been key to eroding private informal "capital" engaging in usurious money lending, and engaging as private "mediators" who control markets from the "communal" producers themselves.

Social economy expresses the social capital formation relationship and as a concept may refer to its density within a community (it is a collective property), and/or its weak ties with institutionalized actors, local political and civic agencies. Such weak ties engaging "rent-seeking" political actors may also be defined by general conditions setting legal parameter enforcement expressing the general interest.   Sociality is the general interest expressing itself by means of basic anti-poverty, social cohesion policies. Population security issues (health, work, secure food production, child and elderly care) may form the basis for the facilities of general interest thus constituting the essence of communal sociality.

Ongoing EU-Greece institutional   interaction shows many deficiencies that impede sociality and mainstreaming that address the combinatory of social economy building and their application for poverty eradication. Greece lacks an Anti-Poverty Agency. Two cases will be presented testing this relationship. One regards the establishment of the guaranteed basic income mechanism and the other the fate of a proposal to deal with the problem of absolute poverty by means of food delivery by the state using existing stocks stored in agricultural coops. Social Innovation in times of crisis demands attention.

RC26-JS-29.4

ALEXIOU, ARISTEA* (University of the Aegean, aristea_alexiou123@yahoo.gr)

The Resilience of Social Economy in Times of Crisis and Its Contribution to Community Capacity Building

The on-going crisis has accelerated the need for rethinking the respective roles of the market, the state, the "third" sector and the individual. According to the literature review it has been demonstrated that social economy organizations can be more resilient than investor owned enterprises and that the model of economic organisation solely based on the actions of two types of institutions (investor-owned enterprises, public organisations) produce shortcomings. Additionally, it is widely accepted that social capital and the social economy have an important role to play in community capacity building. Countries providing high quality jobs, effective social protection and moving towards a social investment approach have proved to be more resilient to the economic crisis by various studies. At a time of increasing global competition, major demographic and public budget constraints, new forms of organisation and interaction between public sector, civil society organizations private enterprises and citizens are needed, creating crisis-resistant models for effective operation.

The aim of the present work is to shed light on the crucial role social economy has played in times of crisis based on historical evidence across the Europe. Furthermore, the links between social economy organizations and there territories in which they operate are investigated in relation to the reinforcement of social capital and local development.

RC33-JS-3.3

ALFINITO VIEIRA, ANA CAROLINA* (Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies, ana.avieira@gmail.com)
QUACK, SIGRID (University Duisburg-Essen)

How to Study Intersecting Processes of Mobilization in Different Social Spheres? a Comparison of Process Tracing and Sequences Analysis

Recently, many scholars in the social sciences have emphasized the importance of time and process to understanding society. However, in an ever more complex world undergoing globalization and differentiation, a renewed emphasis on process creates conceptual, methodological and empirical challenges. How are we to conceptualize and study phenomena such as mobilization in transnational activist networks that shift between and span across different places and scales? How can we analyze institutional change that is brought about by overlapping processes of subnational and national contestation? Such phenomena are often addressed through the concept of multi-level analysis, applied in a quantitative or qualitative manner. The multi-level approach, however, has its shortcomings because it tends to assume a hierarchical form of social organization, suggests a separation between social spheres and neglects interaction effects. In this paper, we propose that it might be more useful to think of processes cutting across different social spheres without assuming hierarchy and separation between them. The purpose of the paper is threefold: Theoretically, we critically asses the multi-level concept contrasting it with the concept of "social fields" and "social worlds". Methodologically, we introduce two methods used in the social sciences to analyze social phenomena over time and discuss how they can be used to capture overlapping and intersecting processes: historical process tracing (frequently used in political sociology) and sequence analysis (common in life course and career analysis). Empirically, we apply these concepts and methods to two illustrative examples drawn from indigenous mobilization over land tenure in Brazil.

RC24-302.5

ALI, HARRIS* (York University, hali@yorku.ca)
MULVIHILL, PETER (York University)

Towards a Critical Environmental Management

This presentation explores the question of how theoretically-informed sociological analyses of the environment may be useful in developing innovative and critical environmental management perspectives. That is, to foster environmental management as a force of change and not as an enabling agent for business as usual practices.

We start by identifying the limitations of "conventional" state and industrial environmental management strategies that prevail today. These limitations involve: the adoption of a reactive orientation, the emphasis on the "correction" of single issues rather than a broader consideration of overall environmental health and sustainability, and the adoption of a technical paradigm that lacks consideration of the social, economic, political and economic context. Such limitations ultimately contribute to the emergence of the common fallacy that certain formal tools or processes such as Environmental Management Systems or Environmental Impact Assessments, as well as other auditing and regulatory policies, are up-to-the-task of achieving environmental management goals.

We argue that these types of environmental management limitations may be analyzed through the incorporation of insights from critical sociology. For instance, Horkheimer and Adorno note that the Enlightenment tradition has meant that the natural environment has come to be valued only in instrumental terms, and is thought to possess value only because it is usefulness to humans. Many of the limitations of contemporary environmental management could probably trace their origins back to this ideology.

We conclude by demonstrating how work from contemporary environmental and disaster sociology could be used to reposition the philosophical orientation of environmental management. This would move environmental management in a more innovative and decidedly alternative direction premised on a critique of the restrictive prescriptions of conventional environmental management that rely upon a technocratic paradigm and/or performance-based standards. The case of exploratory scenario development and weak signals research is used as an illustration of this potential.

RC16-197.3

ALIEVA, DILBAR* (Institute of Sociology of the Slovak Academy of Science, dilbaralieva8@gmail.com)

Theory of Action: Post-Parsonian Development

Although after Weber appeared several versions of the theory of action (R. M. MacIver, F. Znieckí, H. Becker), but only Parsons' theory of action has came between them as the leader. Thanks to the synthesis of some of the main approaches of the classical sociology (M. Weber, E. Durkheim, V. Pareto) , of the neobehaviorism (E.Tolman), of the psychoanalysis (S. Freud) , of the social anthropology etc. Parsons was able to offer the richest model of action. It has contained the categories: the goal, the means, the situation and the norms. Later he has added the category of the motive.

Further development of the theory of action took place partly in the context of interpretive sociology, which had not the nature of en explicit theory of action, but was based on the action, not on the behavior. The process did not go by the addition of new categories into the model of action, but in the form of articulation of the central principles, that fundamentally changed the direction of research. The symbolic interactionism of H. Blumer, for example, has stressed the subjective dimension of action. The social dramaturgy of E. Goffman has transferred the

emphasis from the achievement to the expressivity of the action. Finally, the eth-nomethodology od H. Garfinkel has replaced the interest of the theory of action from the motive to the method, the procedure of action etc.

WG02-645.4

ALIKHANI, BEHROUZ* (Reserch fellow at the Institute for Sociology, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, Germany, behrooz_al@yahoo.com)

Difficulties of the EU As a Common Object for Identification

In order to understand and explain the current situation of the European Union one has to study the long-term development of this institution, created mainly by political, economic and intellectual elite 'from the top'. The main thesis of this presentation is that the transition of the social habitus of the majority of Europeans has been lagging behind the transition of national institutions towards European supra-national institutions.

From a process sociological point of view, I will discuss about the reasons of this asynchrony between different habitual, functional and institutional dimensions of this rather a project than a process. European Union could serve here as an paradigmatic example of social differentiation without accompanying processes of social and political integration.

Especially, the emotional aspects of social integration and disintegration will be called into consideration. There will also be discussions about some difficulties of the emergence of a new 'survival unit' in more democratic societies in comparison to authoritarian societies, with regard to the question of legitimacy.

RC41-478.3

ALIPOUR, MOHAMMAD REZA* (University of Minho, mralipoor@yahoo.com)

Iran and Challenges of Aging Population - Complicated Problem of Childbearing and Population Golden Opportunity Window

Population aging in the developing countries is moving faster. Because on the one hand, fertility rate in these countries is decreasing and on the other hand life expectancy is increasing. Meanwhile, Iran has a special international position. We may refer to the special report of Population Reference Bureau (PRB) in 2011 in which Iran was declared as the fastest country in changing demographic structure in 2050 by (-30) before Tunisia (-18) and Lebanon (-15) in terms of decline of young population in Middle East and North Africa (MENA). In addition, this issue has taken on more complex dimensions after national census of 2011. Sharp decline in fertility rates in the last decade and incorrect demographic predictions have created new concerns among policymakers. In this article, while using the most important international tables and diagrams showing this situation, tries to analyze the demographic changes process of Iran by studying the most important available demographic data. For this purpose, we are using the Agent- Based Computational Demography (ABCD) framework to integrating the micro and macro analytical levels. The results show that, with regard to the cultural and social conditions of Iranian society on the one side, encouraging policies of probable increase of marriage shall be followed instead of focusing on the number of children in families. On the other side, the reply to increasing growth of old population in our country requires balance of needs of this group with other groups and also design of protective programs for them. It seems that population golden opportunity window provides the possibility of appropriate investment for the next few decades.

WG03-JS-37.1

ALIZZI, JOE* (University of New South Wales, Sydney, joealizzi@yahoo.co.uk)

The Construction of Common Understanding and Its Interplay with Lifeworld – Objects, Taken-for-Grantedness, and the Human Space of Action

The handling of problems, risks and conflicts usually occurs from individual and group 'bases', namely, lived structures and dynamics that locate people, and through which humans manifest bonds with nature and culture. But how are these 'bases' visualized and constructed – what 'adorns' their conceptual walls? And how do numerous individualized worldviews interact and construct a common understanding regarding social and environmental relations? This paper seeks to analyse certain taken-for-granted elements of individual and group 'life-world' (Seamon) – symbols that have become 'invisible' but play a strong role in the decision-making process due to the meanings they convey. While all humans fundamentally seek individual and collective security, representations of security vary and affect imaginaries differently, and approaches to achieving security differ according to socio-cultural positionings and worldviews. This shapes the type of action on environmental issues a society takes, with the prevailing discourse usually controlling the emergent approaches. This paper argues that the construction of what is valued is strongly influenced by representations emanat-

ing from a dominant but taken-for-granted 'attitude' toward what is commonly termed 'nature', as is the *overall* process of relation between humans and other human and nonhuman entities. This taken-for-granted 'attitude' promotes individual values and autonomy as the means to achieve security, making the countervailing attitude of interdependency less visible, and thus inhibited from shaping action. By clearly visualizing what 'adorns' and what is used to construct value in the individual and communal 'bases' of action, choices are more easily made regarding why to adopt an alternate way of relating, and how to incorporate it into future action.

RC22-262.7

ALIZZI, JOE* (University of New South Wales, Sydney, joealizzi@yahoo.co.uk)

The Radicals and the Radicalized – Placeless Souls in the Illusive Search for Heroism and Meaning

Implicit in the term 'radical movements' is the under-analysed idea of a physical and conceptual shift from one locus to another. What encourages individuals to move from a particular centre of experience to another? What is attractive about joining a group such as ISIS, where often one will potentially face life-threatening situations and an unclear future? This paper seeks to explore the points of movement – the constructed centres of identity and security, examining reasons why individuals and groups 'move' from what is considered 'moderate' positioning to what is considered a 'radicalised' locus. The paper utilises phenomenological reasoning that arises from geographical concepts proposed by Edward Relph and expanded upon by David Seamon to sociologically examine the construction of individual and social group identities connected to spaces and contingent places (locus) of security, and how a disrupted 'existential insideness' leads to a loss of meaning. To facilitate an understanding of the human search for meaning, the paper also utilises key concepts such as heroism and socio-cultural construction of meaning put forward by Ernest Becker to explore the construction of 'place' as a centre for action. It is argued that when a secure locus is disrupted, so is the possibility for individuals and communities to pursue meaning. This prompts individuals and/or groups to restore their existing locus or make 'moves' to re-establish their 'significant centres of [their] immediate experiences of the world' (Relph 1976:141). Through culturally constructed conceptualisations of heroic acts, 'radical movements' are effectively individual and group efforts to seek meaning through heroism and to restore a locus of security where the pursuit of meaning is possible for the rest of the group.

RC37-433.4

ALKAN USTUN, CEREN* (Maltepe University, ceren.z.alkan@gmail.com)

Hope and Revolution in a Critical Dystopia: The Hunger Games

The Hunger Games, by Suzanne Collins, is an example of the newly emerged category of critical dystopia which challenges the assumed dichotomy of utopian and dystopian literature, and despite the significantly dystopian elements it entails, evolves into a revolution narrative. This paper presents an analysis of The Hunger Games in terms of hope and revolution. Acknowledging hope as an ambivalent concept, I approach The Hunger Games beyond the framework of currently introduced sub-genres of critical utopia and critical dystopia, and treat hope as embodying two different meanings: (1) as a means of manipulation in favor of the existing system working hand in hand with "cruel optimism" (Berlant), and (2) as a revolution trigger operating together with "militant pessimism" (Bloch). Building on such multi layered understanding of hope, I examine the role of solidarity in transition of individual hope to collective hope and emergence of a revolutionary subjectivity. Finally, I ask, whether The Hunger Games as an element of the popular culture could forge a critique in opposition to the system it emerges from, or would it work to commodify and hegemonize the radical criticism it presents.

RC07-91.7

ALLASTE, AIRI-ALINA* (Tallinn University, alina@iiss.ee)
SAARI, KARI (University of Kuopio)

Everyday Activism in Different Socio-Political Context: Cases of Estonia and Finland

Young people today are engaging in politicised activities and are more attuned to the concerns of their own generation, as opposed to issues more relevant to their parents. Youth socio-political activism takes less overt and more individualised approach and is partly perceived to have transitioned into spheres of everyday activity. Participation can take place in diversified ways and mean different things in different temporal and spatial contexts.

This paper focuses on young people's social media practices which could be defined as everyday activism in two countries, Estonia and Finland. The central research problem is the meaning that young people attribute to their own inter-

net-related participation as well as the potential to more demanding activism in two different contexts.

Empirical part of the paper is based mostly on material collected in the framework of the large-scale European project MYPLACE. An in-depth micro-level analysis is based mostly on interviews (60+59) with young people from Estonia and Finland, contextualization is based on survey data that includes all MYPLACE partners (14 countries), additionally data from internet based material on Facebook is used for analyses.

According to MYPLACE survey there is contrast between Eastern and Western European countries both in conventional participation and intentional grassroots activism. While in Finland 73% of young people belong to some organization, in Estonia the corresponding percentage in 58%. A difference in participation is lower regarding online activism, where Estonia was roughly on the same level with Western Europe. However, question remains if liking, sharing and commenting political topics and signing petitions is something that can be seen as 'gateway activism', which will lead new generations of people towards participation and here the historical and political background may have crucial importance.

RC29-334.3

ALLEN, HENRY* (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Wheaton College (IL), hank.allen@wheaton.edu)

Social Justice, Police Shootings, and Abusive Social Encounters with Unarmed African Americans

For many waves of immigrants and tangential admirers, the United States social system stands as a symbol of freedom, justice, and equality. Not so historically for the bulk of disadvantaged indigenous African Americans who continue to suffer unpredictably from the nation's simultaneous legacy of slavery, racism, and structural oppression (see Patrick Sharkey's book, **Stuck in Place**, 2015). Recent examples of how prejudice and discrimination stimulate social injustice can be observed from police shootings or abuse of unarmed African Americans. Moreover, many incidents of police abuse fail to receive any sanctions or criminal penalities despite internal, domestic political rhetoric by policymakers about global human rights abuses elsewhere. In no way has the Civil Rights Movement or the Kerner Commission report about police misconduct curtailed the most lethal woes of impoverished African Americans in Ferguson (Missouri), New York City, Chicago, and other cities in the United States.

A variety of scholars and sociologists have examined police deviance and misconduct for decades, even if their findings have been ignored by key policymakers. Using qualitative and quantitative data, this paper analyzes the social factors involved in the use of deadly force by police against unarmed African Americans during the past decade. Role behaviors, cultural competencies, police corruption, tactical training, and related policy matters will be addressed. Lastly, the research will describe tangible, yet undisclosed, efforts undertaken by the FBI Academy's Behavioral Science Unit and its Project BeSTOW (2003-2011) to prevent recent waves of police abuse in society. Where feasible, comparative data from other societies and ethnic groups will be included in the analysis.

RC04-49.5

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BONNER, FLORENCE (Howard University)
JONES, CHANTAL (UCLA)
BISHOP, JALIL (UCLA)

The Educational Benefits of Student Diversity in U.S. Law Schools

The US Supreme Court affirmed "the educational benefits that flow from a diverse student body" and ruled universities have "compelling interests in securing the educational benefits of a diverse student body." Yet, questions remain about the "educational diversity rationale" and whether racial/ ethnic diversity and educational benefits. Empirical research shows: interventions are necessary to improve racial harmony among race-ethnic groups; student educational outcomes are enhanced in diverse learning environments; educational diversity improves learning outcomes for law students; college diversity experiences have lifelong consequences and universities can help reduce racial prejudice, discrimination and conflict in our society.

The Educational Diversity Project (EDP) collects longitudinal survey and focus group data from 8,000 Law students at 64 Law Schools to understand the benefits of educational diversity. www.unc.edu/edp/ We conduct multi- level modeling on EDP datasets: 2005 Baseline Survey; 2007 Exit Survey; IPEDS institutional data and supplemental student data from the Law Schools Admissions Council.

We test the long- term effects and benefits of educational diversity within Law Schools. We ask whether diversity is a "game changer" not only for classroom learning, but also for life outcomes (i.e., socio- political attitudes, educational experiences, professional trajectories, neighborhood and school choices, and community engagement)

We ask: "Does educational diversity really matter?" Our findings convincingly support the view that student diversity does matter and makes positive contributions to the educational experience for law students.

RC15-195.4

ALMACK, KATHRYN* (University of Nottingham, k.almack@nottingham.ac.uk)

Navigating Personal Networks: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans Older People's Networks of Support Towards the End of Life

This paper examines how sexual and gender orientation can impact on experiences of support and care towards the end of life for the oldest generations of LGBT people. The heterogeneous needs of 'older people' towards the end of life are often neglected within research. There is however a burgeoning body of work that explores broader questions about health and well-being for older LGBT people. This identifies institutional and historical barriers that mean these older generations may be reluctant to disclose central aspects of their identity. Attendant impacts include reluctance to access formal care services and reliance on single generational networks of support. Older LGBT people are likely to have managed their personal networks across their lives to minimize exposure to stigma and discrimination. This may change in old age, with increasing frailty, ill-health and towards the end of life when care needs may increase. We know little about these transitions in the lives of older LGBT people.

The paper discusses findings from the qualitative strand (60 in-depth interviews) from a large two year mixed methods UK project investigating the end of life experiences and care needs of older LGBT people (aged 60 or over), funded by the Marie Curie Research Programme. Findings revealed a number of barriers and stressors impact on well-being and care experiences, related to respondents› LGBT identities. These included anticipatory and/or real fears and experiences of discrimination; hetero-normative assumptions and lack of recognition of relationships. Many expressed a preference to rely on personal networks rather than formal care services. Respondents› networks varied from those who were extremely isolated to others who had strong connections incorporating friends, families and kin. It is clear that older LGBT people›s histories and pathways have profound influences on well-being and access to support towards and at the end of life.

RC15-196.3

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The 'Localised' Dimension of Professionalisation: A Comparative Analysis of Acupuncture and Homeopathy in the UK and Portugal

Sociological research on complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) has focused on CAM practitioners' efforts to professionalise within biomedically-dominated healthcare systems. Structural changes and alterations in the knowledge or content of work have been main aspects of CAM's professionalisation process. This research emphasises a third, often overlooked, aspect: the role of the geographical setting and its distinct context.

This research has four objectives: (1) to compare the evolvement of the professionalisation of CAM in two European countries, the UK and Portugal; (2) to identify parallels and differences to this process in these two countries; (3) to discuss the role of political, historical, economic and cultural context in explaining such parallels and differences; (4) to contribute to a multi-layered analysis of CAM's professionalisation in Western societies. Acupuncture and homeopathy will be used as case-studies. The analysis draws on empirical data gathered between 2008-2015 in the UK and Portugal. In-depth interviews with traditional acupuncture and classical homeopathy practitioners and educators, documentary analysis of regulation policies, and participant observation of teaching, have been the methods of data collection.

A preliminary analysis of the data suggests different levels of state intervention and control in CAM's regulation in the UK and Portugal. There are also considerable differences in terms of stages of formalisation of education in both countries: while in the UK CAM's undergraduate programmes were established already in the 1990s but have recently witnessed a significant rejection and decline, in Portugal, prompted by government regulation, they have recently been created.

This comparative approach can help identify country-specific forces to CAM's professionalisation. Furthermore, it can extend national-level ideas about what is possible within CAM's professionalisation process and contribute to developing a typology of CAM's professionalisation in Western societies.

RC25-315.12

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

Vous, les autres: L'altérité dans les discours aux Nations Unies

L'un des moyens pour construire et véhiculer l'identité reste le langage : les discours et leurs périmètres deviennent des réalisations sociales qui performent la réalité. Cette étude vise donc à repérer les stratégies de la classification de l'Autre dans les discours des chefs d'Etats et de gouvernements aux Nations Unies

Est-ce que les dirigeants du monde arrivent à dire le monde sans un Autre ou ont-ils tendance à diviser le monde en Eux/Nous ? Le cas échéant, qui est cet Autre pour eux dans le discours ? Serait-il une autre Nation, autre race, autre couleur, autre religion, et donc après tout, « l'autre n'est que Nous » ? Ou bien créent-ils un Autre figuratif tel que le terrorisme, la pauvreté etc. ?

Cette contribution s'inscrit dans le cadre de l'analyse du discours mais ajoute qu'une approche quantitative des discours est sinon nécessaire en tout cas utile.

La logométrie qui sera utilisée ici est une méthode d'analyse statistique du vocabulaire assistée par ordinateur, en l'occurrence via le logiciel Hypberbase (CNRS – Université de Nice Sophia Antipolis) ; elle encourage une interprétation objective et contextualisée des discours.

Le corpus étudié est composé des discours à l'Assemblée générale de l'ONU d'une occurrence de plus de 600,000 mots.

RC38-452.2

ALPAGU, FAIME* (University of Vienna,
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Migration Narratives Juxtaposed: A Sociological Analysis of Photos, Letters and Biographies of "Guest Workers" from Turkey Living in Austria

The proposed paper is part of a PhD thesis with the underlying research question of w*hat do "guest workers" photographs and letters show/tell about life in Austria to (extended) family members and acquaintances back in Turkey?* From a retrospective viewpoint, this project deals with "guest worker" biographies and documents (primarily photographs and letters) that were sent back to (extended) family members and acquaintances in Turkey from ca. the mid 1960s to the late 1980s. The documents of "guest workers" are increasingly used in media and exhibitions in Austria but sustained analysis is still missing. The project follows a reconstructive approach by triangulating interpretative methods such as biographical case reconstruction and visual segment analysis. Further, ethnographic observations also play an important role in the project. The aim is (i) to find out how these narrations complement and differentiate from each other, (ii) to determine whether and how these narrations corresponded with the actual situation, and finally (iii) to gain a differentiated visual representation of migration which goes beyond stereotypes and consequently provides a better understanding of how these groups experience(d) and (re)presented migration to those in Turkey. Analysis is done with a case study approach and according to theoretical sampling. Sampling takes into consideration the urban, rural, gender and ethnic aspects of the target group as these aspects play a very important role in Turkey. Consequently, the aim of this study is to draw attention to the heterogeneity of the group. In this paper, the first results of one case study will be presented.

RC22-263.17

ALTINTAS, IHSAN* (Post Graduate Student,
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Modernity, Social Change and Despair: A Nursian Perspective

The basic aim of this paper is to explore on the rising of despair and hopelessness in social life. Humanity continues to move forward in science and technology, but seems to have forgotten the fundamental principles of essential human values. People live to acquire more and consume more, but have forgotten the spiritual and moral needs of their human selves. Their homes have grown larger, but families have grown smaller and have even dispersed. Even though more people are rich and possess good welfare, many still suffer from mental illness and even sometimes commit suicide. Why? Is it because they do not have hope anymore?

At the beginning of the modernization of the societies some famous sociologists tried to find the problems which existed after industrial revolution. Karl Marx spoke about the problem of alienation as one of the major problems of humanity. Max Weber also talked about human conditions, as he believed that humans are enslaved by roles and regulations. Emile Durkheim maintained the problem of Anomy. It refers to the condition of humans becoming enslaved by depression and desire.

Today, religious faith and modernity are among the most powerful forces shaping the world. As is generally understood, from the beginning of human societies people have always been searching for happiness. This study will focus the role and place of belief, hope and optimism in Modern Capitalist Societies.

Said Nursi is one of the famous thinkers and theologian of Turkey, in his Damascus Sermon stressed the problem of the rising to life of despair and hopelessness in social life in the Muslim Society which is also relevant for today. He also suggested some solutions to this problem. In paper I have elaborated Said Nursi's social theology which can be considered to be a theology of reform.

RC48-559.11

ALTMANN, PHILIPP* (Universidad Central del Ecuador,
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Localizing Rebellion – International Development Agencies and the Rising of the Indigenous Movement in Ecuador

Between 1990 and the first years of the 2000s -and to a lesser extent until today-, the indigenous movement in Ecuador was without a doubt the strongest social and political actor in the country and one of the strongest of the continent, able not only to destitute two presidents and press for a new constitution (in 1998), but also to change discourse and thinking in society profoundly. This strength was possible due to a decade-long organizational fight on local and regional levels, the establishment of small-scale institutions and the slow development of a coherent and innovative discourse. Even if the main actors always were indigenous persons, international development agencies -state-funded, church-based or NGOs- had decisive influence in this process. In fact, the history of the indigenous movement in Ecuador is also a history of inclusion and expulsion of external agents such as the international development agencies, containing both moments of almost sectarian seclusion and wide and open treaties involving those agencies.

This paper will explore how international development agencies took influence in the organizational and discursive development of the indigenous movement in Ecuador and its organizations. On a structural level, the support for the establishment of indigenous institutions -in education, traditional medicine and development- and the engagement into internal organization processes will be analyzed. Here, the text will focus on concrete actors and their relationship with concrete organizations, the success of their efforts and the general strategy visible behind given actions. On a discursive level, the support of certain political tendencies within the movement -namely, the more ethnicist and less socialist ones- will be interpreted and with it the influence on the diffusion of determinate demands or political concepts. Here, the diffusion of demands for autonomy and of concepts such as interculturality and Good Life will be in focus.

RC51-583.4

ALTMANN, PHILIPP* (Universidad Central del Ecuador,
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The Indigenous Movement in Ecuador As an Exercise of Self-Inclusion – a Luhmannian View on Social Movements in the Global South

The exclusion from one social subsystem can lead to the exclusion from other and maybe all social subsystems. This gives a new meaning to the old dictum that the subaltern cannot speak. Actually, he (or she) cannot – because he is excluded from most communicative systems. This is the situation of a considerably large part of the population worldwide and especially in the Global South. This presentation argues that self-organization –for instance as a social movement- can serve on the long run as a means for self-inclusion. The indigenous movement in Ecuador is a good example for the possibility of self-inclusion: a vast number of people lived for centuries almost completely excluded from economy (relegated to subsistence activities or semi-feudalism), politics (without the right to vote and political visibility), education and so on. In the early 20th century, this very people starts to organize in worker unions that with the time establish clandestine schools, later production and credit cooperatives, church communities, sports clubs and finally a political party. Until the 1990s, the moment of high visibility of the movement, it already established a wide range of structures that put the indigenous peoples in the possibility to communicate in virtually every subsystem.

This presentation will develop another approach to the study of social movements in the Global South by applying Luhmannian ideas. By this, an alternative to the mostly Eurocentric theories of social movements will be developed.

RC34-402.1

ALTREITER, CARINA* (Department of Sociology, University of Vienna, carina.altreiter@univie.ac.at)

On Becoming a Young Blue-Collar Worker: Classed Transitions in Working Life

Looking at public debates it seems to be common sense nowadays that everything is possible for the younger generation. Compared to their parents and grandparents young people in Austria are free to choose their way of life out of multiple options and are no longer bound to the limits of social class, gender or ethnicity. However, this approach does not only seem to be hegemonic in the public discourse but is also present in the social sciences. Since the 1970s socio-economic factors, like class background, are getting less and less important in theoretical and empirical works (Kraemer 2008). Ulrich Beck's (1986) declaration of the end of class society due to processes of individualisation, but also the cul-

turalisation of social inequality research have surely contributed to this development.

Contrary to that notion, the proposed presentation will show what can be gained by sticking to social class as analytical category in sociological analysis. This will be done by looking at a social group that has been suffering from a lack of attention in recent years: young blue-collar workers. Drawing on first results of an on-going PhD-project the paper will deal with Austrian industrial workers aged between 20 and 34 years old. Using the theoretical framework of Pierre Bourdieu (1987, 1998) it shows how social class and habitual dispositions shape their transitions from school to work, their trajectories in working life but also their perceptions, hopes and expectations. Going beyond Bourdieu, the paper will explore how societal changes might induce ambiguities and tensions in young workers lives.

RC30-346.1

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ZIEGLER, MEINRAD* (Department of Sociology, JKU Linz, meinrad.ziegler@jku.at)

Thinking about Decent Work in Capitalism in Terms of a 'concrete Utopia'

Approaching Utopia can either be done in the way Thomas Morus (1516) did, who developed an alternative model of society based on fantasy, or, on the contrary, by following Theodor W. Adorno (1951), who pleads for extracting ideas and notions for utopian projects out of untapped potentials which can be found in the history of societies. The proposed presentation draws on Adorno to discuss criteria for decent work by reading the contemporary history of capitalism against the grain. It is referring to three key aspects of decent work. First, there is the integrative function of work, which bonds people to reality and also gives them social identity and status (Jahoda 1966). Second, workers are not to be seen only as labour power but as citizens with manifold needs and responsibilities. Work, therefore, has to be organised in a way that allows combining different spheres of life. Third, decent work is about conferring dignity to employees who are doing their job under conditions of asymmetrical power relations (Sennett 2000).

Arguments will be unfolded by taking data from a sociological-ethnographic study (2009-2012) in one of the tobacco plants of the former state-owned monopolist Austria Tabak in Austria. Until 1999 Austria Tabak was under majority public ownership and practised something Robert Castel refers to as 'social economy' (2008, 224f.). Relations between employees and management were not reduced to strict economic logic. They were framed by a collaborative social order (Kotthoff/Reindl 1990) in which aspects of decent work were widely implemented.

In our presentation we are going to discuss what might be gained in taking this case study as significant piece of historical reality and take it as starting point to develop a 'concrete utopia' of decent work for modern societies.

RC32-382.6

ALVARADO, ARTURO* (El Colegio de Mexico, alvarado@colmex.mx)

"Urban Mobility and Gender Inequality in the Modern World." an Assessment of UN Habitat -- UN Women Programs to Eradicate Sexual Harassment Against Women in the Urban Transportation System.

Urban transportation is an axis of the productive and reproductive urban system. Is an archetypical manifestation of the quality of life, accessibility of public services and (in)equality in our every day life in cities. This includes, metro lines, buses and several other types of transportation, such as taxis. Transportation in contemporary cities is organized around a centralized, massive system to support productive activities, with a strong dominance on male activities. Women in this system are subordinated to male dominant activities even taught their necessities and types of mobility are different from males. (Nava, 2015) proposes that women trips are associated to multiple purposes, more associated with their household or tasks related to family reproduction, domestic task and to the sexual division of work. They tend to use marginal forms of transportation which limits to mobility.

Transportation is link to insecurity and violence against women. Alvarado (2015) shows that the transportation system is a space where several types of aggression and violence occur quite often. Some of this problems are related to the structural characteristics of the transportation system (saturation, reduce and inconvenient spaces, and ergonomic system design for men, several routes are unsecure with lacks of police surveillance), which in turn converts the system in opportunities to commit illicit and violent activities. Women are more likely to be victims of several types of sexual violence. The study will show how the contemporary transportation is both a space and a context to exert sexual violence against women. Iis base in both quantitative analysis using some new geographic and sociological Gender orientations. It is also based in a set of interviews with women to analyze the types of incidents and risk they are subject in the transpor-

tation. The paper will also show some new programs design to eradicate these types of violence.

WG03-660.1

ALVARADO VIVAS, SERGIO* (Corporacion Universitaria Minuto de Dios, seralowen@gmail.com)
CHAVES, JOSE IGNACIO (Corporacion Universitaria Minuto de Dios)

The "Pintadas" like a Way of Citizen Communication. the Case in Downtown Bogota (Colombia)

The purpose of this paper is to analyze several painted messages that can be found on the walls in the centre of Bogota and how they constitute an alternative way of social communication for the citizens. Supported by the Communication, Government and Citizenship line of research from, the Master in Communication, Development and Social Change,, this research considers relevant to take some distance from the traditional graffiti concept, since graffiti studies focuses on the image represented (its aesthetic quality) and the authors, more than on the content or messages which the image itself might transmit. Due to this, we will use the so-called term "pintadas" from the Spanish language, as this term not only conveys the aesthetic quality of the images, but also reflects on the social or political meaning or signification expressed by the authors through the images painted in public spaces. "Pintadas" also assumes artistic works like graffitis but only if they have a communicative component about social or political revindication. Based on a visual sociology method, this research used fieldwork as a essential process for recollecting information. All along this field work, we have recognized and observed the urban space, taken photographs and written a field journal. As a result, we have identified that the "pintadas" are positioned in Bogotá as a dynamic way of publicizing the citizens demands and are an alternative way of communication. Several messages were classified into categories such as: Education, Peace, Resistance and Peasantry, which reflects another way to communicate through and which citizens appropriate as part of the public sphere, making their participation visible and expressing their opinion. Demonstrating how big city walls collect citizenship expressions that most of the time don't feel represented and that neither hold nor have a place in the mainstream news media.

RC16-198.5

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Albert Einstein's Enigma of Relative Space- Time:a Sociological Approach

TItle: Albert Einstein's Enigma of Relative Space-Time: A Sociological Approach of Einstein's conceptual ontology. In this work, the main goal is to discuss **conceptualization and figuration of Relative Space-time in Albert Einstein's Relativistic Mechanics**. In order to accomplish this target, I take Norbert Elias's contributions in the fields of Sociology of Knowledge and in the Sociology of Figuration, in his work,namely: On Time: An essay, in order to discuss Albert Einstein's innovative contribution in our Sciences. To accomplish this main objective, I discuss Einstein's concept of experience at a distance according to Norbert Elias's concept of experience. It is also important to remind that Einstein's scientific contribution was measured and confirmed in 29 May 1919, in Sobral, Brazil, when a total eclipse of the sun was taken to confirm and to measure Albert Einstein's Relative space-time.With this scientific contribution, Einstein introduced a new conception of relative space-time in Modern Physics. In a second aim, I discuss the conception of action at distance in Einstein's Relativistic Mechanics according to Elias's conception of Social time. In order to a better understanding of this aim, I present some diagrams to visualize Einstein's innovative conception of Relative Space-Time.

RC47-540.15

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The 15M (indignados) Take Power: The Case of the City of Madrid.

In this paper I analyze the processes of political institutionalization of the 15M or indignados movement in Spain.

In other previous works I have analyzed how new parties as Podemos, have born and grown before arriving into the public institutions. On May 2015 Podemos and others political formations from the 15M won the municipal elections in cities such as Madrid, Barcelona, Cadiz and Santiago de Compostela. They have also entered in the government of some regions as Valencia, Aragón or Valladolid and have representations in almost all the local parliaments.

This time I will discuss how they are translating the 15M political demands and claims into real politics articulated from the new municipal governments.

The proposed paper aims to make a comparative analysis between the demands expressed by the 15M, both in the demonstrations in the square and in the subsequent mobilizations since 2010, and the real political measures taken after several members come to power through the new parties and political coalitions.

To do this I will focus on Ahora Madrid, party emerged in 2015 from the confluence of different social and political movements, all of them related with the 15M, which won the elections of the City Council of Madrid. We'll see how the demands of the new social movements, as participation, real Democracy and dignity, translate into new formal policy after a year in the local government. I also analyze the reactions of the traditional parties to these new formations and governments.

RC35-405.4

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En Los Márgenes Del Canon Sociológico. La Cuestión De Las Masas En Los Umbrales Del Siglo XX: Gustav Le Bon, Gabriel Tarde, Georg Simmel y Robert Park.

El problema de las masas emergió como preocupación principal de la sociología, no tanto en los autores "clásicos" de la disciplina, en quienes pueden encontrarse sólo referencias incidentales, sino en autores algo más marginales al *canon*. En esta dirección, debe mencionarse en primer lugar a Georg Simmel en Alemania, con su esfuerzo de instalar el concepto de "masas" como una de las formas fundamentales de la socialización. En segundo lugar, corresponde señalar a Robert Park en EE.UU, por la centralidad de su preocupación por las relaciones entre "masas" y "público". Por último, cabe destacar a Gabriel Tarde y Gustav Le Bon en Francia, el primero por realzar los conceptos de "imitación" y "sugestión", y el segundo por ser una figura sumamente influyente y por sus aportes desde el campo de la "psicología de las masas". De las múltiples contribuciones que esos autores hicieron al debate sociológico sobre las masas, en esta ponencia ponemos en discusión un conjunto de lecturas que versan sobre una serie de "textos claves" – *Las leyes de la imitación: estudio sociológico* y *Creencias, deseos, sociedades. Ensayos para otra sociología* (Tarde), *Psicología de las masas* (Le Bon), *La masa y el público. Una investigación metodológica y sociológica* (Park), *Sociología. Estudios sobre las formas de socialización* y *Cuestiones fundamentales de sociología* (Simmel). Las mismas están organizadas en torno a cuatro ejes: a) identificar los diversos vocabularios que se utilizan en esos textos para aludir a los problemas de las masas; b) describir los problemas sociales (migraciones, urbanización, democratización, etc.) en respuesta a los cuales, desde tres contextos nacionales divergentes, se produjeron reflexiones en torno a las masas; c) circunscribir y explicar las principales tensiones conceptuales que las atraviesan (masas-individuo, masas-élites, etc.); y d) explicitar los diversos registros de análisis (descriptivo, explicativo y/o normativo) presentes en los textos.

RC13-160.3

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Leisure: Pathways to Sustainability

In the current context of large social transformations, where humans experience a new relation of time and space, leisure and participation become key issues in the debate relating to sustainable development and life quality. It is important to consider that leisure and participation, while individual options arise in the dynamics of society and express themselves in their own everyday reality of various segments of the population, and may be understood as a social and cultural issue. Social because it concerns the man in society, namely, the relationship between the man and his peers, and also, with the environment, which dynamic is reflected in the cultural complex of certain region. It is cultural once approaching humans and their subjectivities, their habits, traditions, singularities and social habits.

The definition of leisure is dynamic and changes according to the social-cultural habits of mankind, as well as the perspective of different theoreticians. We have outlined the thought of Joffre Dumazedier because we consider him a thinker whose ideas and questions are important for the current discussions. In our view, Dumazedier was a visionary when dealing with the question of leisure from the perspective of a better life quality. Some leisure roles may be the rest, fun and human development – social and personal. It is stressed that the human develop-

ment is associated with the development of the physical, biological and psychological capabilities, but, above all, the development of the sociability, freedom, autonomy, creativity, and the exercise of citizenship.

Considering this perspective and in order to contribute to the discussion regarding leisure and life quality, this study approaches the leisure as an important instrument in the conduct of the individual to their full development, which is a condition for a more active participation in society and, consequently, for a better life quality.

RC05-63.6

ALVES, BENNO* (Universidade de Sao Paulo, bennowa@gmail.com)

Racismo, Democracia Racial y Blanquitud: Un análisis De Trayectoria En El Sur De Brasil

La conexión entre vida individual e historia es un problema clásico de la sociología. La noción de trayectoria se constituyó como uno de los puntos de partida para abordarlo y luego originó numerosas perspectivas diferentes. Aunque muy criticados en los últimos años, sobretodo en favor de una mayor atención a los aspectos subjetivos de las historias individuales, los estudios de trayectoria todavía pueden rendir aportes analíticos únicos si incorporan y reflexionan sobre esas críticas. Basado en un estudio empírico sobre la excepcional trayectoria de ascensión social de un militar y empresario negro en el sur de Brasil a mediados del siglo XX, intento dimensionar las potencialidades y límites del método, con especial atención para los problemas relacionados con el racismo y la discriminación. Argumento, a partir del caso empírico, que la reconstrucción y el análisis de trayectorias individuales (en este caso, combinando varios tipos de materiales, como documentos, noticias, entrevistas y fotografías) es un método privilegiado para desvendar aspectos micro-sociológicos de la discriminación racial en el interior de las instituciones; bien como para ilustrar aspectos macro-sociológicos más o menos evidentes del racismo y de una estructura social racializada. Por fin, reflexiono sobre las especificidades del racismo en un contexto regional que desafía los estereotipos sobre la situación racial a mediados del siglo XX en Brasil. Si a nivel nacional la "democracia racial" era prácticamente consenso en los años post 1945, en el sur se consolidaba la formación de una identidad regional blanca y europeizada.

RC34-390.8

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Coping with Precariousness in Austerity Times

Precarious employment has been the main obstacle in the transition of the Portuguese youth into adulthood in the last decades. This problem has been significantly amplified by the economic crisis and budget cuts affecting the Portuguese economy and society since the beginning of the global financial crisis. Continuous cycles of unemployment, precarious employment, underemployment and persistent low standards of living fostered by continuous waves of austerity measures have substantially eroded any glimpse of foreseeable hope on a better future for a significant part of the Portuguese younger generation.

Meanwhile, different strategies were devised and put in motion in order for this generation of young people to cope with this harsh present and probable future. This includes staying at the parent's' home for longer than envisaged in an assisted-autonomy condition and hoping for a reversal of the current conditions; the mobilization for political action (institutional and/or direct) among other precarious workers in order to put some pressure for change; migrate to another country with more favorable conditions to earn a living and complete other steps in the transition to adulthood. However, for a significant part of the affected, precariousness has not been a transitory stage on their lives; it has evolved to an enduring condition lasting for a significant part of these people's economic/professional activity. And this is a rather new circumstance for western post-war societies.

This paper is based on almost 100 interviews on young people's precariousness done for different research projects, including a number of follow-up interviews with protagonists of long precariousness 'careers'.

RC25-JS-27.1

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Children Playing with Narratives. the Relevance of Interaction and Positioning in the Study of Cultural Identity Construction.

This paper focuses on narratives related to cultural identity that children, engaged in learning Italian as a second language, generate in interactions amongst them and with adults in a school setting.

The relevance given to the observation of interactions allows to reflect on cultural identity and sense of belonging as positioning modes, focusing on pro-

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cessual, relational and contextual aspects that guide the production of different narratives.

The analysis of interactions and positionings represent therefore relevant perspectives both for the comprehension from a linguistic point of view of narratives' production in communication processes and to widen reflections on children as active participants in social processes. In particular, through this paper it will be possible to observe how positioning strategies activated inside the group by children on one side and narratives concerning their traveling experiences on the other, are interrelated and create an interactional play through which children together with adults becomes co-constructors of meanings linked to identity, culture and belonging.

Based on video recordings of workshops with children, living frequent international mobility experiences, realized during a research year in two italian primary schools and one first grade secondary school, this presentation aims to reflect on how children deal with and play with transnational experiences in their daily school life. The analysis of the ways through which children intertwine stories to sustain particular and never fixed identity positionings represents an opportunity to introduce reflections on the relationship between essentialist and non-essentialist treatment of concepts like culture, identity and belonging.

RC04-57.2

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Desafíos De La Movilidad Internacional De Jóvenes Universitarios Mexicanos

En las últimas décadas, los organismos mundiales, regionales y nacionales han impulsado políticas, estrategias y acciones de cooperación para promover la movilidad internacional e impulsar la formación de jóvenes científicos mexicanos en América del Norte y Europa. Un estado del arte de las investigaciones sobre la problemática, entrevistas a profundidad y análisis del currículum vitae de jóvenes universitarios mexicanos, que han realizado estudios de doctorado, estancias de investigación y/o posdoctorado en países desarrollados, revelan los desafíos de la movilidad internacional. La presente exposición destaca los desafíos de la movilidad internacional, de la permanencia en el extranjero y/o del retorno al país. El primer desafío de la movilidad internacional y la permanencia en el extranjero de los jóvenes universitarios mexicanos, para formarse como científicos sociales en universidades del extranjero, es participar en grupos de investigación consolidados en las instituciones receptoras. El segundo desafío es el retorno al país de origen con el título de una universidad extranjera, con frecuencia sin garantía de encontrar trabajo en instituciones públicas de educación superior y/o de investigación científica. El tercer desafío son las políticas de los organismos nacionales y las universidades públicas que, habiendo financiado la formación de los jóvenes científicos mexicanos en universidades del extranjero, no garantizan su integración profesional de retorno al país. Frente a la falta de oportunidades, los jóvenes científicos mexicanos con grados en el extranjero enfrentan problemas de marginación, exclusión y vulnerabilidad cuando regresan al país. Se requiere la formulación de políticas y directrices éticas que contribuyan al desarrollo personal para la vida y el trabajo de los jóvenes científicos, al fortalecimiento de los campos de conocimiento, y al desarrollo institucional y nacional de la ciencia y la tecnología en México.

RC24-298.11

AMARAL, GIVERAGE* (University of Campinas, tagivera85@gmail.com)

The Institutionalization Process of the Environmental ISSUE in Mozambique, 1980-2000.

In Mozambique in the late 80s, began a process of transition from a centrally planned economic system to a market economy, this process was marked by a gradual decentralization of public administration and the cross consideration of environmental issues.

Based on the fact that globally in our times, the research and environmental studies present themselves as central to the multiplicity of knowledge fields, we reflect on the process of environmental issues institutionalization in Mozambique, having as our main goal, the understanding of the political and economic contours, that what we consider to have been the beginning of this process, 1980-2000.

As a result, we found that the beginning of the environmental issue institutionalization process in Mozambique from 1980-2000, was the result of government initiatives and the requirements inherent in the development process, and this process was marked by rhetorical strategies of different styles and motifs, pierced by political and financial conflicts, both at state level and civil society, poorly existent.

This exploratory research makes use of qualitative methods of analysis and data collection techniques that range from the literature review, documentary research, semi-structured interviews, to discussion groups. Thus, this research presents and describes the socio-historical circumstances that interspersed the process of institutionalization of environmental issues in Mozambique, indicating

exogenous and endogenous factors, which proved decisive for the current environmental institutional Mozambican state.

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RC01-23.2

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From Tension to War: A Fuzzy-Set Analysis on Levels of Civil Conflict in the Middle East and North Africa

In this article, we study the conditions and combinations of factors that lead to different levels of civil conflict in the Middle East and North Africa. For the most part, previous quantitative studies have focused on the civil war onset. Scholars of conflict have yet to examine the combination of factors that give rise to different levels of conflict. Therefore, the scholarship on civil war lacks empirical justifications for isolating what factors are most prominent for high-intensity conflicts. Given this gap in the literature, this paper seeks to present an approach that can both theoretically and empirically articulate the contours of conflict intensity in a given case or cross-case analysis. In order to move beyond the current framework of civil war studies, we code levels of violence on a continuum from "low levels of tension" to "civil war". We adopt a Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) approach (based on fuzzy set-theoretic relations (fsQCA)), to demonstrate what combinations of causal conditions lead to the different forms of violence on the continuum. We argue that an fsQCA research approach is needed in order to advance the scholarship of conflict on both theoretical and empirical grounds, and in order to identify the combination of conditions that define different levels of conflict. The study uses 47 cases of intra-state conflict in the Middle East and North Africa from 1946 to 2013 and tests the interaction between the following five causal conditions: 1) state capacity 2) dissident groups' access to political power, 3) the size of military, 4) foreign intervention and 5) threats to the status or identity of groups. We argue that the causal combination of increased military size, multiple forms of foreign intervention and severe threats to group identity is the most consistent in explaining conflict escalation in the Middle East and North Africa.

RC29-333.4

AMATRUDO, ANTHONY* (MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, T.Amatrudo@mdx.ac.uk)

What Bit of 'urban' Is Being Socially Controlled and Why?

Following the UK riots of 2011 there has been a sustained emphasis upon social control , especially in London. The capital city has rapidly gentrified and now social control is routinely used as a tool and as part of the ongoing process of re-modelling the urban landscape. A cursory glance will show that police tactics such as 'stop and search' and 'offender profiling' represent an aspect of this process of gentrification. They represent an assault upon black, Islamic and working class citizens in an effort to move them on and out of the urban space they call home. This police attention these citizens receive is as much an assault upon a settled community as the ever-rising rents and child-care costs that make London life increasingly difficult. This paper will draw attention to theways in which the policing, rising rents, gentrification nexus makes urban life increasingly problematic for huge numbers of citizens. The paper will flag up data and recent policy developments to make its case. It will also look at recent scholarship concerning the ways in which black, Islamic and working class citizens are coming under attack simply because the homes they live in are now so valuable. It will argue that the policing, rising rents, gentrification nexus is a threat to many Londoners and how this 'London model' is being rolled out in cities around Europe.

RC30-340.1

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From Illegality to Tolerance and Beyond: Irregular Immigration As a Selective and Dynamic Process

Immigration defined as 'illegal' is a typical area where the dominant representations differ from social phenomena. In particular, actual policies differ from declared policies, and the behaviors of many actors, including public authorities and civil servants, diverge from declarations and formal rules. Within this framework, this article deals with two issues. The first is the selective treatment of irregular immigration by receiving societies: some forms of irregular immigration are widely tolerated, others are more actively rejected. The second, and related issue, is the easier transition to a legal status of some irregular migrants, especially those who encounter some forms of tolerance in receiving societies.

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Focusing mainly on Southern European and the Italian setting, the paper will start by discussing how some immigrants are labeled as illegal and thus stigmatized (the case in point are now asylum seekers), while other immigrants, even when living in the receiving society without the necessary authorization, are neither perceived nor treated as 'illegal': the main case in point are women, hired by native households as domestic and care workers.

The paper will then discuss the passage to a legal status, in particular through regularization processes, concerning mainly 'tolerated' irregular immigrants. To explain first tolerance and then the passage to a legal status, I will focus on actors that enable immigrants' survival and progression, and in particular on the intermediaries between the receiving societies and irregular immigrants.

In conclusion, the paper will highlight: 1) the relations between the social recognition and formal authorization of migrants; 2) the devices that immigrants can use to acquire legal status; 3) the main intermediaries who support immigrants in entering a new country, integrating into local society, and acquire legal status

RC06-83.1

AMBROSINI, MAURIZIO* (university of Milan, maurizio.ambrosini@unimi.it)

Latin Women and Italian Families: Agency Beyond Structural Constraints and Exploitation

Latin immigrant women and also men are largely involved in Italy, as in Spain, in Greece and in other countries, in the supply of care services and they are especially so in elderly care. Their work is embedded in a specific care regime: it is undertaken mainly in the recipients' households, often around the clock, and on a live-in basis, so that it supports a system in which the family remains the central locus of care delivery to frail people. Secondly, it employs a large number of workers irregular in regard to the employment relationship, and often also to their legal status.

The conditions of Latino women are particularly heavy: they are often young mothers, in many cases single mothers, who leave their children at home, struggling to care them at a distance, and they face many difficulties if they decide to reunite their children with them.

The paper will present the results of various research studies on the topic carried out in Italy within the time-span of a decade. It will discuss how irregular migration is in fact tolerated, when inserted in care work at the service of the growing needs of native families; how the system that I call "invisible welfare" works; and how Latin care workers find possibilities of agency, despite the constraints of the legal order and the exploitation they often experience at work. Several resources will be highlighted, ranging from support from their networks, to "reverse remittances" they receive from their families, from relations with their employers, to the action of trade-unions and NGOs, from marriage alliances to the aasertion of social utility of their work

RC19-JS-48.4

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Social Protection: Practices and Experiences of Mobile Europeans. the European Promise of Portability of Social Rights Revisited

This contribution is based on an internationally comparative research project with the title "Mobile Welfare in a Transnational Europe. An Analysis of Portability Regimes of Social security Rights" (acronym TRANSWEL; project coordinator: Prof. Anna Amelina). This four-country, comparative, and interdisciplinary project addresses the issue of social rights of EU citizens beginning their mobility from the 'new' EU member states and who move to live and/or work in 'old' member states. Empirically, the project traces the migration of regularly and irregularly employed migrants and their family members, and their social security rights between four pairs of countries: Hungary-Austria, Bulgaria-Germany, Poland-United Kingdom and Estonia-Sweden.

The contribution for this session will outline the overall research agenda in order to provide an input how to research questions addressed in this session such as (global) social protection, the institutional actors involved, and the actual access of migrants to welfare provisions in transnational terms. Furthermore, we will present results from our case studies that highlight the limitations of the practices migrants engage in when accessing their portable social rights within an EU context. We will do so by drawing on different data sources and triangulating research methods: Expert interviews, and document analyses for the case of Hungary and Austria show for example how these two inherently different administrative logics interact. We will show how the opaqueness and heterogeneity of the social security systems hinder the access for migrants. Also, based on a quan-titative survey and first qualitative interviews with migrants, we will confront these analyses with the actual practices of and experiences with portability of migrants.

RC13-163.2

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Tourism and Development: Integrative Perspective in Kashmir Context

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Tourism as a major tool of development holds a global significance. This is true of the state of Jammu and Kashmir especially the Valley of Kashmir .The valley has remained an internationally acclaimed tourist destination and has contributed significantly to the (GNP) Gross national product and (SGDP) State Gross Domestic Product besides generating huge employment avenues in the tertiary/service sector. Owing to its huge role in the all-round development the tourism holds a strategic importance in the state. The tourism assumes an imminent significance , given the fact that this sector remains the only conduit between the state and the outside world during the course of turbulent times. By virtue of the gainful employment, and regional development etc., this sector has enhanced the participation of the people both at micro and macro-levels alike and, hence, has gone a long way in maintaining and restoring the social order in the valley besides fostering the national integration. The primary and secondary sources shall focus on the impact of tourism and its ramifications on the social fabric of society in order to identify how the development contributes in receeding the threat to society in terms of poverty, vulnerability to the deviant behavior etc. The development of tourism plays a key role in the maintenance of social fabric as advocated by the theory of broken windows. Thus the paper in the context of Kashmir will offer deep insights of the role and essence of tourism in order to help the State for its developmental agenda.

Key Words: Integration, Nationalism, Poverty, Development, Employment, Tourism.

RC33-JS-3.1

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Communicative Knowledge and Multi-Level-Analysis. Ideas on the Relation Between Discourses and (Social) Milieus Based on Empirical Data.

In German qualitative social research different perspectives of combining research methods are being discussed recently (Kelle 2008; Flick 2011). However, studies applying a *comprehensive approach to multi-level-analysis* are still rare (cf. Helsper et al. 2010; Nohl 2013). Within this context, Helsper et al. (2010) stress the importance of *conceptualizing* the different social levels *and* the *systematic relations between them*.

Following these considerations, the purpose of the presentation is twofold: First of all, it presents thoughts on how to conceptualize the relation between the meso-level of social milieus (Bremer/Lange-Vester 2014) and the macro-level of social discourses (Keller 2011; Diaz-Bone 2005). The main argument here (following Bohnsack 2014 and Geimer 2012) is that it is important to take a differentiation of categories into account. The so called "implicit knowledge" (Loenhoff 2012) is therefore considered, on the one hand, as a collective and embodied form of knowledge, which guides action (cf. Bourdieu`s "sens pratique", Bourdieu 1992); on the other hand, as a collective knowledge that takes the form of an interrelated system of statements that implies norms (cf. Goffman`s "identity norms", Goffman 1963). Referring to the terms of Mannheim, the latter can be considered a "communicative" (Mannheim 1980|1922), the first a "conjunctive knowledge" (ibd.).

Second, empirical material from a current research project on occupational careers of politicians and artists (Geimer 2013) will be provided. The study focuses on the question in how far the interviewees in their answers relate to anything like "an identity norm of authenticity" (Geimer 2014). We will show that the very same material can be analyzed either with regard to the milieu-related and the discourse-related implicit knowledge. This will be discussed in regard to the question of a multiple contextualization of single cases (Nohl 2013) that allows for an insight into the relations *between the two levels*.

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RC51-584.1

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RODRIGUEZ AUDIRAC, LETICIA (Universidad Veracruzana)

Educación y Complejidad: Hacia Una Articulación Interdisciplinaria

La exigencia de formas multidimensionales en el ámbito de una educación orientada a la formación integral no solo de estudiantes, sino de maestros, coordinadores y directivos de instituciones académicas, exige de nuevas perspectivas para la comprensión de su dinámica compleja y una mayor potenciación de su reflexividad, orientada a toma de decisiones. Dos atributos de dichas formas son la articulación disciplinaria y la transversalización de conocimientos comunes a ellas. Ambos atributos implican un entramado que puede tomar diversas formas dependiendo de su contexto.

Estos retos los enfrentamos desde una perspectiva Sociocibernética, que además de formular una organización inteligente de sus partes y relaciones, nos permite enfrentar los retos de una metodología orientada a la sucesiva aproximación en la definición de un objeto de conocimiento compartida por varios especialistas.

En este trabajo sintetizamos una unidad de análisis multidimensional que nos permite formular dicha transversalidad. En ella incluimos un componente epistemológico, uno social y uno cultural engarzados y acoplados desde una propuesta de correspondencias e isomorfismos en el marco de la epistemología genética piagetiana. La concepción sistémica se caracteriza por tener diversas posibilidades para adaptarse a las necesidades articuladoras propias de la dinámica en la educación superior. Posteriormente describimos un caso de estudio, derivado del trabajo de campo dentro de la Universidad Veracruzana en México, y más adelante presentamos los retos y hallazgos que hemos encontrado en la conformación de un equipo de trabajo interdisciplinario orientado a dichos fines. Concluimos sintetizando algunos productos de la investigación, en el marco de una Cibercultur@, entendida como una forma de desarrollo integral ante problemas complejos.

WG02-645.5

AMPUDIA DE HARO, FERNANDO* (CIES-IUL, fernando.ampudia@europeia.pt)

WHAT CAN WE Learn about Financial Crisis with Norbert Elias?

The aim of this paper is to offer a preliminary approach to the current financial crisis using the sociology of Norbert Elias as a theoretical reference. More specifically, this paper focuses on the financial system as a global figuration in order to analyze its social logic of functioning and its connections with certain models of sociability and behavior.

As a global figuration, the financial system can be considered the result of the confluence of a triple vector of forces:

a) The formation of competition spirals. The participants in financial markets, according to a criterion of maximizing profitability, determine a context where competition gradually increases.

b) The constitution of a complex web of interdependences which connects an undetermined number of individuals and institutions around the world.

c) The constitution of a set of limits and obstacles for the action of external constraints over the participants in the financial system.

This triple vector is related to a concrete model of sociability and behavior based on:

a) The social production of indifference as an effect of the decivilizing effects of the high levels of financial interdependency.

b) The logic of free-rider and the lack of attention over the social consequences of the individual action.

c) The promotion of des-identification patterns between the financial established (states, countries, corporations, individuals, communities...) and financial outsiders.

In sum, this paper proposes a framework of a figurational approach to the financial system; an approach which, inherently, includes historical and comparative considerations in order to fully understand the social problems linked to the financialization.

RC19-236.1

AN, SOFIYA* (Nazarbayev University, sofia_an2001@yahoo.com)

Children's Rights or Child Protection? Policy Translation and Institutional Change in Post-Soviet Kazakhstan

While much of conventional analyses of Western welfare states suffers from "methodological nationalism" (Wimmer & Glick Schiller 2002), the study of post-so-cialist social policy identified a crucial role of global policy actors early on (Deacon 2000). Post-Soviet social policy reform is often constructed as a replacement of 'old', Soviet policies with 'new', global, and, essentially, Western policies. Challenging this assumption, this paper applies an Agency, Structure, Institution, and Discourse (ASID) framework (Moulaert & Jessop 2006; Deacon & Stubbs 2013) to the study of the introduction and translation of the global children's rights framework in the context of post-Soviet Kazakhstan. The main research question is as follows: What are the roles of transnational policy actors and global discourses in the post-Soviet child welfare transformation? Drawing upon key informant interviews conducted in 2012 and various texts, I examine the following dimensions of transnational social policy. First, I approach "*agency*" by identifying distinct roles and the relations of power and interdependence among three categories of transnational policy actors: (1) global organizations; (2) national state agencies; and (3) domestic NGOs. Second, I look into competing and shifting policy *discourses* as the drivers of *institutional* change. While the Soviet child protection system was based on the premise of a paternalistic and benevolent state, a policy idea which I refer to as "Soviet welfarism", the post-Soviet child welfare reform was driven by the children's rights discourse transmitted by global policy actors through global policy instruments. My main argument is that the change in child welfare institutions was a function of the "embedded agency" of interdependent transnational policy actors who played distinct roles in the transmission and translation of global policy discourses.

WG05-664.1

ANAND, HARJIT SINGH* (Glownet Knowledge Services, harjitanand@gmail.com)

Informal Sector As an Instrument of Job Creation

The Paper examines the structural functional characteristics of the Informal Sector in India with special reference to Handicrafts in Orissa, Construction Workers in Delhi and Rag-pickers and Recycling Industries in Poona. It analyses the size, capital outlay, mechanization, skill levels, borrowings and labour structure of the Informal Sector in the selected areas of enquiry. It focuses the spotlight on certain inherent weaknesses in the Sector and seeks to discover ways and means of overcoming them. It also examines the kind of infrastructure and institutional support services which the Government, academic & technical institutions, banks and advisory organisations can play in strengthening this sector. It also seeks to take advantage of the inherent resilience of this sector and its low overhead expenses with a view to exploring opportunities for its economic growth. Further, it examines carefully the possible threats to micro-enterprises in the Informal Sector from competition posed by enterprises in the organised sector and seeks to carve out niche areas where these micro-enterprises can have a competitive edge. In this manner, the Paper adopts an integrated approach towards converting a sector with a high incidence of morbidity and mortality amongst its micro-enterprises into a sector which creates "decent jobs" and has the potential of entering the organised sector. The paper attaches critical significance to Appropriate Technology which does not displace labour but reduces drudgery in informal sector enterprises while at the same time enhancing their productivity. The Paper also dwells on possible linkages between the formal and informal sectors which are symbiotic rather than exploitative. In a nutshell, the Paper seeks to make a contribution towards the international debate on job creation.

RC34-392.7

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Gender and Youth Citizenship in Contexts of Postcoloniality: The Marginalisation of Muslim Youth in Ghana

Since first gaining its independence from British colonial rule in 1957, the institution of democracy in Ghana is recognised as having been fraught and contentious. At different points, those in power have been determined through military coups, rather than through the ballot box. However, although sharing many of the demographic characteristics of its neighbouring states, such as its significant youth population, little attention has been given to youth's religious affiliations and how this may constrain their active citizenship. While the majority of the population is Christian, Ghana nevertheless has a significant Muslim minority (over 18%). However Ghanaian Muslim youth have recently gained prominence in local media, both in relation to protests about anti-Muslim discrimination in Ghanaian schooling, and within higher education, through the revelation that a Ghanaian student had left the country to join the organisation known as 'Islamic State'.

In the context of wider concerns about youth's radicalisation, this paper will report from a recent research project exploring Muslim youth identity construc-

tions in Ghana, focusing in particular on the intersection of nationality, religion, gender and ethnicity. As in Dunne et al (2015), identity is conceptualised through post-structural, post-colonial and feminist theories, as a discursive production within which difference is constitutive (e.g. Hall, 2001). Focus groups were conducted separately with male and female Muslim youth, and those who were in higher education, in school, or out-of-school. The study was conducted by researchers from two universities in Ghana and was further supported by local 'youth researchers', in order to facilitate the articulation of youth's identity affiliations and their 'constitutive others'. Our analysis will illuminate Muslim youth's sense of marginalisation, in particular foregrounding the intersection of gender with nation and religion as important sites of inequality.

RC03-40.2

ANDERSEN, BENGT* (Work Research Institute, Oslo and Akershus University College, bengt.andersen@afi.hioa.no)

Angry or Bored? Understanding the Acts of the "Gaza Rioters" in Oslo, Norway

The Israeli invasion of Gaza in late December 2008 triggered demonstrations – or as several commentators termed them, *riots* – in downtown Oslo, as it did in other European cities. Many young people from the "immigrant dense" suburbs of Oslo participated in these protests. While peaceful protests are common in the capital of Norway, the demonstrations in December 2008 were followed by unusually violent actions on January 8 and 10, 2009. Downtown Oslo turned into a battlefield with vandalized shops and "war-like" clashes between the demonstrators and the police. A central point in the media coverage of this extraordinary situation was that most of the "rioters" were youth with an immigrant background. Commentators speculated that this demonstration offered these youth the possibility to vent their frustrations towards Israel, as well as towards mainstream Norwegian society. Based on ethnographic research in Oslo prior to, during and following these demonstrations, it is argued that several of the rioters in the streets of Oslo were not motivated by a more or less "marginalized" position in the larger Norwegian society. Instead, "rioting" was a spur of the moment act. Many were tempted to go downtown in search for "fun" or "excitement" as they received text messages or heard from friends that something extraordinary were going to happen: It was not something they had planned or thought much about. When finished, the "angry rioters" resumed their ordinary or banal everyday life as friends, students, workers, or young men looking for a job. Even if it is convenient to categorize rioters as "excluded", "marginalized" or "angry", speaking to and observing these individuals can reveal very different attitudes and experiences that may help us explain the (particular) conditions for such extraordinary acts.

TG04-681.5

ANDERSSEN, JORID* (UiT The Arctic University of Norway, jorid.anderssen@uit.no)

Risk and Change in Everyday Food Habits

This paper analyses the relationship between food, health risks and society. The paper is based on four separate fieldworks over a period close to 35 years (from 1981-2015) in a small coastal community in northern Norway. The village was earlier an isolated fishery community where people got most of their food from the sea and from their small farms. Some years before my first fieldwork, they got a road that connected the village to the municipal center. The women started to work outside the home, the farms were shut down and people started to buy most of their food.

During my study period, there has been a tremendous change in food habits in the village, from more traditional to semi-manufactured food, and in the last fieldwork more local grown food. Preventive medicine and risk for disease have gradually been integrated in their everyday food choices. The women were the drivers to change the families food habits in accordance with official health advises. Sometimes the women had to "force" the men to change their diet. For men food was not only about health, they wanted food that tasted good, and they liked traditional, "unhealthy" food. During my last fieldwork (2014/15), the men in the village were the drivers for implementing more local grown food. They said that local food tasted better. They also argued that it is healthier since it is "cleaner". Men has also started taking up fishing, hunting, and they have invested in expensive equipment in order to preserve food.

In this paper I will discuss the changes in food habits in this village in relation to their perception of food, risk and health. The relationship between the genders will also be discussed.

RC11-132.5

ANDERSSON, JANICKE* (CASE, janicke.andersson@med.lu.se)
EKSTAM, LISA (CASE)

Age Negotiation and Active Bodies at Senior Camps in Sweden

Since the beginning of 2000 senior camps have been established on several places in Sweden, with the purpose to decrease social exclusion and improve health amongst elderly people. These senior camps build on notions of what it means to age and to "be old" in relation to activity, health, functional abilities and participation in society. In a cross-scientific and holistic study at CASE, Lund University these senior camps have been studied from three perspectives 1) History of ideas: What is the cultural meaning of senior camps?. 2) Ethnology: How is age made visible and important at senior camps? 3) Occupational Science: What are the individual social and health aspects of the senior camp? In this presentation we focus on findings from part study 2, that is, how age is performed and made meaningful at senior camps. The data consists of ethnographical field notes collected from two central senior camps. We are going to show examples of how and when the participators use "age negotiation" and "perform age" in social relations at senior camps and discuss how this negotiation can be interpreted relative to societal norms about older people and health and what is considered "age appropriate"; but also how the seniors use age performance to object to images of older people or to claim their independence. In the perfomance of age the body and functionality becomes central and bodies are compared, evaluated and discussed in relation to age and ageing.

RC52-591.5

ANDERSSON, REKA* (Linkoping University, reka.andersson@liu.se)

"We Are All Digging Our Tunnels": Health Professionals' Strategies for Managing (Work-related Mental Ill Health in) the Swedish Welfare System

This presentation addresses the topic of professional work, through an empirical study of health professionals' efforts to manage people suffering from work-related mental ill health. Focus is directed towards the dilemmas facing the many interrelated professions engaged in this area. Therefore, the study examines various negotiating strategies that different kinds of health professionals employ in relation to organizational frameworks, national economic incentives and the social security system.

Mental health problems are a growing global concern. In Sweden, the welfare state's cost of mental health has been particularly high since the 1990s. Dealing with mental health issues has therefore received political attention, not least in regard to how it is related to the working environment. Due to its political embeddedness, work-related mental ill health is a useful starting point for drawing attention to the complex and intertwined relation between professional work, policies of health and illness and the organization of care within the Swedish welfare system.

The presentation is based on qualitative methodology, consisting of fieldwork and 30 semi-structured interviews within Swedish primary health care and occupational health care. Informants are health professionals involved in the diagnosis and/or treatment of work-related mental ill health: physicians, therapists, counsellors, occupational therapists, nurses and behavioral scientists.

In performing their professional roles when managing work-related mental ill health, results point towards health professionals' employing primarily four strategies. These strategies are often locally articulated, individual solutions. Yet, there is a common structural character to the type of dilemmas the various professional groups encounter. Furthermore, while some structural aspects are negotiable through tampering with diagnosis, or redistributing resources, others, as abiding to the Swedish Insurance Agency's rules, are not. Finally, while health professionals often stay within the given structural frameworks, on rare occasions, they consciously go against them.

RC04-50.2

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Discussing the Uses of Public Space By Children of Bangladeshi Immigrants in Portugal: A Small Urban Square in Porto

The immigration of Bangladeshi to Portugal is a recent phenomenon and quite different from the other immigrant flows to this country by more 'traditional' immigrants from Portugal's ex-colonies. Since 1986 the flow of Bangladeshi immigrants to Portugal has been growing in numbers compared to previous years. A lot of immigrant families from Bangladesh live in one of the most touristic and historical zones of Porto. In this area exists a small urban square close to Porto's main train station where their children frequently spend their free time.

Based on the Actor-Network Theory (ANT) approach of Latour, the interactions of these immigrant children in/with this area, seen as a network in action, have been mapped through observations, interviews and interactions with 16 children proceeding since July 2015. Episodes under analysis will focus on the connections between heterogeneous context elements like immigrant theories, praxis, ob-

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

jects, culture, human, non-human, religion, places, space, etcetera. In all occasions, the children used the area only in their own ethnic groups. Their presence and actions are strongly divided by gender: the girls prefer to use the place more to chat, the boys are always playing football or Beyblade.

Despite the vast theoretical literature which draws the distinction among space – homogenous and measurable element – and place – existing by the meaningful relation with people or other places - for Latour there is no sense to talk about this opposition, because every space is in constant and impermanent association with human or non human.

Once Portuguese children do not use the urban public space like Bangladeshi immigrant children, does this space represent an extension of their (private/domestic) place? Furthemore, what kinf of places and childhoods are being built through this interaction?

RC07-97.1

ANDREA, BREITENBACH* (Goethe University/Frankfurt/Main, a.breitenbach@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

Teaching with the Flipped Classroom Model!

Statistics, a branch of mathematics, plays a central role in many fields of study, including the social sciences. However, many students who attend statistics courses experience feelings more of horror than of joy. In addition, students who fail in these courses often have to drop out. The present concept presents different teaching methods in an attempt to constantly improve the statistics courses and increase the quality of teaching. A key component is the analysis of didactic concepts and expert interviews. Prof. Spannagel, an expert on mathematical didactics, is well known in Germany as a pioneer of flipped classrooms. In an interview, he explained the method, and sparked my interest. It seemed time to test the concept of flipped classrooms.

Instead of face-to-face (or frontal) teaching, video lessons are made available to students as preparation for the course. Seminars give students the chance to work with others—for example, it helps them solve tasks and take part in discussions. Additionally, the learning platform records the meetings, and gives numerous exercises and self-tests.

In order to evaluate the concept, the choice fell on a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods: Guided interviews and standardized questionnaires. The first results show a positive picture: For all the seminar participants who were questioned, the self-learning phase posed no problem. They all had had a look at all videos before the presence phase.

The free time division did not cause any difficulties. For example the students were able to make their ideas clear without asking questions, as is otherwise usually done in seminars. The concept seems to be suited to students with good as well as poor knowledge of mathematics. With the videos, the inhibition threshold in dealing with statistics apparently sinks, even though it is judged to be difficult.

WG02-640.7

ANDREEV, ANDREY* (Institute of sociology, sympathy_06@mail.ru)

Images of Past and Present in Modern Russian Society

Perception of history is a very important topic because historical images participate in determination of political orientations and axiological predispositions. Taking that in mind a group of Russian sociologists lately carried out a special empirical investigation aimed to describe and analyze the representations of past and future in Russian mass consciousness.

As the poll showed, nowadays the Russians are not inclined to seek for their social ideal in the past. Even in 2000 not more than 15 % of respondents asserted that "a good life" began with the transition to market economy, but in 2012 about 30 % of them supported the opinion that the time when "the Russian dream" can be realized is the modern period of national history.

But what can be said about those who associate "the Russian dream" with the unrealized historical alternatives? Such a position is also popular, it is shared by approximately one third of population. But the social profile of this part seems to be rather vague and indefinite.

The favorite historical hero of the Russians is Peter the Great. The second in this rating goes Catharine II. All the Soviet leaders from Lenin to Gorbachev strongly drop behind them. The lowest position occupy Eltsin who is favored by no more than 1.5 % of the sample. Paradoxically, the correlation between political orientations of the Russians and their sympathies to different historical persons is very weak. The only exclusion is Lenin. The communist voters 2.5 times more frequently than the others see him as an incarnation of national dream. But today even among the left-wing people Peter the Great is much more popular than the leader of October revolution (36 % of the respondents vs 24 %).

RC20-249.8

ANDREEVA, ANNA* (Comparative Sociology, a-bolsheva@yandex.ru)

ERMAKOVA, MARIA (Comparative Sociology, St. Petersburg State University)
STEPANOV, ALEXANDER (TANDEM, St. Petersburg State University)

Ethnicity Conflicts and Nationalism in the Former Soviet Union Countries

The objective of the paper is to discuss empirical research and findings (2012-2015) as well as theoretical and methodological frames of studying nationalism and ethnic conflicts that were discussed during a number of summer schools developed by InterComCenter in 2005-2010

On the basis of socio-political analysis, current sociological and anthropological theories the paper will identify the patterns and underlying causes of success and failure in market making and its interlinkages to growing wave of ethnical tensions and conflicts between nations and inside one nation. Economic transformations undertaken by nation-elites in Eastern and Central Europe mostly under the banner of 'Europeanization'/ 'Westernization' have largely disregarded the role ethnic relations have played in the socio-economic development and the evolution of ethno-national identities during supra-national market integration in Europe. Better understanding of the logic of the evolution of ethnic identities and nationalistic issues in Eastern part of the continent, Caucasus and in Central Asia might contribute to the better understanding of the social and political regulations of new economic and political regimes and the developmental potentials of the European model of institutionalized or social capitalism.

The paper will consist of two distinct parts. Part one deals with theoretical and methodological discussion of how ethnicity and nationalism have been studied in the social sciences during the time of the USSR and aftermath. Part two is a discussion of empirical results and outcomes of the three field researches that was conducted in 2012-2015.

RC19-234.4

ANGEL, STEFAN* (Vienna University of Economics and Business, stefan.angel@wu.ac.at)

Persistent Household over-Indebtedness and Exits from over-Indebtedness. Evidence from EU-SILC

Whereas the literature on persistent poverty and poverty transitions in European welfare states is continuously expanding, there is much less research on consequences and dimensions of income poverty in a longitudinal perspective. This paper focusses on the dimension of (persistent) household over-indebtedness. Although a range of definitions for this concepts exists, the core element refers to illiquidity resulting in payment problems (arrears and/or defaults).

By using EU-SILC panel data 2010-2013 for 25 European countries two main research questions are addressed. First, the conceptual difference and degree of non-overlap of over-indebted households and households living in relative income poverty is investigated. Indicators of persistent poverty and persistent over-indebtedness (as measured through self-reported illiquidity and payment problems) are compared. It is analysed if (and how) these groups (income poor and over-indebted households) differ in terms of their socio-economic and socio-demographic structure. For whom is over-indebtedness only a transitory status and which groups face persistent illiquidity?

Second, by using statistical tools from survival analysis and complementary log-log models it is analysed which factors affect the likelihood of exiting over-indebtedness and how these effects differ compared to explaining transitions out of income poverty.

From a macro-sociological perspective it is also asked if over-indebtedness dynamics resemble the dynamics for income poverty if different welfare state regimes are compared. Particularly for exit rates from poverty, consistent country differences according to welfare regimes are not always found in the literature. For instance, if a welfare regime emphasizes active labor market policies, lower entries into and higher exits out of poverty should be expected. Such policies in certain states might elevate households above the poverty threshold, but may not translate into higher exit rates from over-indebtedness if wages, for instance are not sufficient to cover current expenses and (increasing) costs resulting from payment problems (interest rate).

RC33-388.3

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Using Register Data in Income Statistics in the Austrian EU-SILC: (Why) Do People Get Poorer?

EU-SILC (*European Statistics on Income and Living Conditions*) is a widely used household survey in in Europe. Several comparable indicators on social inclusion, among them the Eurostat poverty rates, are calculated from this source.

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

In Austria, the national poverty threshold and headcount used to be calculated based on income data derived from SILC questionnaires. Since 2012, however, register data for selected income components is used instead. The transition to register data increased the at-risk-of-poverty rate (AROP) in Austria by about 2 percentage points.

In our paper, we take advantage of the fact that for the Austrian SILC 2011 to 2008 both register-based and questionnaire-based income data is available. We aim at providing explanations for changes in different aggregate poverty indicators by investigating the underlying changes in the distribution of household income as a consequence of using register data. It is asked which component (income type, weighting) contributes most to the change of the poverty headcount if register data is used instead of questionnaire data. We also look at overall and group-specific differences in measured household income and poverty headcounts between the two data source. Furthermore, by estimating multinomial logit and linear models with covariates referring to the interview situation (f.i. CATI vs. CAPI) and household characteristics we try to explain which households tend to underreport respectively overreport their household income.

Preliminary results show that the distribution of most income components at the personal and household level become more unequal if register data is used. We find that mean reverting errors - particularly for employee income - seem to drive the change of the poverty rate most: high income households tend to underreport whereas low income households tend to overreport their income. An open question remains to which extent this is due to social desirability and/or cognitive errors.

RC31-353.1

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Social Cohesion and Hyper-Diversity in Milan, Italy: A Case Study

This paper aims to analyse the participatory dynamics in a hyper-diversified area of Milan, Italy, stressing their positive and negative effects in the incorporation of different waves and groups of international migrants.

How is social cohesion influenced by the action of grassroots associations and civil initiatives in a highly diversified context? Which role do they play and what are their potentialities in fostering immigrants' participation and social inclusion? What's their general effect in fostering social cohesion and participation of different social groups, from an immigrant background or not?

These research questions will be discussed based on a research campaign framed within the European project "Divercities". In particular, we will analyse 30 interviews to policy makers, officials and representatives of grassroots associations, and 52 interviews to inhabitants of our case area -- including their interactions (if any) with the above-mentioned associations and initiatives.

Results highlight the coexistence of different trends concerning social cohesion and participatory dynamics, influenced both by the activism of civil society and by the plural characteristics of the inhabitants. In particular, inclusionary effects may be quite segmented, jeopardizing the participation of more vulnerable migrant groups due to the high informal entry barriers some associations and initiatives can have. In this respect, tolerance and civilized attitudes by natives and long-term residents may well be coupled with weak ties and limited support, trust and cohesion, while close-knit kinship networks may result in a spiral of segregation that prevents participation.

Thus, civil action in hyperdiversified contexts – if not reflexive enough – may have little effect on social cohesion. We will discuss how much this is due to a poorly supportive national and local policy (in the Italian case still poorly considering diversity as an issue to cope with).

RC33-384.4

ANIMENTO, STEFANIA* (University of Milan Bicocca, s.animento@campus.unimib.it)

"Should I Stay or Should I Go?": Interrogating Online Forums about the Time and Tempo of Migration

This paper investigates methodological approaches to explore how concepts of time, tempo and future emerge within the discursive field of migration. Research agrees that migration, far from being a mere movement from A to B, is rather a work-in-progress phenomenon, in which fixed temporal and spatial boundaries are blurred and contaminated by simultaneity, non-linearity and transnationality. More specifically, with regard to time, migration begins in a future migrant´s mind long before she or he physically moves. The mental process of gathering information, evaluating options and weighting out possible destinations and futures belongs to the migration process inasmuch as it influences the migration´s future lived experience. Diverging temporalities and tempos are mobilized, produced and challenged when people elaborate their migratory paths. This work aims to analyse discourses of migration by interrogating online forums, such as Italiansonline and others, which are used by young Italians willing to move to European cities like Berlin, London and Paris. These forums are virtual arenas, in which people, at different stages of the migration process (undecided, wannabe-,

newcomer, as well as experienced migrants), share knowledge, resources and opinions that might help them and other members to draw future paths. In these discussions, discourses about the material experience of migration, such as looking for jobs and finding flats, intertwine with narratives about present conditions and future expectations. For instance, I identify common narratives of migration as a way to "speed up" the own biography as well as a means for social acceleration. Building on the mixed-methods approach adopted in the research, I propose a qualitative methodology to analyse online data which enables us to investigate the discursive field of migration before migration actually takes place.

RC34-390.10

ANIMENTO, STEFANIA* (University of Milan Bicocca, s.animento@campus.unimib.it)

Heading North: Unraveling Subjective Strategies of Young Migrants to Face Precarity

In this paper I investigate practices of spatial mobility developed by young people in the Global North as a response to growing precarity and uncertainty about their future. Work precarity has further expanded into their lives since the recent increase of youth unemployment across several countries. Many young people living in the European South paralysed by the crisis have moved to the North, where unemployment rates are lower and hopes for an adequate job can be rekindled. Such mobility is more fluid and flexible than traditional forms of work-driven migration. However, even when taking place within a favourable legal framework such as the inner-European one, spatial mobility does not necessarily result in lower precarity. Many young South Europeans end up working precariously in low-wage segments of hosting labour markets. While research shows that the paths of incorporation of intra-European migrants diverge depending on the resources to which they have access, there is a lack of knowledge about what resources are more relevant to young migrants and why it is as such. Today´s European mobile youth are mainly middle class and well-educated. What elements mostly affect their ability to anticipate future paths and thus face precarity? I tackle this question by analysing the case of young Italians who have moved to Berlin since 2008. Based on a set of 40 interviews, an online survey and a discourse analysis of data taken from online forums, my research sheds light on strategies of mobility under conditions of work precarity. Building on empirical evidence, the analysis challenges conventional understandings of class, gender and ethnicity. I claim that we need to seriously consider the restructuring of labour markets that is currently taking place in the Global North and I finally propose new ways to conceptualize the relationship between work and mobility.

RC52-593.1

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Architects Designing for Care: Knowledge Brokers in Times of Change

Architects who design for health and social care are a relatively unexplored professional group. Yet they are an exemplary example of a group working to maintain professional values and ideologies within complex context-dependent conditions. We explore this process through the lens of architects as 'knowledge brokers', drawing on data from in-depth interviews with architects working in the UK social care sector (mainly elderly care homes), conducted as part of ongoing ESRC-funded research *'Buildings in the making: a sociological exploration of architecture in the context of health and social care'*.

The analysis explores how architects seek to bring the various interests of a stakeholder set into alignment in the process of embedding health care knowledge into the design and build of care settings. This alignment is ever shifting through a project's life. Stakeholders consist of: the client (e.g care home operators, local authorities), 'end-users' (e.g elderly people, care staff, other care home workers), contractors/builders, and local planning authorities. In particular, we explore how architects mediate the desired – but always fluctuating -stakeholder alignment necessary to deliver a quality building. Stakeholders are envisaged by architects in the course of a project as embodied and virtual; as more or less present; and as more or less easy to predict in their capacity to exert influence. Amongst other things architects' seek to broker stakeholder knowledge by investing emotions and needs in the (often virtual) group of resident end-users; by using their expert knowledge to unite differently distributed and situated knowledges and expectations of workers (e.g care staff, cleaners, cooks); and by 'educating' clients (e.g. care home operators) in what is possible and desirable. We also consider how this process in turn is influenced by factors such as cost concerns and planning regulations which often are highly dynamic during the course of a project.

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

RC44-507.3

ANNER, MARK* (Penn State University, msa10@psu.edu)

Worker Resistance in Global Supply Chains, Wildcat Strikes, Transnational Campaigns, and International Accords

Proponents of a race-to-the-bottom argument would suggest that production goes where wages are lowest, but that argument cannot explain why China continues to dominate apparel production while its wages are four times higher than in Bangladesh. At the same time, those who suggest that production goes where logistics are the most efficient and economies of scale are the greatest (as in China) cannot explain why Vietnam is one of the fastest growing major apparel exporters in the world, or why Honduras is the largest Latin American exporter.

Where apparel production has concentrated in the last decade has as much to do with labor control regimes as with wages and other economic factors. This article first argues that there are three main labor control regimes in the apparel sector: state-party control; market despotism; and repressive employer control. In then argues that labor control regimes, and the political context upon which they are based, shape patterns of worker resistance. Specifically, the three systems of labor control are conducive to three patterns of worker resistance: wildcat strikes, international accords, and transnational corporate campaigns.

The article explores these arguments by examining patterns of resistant among apparel in Vietnam, Bangladesh, and Honduras. Workers in global value chains are finding new strategies to addresses harsh working conditions in global supply chains. These strategies are shaped not only by the exigencies of hyper-competitive global production regimes, but also by state structures and local market conditions. The highly statist system of Vietnam with its party-controlled official unionism has engendered a powerful wildcat strike wave. The weak state and harsh, despotic labor market conditions in Bangladesh have pushed activists to pursue international accords. Hegemonic labor control in Honduras built on a political regime that is permissive of factory-level repression has motivated labor organizing and transnational corporate campaigns.

RC09-114.4

ANNER, MARK* (Penn State University, msa10@psu.edu)

Worker Rights and the Pricing and Sourcing Squeeze in Global Supply Chains

Myriad state and non-state social compliance programs have sought to address worker rights violations in global supply chains. Yet certain practices persist and in some cases have become more pronounced. Notably, wages remain chronically low and forced and excessive overtime remain endemic. We argue in this paper that some of the root causes for these problems can be found at the top of the supply chain in how lead firms price their production contracts and administer their sourcing practices with their global suppliers. We first explore this argument by examining the price paid per square meter of imported apparel to the U.S. by the top apparel exporting countries in the world. What we find is a decline in real dollar terms of prices paid by lead firms to suppliers of over 46% since the late 1990s.

These quantitative findings are complemented by field research in Bangladesh, which allowed us to explore in detail how declining prices paid by lead firms appear to have contributed to a lowering of the price paid to labor per unit produced and a lowering of supplier factory profit margins. We also found evidence of how short production order lead-times and dramatic fluctuation in contract volumes contributed to chronic overtime, as well as unauthorized outsourcing. This is not to say that all employers are struggling economically, or that all worker rights abuses are the result of lead firm practices. Certainly, there are many employers who have accumulated significant wealth in the sector, and workers' rights violations are often the result of abusive local employers and state representatives. But the evidence suggests that lead firm pricing and sourcing dynamics are also a very significant contributing factor to worker rights violations.

RC51-581.4

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TEROLLI, ERISA (Computer Science Department, Sapienza University of Rome)

The Computational Psychology of Digital Shop Assistants

This proposal describes a project lying at the intersection of Computer Science and Social Sciences whose goal is to state and investigate some basic questions concerning **recommender systems** (henceforth RS's).

The advent of the internet has changed cultural markets in profound ways. The global volume of online purchases of music, books, movies, video games and other forms of cultural products has reached the 1.5 trillion dollars mark in 2014, and the trend is increasing. Today, an estimated 1.22 billions people acquire cultural products through the internet. RS's are a key component of these online markets. In the old days, a regular customer of, say, a music shop, could get the advice of a knowledgeable shop assistant with whom s/he had developed a relationship of trust. Based on the knowledge of the customer's taste and of the music world, the assistant could offer insightful suggestions to the customer, providing useful advice. Roughly speaking, a RS is a digital, algorithmic analogue of the shop assistant that, on the basis of the past online behaviour of the current customer and of the entire collective behaviour of online visitors, helps navigate the huge catalogue of online choices by providing suggestions in a purely algorithmic fashion. Thus, a visitor to the YouTube home site will be presented with a list of videos that, hopefully, will match his/her interests, and a person looking for a book on Amazon will likewise see a list of other interesting books to buy.

In spite of the fact that RS's are fundamental actors of online cultural markets, their power to shape and influence is still largely unknown. The goal of this proposal is to investigate the extent to which a cultural market can be affected by RS's and the interplay between computational and psychological mechanisms underlying them.

RC52-597.9

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A Sociological Approach of the Educational Dimension of the National Security in Romania

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the concept of educational security and its practical implications on national interests through a case study of the Romanian educational system. Until now several dimensions of security - military, economic, environment, cyber - were fully described by the analysts. However, educational dimension of security is not theoretically developed.

Analyzing the educational dimension and its issues makes it possible getting a complementary image on security and answers at what extent the educational system is prepared to respond to the biggest current threats to national security. A permanent challenge for the military higher education institutions is to prepare sufficient high quality trained people for the new missions. In this regard the paper will try to describe the present situation in relation with different aspects such as effects of the new changes inside of the military educational system or of the structural and organizational adaptations of the military organization.

RC47-537.3

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New Molecular Intellectuals and the Making Sense of Action in Social Movements

The aim of this paper is to analyze the transformation of the Public intellectuals and their relationship with the social movements: instead of an organic intellectual (Antonio Gramsci) or an intellectual vanguard, a widespread network of knowledge workers is in action at the moment. These "molecular intellectuals" are both a global critical force who express their opinions and political attitudes through Internet and the basis for the formation of the social movements (for example how happened in Arab Revolution and in Occupy Wall Street).

The differences between the critique and the political actions, knowledge workers and political intellectual function, are declining in the global world. Dignity as focus of the action and the critique, autonomy by big bureaucratic political machines, the opportunity to communication without the intermediation of mass media, self-organizations, are the main features of them. So, if it is going to analyze and understand intellectuals in contemporary world, it need to focus on intellectual actions (both critical and practice) and the social conditions of them.

First, the paper is going to analyze briefly social theory on public intellectual, particularly focusing on the transition from a sociology about intellectuals and their sociopolitical function (Antonio Gramsci) – typical in Industrial society – to a contemporary sociology focus on intellectual action. Second, the paper is going to rethink this approach, showing how it is insufficient to understand contemporary intellectual action, based on new molecular widespread intellectuals: it need to focus on the social identity of actors. Finally, on the basis of the sociology of the Subject by Alain Touraine, the paper is going to analyze how the distinction between critical action and political activism – both on-line and off-line – is pointless by now.

RC54-617.3

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Making the Body Present. Breathwork As Holistic Practice

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On the one hand, it is a sociological truism that our body in various practices of everyday life often remains a tacit operator. That is, it does not get, for instance while doing routine work, discursively thematized or even consciously experienced. On the other hand, during the last decades different forms of therapeutic and spiritual practices that, for different purposes, aim to make the body ‚present‘ experienced a considerable upturn. Therapists and clients for instance try to evoke specific bodily and emotional experiences which would enable access to our ‚authentic‘ self. These practices, based on different techniques of the body, can be understood as specific forms of relating to ourselves and the world in general. Interestingly, in spite of the increased dissemination of such practices only few sociological studies tried to get to the core of the phenomenon. That is, attention is often exclusively given to bodily *representations* or to discourse *about* the body. Seldom bodily practice *itself* has being addressed.

Using an autoethnographic research design as well as building on a pragmatist and actor-network theory inspired conceptual framework I want to illustrate, exemplified with the case of so-called breathwork, how different forms of bodily experiences are interactively established and evoked practically. The guiding thesis is that we experience our body not as a self-given entity in a passive way, but rather via actively participating in specific practices that can be empirically reconstructed. In the presentation three types of making our body present will be discussed: 1.) the establishment of unlikely attentions through verbal instructions; 2.) establishing presence by means of irritating bodily habitualizations; and 3.) attempts to let bodily processes quasi-autonomously ‚happen‘ in order to evoke affective experiences. At the end of the presentation I will argue for the necessity of an empirically informed action theoretical conceptualization of experience.

RC23-287.3

ANUKUL, CHOLNAPA* (Center of Just Society Network, cholnapa@gmail.com)

Connecting Research into Practice and Policy: A Case Study of Health Equity Research in Thailand

In Thailand, the commercial utilization of science and technology research is accelerated by the Thailand science park, which is fully integrated R&D hub and managed by the National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA). On the other hand, the concept of transferring social science knowledge into effective and innovative solution of social problems does not taken place systematically. JuSNet (Just Society Network), is the recent collaboration model to bridge gaps among researchers, social workers and policy makers to tackle the health inequity problems. This paper explains the two years project and its aim to connect research into practice and policy and expand researcher networks based on three kinds of research: theory, policy and communication researches. The study observes the knowledge linkage, networks actions and policy process. The conceptual framework conducted by a group of multidisciplinary researchers indicates that the policy research should identify the policy causing marginalization and the policy recommendations for ensuring the health equity of marginalized group should enable various levels of structural intervention.

Furthermore, the two policy researches, homeless and informal labor topics, conducted by two groups of young researchers with participation of the social workers and communities, empower the movements and increase the acceptance of the policy recommendations. Additionally, the communication research provides more understanding of society's contextual influences in decision making process. Hence, integration of theory, policy and communication researches enables the transfer of knowledge to policy process more effectively. Although connecting of researchers from various universities and research institutes enable a critical mass of conversations and leads to emergence of innovative ideas, the lack of common physical space have a risk of maintaining of sustainable conversation and the newcomers in marginalized research are recruited only from universities. Also, this working model should be developed into a new kind of institution located within a university.

RC15-193.10

ANUKUL, CHOLNAPA* (Center of Just Society Network, cholnapa@gmail.com)

Welfare State Is Not Enough: Health Care Disparities of Homeless People and Informal Workers in Thailand

Thailand has three public health insurance schemes covering almost all of its population. Everyone with Thai nationality has an access to health care services and is protected from catastrophic health spending. However, the health disparities among marginalized population still remain. This paper examines how homeless people are treated different from normal people and why informal workers have to pay for basic health service, which even non-worker could have access for free. In general, homeless people have poor health because of the lack of good nutrition and access to social service. Since homeless issue is quite new for Thai society, homeless people are understood as poor and lazy individual people rather than the evidence of policy failure against social poverty. Hence, the structural intervention using welfare strategy preventing homelessness is less spoken. The recent social safety net could not foresee how it could avoid sending people to

homelessness. As well as the informal workers, who work harder than formal workers, but 2 millions of 24 millions informal workers are living in poverty and 6 millions of them are lower paid. Therefore, their incomes are not enough for living and have to co-pay in public health insurance scheme. Welfare system alone has less impact to health disparities among marginalized people. Thailand need more reform in income redistribution as well as wealth distribution.

RC24-296.22

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Cha(lle)Nging Perspectives: Sustainable Urban Development of Medium-Size Cities in China

Over the last decades China has recorded remarkable economic performance through a steady integration with the global economy, even if at cost of intense industrialization and urbanization.

Challenged by the emerging side effects of this trend, local governments have been encouraged to develop 'eco' or 'low carbon cities' to achieve energy-saving and emissions-cutting, or to promote urban sustainability in the form of 'green' technological advancement. Nonetheless, all these directions strongly rely on the belief in technological innovation to provide solutions to any problem, which indeed, too often, bypasses deeper reflection on the cascades of unexpected consequences this can provoke (e.g. also in terms of imaginaries, behaviours, vision of the future).

The paper focuses on the urban growth of medium-sized Chinese cities and the issues they raise in terms of sustainability. The first outcomes of the EuropeAid project *New pathways for sustainable urban development in China's medium-sized cities (MEDIUM)* will be illustrated.

Indeed, MEDIUM hypothesis are that medium-size cities deserve a particular attention (by planners, scholars, policy makers, etc.) since they might allow more innovative ideas and job opportunities to emerge, as well as more appropriate system of governance, and more holistic and "human-centered" models of development and lifestyles to be adopted.

Moreover, medium-sized cities in China are equivalent to large regional or small national capitals in Europe. As such, they could benefit from Europe's past experience in confronting with intense industrial structural change and foreign/internal migration, but also with *rurbanization*or, more recently, the return or movement of populations to rural areas.

rom that standpoint, theories and methods available within/outside the discipline (including ethnography, participatory, visual and multisensory techniques), experimented in the project and that can support mutual learning and understanding, capacity building and knowledge co-creation about sustainability and urban management - especially in rapidly changing times and contexts - will be discussed.

RC24-296.2

AOYAGI, MIDORI* (National Institute for Environmental Studies, aoyagi@nies.go.jp)

Energy Choice Differences Among Publics, Analyzing Social Inequality Point of View.

In this paper we discuss about the people's support for nuclear power and renewable energy. From its results, we are able to see how people see their "desirable" future society.

Our data is from our nation-wide public opinion survey of October 2014. Effective responses were 1548 out of 3000 sampled based on Basic Residents Register.

Our results show that people who are higher in income, secure in their job status, and higher in education tended to support resuming nuclear power generation, and also tend to choose economy over environment. On the other hand, people who are not tended to support renewables, and to choose environment over economy.

How can we explain this "twisted" situation? People who are not better off put priority on safety over wealth, as they are more fragile when disasters happen. People who are better off put priority on economy over the environment, as keeping business as usual is the most risk-avoidable choice of theirs. Another explanation is the de-growth scenario. People who are currently not in better situation have already faced de-growth situation and have to accept it. But people who are currently in better situation want to keep their current lifestyle standard, and they actually can do it. This means that social inequality issue is behind the energy choice issues.

Thus, through choice of energy, we can see how people see their future image of their society.

RC24-293.2

AOYAGI, MIDORI* (National Institute for Environmental Studies, aoyagi@nies.go.jp)

IPCC Reports on Climate Change and Media : Comparing Media Coverage of IPCC AR4 and AR5

This paper compares and discusses two IPCC reports, AR4 in 2007 and AR5 in 2013~2014 with their media exposure and public perception on them in Japan. According to newspaper coverage database by University of Colorado (http://sciencepolicy.colorado.edu/icecaps/research/media_coverage/index.html), media coverage in 2007 and 2013~2014, though peaks were longer and higher in 2007, newspaper coverage for climate change increased in both periods in the world as a whole. But in Japan, we could see none or very small peaks in 2013~2014, while we could see huge peak in 2007. We explore the reason why there were very few media coverage compared to 2007 media coverage on IPCC report in 2013~2014. Our hypothesis is its relationship of revising the Japanese Basic Energy Plan, which is deeply connected with Japanese economy.

Japan government submitted 2020 Greenhouse gas reduction target (-3.8% compared to 2005) in November 29, 2013. The revised Basic Energy Plan was approved by the cabinet and released April 11, 2014, just after Japan government hosted IPCC WG2 general meeting on late March in Yokohama. This was followed by the Greenhouse gas reduction target for 2030 (-26% compared to 2013) in July 17, 2015, Interestingly, the Prime Minister Abe was governed both AR4 and AR5 were released. During this period, so called "Abenomics" was implemented and it seemed to be worked well. Unemployment rate had been improved.

We analyze the background of changes of these target level, Japanese economic situation, media coverage on climate change and public attitudes towards the climate change.

RC17-212.1

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Permeable Boundaries Between German Federal Police and Airport Operating Company?

Maja Apelt, Jana Hunnius, David Kraft: **Permeable boundaries between German Federal Police and Airport Operating Company?**

Organizational theories have developed different concepts on cooperation between organizations namely markets, networks, partial organizations and sometimes meta-organizations. All these concepts maintain different ideas of organizational boundaries. Based on these differences we want to discuss our empirical research on airport-security and argue that the concepts mentioned above are insufficient to describe the structure of interorganizational cooperation.

Our empirical research at four German Airports showed that the operating organizations (in particular German Federal Police and the airport-operating companies) are exposed to contradictory expectations regarding the cooperation across their boundaries. On the one hand, the legislative understands the airport as labor-differentiated unity, on the other hand responsibilities and accountabilities are attributed to several individual organizations. We can observe that boundaries seem to become more open and are to be strengthened at the same time. This finding challenges established ideas of organizational boundaries.

An in-depth analysis reveals five dimensions of boundary relations. First, customers and other agents perceive the airport as a single unit ignoring the boundaries between different organizations. Second, the Aviation Security Act leads to the fragmentation of operational processes at the airport. Third, the translation of law into organizational programs changes accountabilities and consequently clearing and stabilizing organizational boundaries. Fourth, through collaboration in joint meetings and informal contacts the permeability of organizational boundaries increases. Nevertheless in some cases informal contacts between employees of different organizations are restricted. Fifth, in case of conflict, all parties either draw back on law as a media of communication or refer to a higher level of organizational hierarchy, in both cases emphasizing the limitations set by their organizational boundaries.

RC02-37.5

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Different Forms of Regulation and the Formalization of the Prostitution Sector

The study of prostitution provides an illuminating case for analyzing the regulation of a sector characterized by a high degree of cross-border and within-country mobility. One of the central regulatory measures was the German prostitution law in 2002, which included the abolition of the categorization of prostitution as immoral, so as to normalize business and work relations and to strengthen the legal position of prostitutes. While this reform can be seen as an attempt to formalize this sector, it left several aspects of working in prostitution unregulated, only some of which are addressed by recent reform plans. In addition to national legislation on prostitution, regulatory attempts include a variety of actors and measures at the supra-national, the local and the sectoral level with different aims (such as curbing trafficking and other crimes, curbing tax evasion, or normalizing business and work relations) and ideas about what should be regulated, and how. These regulatory attempts are shaped by controversial discourses on prostitu-

tion. They also face the challenges of coping with the spatial mobility of actors in the field, and with grey zones that were established within the field to cope with the risks which were so far not addressed by law. This paper attempts to contribute to understanding the interplay of different levels, targets and forms of regulation and the actors as well as the ideas behind these regulations.

RC14-182.3

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Ética 2.0. El Caso De Las Facultades De Comunicación En España

En el actual entorno digital, la enseñanza universitaria en comunicación se enfrenta a importantes desafíos tecnológicos que restan protagonismo a la antigua exigencia de la presencia de la ética en los planes de estudio, hoy aún más necesaria dadas las nuevas formas de desarrollo y de comunicación social.

En el marco de un I+D integrado por trece universidades españolas, se presenta el análisis de contenido de 126 planes de estudio y guías docentes de las facultades de comunicación en España para observar las asignaturas sobre ética o deontología y desde qué planteamiento se abordan (Ferrés y Piscitelli, 2012). También se han efectuado entrevistas en profundidad a sus responsables académicos.

Los resultados indican carencias importantes, y señalan la necesidad de una formación en ética no como la observancia de un repertorio de normas (objetivo de conocimiento) sino para de promover modificaciones de actitudes, como un particular ethos moral (Bonete, 1995).

RC06-88.1

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Floating Narratives: Digital Storytelling and Transnational Families

Among South American countries, Colombia has the highest number of emigrants, with some two millions Colombians living abroad (World Bank 2011). Many of these immigrants may experience what Vertovec (1997) labels as Diaspora Consciousness: a new sense of identity in which memories and new maps of attachment are created and recreated. Within this context, family storytelling constitutes a critical intersection at which families create and recreate themselves. Today, much of this process is digitally mediated via ICTs that enable an array of nearly instantaneous communicative exchanges. It seems plausible, therefore, that traditional family narratives and stories exchanged via these mediums are likely being altered through the multimodal, interactive, hypertextual and co-production affordances ICTs provide. With this in mind, the central question guiding the study I would like to present is: *How do ICTs inform and constrain storytelling among transnational families?*

In order to address this question, the study looks at the technologically mediated interactions and digital storytelling of six Colombian families who immigrated to Canada from Colombia in order to investigate how they co-construct their social realities. The findings to be presented will be drawn from in-depth semi-structured interviews conducted in August and September 2015 with 12 adult Colombians residing in Montreal, and six of their respective family members who remain in Colombia.

A preliminary analysis of the interview data suggests that the nature of family communication has indeed changed in the eyes of the interviewees. The nature and flow of the family storytelling is revealed differently thanks to new platforms that allow for permanent interaction. In presenting my findings, I will be placing emphasis on the new dynamics of communication and storytelling emerging from their digital interactions. The description and interpretation of these practices is crucial for identifying implications of ICTs in building new sociabilities in the global world.

RC44-509.12

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International Union Networks As a Strategy of Resistance to the Power of MNCs

This paper has the objective of discussing the formation of Union Networks International and how these networks have been articulated on an international scope. It can be said that the union networks have been an international trend that developed, firstly, in countries of central capitalism, mainly in western europe, due to the fragility that the unions were facing because of the actions of

transnational companies. These actions, due to a competitiveness of speech, were implicated in massive layoffs, attacks on social benefits, and reductions of wages and greater increases of the working day. as a result of these factors, the networks were created as a way to set solidarity up among workers that suffered the direct damages of the structural adjustment process. Because of this, we will focus on debate about the process of resistance that these networks can offer before the power of MNCs in the actual stage of capital, based on in some observations in the specialized literature. We understand that networks are evolving as a possibility for action at the international level, once increasingly, unionism has inserted in its agendas the discussion of the growing challenge of creating appropriate and effective mechanisms for coordination, organization and articulation of union action on an international scale, mainly because this is the sphere of capitalism action and the transnational companies and their internationalized production and subcontracting networks. The idea of global networking can be a promising possibility to the future of the union movement, as long as they are firmly in tune with their rank-and-file. Some researchers tend to list these kind of movement, that seek to resist the harmfull effect of "economic globalization", and the power of MNCs, as one the main novelties in the political arena due to its form of articulation in networks, with global extension.

WG02-646.1

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Forget Modernity? Social Theory Anew

The discussion about the pertinence of social theory's core concepts – individualization, bureaucratization, commodification and secularization, among others – directly leads to the problem of the analytical place Modernity took in the construction of this field of knowledge. Modernity, as a historical process and as a source of an ensemble of conceptual tools, assumed an exceptional (and problematic) normative character as long as it was used as a reference for comparison, an ideal measure of value judgments, and a hegemonic analytical model in social sciences. Concepts which were created departing from the socio-historical humus of Western societies, that is the structural, normative and interactional solutions found for the problem of living together by this group of societies, have worked and continue to do so, as frameworks for the understanding of other social realities. Thus, despite the fact that those solutions should be seen as a contingent outcome of a particular historical path, they have been offered as general models due to their construction as abstract concepts. The awareness of this fact has led scholars to question this construction and has given new momentum to comparative and historical sociology. Despite the criticism developed by these approaches, nevertheless, they have kept Modernity as a reference and on the horizon. Departing from empirical studies focused on Individualization processes in the so-called central and non central societies, the aim of this paper is to discuss critically the current scope of the concept of Individualization and in so doing to question the *methodological* pertinence of using Modernity as a basis for comparative sociology, which might be considered currently a privileged source for theorizing.

RC11-131.1

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Working Longer? How Being Employed/Self-Employed in Later Life in the UK Relates to Health and Increasing Gender and Income Inequalities

Background: Recent UK employment and pension policy changes have affected people in their sixties. State pension ages have increased for women from 60 to 66/67, and mandatory retirement age at 65 has been abolished. The paper addresses government assumptions that older men and women will continue to work in their late sixties, and examines the health of workers over age 65, as well as gender differences in jobs undertaken and income received.

Methods: The paper analyses 'Understanding Society' for 2012-13 (wave 4), which interviews all persons in a large sample of British households, focusing on men and women aged 60-79 (n=11400), particularly aged 65-69 (n=3400). We analyse participation in paid employment and self-employment, the nature of employment, factors that predict being employed/self-employed, and income from employment/self-employment.

Results: At ages 65-69, 21% of men and 18% of women are economically active. Employee jobs are more likely to be part-time, hourly paid and in the service/sales sector. Nearly half of men aged 65-69 who are economically active and a third of women are self-employed. Health and being more educated are key predictors of being employed/self-employed. Levels of income inequality from employment, and especially self-employment, are very marked. The top 10% of self-employed men earn 10 times more than the lowest 25%, and earn 20 times more than the lowest 25% of self-employed women.

Conclusions: Being employed/self-employed in the late sixties is associated with better health and educational advantages. Substantial income inequalities are evident among the employed and self-employed in their late sixties. Continued economic activity may compound gender and other inequalities in later life.

RC25-JS-50.2

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Nailed ! a Quantitative Study of Gender and Racial Representations in Cop-Shows

Legal boundaries between male and female occupations faded, but the social representations of gender traits and gender roles division between men and women die hard. Police women hence seem to be the ultimate « tough girls » (Inness) who definitely « trouble » gender boundaries (Butler, Tabet), in the utmost virile job (Pruvost).

How do tv series show police women (Mizejewski), and what does it say about social norms representations ? Are female characters different according to their race (Beauboeuf-Lafontant)?

Nurtured by a tradition of quantitative surveys on tv programs (Gerbner, Lauzen, Macé...), and population surveys improvements (Westbrook & Saperstein) we question how intersectionning gender and race relations work in the 21stcentury television cop-shows. Such shows add up to 24% of programming slots of French Prime Time networks (2010, our data).

The complexity of appearance description is central in our work (Holt & Ellis, Thoma & alii). Our questionnaire includes several items about gender and sexualisation, along with a categorisation of the perceived race, as implemented in demographic survey « trajectories and origins » (Ined) : either coded as part of the « majority » or « minority » population. Such a binary code fits in with programs from any country and allows comparative analysis.

Our doctoral research corpus (36 series) allow quantitative analysis and regressions, on a particular year as well as a pseudo-cohort longitudinal analysis over the seasons. One third of female characters is too high and too low a proportion to rule out tokenism hypothesis. Our hypothesis are that crossing physical appearance (racial, sexual, body shape), personality, and behaviour (gun use, relation to violence, parenting) would confirm gender inequalities on one side, but show a broad range of individual settings on the other (Connell, Halberstam).

Our research combines gender studies and cultural studies, focussing on the characters considered as a population (Chalvon-Demersay, Brugeilles), in a particular industry (Gitlin).

RC40-468.3

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Innovating food assistance practices towards food and nutrition security

In recent years, severe challenges related to crisis, unemployment, immigration and political instability are affecting food and nutrition security. In this context of change, a growing number of people seek for food assistance, increasingly often in high income countries (Lambie-Mumford, Dowler, 2015). Different actors are trying to respond to the emergency faced by the most vulnerable groups of the population, and at the same time are under pressure to reframe food assistance in a "right to food" frame. Operators involved in food assistance activities are re-thinking their role to address changing needs; private companies are increasingly involved in food assistance operations and adjust their operations and their strategies accordingly; public institutions re-think the boundaries between charitable assistance, welfare system and market-based food system. The present study explores the food assistance mechanisms through the lens of social practices intended as "routinized types of behaviour which consists of several elements, interconnected to one other" (Reckwitz, 2002). Constitutive elements are represented by meanings, materials and rules. We aim at identifying and mapping practices and investigate their innovation potential or, alternatively, their tendency to disappear. Innovation in practices occurs by changing or introducing new elements and/or by establishing new links between them (Shove and Pantzar, 2010). We adopt a case study approach to illustrate food assistance in Tuscany (Italy) by integrating semi-structured interviews, on-site visits and primary data collection to scenario analysis dedicated workshops. Results show that encouraging responsibilities on food choices, including upstream actors of the food system (e.g. farmers), addressing "nutritional" needs and diminishing stigmatization are the key innovations in food assistance. Context specific innovative solutions and synergies among practices need to be implemented to trigger successful pathways of innovation.

RC07-102.3

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Future Practices and Social Innovation

Digital Culture, understood in its broadest sense as the things people create, make, say, think, experiment, develop or exchange with bits (Horst & Miller, 2012) is nowadays at the core of most meaningful social transformations, creative practices and innovation processes. In this paper we aim to contribute to untangle how "social innovation" in digital creation occurs, which role are playing the "future practices" -material, imaginary and narratives- in these creative processes, and how citizens are called to participate in their future through technology design. Our goal is to critically analyse how innovation occurs from a social perspective in the field of digital design creative spaces, projects and practices. Taking a social, generative and relational understanding of creativity and innovation (Ingold y Hallam, 2007) social innovation does not refer only to the creation of "something new" but to ways of doing and "new" ways of intermingle values, materials, affordances and expectations. Through our ethnographic fieldwork, we will look at how social innovation is linked to models of citizen participation (leaded by public institutions, companies, associations or collectives, from social movements to government policies), addressing issues such as democratic participation, living conditions, energy sustainability, etc. And more specifically, we will analyse the "future practices" embedded in technological innovation that seek social transformation and the role of the notion of citizenship in these processes (Ratto et al, 2015). We conclude that the visions of future (and anticipatory practices) that are key to digital design (Balsamo, 2011) are nowadays also part of the ways of producing culture and socialization, as we see in the emergence of cultures of 'making' and in the social projection of design as a form of intervention in the world (Pink, 2015).

RC51-585.4

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The Society of the Brain: An Introduction

The development of neuroscience has advanced importantly in the last decades. It consisted in overcoming the internal physiological brain and the nervous system, to reach a practical application in other sciences. This lead to the appearance of new fields such as neuroeconomy, neuromarketing, neurolinguistics, and also neurosociology.

We part from the knowledge we have reached from the way our brain functions to apply it to other sciences. We also have to bear in mind that we do not have an accepted model of the brain itself.

It is for this, that we suggest what it would be another step forward in the development of neuroscience. Using the knowledge of sociology, we will approach, using its tools and methodology, a new model of the functioning of the human brain. We are talking about social neuroscience.

Some classical authors have defined the object of study of sociology as the search and interpretation of a social fact or a social action. Here, we suggest that is more useful to our purposes to consider communication as a nexus of both fields. This leads us to Luhmann´s theory of social systems. The mind/brain can be observed through complexity perspective. It can be considered as a way of penetration that accompanies the assimilation and accommodation inside the learning process.

In this introduction, some examples will help us in the consideration of the brain as a society. Among them, we will point out the theory of the moral panic of Stanley Cohen and its relation with the investigations of Antonio Damasio about emotions. We will also study the attention process and the options selection in a world of scarce or the framework of conformity and its cognitive aspects.

RC22-266.2

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Hodgson, Gellner and Eisenstadt As Pioneers of Islamicate Civilizational Analysis

Robert Redfield's comparative Social Anthropology of Civilizations Project at the University of Chicago in the 1950s had its immediate impact on the study of Indian civilization. Its impact on the study of the Islamicate civilization was delayed, however, partly due to the premature death of Marshall Hodgson (1968) whose *Venture of Islam* was edited and published posthumously in 1974. Hodgson coined the term 'Islamicate' to describe the civilization that grew around Islam in the "agrarianate-citied" world region from the Nile to Oxus rivers, and "Persianate" to counter the heavy Arabist bias in the prevailing reading of Islam, integrated the study of heterodox Shi`ism and mainstream of orthodox Sunni Islam, and offered a number of useful historical typologies, notably, 'caliphal absolutism', the 'military-patronage state' and gunpowder empires. Hodgson's blind-spot was the role of nomadic polities and empires of conquest in the expansion and development of the Islamicate civilization. Meanwhile, the anthropologist Ernest Gellner was focusing on just that problem, drawing heavily on the work of Ibn Khaldun (d.1406) on the cycles of state formation, dynastic change and Islamic movements in nomadic Islamicate empires. In the 1980s, while developing his paradigm for

axial civilizations, S.N. Eisenstadt tried his hands at producing a model of Islamicate axial civilization, combining the Khaldunian cycles of dynastic change with periodic oscillations between an Islamic primordial utopia and the historical reality of nomadic patrimonial sultanism, unexpectedly coexisting with an autonomous public sphere dominated by the *ulema*.

RC39-456.4

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Infectious Disease (EBOLA) Management: A Challenge for Public Administration in USA

This research examines the challenges for public administrators in tracking and responding to the 2014 Ebola threat in the Dallas-Fort Worth (DFW) metropolitan region in USA. Data collected from a mixed methods approach including 24 face-to-face interviews with city, county, hospital and university emergency managers, healthcare professionals and epidemiologists in DFW and E-survey data from a similar larger sample of 119 was analyzed. Social Network Analysis was used to map established and ad hoc communication networks between first response organizations. Findings underscore the benefits of bonding networks from longstanding close knitted collaborations between city emergency managers and county health departments in the four big counties in DFW. Simultaneously, the nontraditional ad hoc, spontaneous collaborations between the Texas Department of State Health Services (TXDSHS), the Dallas County Judge's office, Dallas City Mayor and Dallas County Office of Emergency Management disaster is evidenced. This demonstrates that when faced with an unfamiliar, rapid onset infectious disease (Ebola) event, oftentimes new organizations may occupy a central position to manage scarce resources and information. Despite immediate frustrations and challenges for smaller adjoining cities and county health departments, the timely response is laudable. This research concludes with takeaways for researchers and practitioners on how to effect better infectious disease emergency operations planning and public administration.

RC44-JS-52.7

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Labor Migration and Migrants' Aspiration: Analyzing the Migration Pattern Based on Social-Economic Status of Households in Rural Indonesia

Despite the current attempt from the Indonesian government curtailing migration of unskilled labour to several international migration destinations, labour migration is still highly prevalent among the poor Indonesian as one of the important livelihood strategy for alleviating poverty especially in the rural area. Although the nature of the migration is not permanent and relatively precarious, people are still keen to migrate and leaving the family behind. This paper aims at observing the migration pattern in rural Indonesia and examining who migrate and what their migration aspiration is. Drawing on the quantitative survey among 1203 households in rural Ponorogo, Indonesia and also complemented with the findings from intra-household dynamic qualitative survey among 24 households in the same location, this paper focuses on analysing the migration aspiration among households from different social and economic status, that are measured from income and education level. The finding shows that the households with low social-economic status have higher probability to migrate because they view migration as a necessity for their economic betterment when there is very little opportunity available in the area. In contrast, the households with high social-economic status have lower probability to migrate and they view migration not as a necessity but as an option to achieve their aspiration. This paper argues that government need not to restrict the migration of the poor, but facilitate the safe migration and encourage the attainment of higher education for their economic betterment. Once they are better-off, they would be inevitably less willing to become labour migrant.

RC17-212.6

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Religious Universities Between Gaining Legitimacy and Maintaining Identity

Religious universities are hybrid organizations that combine scientific and religious logics, which could be contradictory. To demonstrate that, we present the

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case of the private YMCA University in Kassel; a newly established religious university that struggles to be seen as a legitimate actor within the organizational field of higher education. In order to get legitimation the YMCA University has to fulfill institutionalized scripts and it also has to be officially recognized by an accreditation agency. However, these scripts and institutional requirements are designed to shape the structures and activities of non-religious universities. Hence, they refer solely to the scientific logic. One could even say these scripts are trying to curb the religious logic. As a consequence, the YMCA University has to demonstrate the ability to handle religious issues scientifically (e.g. balanced presentations of dissenting religious opinions). At the same time, the YMCA University has to affirm its identity as a religious organization. This is a challenging task because since "the religious sector is very weakly institutionalized" (Chang 2013: 130) it cannot rely on institutionalized scripts when organizing the religious aspects. Available are only general cultural orientations with a strong moral content which can conflict with scientific scripts.

Our paper addresses the tension between gaining legitimacy by applying to non-religious (and even antireligious) institutional scripts and maintaining the religious identity: How is the YMCA University combining the religious and scientific logics in its decision-making processes? Relying on interviews with members of YMCA University, we stress the internal dynamics of a hybrid organization. By combining neo-institutionalism with system theory (Besio/Meyer 2014), we focus on decoupling, the difference between talk and action, the role of traditions, and the importance of the personnel selection (e.g. all staff members must be of Christian faith).

RC22-262.18

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The Process of Radicalization: Transforming the Habitus to Become a Religious Radical

A religious radical is not born as such; he or she is being socialized to become a radical. Relying on Pierre Bourdieu's theory of habitus, becoming a religious radical implies a change in the personal habitus. The habitus of an individual structures his or her actions by enabling some and by barring others. Bourdieu (1984) distinguishes between a primary and a specific habitus. The primary habitus depends on the family, the possession of the different kinds of capital (economic, cultural, and social) and the position within the class structure (e.g., lower-class worker). The specific habitus is by contrast related to a field; for example, the habitus of an experienced broker allows her to know where to invest next. My hypothesis is that being a religious radical is strongly connected to a specific habitus. In this paper I will examine the process of radicalization, and more specifically, how the primary habitus of an individual transforms into the specific habitus of a religious radical. In addition I will focus on what kind of primary habitus (e.g., middle class) is necessary in order to transform it into a specific habitus of a religious radical.

Empirically I will focus on the recruitment process of the Lebanese militant organization Hezbollah. Becoming a member of Hezbollah is a lengthy process of religious and political education that usually lasts for years. By conceptualizing the Hezbollah as a "greedy institution" (Coser 1974), I will focus on the various strategies that Hezbollah utilizes so that the recruit will finally adopt the classificatory schemes of Hezbollah. These strategies affect all domains of the social life of the recruit: the personal relationships are regulated, the life style is determined (e.g., clothing, food consumption, etc.) and personal habits will be changed (e.g., how to speak or to behave).

TG07-706.3

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L'essence Des Douleurs Des Femmes Lors De L'accouchement En Quête De Sens

Les modes de traitement des douleurs de l'accouchement soulèvent des tensions entre un naturalisme biologique de la capacité des femmes à accoucher seules, sans technique, et l'inutilité de ces douleurs jugées dangereuses par le rationalisme médical (Carricaburu, 2005). En partant de ce paradigme médical et social, cette communication analyse la manière dont les représentations et les enjeux du traitement des douleurs des femmes sont construits par les acteurs (usager.es et professionnel.les) ; et la manière dont les femmes se trouvent impliquées par leur sens, dans un travail corporel et émotionnel spécifique pour devenir de « bonnes mères » (Gojard, 2010). L'organisation des soins des douleurs hors anesthésie est en décalage du cadre légal, qui recommande un traitement médicamenteux. Cette interaction relève d'un « ordre négocié » entre professionnel.les de santé et usager.es, qui implique de considérer les femmes comme coproductrices de leurs propres soins (Goffman, 1973; Strauss, 1992). L'organisation des soins repose sur un triple travail: celui des sages-femmes dans la mise en forme émotionnelle de l'expression des douleurs (Hochschild, 1983), celui des femmes et de leur partenaire sur eux-mêmes et entre eux. La procréation est alors envisagée comme une activité socialement organisée et régulée dans

laquelle sont pleinement engagées les femmes enceintes : leur corps, leurs sens et leur subjectivité sont « mis au travail ». Il s'agit d'une « production humaine » où la mise en forme des sens dépasse l'enceinte des corps et des structures hospitalières. Nous verrons que le "travail de patiente" consiste également en une surveillance du corps et une interprétation des signes corporels : saignements, douleurs et sensations diverses. L'interprétation des sensations (physique, mentale et émotionnelle) liées à la grossesse et l'accouchement, fait l'objet d'une traduction institutionnelle normative et standardisée, dont dépend l'organisation du système de prise en charge des femmes en maternité hospitalière par un processus de régulation normative des sens.

RC15-184.6

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Le Traitement Médicamenteux Des Douleurs De L'accouchement, Une Boîte De Pandore ?

Le traitement médicamenteux des douleurs de l'accouchement – circonscrit autour de l'anesthésie péridurale- est devenu, aujourd'hui, une norme sanitaire dominante dans les pays industrialisés (Akrich 1999). Les douleurs de l'accouchement se situent dans un interstice médical et social, au sein duquel se confrontent, selon les contextes (culturel, géographique, social ou encore politique) des représentations et des pratiques qui mettent en tension la manière de catégoriser ces douleurs, selon un continuum qui s'étend de la physiologie à la pathologie (Rey, 1993). Cette communication analyse les conséquences médicales et sociales de l'introduction de l'anesthésie péridurale en obstétrique, et la manière dont se sont construites les normes médicales et sociales de ce traitement pharmacologique, progressivement généralisé, de ces douleurs. Comment la standardisation de l'anesthésie péridurale en obstétrique, depuis son introduction, amène, au regard des restructurations sanitaires et des revendications sociales et professionnelles à reconsidérer les frontières entre, ce qui relève de la "nature" et ce qui en sort? Nous proposons d'éclairer cette question à partir d'une recherche qualitative menée par entretiens et observations en France et au Québec. Avec, respectivement 80% et 70% des femmes qui accouchent avec une anesthésie péridurale, contre 35% aux Pays-Bas (Blondel, 2011), la France et le Québec s'illustrent par des injonctions contradictoires en termes de représentations de la santé des femmes, des fœtus et des nouveaux nés, des politiques publiques et des attentes sociales qui se cristallisent sur la prise en compte de la douleur par l'anesthésie péridurale. L'anesthésie péridurale n'est pas seulement perçue comme un outil d'émancipation mais aussi d'oppression (Vuille, 1998). Entre un contexte de médicalisation exponentielle nécessitant la mutualisation des moyens techniques et humains, des revendications de professionnel.le.s de santé soutenu par des usager.es militants, la péridurale et ses conséquences médicamenteuses et sociales se trouvent au coeur de ces tensions.

RC39-458.4

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Learning from Experience? the Role of the "Lessons" of the Fukushima Accident for Nuclear Safety Regulation

"Learning the lessons" for European nuclear power plants is an immediate concern after the large-scale nuclear accident of Fukushima Dai-ichi in March 2011. Officially initiated by national governments, the process of analyzing the causes of the accident, conducting safety reviews and revising regulatory norms is carried out by nuclear safety regulators and experts. This resource-consuming process extends far beyond the end of the official crisis management phase and decline of public attention. Through an analysis of the Fukushima lessons learned in France and in the European Union, this paper shows that the primary aim of these activities cannot be reduced to reassuring public confidence in nuclear energy. Instead, regulators use "lessons", understood as narratives of the causes of a nuclear accident translated into extended risk assessment procedures and scenarios, as a major leeway to enforce and extend the regulation imposed on the operators of nuclear facilities, in a context where regulators dispose of limited resources and uncertain legal authority to amend existing regulatory requirements. At the same time, the regulators' extensive work, conducted in order to cope with an extended definition of potential hazards, normalizes the occurrence of nuclear accidents and the risks attached to the production of nuclear energy. It reaffirms and "demonstrates", through multiple review mechanisms, the capability of the regulatory system to control the exploitation of nuclear energy. In addition, it contributes to the depoliticization of underlying energy policy choices through the sharp distinction between political and technical (regulatory) matters.

TG04-683.2

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Regulators at Risk ? the Experience of the Fukushima Dai-Ichi Nuclear Accident for French Nuclear Safety Regulators

A large-scale nuclear accident such as the one in Fukushima Dai-ichi in March 2011 potentially challenges the legitimacy and trust in the capacity of nuclear regulators to ensure the safe production of nuclear energy. After an initial phase of shock and confusion immediately after the accident, French nuclear safety regulators currently interpret the nuclear accident as a positive experience and its management as a major success in their careers. This paper analyses strategies and mechanisms through which French nuclear safety regulators overcome this adverse outcome to regain trust in their own past work and their capability to manage the risks related to the use of nuclear energy with the help of the European cooperation among nuclear regulators. We argue that in a context of high uncertainty surrounding the daily work of nuclear regulators as to whether the national safety measures based on a distinctive set of accident scenarios effectively contribute to prevent accidents or render them manageable, regulators rely on organizational and relational, rather than technical, indicators to evaluate the successes and failures of their occupational activities. The cross-country comparisons of nuclear safety regulation in the European safety reviews ("stress-tests") confirm the status of French regulators as particularly proactive and engaged actors. The introduction of a new safety objective and extension of the normative guidance in a favorable way for French regulators emphasize the impression of a commonly approved substantial improvement of nuclear safety in Europe. The multiple interactions among European colleagues in this intensified cooperation reinforce a common group identity as "regulators", characterized by the fundamental belief in the controllability of nuclear energy through the existing methods of the regulatory process. Through these rather inward-looking mechanisms, the French regulators contribute to normalize the risks attached to the use of nuclear energy and legitimate its continued predominance in France.

RC04-54.8

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Incorporating Internal Social Responsibility As Part of the Third Mission of Higher Education Institutions

This paper presents a rationale for expanding the vision of the 'third mission' in higher education institutions (HEIs) Hitogggto incorporate social responsibility towards its internal communities - students, academic and administrative staff.

The two traditional goals of HEIs are focused around the distribution and production of knowledge through teaching and research. In recent years, demands for a fundamental shift toward greater cooperation between HEIs, the state, and society at large, forced HEIs to leave their ivory towers and become involved and engaged with society: their local neighborhoods, the national arena, as well as global partnerships. This changing agenda of HEIs was defined as their third mission and was based on ethical and moral considerations concerning promoting equitable social change, contributing to poverty reduction, and protecting political and cultural human rights. Recognition of the significance of the third mission has rapidly expanded and gained support among various HEIs, NGOs and education systems.

We claim that HEIs should expand their third mission vision to include an internal social responsibility policy and practice. By turning their attention inside, the third mission will become a comprehensive approach to social responsibility, providing a solid ethical ground for justice in higher education by promoting the social and financial well-being of their internal community of students and staff.

The paper presents initial mapping of HEIs' tasks as part of this extended concept of third mission. For example, the 'Students' domain includes: financial support, scholarships, housing, and employment-related issues; academic assistance, dropout prevention, and emotional support; affirmative action for new immigrants, minority students, and students with special needs, and the provision of academic assistance, learning aids and environmental accessibility; corrective actions for gender issues, including prevention of sexual harassment or abuse. A concrete example of implementing internal responsibility toward students with learning disabilities is demonstrated.

WG01-636.2

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Anti-Trafficking Partnerships - Meanings, Practices and Challenges

At the European level, human trafficking and modern forms of slavery have become a priority area, often deployed as part of wider securitisation processes, where migration has been constructed as a security threat. Significant legislation focuses on human trafficking, including the 2005 Council of Europe Convention on Action against Human Trafficking and the EU 2011 Directive. Both emphasise prevention and prosecution processes over the protection of victims and have consolidated our understanding of human trafficking and related modern forms of slavery as a form of transnational organised crime of substantial and increasing proportions. To tackle human trafficking in all its forms, bodies such as GRETA (Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking of Human Beings) at the Council of Europe, responsible for overseeing progress of Member States party to the Council of Europe Convention call all Member States to adopt the so-called 4-P framework. This involves engaging in not only preventing the crime of trafficking and prosecuting perpetrators and their aides, but also on protecting victims and 'vulnerable' populations. The fourth-P stands for partnership. It is this last element that has been slower in being adopted by all anti-trafficking parties. This paper compares and systematically examines anti-trafficking partnership discourses and practices in two European countries: the UK and Slovakia. The UK is considered as a country of destination for most (officially so identified) victims of trafficking from Slovakia, which in the recent past, has also become a country of transit. The paper considers the challenges of anti-trafficking partnership practices and how the meanings attached to such activities are linked to wider historical, political, social and cultural positions of individual nation-states. It also analyses how the anti-trafficking agenda is used strategically in moments of crises, such as with the refugee crises in Europe in the summer of 2015.

RC04-44.1

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Adaptation of Young People in the Labor Market

People aspire to improve their education and professional skills for self-realization in work; however, the conditions for achieving this goal appear to be insufficient and ineffective in a competitive labor market. What are the reasons for this situation?

In today's Russia, the system of professional education and the sphere of application of professional skills are developing in different directions. The education system is aimed at modernization based on European standards, orienting itself toward postindustrial society with the prevailing services sector, science intensive industry, information technologies, and international education space. The postindustrial employment model is targeted at a wealthy society as a services consumer characterized by both high demand and high purchasing power. In Russia the demand for these services is low because people are generally not wealthy. Moreover, the modernization processes in the economy are unstable, and there are visible signs of reindustrialization. As a consequence, there is an apparent inconsistency between the market for educational services and the labor market.

The long and difficult adaptation to the workplace is accompanied by the low satisfaction of employers with the professional competencies of university graduates (which is not surprising) and high demand for training programs to develop simple practical skills. As a result, the "output" of this system is of little use for the labor market. The inconsistencies and disproportions found in the study represent, in fact, considerable economic and time costs both for individuals and society as a whole.

RC13-158.6

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Role of Technology in Leisure Activities Across Three Generations – an Exploratory Study

The concept of leisure as a distinct activity gained prominence in the West with the onset of industrial mode of production in the late 19th and early 20th century. Due to Western influence through colonial rule, economic changes, urbanization, technology development and information technology revolution, the western concept of leisure is fast becoming an important social institution in more urbanized regions of India. How has this change taken place over the last three generations? The present exploratory study is based on comparison of the leisure activities across three generations. A historical-theoretical approach is used to analyse the leisure practices and their relation with the social change, with a focus on use of technology. A survey method was used to collect required information from young students of two premier engineering colleges in the age group 17 to 25 along with the leisure activities of their respective parents and grandparents when they were in the age group 17 to 25. The observations indicate that there has been a major shift in the identification and nature of leisure patterns among last three generations. Concept of leisure as a separate activity was not recognised by most of the grandparents and found the question itself irrelevant. Watching television, movies, reading books and some outdoor activities were very common forms of entertainment for parents. Finally, increasing engagement with mobile and computer technology, blurring of leisure and work among present generation are some of the important findings. The pattern of leisure activities are explained with reference to the corresponding socio-historical and economic conditions of pre-partition British colonial period, post independence times and the recent information and communication technology revolution.

RC23-287.5

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Use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in Higher Educational Institutes – Some Concerns

Importance of communication and information technology (ICT) in education is recognized the world over. Efforts are made to provide the modern information technology tools in educational institutions at all levels in the belief that it makes the learning and teaching process efficient, effective, faster, enjoyable, with a wider reach and more inclusive. Higher education institutes in India, both private and government funded (state and central government) have made huge investments in making institutes ICT enabled. However educational effectiveness of ICTs depends on various factors, such as, their use, purpose and socioeconomic support system.

This research paper investigates the use of ICTs in two premier government funded engineering colleges located in a city in India. It is observed that even though a large amount of money is invested in the purchase of equipments by these institutes, they are not optimally utilized. This study tries to identify the factors which pose problems or hinder their effective use in educational activities. The study is based on experiential sharing and focus group interviews obtained from students, educationists and administrators. Some of the important findings based on analysis of these observation are: 1) a highly bureaucratic and hierarchical system poses constraints on need-based and timely procurement of and access to ICT equipments for organizations; 2) all digital technologies, equipments and facilities need regular maintenance and upgrading which is not carried out due to lack of trained and dedicated manpower, resulting in their obsolescence. An institutional approach is applied to explain the above findings and some of their implications in a broader socioeconomic context.

RC24-290.1

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Expanding Participatory Resource Management in the Western Forest Complex of Thailand: Lessons from Civil Society

Western Forest Complex, with its 17 national parks and wildlife sanctuaries, is one of the well protected forests in Thailand. The core area of the complex named Thung Yai - Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary has been inscribed as the Natural World Heritage Site since 1991. The forest complex has also been home to many indigenous Karen communities since hundred years ago and recent migrants from other regions of Thailand in the past decades. At present, there is a threat of forest degradation and fragmentation due to the promotion of cash crop like corn, tapioca and plantation of para-rubber trees and palm oil. This Western Forest Complex is bordering Myanmar, so the status of trans-boundary forest with great potential for retaining biodiversity is very significant. Nevertheless, the dominant international and national policy on regional integration places more weight on economic growth rather than on regional effort for environmental conservation, for example, the aspiration of Greater Mekong Region "economic corridors" and plan and implementation of "connectivity" of ASEAN countries. In addition, Myanmar is opening up for economic opportunities which means the intensification of resource extraction for future prosperity. In counteracting to the threat, civil society groups try to develop a network of community forest around this Western Forest Complex covering 135 communities in 6 provinces. This paper traces the development of the effort, problems, challenges, and success stories, extracts lessons learned and analyze how the effort can be expanded and transferred in a way that can support participatory management and protection of trans-boundary forest in the future.

RC16-206.1

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Between Liturgy and Performance: A Dispute over the Symbolic Space in Mexico.

The Mexican Federal Government's Education reform in 2013 mobilized resistance from the National Coordinator of Education Workers (CNTE), who for several months took over one of the most iconic political spaces in Mexico: the city's center square called the Zocalo. The dispute over this space became more intense because the Zocalo is a key part of the independence celebration, which for over 100 years has represented the call to arms against the Spaniards. The paper analyzes the dispute over the use of this space by the federal government to conduct the ceremony and the CENT's resistance to vacate it. The dispute for the Zocalo faced different motives rights and political visions, and a dispute between the supremacy of society or the State in the use of national spaces and symbols. The conflict essentially marked the contrast between two forms of manifestation and expression, and the competition surrounding the recognition of the authenticity and credibility of the representations involved. The performative capacity of a group of civil society intended to compete with the liturgical ability of the Mexican state with the result of this conflict being resolved in favor of the latter. However,

the aftermath of the dispute over authenticity in the use of the Zocalo marked the subsequent conflict, in which the state liturgy can be seen to function as a performative mechanism that undermines the performative ability generated from social movements in Mexico. This makes it necessary to consider how far civil and political spheres move within the context of authoritarian regimes with weak democratic institutions as is the case of Mexico and other Latin American regimes.

RC15-190.8

ASAKITIKPI, ALEX* (Monash South Africa, alex.asakitikpi@monash.edu)

Complementary and Alternative Medicines: Towards a Holistic Healthcare System in Africa

This paper responds to two key issues: the concept of CAM in the context of Africa's and global value systems that imposes a form of health practice as a dominant (and therefore mainstream) healthcare system and other forms as alternative to it; and second, the place of CAM in Africa's health policies. Within the context of Africa's health system, the conceptualization of indigenous medical knowledge and its value in relation to its history, practices, traditions, and cosmology as CAM, undermines the heritage of a people and denies the multiple realities of a polyvocal world. Any society that was populated with healthy people before modernity set in, illuminates its possession of an effective medical knowledge and a responsive healthcare system. The dismal health indicators of contemporary sub-Sahara Africa speaks to the challenges inherent in its health policies that undermine the reservoir of indigenous medical knowledge and systems. Using case studies of different forms of endogenous health practices, this paper discusses the potential benefits and constraints associated with indigenous medical knowledge and practices in Africa.

RC15-190.5

ASAKITIKPI, ARETHA* (Southern Business School (SBS), drasakitikpi@yahoo.com)

An Analysis of Online Testimonies of Healing and Cure By Members of Nigerian Based Religious Bodies

The role religion and spirituality have played in the health care terrain of Nigeria has become quite significant with the proliferation of churches and other religious bodies. Within the shores of Nigeria are some of the largest churches boasting of thousands of devoted followers. A major attraction to these religious bodies is the claim to be able to heal a variety of physical as well as spiritual ailments. The process of healing is quite varied and range from prayers, exorcism, ritual performances and the laying of hands to the use of water, oil and images. Due to the diversity and large number of such religious bodies, a number of them have turned to the internet to create a sense of assurance (in order to increase the faith of their followers) and increase their credibility (for the sake of people outside the fold). Testimonies of healing posted on the internet by followers is presented as a confirmation of the power such religious bodies have to heal the body and the spirit. This paper takes a look at this phenomenon through an analysis of online testimonial claims of healing. Through qualitative research methods, the paper analyses emergent themes with the aim of interrogating the claims of the healing and curing process.

RC13-166.3

ASAKITIKPI, ARETHA* (Southern Business School (SBS), drasakitikpi@yahoo.com)

Interrogating Gender, Sexuality and the Body through Selected Nigerian Musical Videos

The Nigerian leisure context has witnessed a significant transformation and a lot of this has been due to the influence of the mass media. Unlike the 1980s-1990's when the Nigerian populace depended on the Nigerian Government to entertain them through traditional media forms of the television and radio; the coming of independent and private mass media stations opened the floodgates for diversity and choice. The mass media terrain did not only change in terms of number but also in terms of nationally produced programs and artists who introduced innovation to mass media entertainment. One of such innovative changes is in the area of music. Through musical videos, Nigerian artistes have not only entertained audiences within and outside Nigeria but have also been able to significantly redefine what leisure should look like. In this redefinition, sexuality, gender relations and the body are projected. It is based on this phenomenon that this paper considers selected Nigerian musicals in order to interrogate how gender, sexuality and the body is presented within leisure. The paper uses qualitative data methods to analyse the lyrics of songs as well as body movements, physical spacing and clothing to discuss the identified concepts.

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RC13-163.1

ASAMIZU, MUNEHIKO* (Yamaguchi University, masamizu@yamaguchi-u.ac.jp)

Leisure and Environmental Education in Japan

Rural activities as leisure pursuits are changing historical trends in Japan. Before the Green Tourism Law of 1994 was enacted, tourist-oriented agricultural activities such as fruit picking and livestock experiences on farms were popular among urban residents. Rental farmland near urban areas was also already popular.

In addition, some more remote rural areas such as Touno (Iwate Prefecture), Ajimu (Oita Prefecture) and Iida (Nagano Prefecture) developed rural tourism by using farmers' houses. However, the enactment of this law spurred the nationwide spread of green tourism development.

Educational rural tourism is also being developed throughout Japan. Some small communities such as Ojika (Nagasaki Prefecture) and Suo Oshima (Yamaguchi Prefecture) already invite high school students to experience the rural way of life. After their success, many rural municipalities are following the same path.

The rural way of life could be used to attract international tourists as well. Ojika already accepts international excursionists from the US, Korea and Taiwan, and provides international volunteers to assist them. Though Suo Oshima already accepts more than 4000 domestic excursionists each year, it also accepted some participants from the World Scout Jamboree in Yamaguchi in 2015.

RC34-390.17

ASANO, TOMOHIKO* (Tokyo Gakugei University, tasano@u-gakugei.ac.jp)

A Puzzle of Happiness of Japanese Youth

This presentation challenges one puzzle of Japanese youth: why Japanese youth feels happier than before. The reason why this is a puzzle lies in the contrast between the deteriorating socioeconomic conditions surrounding Japanese youth and the rising rate of happiness among them. On the one hand, the rate of both unemployment and unstable workers among youth has been increasing since the late 1990s. 'Freeter' and 'NEET' have been hot issues in the mass media. Their parents also have been getting poorer and young people, particularly university students, can get much less support from them. Their life conditions have been getting worse year by year. On the other hand, however, the rate of young people who feel happy or satisfied with their current situation has been rising, according to some surveys. The time series survey by Cabinet Office shows respondents in their 20s are more likely to answer they are satisfied with their current life than before and than older respondents as well. The time series survey by the Japan Broadcasting Committee shows the rate of high and junior high school students who answer they are happy is soaring. Adding weak and strong affirmative answers, around 90% answer they are happy. Some sociologists have tried to solve this puzzle. They proposed some hypotheses, but did not test any of them with empirical data. Two of well-known hypotheses are:

1) As they have a darker perspective over Japan and themselves, they feel their current situation as better than that.

2) As they put much more importance on peer relationships, they can feel happier thanks to their friends even when their socioeconomic conditions are worse.

In this presentation, I will examine what kinds of factors have an impact on their happiness or life satisfaction, with dataset collected in Tokyo and Kobe in 2012.

RC47-540.11

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From the Indignados Movement to "Barcelona En Comú": Continuities, Identities and Challenges

In June 2014 emerged 'Guanyem Barcelona', a new citizens' platform for municipal elections born out of the Indignados movement (and previous movements linked to it), later transformed in February of the following year into 'Barcelona en Comú' (BeC) through the support of other political formations and parties on the left side of the political spectrum. Less than one year after its original constitution (May 2015), BeC won the city council elections. It represents, together with Podemos, Ahora Madrid, or Marea Atlántica, a new wave of political parties and confluences emerged out of and weaved together with the Indignados movement (or 15-M movement).

This paper aims to explore the continuities between 15-M in Barcelona and BeC, focusing on the relationship between institutional and non-institutional dynamics, party and movement. More than analysing the emergence of the party, we want to focus on the evolving relationship between the movement and the party and what does it mean for BeC to be a "movement-party". What influence has BeC got from the 15-M movement in terms of frames, organization structures, and political actions? How is BeC keeping a continuous relationship with its 'indignant base' and negotiating its double identity? How is BeC managing its participatory democracy component in governing the city? To shed light on these questions we have drawn from in-depth interviews, participant observation and focus groups with Indignados participants and BeC representatives and rank and file activists between the start of the occupation to nowadays.

RC55-623.1

ASCHAUER, WOLFGANG* (University of Salzburg, wolfgang.aschauer@sbg.ac.at)

Societal Wellbeing in Europe before and after the Economic Crisis. Monitoring Societal Change with a New Multidimensional Measurement.

Eight years after the financial collapse, starting in the United States, the European Union is still in a state of crisis; we can even observe an accumulation of contemporary challenges for the EU. All those critical outbreaks of events (e.g. the Greek Euro-crisis, the conflict in Ukraine or the contemporary refugee flows) have led to the emergence of new cleavages across Europe threatening the solidarity between EU member states and social cohesion within European countries. Therefore it is necessary to develop new concepts of quality of society taking the crises perceptions of the citizens more adequately into account. In my own conception I propose a new multidimensional concept of *societal wellbeing* to understand and evaluate new cleavages in societal embeddedness, social recognition and social belonging.

The empirical approach presents this new operationalization strategy of societal wellbeing using indicators of two waves of the European Social Survey (2006 and 2012). Societal wellbeing is designed as a second order factor (based on various subjective evaluations of quality of society) and the whole operationalization strategy is evaluated using the method of Multi Group Confirmatory Factor Analysis. The second part of my empirical analysis refers to the evolution of those potential feelings of discontent within Europe in recent years. All European countries participating in the European Social Survey were grouped based on welfare state typologies to measure different developments of societal wellbeing separately across major European regions. Thirdly, multiple OLS-regressions within those regions were computed to justify the use of a final multi-level model. This model explores which contextual factors together with certain limitations of individual living conditions are able to explain different magnitudes of societal malaise across Europe.

RC12-144.5

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Cross-Border Surrogacy, Conflicts of Law, and Conceptions of Perosnhood

Practices of kinship are currently being re-written by reproductive technologies. In particular, the development of the practice of international surrogacy raises some difficult challenges for legal practice and for sociological theory. Different jurisdictions provide different rules for the recognition of parenthood. Children born as a result of cross-border surrogacy agreements may thus be deemed stateless and parentless because of divergent designations of parenthood, on one hand in the state where they have been commissioned and on the other hand in their commissioning parents' home state. UK law, for example, determines that the mother of a child is the woman who gave birth to the child (mater sempa certa); there is no enforceability of pre-birth agreements between surrogate mothers and intended parents. Thus children commissioned by UK couples with surrogates in Ukraine and India, where surrogacy contracts are enforceable, have turned up at the UK border stateless and parentless. Similar cases have arisen in Belgium, France, Germany and Italy.

This paper takes a number of recent examples of such cases and traces the ways in which courts have sought to make judgments of parenthood. Examining such examples shows us in detail the importance of sociology of law approaches. Such cases reveal that beneath conflicts of laws surrounding international surrogacy are markedly different conceptions of personhood and filiation that lend intractability to the conflicts at hand. In these conflicts, the very idea of personhood is up for grabs: anthropological and philosophical questions concerning identity intersect with legal and administrative categories in the handling of children born through cross-border surrogacy.

Keywords: conflicts of laws, international surrogacy, personhood, sociology of law

RC23-JS-13.2

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International Laboratory in Russia As a New Form of Reproducing Scientific Elite

Over the last decade, the academic world in Russia has seen significant changes. One of the government initiatives includes establishing new types of international laboratories under the guidance of a leading scientist. More than 160 laboratories engaged in promising research have been established. This paper presents study on the examining such laboratories. One of the main questions of the research: "Are young scientists potential academic elite and in which country are they going to build their academic career?" Our analysis is focused on weakly structured in-depth interviews with experts, leading scientists and heads of laboratories, as well as with young researchers from international laboratories in several Research and Education Centers of St Petersburg, Moscow, Rostov-na-Donu, Ufa. The theoretical and methodological background for verifying the hypotheses is actor-network theory by Bruno Latour and the concept of scientific elite by Harriet Zuckerman, Michael Mulkay, Grit Laudel.

The results of the study demonstrate, that the idea to invite leading scientists to the Russian laboratories is efficient. Laboratories under the guidance of leading scientists are incubators for young hopefuls. With the theory of scientific elite we diagnosed certain social process – the formation of potential scientific elite in international laboratories in Russia. We have found that there are significant prerequisites for it, and under certain circumstances young scientists could form "crème de la crème of the world elite" in a specific research area.

The paper is prepared withing the framework of the Russian Foundation for Humanities.

RC05-68.7

ASHRAF EMAMI, HENGAMEH* (Northumbria uNiversity, hengameh.emami25@gmail.com)

Paradox of Visibility

The paper will offer a contextualised account of Muslim women's identities in Britain. It aims to explore and compare the construction of identities, and also how to get positive recognition in various generations of British Muslim women. The empirical research will explore the construction and reconstruction of research participants' identities and their dimensions and processes. The politics of recognition /misrecognition will be employed to analyse the research participants' experiences in the various arenas of their social, cultural and individual life. Multidimensional aspects of self and their mobility between traditional and modern will be explored; the fluidity of identity also is another aspect that will be discussed in the paper. Then it will examine manifestations of Muslim women's agency, and identity formation in modern Britain. Therefore, gender discourse will explore the religious and cultural practices of those women. The intersectionality of gender, religion, and ethnicity will be emphasised.

Qualitative research was chosen in order to explore the theoretical model of the relationship between ethnicity, narrative, and identity within the British Muslim women in Newcastle-upon Tyne. The ethnographic intergenerational research will include various aspects of ethnic minority women with Islamic heritage and reflect on the themes of identities, and belonging. The research utilizes oral history interviews, which are concerned with meaning and understanding to arrive at an interpretation. Therefore valuable life experiences can be revealed to be shared with the wider society, and breaking the invisible social barriers among people from different communities. A feminist approach to ethnographic methodologies is adopted to share the richness of research participants' experiences in order to empower those women. The research also adopted a participatory method though creative writing workshops and also images which will also contribute to a wide range of debates on gender, visibility and empowerment.

RC55-JS-74.4

ASIS, JONNABELLE* (University of Brescia, jonnabelle.asis@gmail.com)

Growing Gap While Growing Grey: Ageing Non-EU Migrants' Social Networks and Economic Well-Being

While migration studies on ageing countries in Western Europe and North America abound, the recognition that the migrant population itself is ageing and studies that focus on ageing migrants are relatively recent. As a recent immigration country, Italy's first generation migrants are now entering their old age. These are mostly economic migrants who came to Italy in their early working years or some who decided to work abroad or join their families late in life.

This research explores the economic dimension of well-being in terms work trajectories and (the lack of) pension eligibility. The disadvantaged state that ageing non-EU migrants occupy is especially salient given the characteristic of Italian labour market: highly segmented and large informal economy. Using a social network approach, the research investigates the extent to which personal networks promote or constrain economic well-being. Differences in the composition of the job search network and social support network across non-EU migrants from different countries will also be analyzed and its implications to the outcomes.

The retrospective longitudinal data comes from face-to-face egocentric network surveys and qualitative interviews of 105 non-EU migrants, 50 years old and above, and residing in Brescia. Brescia is an important field site since it is one of the Italian cities which has a good number and diversity of migrants, ranking fourth in terms of the number of migrants, after Rome, Milan, and Torino. While the social network component captures the respondent's job search history and persons who helped them land the job throughout their working life, as well as their social support network, the thematic analysis of the narratives will provide context and insights regarding the ageing non-EU migrants' (changing) migration project(s), circumstances surrounding network formation and maintenance, work experience and satisfaction, and reflections as they near their retirement/old-age.

RC19-232.3

ASIS, JONNABELLE* (University of Brescia, jonnabelle.asis@gmail.com)

Not All Paths Are Paved: The Role of Social Networks on Ageing Non-EU Migrants' Economic Incorporation

Demographic changes brought about by improved life expectancies, decreasing fertility rate, and increasing migration to more developed countries all happen within the context of growing social inequality. Against this background, it becomes important to study the situation of the ageing migrant who encounters a double jeopardy: dealing with social consequences of relocating to a new country, and renewed insecurity and risks that accompany the ageing process.

Taking the meso-level analysis of the social network approach, the research investigates the extent social networks play in enhancing or inhibiting economic incorporation. Strong ties based on homophily are fundamental to access information and various resources for migrants, but can also constrain access to more diverse information and resources (which weak ties can bring) since they serve more bonding than bridging function. While networks play a positive role of offering employment possibilities, they also restrict them to the same labour market. Through social network analysis, the study seeks to answer which network typologies give rise to certain types of work trajectories/histories.

The retrospective longitudinal data comes from face-to-face egocentric network surveys and qualitative interviews of 105 non-EU migrants, 50 years old and above, and residing in Brescia. Brescia is an important field site since it is one of the Italian cities which has a good number and diversity of migrants, ranking fourth in terms of the number of migrants, after Rome, Milan, and Torino. While the social network component captures the respondent's job search history and persons who helped them land the job throughout their working life, as well as their social support network, the narratives will provide context regarding their migration and work experience, and a zooming in on the process of network formation, and the factors and circumstances explaining the direction of the paths.

RC14-180.2

ASOCHAKOV, YURY* (St.Petersburg State University, yasochakov@yandex.ru)

Digital Liberation and Inequality: How New Is the New Digitalized World?

This paper aims at discussing possible approaches to understanding the shifts in social and power structures of information societies. At the turn of the 21t century social theorists analyze the emergence of a *creative class* as a new, progress-bringing element in the social structure of the post-modernized capitalism (Florida, Richard 2002). The key driving force of this new economic class – its "super-creative core" – is formed by the informational technology innovators: Silicon-Valley-like *knowledge communities* working for the advancement of the *knowledge economies*. From the point of view of anticipated social prospects of information revolution, communications and governance in times of Internet are visualized as "flattened" (horizontal interconnectivity of countless digitally empowered equals) and potentially taken over by the control of citizens digitally networking on the basis of peer progressivism, citizen journalism, and technologies of liquid democracy. In this way the abstract post-modernist idea of non-hierarchical multipolar structures finds its base in the mass/class consciousness of digital citizens and is applied to social reality.

At the same time, the concept of digital divide is used for pointing out the phenomenon and the statistics of economic and social inequalities emerging along the lines of the access to and usage of information technologies. Following the discussion of these questions and based on the political economy analysis of the forms of participation in data/content consumption, production, and ownership, we can characterize three different levels of digital divide as traditional social-hierarchy-based forms of inequality.   To understand and conceptualize structural shifts in information society we need to develop a new approach on the basis of

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new productive metaphors (mobility, virtuality, fluidity, liquidness, hybridization) adequate to the nature of these changes.

RC10-118.3

ASSUNCAO, FATIMA* (University of Lisboa, fassuncao@iscsp.ulisboa.pt)

Gender, Entrepreneurship and Public Policies in Portugal

In the 2000s, fostering entrepreneurship became a priority in the public discourse of the OECD and the European Union as being a means of creating new jobs and promoting innovation. The crisis has boosted this view and its assumption that the entrepreneurial potential of all sections of society should be used in order to achieve economic growth and development. Portugal has not been indifferent to this trend. A number of public policies have been devised to promote entrepreneurship among women and other segments of the population.

This presentation reflects on the contribution that sociological research can give to the development of public policies aimed at increasing women's participation in entrepreneurship in Portugal. The reflection begins with an analysis of the way in which entrepreneurship has been used by policymakers to promote gender equality in this country by examining the content of the successive National Plans for Gender Equality. This is followed by a discussion of the impact of these Plans and the role that sociology can play in assessing the measures that have been put into practice and formulating better informed public polices in this domain.

RC31-350.4

ASTINFESHAN, PARVANEH* (Essex University, parvaneh.an2011@gmail.com)

The Impact of Migration on Sexual Relationships Among Iranian Immigrant Couples in London

In this paper I investigate the factors contributing to changes in sexual relationships among Iranian immigrant couples. Transformation of attitudes, expectations, and behaviors regarding immigrants' sexual lives is explored by applying the segmented assimilation theory and social perspective on sexuality. The former recognizes a multipath process and different patterns of immigrant Iranians' integration into the host (British) society (Joppke and Morawska 2003). The latter conceives of sexuality—in this case, sexual norms and practices--as a social phenomenon (re) formed by the social circumstances of people's lives (Seidman et al. 2006; Rise 1967). My study is based on 36 semi-structure interviews conducted with married and divorced Iranian men (15) and women (21) in London. As my findings reveal, immigrants experience a significant change in their sexual relationships in the new environment, and they re-construct their sexual views and behaviors through critical reassessment of their past orientations and practices and a selective mix-and-match of 'traditional' norms and values with 'modern' options during their assimilation process (Shahidian, 1999). In comparison with non- or less religious, modern liberal couples, however, the traditional religious immigrants, especially women, have been much more affected by the challenge of new/different sexual norms and expectations encountered in the host/British society, and have experienced more severe crises in their sexual relationships which in some cases lead to separation or divorce.

TG07-706.1

ATANASOVSKI, SRDAN* (Institute of Musicology SASA, srdjanatanasovski@yahoo.co.uk)

Sonic Ecologies of Political Protests

In this paper I will explore the sonic dynamics of selected political protests which took place in Belgrade during 2014 and 2015. I am particularly interested how sonic events provoke the emergence of political subjectivity *in situ*. The protests I analyse are can broadly be described as protests aimed at demanding Lefebvrian "right to the city", whether they are conducted by the anti-gentrification initiatives, cyclists' activists, or LGBT community. Thus, they directly challenge the physical order of the city imposed by the hegemonic power relations. I firstly identify the sounds of policescape (defined in Rancièrian terms) on this protests, which includes not only the obvious sounds of policing, but also wider system of urban sounds and noise which serve to maintain the relations of inequality, perform the acts of classification and identification and structure the social space through the paradigm of "security". Tracing the political subjectivity residing in the resilience of the carnal body of the protesters, I show how the protests can escalate when the sounds of policing is being recognized as a physical threat to protesters' body itself. Examples of this include reactions to church bells on Belgrade 2014 Pride, employing police sirens on 2015 protest "Ne da(vi)mo Beograd" ("Don't drown Belgrade / Don't give up on Belgrade", aimed against gentrification building development "Belgrade on Water"), etc. I am particularly interested in exploring the importance of the intensity of this sonic events, arguing that both the

sounds of poliscescape and the sounds of resilience are not primarily discursive events, but function as sensual "vibrational body", whose capacity to affect protesters, provoke different sensory experience of the event and acquire political (non-human) agency is directly tied to the material properties of the sound itself.

RC48-553.3

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"She's a Spy!" - Trust/Mistrust Relations in Social Movement Research

Much has been written about the importance of integrating emotions in the study of social movements over the past 20 years. Even more has been written about methodological approaches regarding researcher–subject relations during fieldwork. But largely missing is a critical discussion of emotions triggered by the challenges, risks and practicability regarding fieldwork in the politically sensitive environment of protests. By addressing the content of such a discussion in our paper, two aspects particularly come into focus: the role of feelings related to trust and mistrust – which are mobilized through the situation of „being researched" – and researching under challenging conditions. Researchers collecting empirical data in various protest events that have taken place around the globe within the past four years have faced crucial challenges in establishing trust in the field, on the one hand, and evaluating the potential risk and working on mistrust issues on the other hand. This paper is based on three qualitative research projects in the field of protest movements in Egypt´s Tahrir Square, Turkey´s Gezi Park developments and the aftermath of Germany´s Stuttgart 21 protests. All three researchers have faced mistrust as well as the challenge of risk evaluation and management in the field. The researcher´s confrontation with mistrust in the field makes it clear how dominant trust/mistrust relations are in politically sensitive fields. Therefore, a close look at different dynamics and dimensions of trust and mistrust is worthwhile, not only regarding researcher-subject relations, but also regarding where and in which ways these emotions are negotiated and to whom or to what they relate to.

RC18-230.2

ATTRACHE, GHALEB* (University of California Berkeley, gattrache5@gmail.com)

Atheism, Moral Panics, and Struggle in the Religious Field in Post-July 2013 Egypt

Amidst the post-July 2013 Egyptian regime's crackdown on Islamist 'terrorists' and other political dissidents, a new putatively national threat has emerged: the depraved atheist. Regarded by various media outlets, religious authorities, intellectuals, and some political elites as a threat to the social and moral fabric of Egyptian society, self-proclaimed atheists have been the victims of a public smear campaign, physical harassment and social marginalization, arrests, and even harsh prison sentences. The "atheism phenomenon," as it is called, has especially gained discursive prominence in light of the "religious revival" announced by Egyptian president Sisi in January 2015. Drawing on ethnographic, interview, and newspaper data, this study deploys a Gramscian-Bourdieusian conceptual framework to analyze the rise and form of the atheism phenomenon. In particular, it draws on Gramscian approaches to the moral panics literature and Bourdieusian conceptions of the religious field. In doing so, it argues that the atheism phenomenon must 1) be situated in relation to Egypt's current economic, political, and religious configuration, and 2) understood as a symbolic contest in an elite-driven struggle to (re)constitute hegemony. But whereas the moral panics literature, including its Gramscian variants, often regards ruling elites as a single, unified organism, I use a Bourdieusian fields approach to contend that equally consequential – for analysis and explanation – are the struggles within elite circles. In this way, I demonstrate that moral panics are not only attempts to reorganize state-society relations by imposing discursive meaning *from* the top, but also about renegotiating power *at* the top. In the Egyptian context, the atheism phenomenon has become a symbolic site and struggle for state and religious institutions to designate, negotiate, challenge, and set (however tentatively and inconclusively) their respective roles in the nationwide project of "religious revival."

RC26-327.1

ATURINDE, TUMWERINDE EMMANUEL* (Ministry of Defence, Uganda, eaturinde@gmail.com)

"Digital Socialization" and the "New Political Culture of Resistance" in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Case of Youth Politics.

In the era of digitalized communication, the internet has proven to be a vital platform through which citizens have mobilized, participated in politics of their countries, expressed discontent or resisted undemocratic policies of government and poor public service delivery. In 2011, Africa experienced the first ever digitalized and internet driven political revolts in North Africa in what is termed as the, "Arab Spring". The reality is that Sub-Saharan Africa was affected by this wave of resistance though with less magnitude. The effect depended on the distribution of the internet, digitalized equipments and the level of consciousness of the participating population mainly the youth. Politically, digitalization has generated, preserved and transmitted new political knowledge thereby producing digitalized political culture which is dominant among the youth.

The diffusion of the new political culture is global, 'faster', 'cheaper' and 'deeper'. In effect, digitalization has produced a new avenue for recruitment, socialization, and mobilization for social action including resistance as an expression of social and political discontent. However, unlike traditional forms of resistance that are built on formal social organization, movements, popular revolutions, and demonstrations which are often suppressed by the coercive force of the state, the emergency of info-communication networks have transformed political activities into covert off-street agitations, thereby shaping a new digitalized political culture of resistance. In a nutshell, this paper answers three important questions; How has digitalization socialized the youth into a new political culture and forms of social resistance? In what aspects have new forms of social resistance impacted on youth politics in Sub-Saharan Africa in particular Uganda? And, how effective is digitalized political culture of resistance and the associated forms of counter resistance.

RC34-402.2

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Contradictions of Social Investment Strategies for Disadvantaged Youth in Times of Crises

The crisis tendencies since 2008 have put new pressures on the adaption of welfare systems. Debates are focusing on the necessity to replace activation (based on welfare cuts and pressurising the unemployed) through so-called social investment strategies, which aim at improving the quality of the workforce through an expansion of (certain) social policies (education, childcare etc). These debates have also come to influence the dynamics of social policies (education, labour market policies, VET) for young people in Austria, as these groups present a testbed for the reorientation of the welfare system. The situation of youth in Austria is increasingly described in educational and labour force categories as "early school leavers", "low educated", "difficult to place" or NEET.

Based on data with gathered in the FP7-project SOCIETY (2013-2015) our findings show that social investment strategies legitimise a deepening of the scope of welfare activities and its grasp on young peoples subjectivities and their behaviours. Through a specific construction of the "deficits" of young people and their family background, social policies for young people are more and more reorganised to "optimise" the transition from school to work and to adapt the latter to the alleged requirements of the market. Social investment oriented strategies have not simply led to welfare retrenchments but to qualitative changes in social policy interventions (the so-called Austrian training guarantee – soon to become mandatory - is an example for this). The goal is to make young people to adapt their subjectivities to demands of a smooth transition to employment. Interviews with policy makers revealed that a pathologisation of family backgrounds as well as deviant behaviours allows these policies to re-legitimise themselves as rational forms of support. This raises the question whether social investment really offers an alternative to activation.

RC19-245.5

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Access Bias in the Swiss Labor Market

Active Labor Market Policies (ALMP) play an important role in the attempt of most industrialized countries to (re-) integrate unemployed people into labor markets. In particular for people who face disadvantages in the job market, such as low-skilled workers or migrants, ALMPs should increase the success in finding a new job. However, by using a complete registry dataset of all unemployed in Switzerland in 2014 we identify, first, biased access to ALMPs for particular disadvantaged groups. That is, responsible institutions in Switzerland, predominantly the regional job placement centers, discriminate people against accessing ALMPs in the sense that unemployed with a migration background or other labor market-related disadvantages have a lower probability of attending a public measure than others. What is more, disadvantaged people usually attend shorter and less costly measures, which raises the suspicion of an ``alibi policy". This

finding is particularly striking, since ALMPs as ``enabling interventions" were initially tailored to ease the labor market integration for exactly these groups. Second, we find that the degree of institutional discrimination in terms of an access bias differs between the twenty-six Swiss cantons and is even absent in some of them. Although the legal framework for active labor market measures is relatively coherent in Switzerland, the cantons enjoy some freedom in their assignment policies due to their role as the central subnational jurisdictions. In a subsequent effort, we try to investigate potential underlying mechanisms that could cause these differences, such as public sentiments towards migration or budgetary constraints as well as the overall economic environment. In sum, our findings question whether active labor market policies can life up to their intended goal as an important integrative tool for disadvantaged groups, since access to ALMPs is not entirely driven by individual- and group specific supportive needs of the unemployed.

RC52-JS-34.1

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'Hybrid-Professionalism' in Professional Service Firms: The Case of Compliance Officers in English Law Firms

The changing relationship between professionalism and management is a topic that continues to generate much debate in which recent scholarship explores the question of how some professionals have become increasingly implicated in management work (Gleeson and Knights, 2006). Often referred to as hybrid professional-managers' (Kirkpatrick, forthcoming), such roles have been the subject of considerable research in the public sector (particularly health) but not so in professional service firms where their emergence has attracted much less attention.

Drawing on a qualitative study, this paper addresses this gap by focusing on the emergence of a new statutory role in English law firms – Compliance Officers for Legal Practice (COLPs). The regulator for the solicitors' profession (Solicitors Regulatory Authority) made these roles compulsory as part of a broader set of regulatory reforms with the new regime marking a significant move towards 'management-based regulation' (Parker et al., 2010). The SRA views the COLP role as pivotal to ensuring firms realize mandatory regulatory outcomes by introducing robust management practices and supporting law firms to "make the mental transition from profession to business" (Still and Calvert 2012: 33). As the SRA has made it compulsory that such roles be performed lawyers – who risk losing their practicing certificate if found to be negligent in their duties– this paper explores how the COLP roles are being enacted in practice. We examine lawyers' motives for becoming COLPs, how they rationalize their activities, and the challenges they encounter in combining professional and organisational modes of working. In so doing, the paper furthers our understanding of the nature, rationale and motives of hybrid professional-manger roles in professional service firms.

WG05-667.2

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How Much Indonesian Conditional Cash Transfer Reduce Poverty Rate?

Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) is one of the well-known poverty reduction programs that has been widely adopted by many countries in both developed and developing countries. The program that usually focus on improving the health and education aspects for beneficiaries has been a subject of research study by many scholars and donors, yet only a few of them relating the impact of the program directly to the poverty rate. Despite the impact of this program that usually can be seen in the long term, a program simulation is pivotal to do to decide whether the government need to raise the benefits for the recipients or to expand the coverage or to do both. CCT in Indonesia has been designed so the recipients are expected to escape from poverty after 6 years. Many studies regarding the CCT program in Indonesia have been done by the World Bank concluded that the CCT has increased per capita consumption by 3.3 percent. However, this number is not significant compare to that in Colombia which had 14% impact of CCT on consumption. This program has also had an impact on health and education in Indonesia, but one question has emerged, how much this program can reduce the poverty rate? This paper is trying to answer the question as well as to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the program by using an ex-ante simulation with many scenarios. The simulation program in Indonesia surprisingly shows that the current program does not reduce the poverty rate, yet this program reduce the inequality among the poor. Government has also created other programs as the continuation of CCT to help the graduate people

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generate the sustainable income by doing some productive economic activities as well as maintain their positive behavior toward poverty.

RC42-494.5

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Factorial Surveys in Social Psychology: The Role of Economic and Cultural Threat for Explaining Support of Immigration Control in Switzerland

Discussions about feelings of threats and their impact on attitudes towards migration have a long tradition in social psychology. By using data from a factorial survey experiment among around 1,100 respondents with Swiss citizenship (conducted shortly after the successful initiative to restrict further migration to Switzerland in 2014), we analyze the role of economic and cultural threat in explaining support of immigration control in Switzerland. Economic threat is assumed to be high when migrants and natives have similar levels of education, and perceived cultural threat is assumed to be high when nationally pride natives are confronted with migrants unwilling to adapt culturally. Furthermore, it is analyzed whether threat varies across immigrant groups that differ in size, aggregate skill level and cultural background. Results show that both economic and cultural threat play a role in explaining support for immigration control. In line with previous studies economic threat seems to be an issue for highly-skilled natives when they are confronted with large groups of migrants with similar skill levels to their own. Likewise, nationally pride natives seem threatened not only by culturally distant migrants, but also by large migrant groups who are not willing to adapt culturally and at the same time not being dissimilar enough to stay culturally apart. The paper can also contribute to some new methological discussions about factorial survey experiments (e.g. possible mode effects in online panels).

RC24-290.3

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Role of Non- Governmental Organization in Environmental Conservation: A Study of Vanarai Organization, India

Abstract

Role of Non- Governmental Organization in Environmental Conservation: A Study of Vanarai Organization, India

Today Government and Non- Government Organizations are making efforts for environmental conservation. Vanarai Trust is located in Pune district, India. Dr. Mohan Dharia formed Vanarai organisation in 1982. Vanarai is working in more than 250 villages with the objective of making them self-reliant. Vanarai organization insists on clean, green, self-reliant villages, afforestation, and agriculture with modern methods, animal husbandry, latrine and gobar gas for every house, eradication of illiteracy, family planning and creating local employment opportunities.

The objective of the study is to find out the contribution of Vanarai in environmental conservation in selected village. The paper is based on primary and secondary data. Vanarai in Pune district is working with many villages such as Gokawadi at Bhor Taluka, Gawdewadi and Chandoli in Ambegaon Devdi in Purandar Taluka Koinkarwadi in Khed Taluka .   The data was collected in Gokawadi village at Bhor Taluka. 70 respondents from Gokawadi village and high level authorities of Vanarai   were   interviewed. The main finding of the study is that Vanarai has effectively and efficiently worked for the environmental conservation in rural area in India. It has contributed as planner, as implementer, in creating awareness, and developing alternative technology regarding environment conservation in rural area.

RC04-52.1

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Graduates of Lebanese Institute of Social Sciences: Which Equality in Learning, Which Equality in Job Market?

Graduates of Lebanese Institute of Social Sciences: which equality in learning, which equality in job market?

The Lebanese Institute of Social Sciences was established in 1959. This institute teaches Social Sciences among four private universities in Lebanon. In its mandate, research and teaching were the two components which have directed its work.

This Institute was working in light of this aforementioned direction till the Lebanese civil war erupted in 1975. This institution between others, exposed to many negative effects. During this time, under the umbrella of the increasing impact of globalization, higher education witnessed a lot of structural transitions at the world level and local one.

In 1990, Lebanon has restarted his workshop of reconstruction, the institutes of Social sciences like other educational institutions, has subjected to many structural mutations. For example, since 1990, it turned to mass education; it is stamped by the highest level of enrollment among the same universities which teach Social Sciences in Lebanon. Another feature, this institute is the only one which has not adopted the LMD system yet in The Lebanese University. In the same context, the curricula have no substantial transformation to keep pace with the job market.

In light of this fact, a main question rises up; does the equality of chances in enrollment in higher education provide the same equality in job market?

Other pressing question, it is possible to the local tertiary institution which has no opportunity to coin its own conditions of graduation and its own job market to make a fair integration in the labor division of the scientific world?

Hala Awada

RC25-313.2

AYASS, RUTH* (University of Klagenfurt, ruth.ayass@aau.at)

'Membership Categories', Stocks of Knowledge and Social 'Figuration'

Conversation Analysis has attracted attention primarily thanks to its detailed analyses of everyday conversation: the analysis of the sequential structure of the conversation, the interactive production of turns, the negotiation of turn transitions, etc. However, it is a less well known fact that Harvey Sacks is also the originator of a methodological approach for the analysis of social categories and their use known as Membership Categorization Analysis (MCA). Sacks develops this approach with the help of examples, such as "In the last year and a half 26 Negroes were killed in the South, in unsolved murders". We hear and read this sentence in a specific way: the terms referring to places and people establish an interpretive framework which suggests that the crime has a racist background.

Since then, MCA has been employed primarily in ethnomethodology and applied to conversations as well as written material, e.g. by Silverman, Francis, Hester, and Wolff. It is to these studies that the presentation will be connected. It will do so by expounding, in a first step, the terminology and principles used in ethnomethodology to date ('membership categorization devices', 'category bound activities', 'economy rule', 'consistency rule', etc.), and the findings it has drawn from them. In a second step, the presentation will then demonstrate how MCA can be further developed with respect to both theory and method. In doing so, the presentation will purse the following questions: can MCA be incorporated into general sociology of language and its methodical approaches? Which elements of its repertoire of instruments can be, and need to be, refined? What are the stocks of knowledge that 'membership categories' draw on? What degree of context sensitivity do they possess? Which figurations (Norbert Elias) – i.e. which networks of interdependence – are generated by membership categories? Which 'social topic' is thus created?

WG03-656.2

AYASS, RUTH* (University of Klagenfurt, ruth.ayass@aau.at)

"Tsunami Girl": The Genesis of an Iconographic Picture

Many historical events have imprinted themselves on the collective memory via one or only a few pictures. We all know images of this kind. Raising The Flag on Iwo Jima, Willy Brandt's Warsaw Genuflection, Mahatma Gandhi sitting cross-legged at his spinning wheel, Martin Luther King in front of hundreds of thousands of listeners at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington D.C., etc. etc. In an iconographical way, these photos encapsulate an entire time period or a major event in one single image, many of them with a strong focus on a particular person or a particular symbol. But which features must a picture have to become such a key image?

The presentation analyses the photographs produced and circulated during the March 2011 tsunami and earthquake disaster in Japan, which show destroyed buildings, flooded landscapes and desperate people. Particularly one photo was printed again and again, the picture of a young woman wrapped in a blanket (sometimes referred to as "Tsunami Girl").

The presentation provides a visual analysis of disaster photography. The analysis shows that the disastrousness of disaster is (also) created through the pictures of the disasters disseminated by the media. Disaster destroys existing order. The photographs of disaster depict the dissolution of such order, however, they do this in an orderly manner. Providing a qualitative analysis, I will demonstrate key features of this ordered structure. The presentation will discuss why and in what way certain pictures reveal themselves to be iconographic of disaster and how they enter the visual memory as its representatives.

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RC13-164.1

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Online Leisure Communities: The Case of Tennis Spectators

For decades, leisure providers have been interested in various aspects of community and leisure participation (e.g., citizenship development in Glover, 2002 and social capital in Shaw, Arai, & Pedlar, 2003). We are particularly interested in online communities; those virtual spaces where people come together to share experiences (Preece, 2001). These spaces are increasingly popular because they are readily available and easy to use (Chayko, 2008). We seek to explore the nature, meanings and motives of tennis spectators as they engage in online communities. We intend to clarify how online communities might develop around tennis events, why spectators use them and how their involvement might influence their overall tennis experiences and actions (e.g., equipment or ticket purchases, gaming, playing). Interviews (e.g., online, in-person, instant messaging) with approximately 14 adult tennis spectators are being conducted. Readily available data (e.g., forum threads) will also be used to help understand online dynamics and commonly discussed topics. Guided by symbolic interactionism, study's insights on the motives, nature of participation and its meaning can help understand how spectators relate to and engage in sport related communities. We suspect that spectators' engagement extends far beyond simple spectating. Indeed, our results may extend notions of spectating itself. Results will also have implications for tournament providers (e.g., online presence strategy) and other spectators (e.g., available resources). Enhanced understanding of online communities (e.g., behaviour) can have implications on conceptualization and research design in future studies.

RC15-JS-19.4

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Examining the Relationship Between Social Determinants of Health and Substance Use for Urban American Indian Adolescents in the United States

Most American Indian (AI) families in the USA now live in urban areas, but rigorous research is lacking on the social determinants of their health. Urban AI youth (UAIY) report higher rates, earlier initiation, and more severe consequences of substance use than their non-AI counterparts. Family disruptions, stresses related to moving, and difficulties in establishing and sustaining social and cultural connections are frequently mentioned as contributing to adverse health outcomes for UAIY. Ecodevelopmental theory is useful for understanding how social determinants operating at peer, family, school, and neighborhood levels interact to influence substance use among urban AI youth. This presentation examines how negative peer and family influences act as social determinants of health to influence substance use among UAIY, as well as how positive familial and peer influences can moderate (buffer) these risky determinants. Data come from the 2012 Arizona Youth Survey, a state-wide self-report survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students, which includes 2,407 UAIY. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and structural equation modeling (SEM) tested the direct and moderated effects of last 30-day alcohol, cigarette and marijuana use. The CFA results comprised four latent variables: two negative influences- substance users in the family and associations with anti-social peers; and, two positive influences- supportive family environment and involvement with pro-social peers. SEM results indicate that the negative constructs significantly increased substance use, however tests of moderation showed that the positive family and peer influences significantly buffered the negative effects on substance use. The emerging patterns and relationships between ecodevelopmental factors on substance use help to identify issues that urban AI youth face when navigating within larger socio-environmental contexts that influence the youth's vulnerability to health disparities. Understanding possible moderators can be useful in designing and delivering strengths-based prevention programs that enhance health and wellbeing of urban AI youth.

RC55-JS-69.1

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How the Parent-Adolescent Acculturation Gap Impacts Youth Risky Behavior in Latino Immigrant Families

The push-pull framework formulated by Everett Lee (1996) postulates that, at a micro-level, families choose to migrate to provide a better life and increase well-being. However, once in the destination country, children often acculturate more quickly than parents, leading to distress and conflict that deteriorates family functioning and promotes adolescent maladjustment, coined the Acculturation Gap-Distress Model. This model theorizes acculturation as a unidirectional process (i.e., assimilation), instead of a bidimensional process, which neglects the culture-of-origin dimension that can be protective to well-being. To further refine the Acculturation Gap-Distress Model, we examine the unique impact of both dimensions on parental monitoring and adolescent risky behavior. Dyadic Latino parent-adolescent data (N=375) were collected from middle schools (n=16) in a large southwestern city in the United States. The majority of parents were immigrants (94%), living in the U.S. >10 years (88%). Using the two subscales of the Acculturation Rating Scale for Mexican Americans-II, adolescents scored significantly higher on Anglo orientation than on Mexican orientation, while for parents these results were reversed. Controlling for SES, parents' education level, length of residence in the U.S., and sex, a path analysis model indicated that the parent-adolescent Mexican orientation gap was associated with less parental monitoring, which then predicted greater adolescent risky behavior. However, the Anglo orientation gap was not associated with any significant direct or indirect effects. Building on the Acculturation Gap-Distress Model, findings help clarify the nature of the relationship between parent-adolescent acculturation gaps and adolescent well-being. While adolescents were more Anglo-oriented than parents, the results suggest it is the Mexican orientation gap, rather than the Anglo orientation gap, that contributes to youth maladjustment through reduced parental monitoring. This may reflect the more Mexican oriented parents' reliance on indirect ways of monitoring their children, which may not work as effectively in a U.S. setting.

RC23-284.5

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Performing Energy Policy. Reconsidering the Role of Energy Forecasts in Policy-Making

Recent debates about the necessity for a transformation of the global energy system (WBGU, 2003, Rifkin, 2011), as well as ongoing energy transitions on the national and subnational levels, have brought the role of forecasts in energy policy-making to the fore. Indeed, energy modeling and the scenarios they produce play a key role in discussions about the objectives and instruments of energy policy. While such debates have historically concentrated on the "knowability" of the future (e.g. Polak, 1973), as well as on the way such futures are constructed and the need for more inclusive approaches (Raimond, 1996), they have recently aimed at understanding the social, historical and cultural context in which such futures are embedded and in which they come to be enacted (Jameson, 2005, Appadurai, 2013, Andersson et Rindzevičiūtė, 2015), or turned to a "hermeneutics" of future-making practices (Grunwald 2014). We aim to complement such approaches by a *performative* approach (Callon 2007) attentive to the ways in which models and scenarios format and construct the social reality that they claim to represent.

Empirically, my proposal builds on a historical study on the use of forecasts and modeling in German and French energy policy and debate. I aim to show that the emergence of energy modeling is intimately related to the emergence of "energy policy" as a new field of public policy. The focus on the performative function of energy modeling also allows for a new understanding of sociotechnical controversies on energy policy. These are analyzed as "struggles of representation", in which new actors and their problem-framings seek epistemic representation in energy models and political representation in the institutions of energy policy-making. Finally, I discuss the implications of such an approach for analyzing processes of institutional change in energy policy, as well as ongoing debates on energy transitions.

RC55-624.4

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Composite Indicators for the Family Change: 'familism' Versus 'individualism' in the International Context

The aim of this paper is to propose a composite indicator to measure 'familism', conformed by two main dimensions: values on one hand (duty to take care of the family, importance of the family, sacrifices for the family...) and behaviours, on the other (predominance of married couples instead of cohabitant couples, high fre-

quency of contact among members, family support...). In contrast to this idea of 'familism' we find that of individualism, that defends the independence of family members, tolerance to new family models, cohabitation instead of marriage,... , that implies less frequency of interaction among relatives and more governmental intervention towards children and elderly care.

We observe that a higher degree of 'familism' does not always match with a lower degree of individualism when both dimensions, attitudes and behaviours, are considered. For instance, we find countries which are individualist in values but not in behaviours (such as Spain), whilst others, such as Japan, are 'familist' both in values and behaviours and finally, others, such as Sweden, are individualist with regards to both perspectives.

We propose two different methodological approaches to the question. First, we use microdata from the Family, Work and Gender Roles module of the International Social Survey Programme-ISSP (years 1994, 2002 and 2012), in which 45 countries have participated. Information for the three rounds is collected for 17 countries with very different family values and welfare systems (for instance, Sweden, Japan, Russia, Spain, United Kingdom or the United States). From this data source, we create a first index on familism that can be related to individual sociodemographic characteristics. Second, we complete it through the inclusion of macro data (such as the divorce rate per country), in order to refine comparison at a country level by adding new variables to the previous index.

RC06-83.2

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Lats By Choice in Europe. Determinant Factors of Their Evolution

Couples Living Apart Together (LATs) have developed in the last years in Europe as a consequence of an increase in family individualization, job mobility, feminine autonomy, difficulties accessing the housing market, etc. This phenomenon has been interpreted in southern countries as a consequence of the delays in family emancipation and, in northern and centre countries, as a sign of an increase in autonomy and independence. There are many types of LATs as reasons that justify the fact of not living together. In this paper LATs by choice are studied. In other words, LATs that aren't forced by the circumstances; but they still decide to live this situation by choice. We use information coming gathered through the *Gender and Generation Survey* related to Bulgaria, France, Germany, Romania and Russia. We analyze a sample of 3.842 interviewees in LATs. Results indicate that LATs by choice, prevail especially in Germany and France. They are over-represented in medium ages, with high educational levels, and especially, dependent on the negotiation between both partner. High levels of contact increase the probability of being LATs by choice.

RC25-314.18

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Migrants' Languages: Assets or Liabilities? an Empirical Study of a Russian-Speaking Community in Tarragona, Spain

The large-scale European project on multilingualism MIME: Mobility and Inclusion in a Multilingual Europe, tries to identify the best language policies that include both "mobility" and "inclusion". Our research group that belongs to Work Package 4 "Mediation", has carried out a research project in the Tarragona area, Spain, where some 50 respondents from ex-Soviet countries were interviewed on their language background, but not only that. Questions were asked about how these individuals deal with simple, day-to-day issues, such as going to the doctor, lawyer, government offices, since many of these individuals have very limited (sometimes null) knowledge of the local languages. This fact necessarily creates social inequalities, since the majority of these individuals are permanent inhabitants of Spain who have no access to basic services because of their language limitations. These social inequalities become even more apparent since the respondents feel excluded from the host society, and this puts social cohesion under real threat.

Languages of one country can be seen as assets of that country. It does not matter whether these languages are local or brought from abroad: each of them can contribute to the general well-being. In our research, it is obvious that Russian (the language shared by all of our respondents) is an asset rather than a liability. Since Russia entered the lists of emerging economies, there is high demand of people who can handle intercultural relations: translators, interpreters, multilingual professionals in all spheres that do not need any specific training in that language. This in conditions of monolingualism would suppose certain monetary investment. If it is so clear that languages are assets and not liabilities, how can they be better employed? Will that usage result in higher prestige of migrants' language and culture that will consequently lead to higher level of social cohesion?

RC36-417.5

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Spatialities of Alienation: Deskilling and Precarious Labor in 21st Century London

London is swallowing immigrants as it grows to secure its place in the hierarchy of global cities, strategically positioned as the European Union's largest metropolis and with a colonial history that has carved avenues across the globe. A deciding factor in this position is the ease with which new immigrants have been able to find work, with employment levels now higher among new migrants than British born whites. Not much talk is given to what sorts of work these migrants take, the deskilling inherent to low-wage work, and the function of the service sector within the development of the precariat as a core labor pool of neoliberal capitalism. My paper seeks to continue this discussion by asking the question: How do downwardly mobile migrant professionals experience deskilling, and what can their experience tell us when contrasted with Marx's theory of alienation in a neo-liberal context?

Based on ongoing research in the form of in-depth qualitative interviews, I utilize a theoretical framework of alienation drawing on Marx (alienation), Durkheim (anomie), and Tönnies (gemeinschaft / gesellschaft). My empirical findings, grounded in the revolutions of political economy in the past forty years, show the results of deskilling as it takes a toll on migrants' identities, character, and subjectivities. I go on to argue that deskilled migrants experience two distinct yet related forms of alienation: role and value alienation. The migrants' reflections on the 'alien' culture of work in London speaks clearly to how domination has been able to mask itself as workplace practice.

I conclude that neoliberal globalization is a force as revolutionary as industrialization when it comes to changes in the lived experience of workers. A spatial consideration of the theory of alienation – along with a return to critical theory – is necessary to understand the implications.

RC04-44.2

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Competence Approach - a Blessing or a Tragedy for the Russian Education

The national education system is influenced by the structural transformations of society and globalization processes occurring in the country and associated with the dynamics of development of the information society.

Transition of the education system to competence training is caused by the Bologna Process, for integration of national educational standards, which led to a shift in focus from the learning process (the formation of knowledge) on learning outcomes.

It may be noted that the competence approach to education meets the present realities, namely the emergence of the information society.

The competence approach in the information society, on the one hand, makes the existential tension of informative nature - constantly learn new information that plays a key role in the strategy of development of the society, on the other hand, enhances the philosophical and methodological problems of provocative role of information as a consequence of the fact that it took the place of traditional knowledge.

Almost the competence approach only exacerbated the problems of the Russian education and does not solve the problems facing them. It does not contribute to the formation of new knowledge, but merely creates the appearance of the process, it does not help the constant educational process, but only creates the conditions for the "final education", which exacerbated the problem of functional illiteracy, unemployment and emergence of knowledge.

The competence approach is developed to integrate the Russian education in the information society and partly meets its requirements. But, in fact, it teaches to work with "raw material" (information), which is used for the production of knowledge, so it is preparing "information natives" - "a man who knows, but does not realize; moralizing but immoral; educated but uncultured".

RC40-475.3

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Heathy Food: To Whom?

The aim of this conceptual study is to discuss the new dimensions incorporated into the contemporary concept of healthy food. The concept of the menu is used to define the set of guiding principles for the selection of foods. People still eat under the influence of the modern rational menu based on scientific principles and calculation and measurement elements and involve criteria designed to achieve specific goals – weight loss, physical or mental well-being, disease prevention, or health promotion. The guidelines of the moral menu, which recognises the ethi-

cal, political or environmental factors in food selection is growing in importance as well as the incorporation of socio-environmental and cultural dimensions to the concept of healthy food. This approach dialogues with the traditional menus, which based their combinations and rules for selecting foods on culture, daily practices and nature. The question "what is a healthy food today" must meet the challenging proposal of being healthy for everyone (and everything): for those who produce it, for those who eat it, for animals and plants, and for the environment. The experience of eating healthily promotes diverse social experiences and antagonistic feelings as freedom of choice, guilt, doubts and fear to eat. Given the large supply of food and diet guidelines and, consequently, the variety of choices that this supply represents to consumers, the food consumption pattern that individuals define as healthy can be considered to symbolise not only their identities but also what they wish other individuals will think of them, taking on peculiar forms of social distinction via eating.

WG03-658.4

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Socially Engaged ART As a Methodological Strategy in Social Science

This study is based on relational discussions on Socially Engaged Art (SEA), cultural activism, and sociology. SEA (or social art) can be defined as the artistic practices of an interventional nature that are participatory and procedural and that can occur in public or private, formal or informal spaces, transforming art into a specific form of sociability. This article aims to problematize those practices and to promote a dialogue with sociology. To fulfil this objective, the text draws on authors involved in the discussion about SEA, cultural activism, and relational art, along with contemporary artists' projects that mobilise social and environmental issues in their poetics. The idea is to explore and discuss more fluid and creative forms and methods of addressing socio-environmental problems in social science through an interactive method that can help complexify the visual element.

RC14-183.4

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Audience's Participation in Regional Televisions: An Essential, but Still to See, Element for the Gobernance of Public Tvs

Introducción: La participación de las audiencias en las televisiones ha sido objeto de estudio en los últimos años no sólo como una de las claves de la televisión pública en la era de la digitalización y convergencia (Castro, 2012) y (Kjus, 2007) sino también como un indicador de transparencia en la gobernanza de los medios de comunicación (Hasebrink, Herzog y Eilder, 2007, p.75). A pesar de la atención que desde el ámbito teórico se viene prestando a este tema, son muy pocas las televisiones públicas europeas que ofrecen unos cauces institucionalizados para esta participación de la audiencia, algo que llama más la atención en el caso de las televisiones regionales –autonómicas en España- que por su propia misión pública, están llamadas a ofertar unos contenidos de proximidad, es decir, más pegados a la realidad social-política-cultural hacia la que se dirigen. Metodología y objeto: El paper partiría en primer lugar de los planteamientos teóricos de las últimas publicaciones sobre participación y medios de comunicación públicos. De ellos se obtendría una serie de indicadores de servicio público relacionados con la participación de la audiencia. Con esta serie de indicadores se abordará el estudio comparativo de los casos de los Audience's Councils y vías semejantes de participación del público de la BBC –Escocia, Gales, Irlanda del Norte e Inglaterra- (en particular la reforma que se ha propuesto para mejorar la participación del público en la actual Reforma de la Royal Charter de la BBC para 2016,), la TG4 de Irlanda y las españolas autonómicas CRTVG de Galicia, TV3 de Cataluña y EITB del País Vasco.

B

RC23-JS-13.1

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Higher Education, Science and Innovation in Eastern Africa

The paper focuses on global ideas of higher education, science and innovation and their adaption at universities in Eastern African countries (Rwanda, Kenya, Ethiopia). Theoretically the project draws on the new institutionalist concept of travel of ideas. According to Czarniawska & Joerges (1996) ideas and concepts can become global models, when they are disembedded in one time and space, transformed into objects and reembedded in a different place. The entrepreneurial university (Slaughter & Rhoades 2004, Clark 1998, 2004, Etzkowitz 2008) is such a global idea which is translated into research articles, policy papers and prescriptions and reembedded in higher education systems all over the world. Eastern African higher education policy-makers, university leaders and academic staff have adopted this idea with the goal of spurring income generation, technological innovation and national development. This has led to an increasing commercialisation of teaching and research at Eastern African universities (e.g. Babyesiza 2015, Bisaso 2013, Johnson & Hirt 2011, Mamadani 2007, Wagenge-Ouma 2012). As Czarniawska & Sevon (2005:8) point out:" a thing moved from one place to another cannot emerge unchanged: to set something in a new place is to construct it anew." I will therefore discuss how the idea of the entrepreneurial university which is embedded in discourses of the knowledge economy and the triple helix is constructed anew, how it changes the self-image of university organizations and how governments, university leaderships and academics define the current and future role of university research in society. The presentation will be based on an analysis of the national development plans of Rwanda, Kenya and Ethiopia, the strategic plans of selected universities in those countries and expert interviews.

RC34-399.2

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Getting Squeezed: Spaces for Youth Engagement

Youth participation, for many years broadly understood as "young people being represented in political processes and decision-making," is rapidly losing its meaning. As an enshrined right, a global priority and a popular declaration for young people and politicians alike, this catchall term is in dire need of being redefined for an era of structural distrust and rapid globalisation.

The mantra of "more youth voice" and "youth need to be around the table" isn't just clichéd; it is now disconnected to the reality of how young people see the world, the way they seek to engage, and the goals they want to achieve. In the past few years, the UN Secretary General's Envoy on Youth was appointed, the largest youth council in the world was established, the number of national youth policies has risen – but the spaces where young people engage have fundamentally shifted, away from institutionalised arenas that are controlled by others. This shift, and the underlying tensions, have been laid visible online, on the streets, and on the world stage.

In our contribution to "The Future Is Not What It Used to be: Young People's Future Visions in Youth Styles and Spaces of Engagement" we would like to share the findings of "The Case for Space", a global research project carried by multiple civil society stakeholders, that seeks to understand the components of an enabling environment for youth action and youth-led civil society for the shifting conditions outlined above. The currently ongoing research contrasts a global survey of youth activists with qualitative pieces by 20 young researchers across the globe and will shed additional light on the growing disconnect between those that organise spaces for youth participation and those that are meant to use them.

RC34-400.1

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Nice Words but Little Action?

Nice words, but little action? A global overview of transformations in governments' approaches to youth work

Public policies for young people have undergone a remarkable shift in the past years. In October 2014, 127 of 198 countries had a current national youth policy,

more than half of them less than five years old. As these frameworks are changing, so is the role of youth work in relation to youth policy.

Youth policies vary remarkably in approaches, frameworks and implementation: some are built around the notion of youth rights, while others rely on the needs of young people; some can barely conceil the attempt to control young people, while others mean to encourage independence; some treat youth work as the carrying notion, while others consider it an afterthought.

Through the fact sheets for every country that our research team has developed over the past three years, we have for the first time assembled a wealth of data about the approaches of governments to youth policy and youth work that covers the entire globe. In our contribution to "Connecting with and Confronting Inequality - the Role of Youth Work" we would like to present first findings from our cross-cutting analysis of this unique data set with a focus on the competing understandings, roles and functions of youth work around the globe and map these findings against a set of socio-political aspects for comparison.

RC04-50.5

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Local Determinants of Educational Inequalities: Example of Poland

Education is a way to attain higher social positions. Unequal access to education is both a manifestation of social inequality and one of the reasons for maintaining them. In our paper we present the results of analyses on educational inequalities associated with place of residence, which can be observed in Poland. The presented results are derived from a nationwide panel survey "Determinants of Educational Decisions – Household Panel Study", conducted in 2013 and 2014 in over 20 thousand households (almost 60 thousand people took part in the study).

We will discuss the diversity of learning opportunities for children aged up to 15 years depending on the type of place of residence. Then we will show how institutional conditions, i.e. the availability of educational institutions, influence the decisions taken at the individual level, e.g. the choice of a type of school or decisions concerning attending or not attending preschool. It turns out that the place of residence affects the range of options considered by the parents very strongly, and in fact, many people, especially in rural areas, do not have any choice at all. In other words, the characteristics of the place of residence not only determine if the parents of small or school-aged children have a choice, but these local factors also limit the range of available options. Other factors, such as financial and cultural capital of the parents, also affect the choices they make concerning their children's education. In our presentation we want to analyse inequality in access to educational institutions and its effects in terms of specific educational decisions.

RC12-150.3

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La Destrucción De La Idea De Lo Colectivo y El Diseño Institucional Neoliberal: Fundamentos y Consecuencias De La Des-Colectivización En Chile.

La ponencia presenta un proyecto de investigación actualmente en ejecución y que aborda el problema de la des colectivización del diseño institucional chileno en las últimas décadas. Desde la sociología analítica, sostiene que el problema de la des colectivización en Chile proviene del rompimiento unilateral del contrato social entre clases a mediados de los 70, y que ello habría traído consigo una serie de consecuencias observables en el terreno político, económico e institucional. Dicho rompimiento, que desde el estudio del diseño institucional entendemos como un problema de acción colectiva entre clases o sectores sociales determinados, habría traído consigo el vaciamiento político de la esfera económica y la social, la caída de la actividad colectiva como forma relevante de acción social, y resultados socioeconómicos de éxito relativo entre las diferentes categorías socioeconómicas: resultados de altísimos beneficios agregados para algunos sectores sociales respecto de otros que claramente pueden mostrar resultados mucho menos ostentosos. Su objetivo es: contribuir al conocimiento tanto de la naturaleza como de las consecuencias que tal rediseño institucional ha venido teniendo sobre los diferentes dimensiones de la sociedad chilena, dejando planteados algunos elementos de diseño institucional y de reflexión normativa. La ponencia entregará algunos resultados parciales, principalmente en lo referido a análisis constitucional y sus efectos en los modos de relacionamiento de la población con el Estado y entre particulares.

RC16-197.2

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Cognitive Rationality As a Cultural Issue Versus One-Linear Evolutionary Approach

Theory of information society is doctrine of autonomous technology. It presented as information technologies, the prime movers propelling the economics, culture and politics of the future, which seen as positive end. Followed by technocracy ideals, widely accepted thought in economics become: ethnicity, religion, and perceived social class will be eliminated through development of science. Meanwhile, as a contrast, the discourse, saying subjective meaning becomes a social fact, recently emerged within debates in the field of science and technology studies (STS). The STS scholars put forward the methodology of social action theory- sociological understand of rationality- as looking at the production of scientific knowledge, which is an analytical tools can be extended to other arenas. The contrast bring importance to look at methodological and philosophical foundation of Parsons' theory of action. Parson claimed influence for the societal community had institutional functions similar to power for the political systems. Institutional functions of influence by and for scientific development that is technology, economy or etc. should be the current subjects of social science to analyse their driven forces. Therefore; this article aims to use Parsons' theory of action together with the STS analytical tools to look scientific development of economics by (i) exploring the determinism hidden in information society theory and its possible effects on creating only certain types of influence on society. (ii) Investigating how influence of economic developments on society can form in cybernetic hierarchy of control that limits the possible influence of society-based interest on economic development (iii) Analysing the influence of society on economic developments as a potential driven force for the rise of autonomous, self-organized and self-interest social movements. The goal of this article is to contribute with the revitalization of Parson's understanding of rationality in academic fields as well as in societal level as social movement studies.

RC44-512.5

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From War Front to Home Front: The Role of Company-Based War Veterans' Organizations in Industrial Relations in Croatia

"Headquarters for the defense of company" presents a unique phenomenon in the system of industrial relations in Croatia (Grdešić, 2007). This military inspired form of self-organization of workers in contesting the privatization, bankruptcies and other potentially harmful decisions on the company's operations has become the dominant repertoire of workers' protests in post-war Croatia. Several case studies showed that in their establishment and operation an important role, along with trade unions as traditional representatives of workers' interests, played the veterans' associations. Although the war veterans are one of the most powerful groups in Croatian society, comprising over 10 percent of the entire population, and in spite of the public salience of company-based war veterans' organizations, their role in labor relations has not been previously studied. Thus, the aim of this paper is to explore the role of veterans' organizations in commercial businesses, their modes of operation and linkages with trade unions. The paper is based on an analysis of key structural elements of veterans' organizations and semi-structured interviews conducted with representatives of company-based veterans' organizations and trade unions that operate in the same companies. The analysis will focus on the nature, goals and main visions and divisions of these organizations as well as their possible conflicting and/or productive interests and relations. By unfolding the matrix of relationship between these two contrasting paradigmatic figures, i.e. war veterans and workers as subjects with distinctive positions in different fields of political and economic division of labor, we will provide some important insights into nature of hegemonic relations in transitional societies.

RC33-JS-11.5

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Border Figurations – Comparing Different Groupings with Ethnographic and Biographical Research Methods

In this paper we want to discuss methodical approaches and fieldwork experiences of our collaborative research project "The Social Construction of Border Zones" headed by Prof. Gabriele Rosenthal and funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG). Our ongoing research on borders and migration in the Spanish exclaves of Ceuta and Melilla is based on sociology of knowledge and figurational sociology and is conducted with a combination of biographical and ethnographic methods.

In the research project, we aim to reconstruct the perspectives, the respective collective histories and unequal power relations between different groupings that are involved in "doing border" in the Spanish-Moroccan border region. Ceuta and Melilla constitute the European Union's only land border on the African continent. High fences – increasingly fortified since the 1990s - surround both cities. Yet, a

variety of interacting and interrelated actors, patterns of migration as well as different mobility patterns are constituting the reality of this border 'on the ground': Policing forces, migrants from very different societal and cultural contexts, local population on both sides of the border, NGO workers, and others. To reconstruct the diversity of perspectives, histories and interactions between these groupings, we apply a comparative approach.

Hence, we would like to present our methodological assumptions and examples of our fieldwork and discuss comparisons on two different levels: Firstly, how do we combine the different methodical approaches in our comparative research framework and what are the challenges and benefits of this combination. Secondly, we want to highlight in how far the comparison of members of very different groupings resp. the comparison of groupings is crucial for our fieldwork, for our theoretical generalizations and required in order to reflect on the "production of comparability" (Niewöhner/Scheffer 2010).

RC38-446.2

BAHL, EVA* (Center of Methods in Social Sciences, University of Goettingen, ebahl@uni-goettingen.de)

Outsiders in the Moroccan-Spanish Border Zone: Life Stories of Juveniles in Ceuta and Melilla

In this paper I want to explore life stories of Moroccan juveniles in Ceuta and Melilla, Spanish Exclaves in Northern Africa. It is based on my field research in the postcolonial border zone between Morocco and Spain, which is part of my PhD research and embedded in the project "The Social Construction of Border Zones", funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG).

In recent years, Ceuta and Melilla have received a considerable amount of media attention – mainly because of the high fences that surround them and because of being a "hotspot" of migration towards Europe. But additionally, important transnational movements between the two Spanish cities and the neighboring country Morocco can be observed. Hundreds of unaccompanied minors from Morocco make their way to Ceuta and Melilla each year: young men – most of them between 14 and 17 years old – often flee the Reception Center and try to travel to the Spanish mainland as stowaways. Young women are more likely to work in households. Although their residence permits and protection status expire when they become 18 years old, many of them stay in the border zone after they have reached adulthood.

My empirical project is based on biographical research, which is informed by sociology of knowledge and figurational sociology. I argue that the precarious situation of these Moroccan juveniles and their transnational biographies are constitutive for the Moroccan-Spanish border zone. They are in a complex outsider position within the figurations of Spanish-Christian and Moroccan-Muslim local populations. Drawing on Elias's concept of established-outsider relations I will discuss the social and discursive practices of marginalization and how (shifting) asymmetrical power balances are interrelated with the construction of belonging and we-images.

RC34-JS-43.3

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From International Students to International Migrants: Cultural and Economic Capital and the Career Paths of Slovak Foreign Students in a Visa Free Europe

Typically, studies studying mobility of international students focus at return and stay intentions of international students at their place of study. The decision to stay in the country of study has been described as a particular form of brain drain typically affecting third world countries. However, no academic research exists on international student mobility under the conditions of free movement in the EU. Our presentation focuses on international students from Slovakia, a country ranking third in the OECD in the share of tertiary students enrolled abroad. Our quantitative study is based on a survey of 200 parents of international students from Slovakia who finished their university study outside of Slovakia at least two years before the 2014 fieldwork. Available information about the family background of the students enables us to use structural equation modelling to describe the interplay of educational and economic background of the family of orientation and the study choices and decisions to return to Slovakia of the students. We demonstrate that high cultural capital explains the preference of Western Europe over universities in the neighbouring countries (e.g. Czech Republic) and increases the probability of staying abroad after finishing university. On the other hand, high economic capital has no impact on the place of study, however, it increases the probability of return to Slovakia after finishing studies. As it is mostly the students from families with high cultural capital who study abroad who at the same time also have a higher propensity to stay abroad after their studies we speak of a cultural elite drain from Slovakia. We hypothesise a positive impact of this phenomena on vertical mobility in Slovak society as prestigious positions – traditionally better accessible by the "cultural elite" - become available for the ambitious offspring of families with lower levels of cultural capital.

RC33-JS-63.2

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Issp National Identity: Pitfalls in Measuring Nationalism Across Countries and Across Time

Using the example of measuring and comparing nationalism in the two countries of the former Czechoslovakia, we demonstrate the pitfalls present in measurement in international comparative surveys across time. Using five items used to measure nationalism or chauvinism in the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), we construct a nationalism index and compare the levels of nationalism in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. We construct several models explaining the individual level of nationalism in both republics in 1995, 2003 and 2013. Besides finding individual level variables explaining the level of nationalism we also evaluate changes occurring in the connection between nationalism and other related concepts like xenophobia or anti-internationalism during the 18 years covered by the ISSP National Identity surveys. We observe a gradual weakening of the connection between nationalism as measured by the index and the related concepts, as well as changes in independent variables which explain nationalism between 1995 and 2013 in the two ex-Czechoslovakia counties. We conclude that the ISSP survey questions intended to measure nationalism are context dependent and gradually – in a new and changing context – fail to measure the very concept they were developed to measure. We conclude with a discussion on how to formulate time and national context invariant measures of nationalism.

RC14-JS-47.5

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KUPKA, PETER (Institute for Employment Research)

Think Tanks Between Science and Politics: The German Governmental Research Institutes

Science is about truth, politics about power. Of course, this comparison is too simple. More elaborately, many studies based on various theoretical approaches highlight the differences between science and politics, and point to difficulties, when scientific knowledge is transposed in order to support political decisions. Think tanks bridge the gap between science on the one hand and politics on the other. They are characterised by the aim at influencing public debates and political decisions by providing knowledge to political actors. There is a myriad of different types of think tanks. A specific type of think tanks is represented by the German governmental research institutes. A governmental research institute is part of a (federal) ministry. It conducts research and gives policy advice. More than other think tanks, governmental research institutes have to balance the tension between science and politics because their policy advice is rooted in scientific research and the issues of their scientific research are oriented towards political use. In his widely recognised book "The Honest Broker", Roger A. Pielke analyses both the role of science in society and the role of experts in policy and politics. He argues that a linear model of policy advice is not an adequate description of reality. The linear model postulates a flow from basic research to applied research to political consensus and political decisions. Rather, feedback loops and interactions between policy advisors and decision-makers have to be taken into account. By taking Pielke's honest broker as a point of reference, we will show how governmental research institutes tackle the tension between science and politics. The honest broker represents an idealised type of policy advisor who acts ideologically neutral and expands policy alternatives in a way that allows decision-makers to choose from different policy measures on the basis of their own preferences and values.

RC23-283.2

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Innovation Governance in Chile – a Methodology to Measure Cultural Elements in Innovation Systems

Innovative and competitive regional development processes involve tangible and intangible assets. Hard factors such as infrastructure, etc. can usually be identified and measured quite easily. On the other hand, intangible factors, such as cultural and organizational (networking, leadership, trust, cooperation, etc.) assets needed to promote innovation, still challenge researchers and policy makers. Thus the increasing interest by funding entities (e.g. European Commission, Development Banks) and policy makers in finding ways to measure impacts at the cultural/organizational level in the innovation systems.

To assess the quality and non-quantifiable impact of these factors is a complex task. Although there are some successful examples of how to measure intangi-

ble assets, most approaches are based on complex scientific research, requiring time-consuming field work and analysis, thus rarely applied in real capacity development programmes. The challenge is to find a methodological approach to measure intangible assets that does not ignore the complexity of the innovations system process at a regional level, but provide at the same time a simple and handy enough tool to be used in the assessment of innovation systems that will provide the meaningful feedback that the decision-making process requires.

This article presents the GOA Governance and Capacities Assessment Tool©, a new method that has been tested during the implementation of the first Regional Innovation Strategy (according to the RIS methodology) in the Region of Aysen in Chile. The case of Aysen is also interesting from the point of view of promoting new types of innovation (non-technological, social, eco-innovation, innovation for sustainability), as the development paradigm of the region is based on its natural resources and on sustainable development rather than on industrial or technological growth.

RC47-541.7

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Activation Trajectories: Tracing the Role of Social Media in Civic Mobilizations in Bulgaria and Canada

The growing sociological and communication-studies literatures investigating the role of ICTs and social media in civic and political mobilization typically take activists and activist organizations as their starting point. Research aims to assess the utility of social media for achieving the goals pursued by such actors. In political science, a common approach to questions of political participation is to try to determine the demographic and/or psychological characteristics of the individuals who become involved. ICT use is often included in those inventories as another variable affecting individuals' engagement.

In this study we break with both these conventions and focus on the process of becoming engaged as it unfolds in the case of ordinary citizens who do not qualify as activists at the starting point. Our theoretical premises include insights from social constructivism, radical-democratic theories of citizenship and multi-sited ethnography. We ask what place/s social media occupy on the activation trajectories that bring individual citizens from a state of relative disengagement to active involvement in civic and political causes, collectives and mobilizations. We examine in-depth two cases of protest mobilization that occurred in two distinct social and cultural contexts – Bulgaria and British Columbia, Canada. We focus on the dynamics that propelled individuals central to these mobilizations from their private everyday worlds to the role of participants and drivers of collective political action. We identify the various turns and stations that these individuals' activation trajectories have in common; we pinpoint how social media become enmeshed in the process; and we account for the differences produced by the distinct material and cultural ecologies in which these trajectories take shape. We believe that along with the specific lessons learned from the comparative analysis, our study offers an example of a grounded way of understanding the role of social media as catalysis of civic mobilization.

RC34-399.7

BAKER, ZOE* (The University of Sheffield, z.baker@sheffield.ac.uk)

'Making Their Way through the World': Socioeconomically Underrepresented Youth Perceptions of Future Education and Employment Trajectories.

The purpose of this paper presentation is to provide insights into the considerations of future education and employment options by socioeconomically underrepresented Further Education (FE) students in England. The research employs a longitudinal narrative inquiry approach to understand the reasons, influences and attitudes informing students' decisions for their futures over the final 12 months of their FE studies. This was achieved through the use of paper and audio diaries as well as periodic interviews. I consider Margaret Archer's (1995) morphogenetic framework in which she posits that society and culture now exist in a state of 'contextual incongruity' leading to ever increasing variety. This requires young people to plan their own path with no knowledge of the results; they need to 'experiment, to migrate, to innovate and to elaborate' (Ibid., p. 42). Through the application of Archer's (2003; 2012) reflexive typologies to participants' narratives, intricate understandings of individual action and responses to structure emerged; these illustrate how young people intend to make their way through the world in such circumstances (Archer, 2007). The presentation will focus on how particular modes of reflexivity exhibited by these young participants resulted in views of fractured career trajectories, an acceptance of delayed stability and detachment from their natal contexts to be regarded as foundations for their futures.

RC45-517.4

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Compliant and Oppositional Control in Norm Enforcement Institutions

Recent research on normative conflict in public good games shows that members of a group often disagree about appropriate levels of contributions and the appropriate methods of contribution enforcement. Not all group members consider maximal contributions to be normatively appropriate, and not all group members support enforcement of such contribution norms. Other recent studies have observed that, given the opportunity, targets of peer punishment frequently counter-punish. These actions have been explained as emotional acts of revenge, or strategic deterrence of punishment. However, given the frequent disagreements on contribution norms and their enforcement, counter-punishing may also imply disagreement with the enforcement of contribution norms as a matter of principle. If so, a substantial subgroup of people will invest in non-enforcement of contribution norms. In an innovative experiment, we investigate whether these individuals invest to undermine contribution enforcement. We employ three types of repeated public good games. In one, there is no punishment institution. In this case we expect declining contributions. In the second there is a punishment institution. The effectiveness of the punishment institution depends on the support it receives. Group members can improve the effectiveness of the punishment institution by investing in compliant control. Initially the punishment institution is ineffective, punishing 0% of all below-average contributors. Every point contributed in support raises the effectiveness of the punishment institution, punishing up to 100% of below-average contributors. In this treatment we expect significant investments in support of this institution, leading to increasing contributions. In the third treatment the same punishment institution exists. In this treatment the punishment institution can be undermined by investing in oppositional control. Every point contributed to oppositional control lowers the effectiveness of the punishment institution. In this treatment we expect less effective contribution norm enforcement and lower contributions. We will present the results from these experiments.

RC40-468.4

BALAZS, BALINT* (Environmental Social Science Research Group, balazs.balint@essrg.hu)

Challenging Notions of Food Sovereignty – The Case of Hungarian Agri-Food System

Social innovation (SI) in the agri food systems is a fairly new concept in Hungary that recently gained acknowledgment from civil society organizations and support for promoting among policymakers as well. In this paper we attempt to identify the emerging actors and networks around food sovereignty. We present a SI case study of an organisational member of Via Campesina with good relations to the ruling political coalition and government as well as a loose bottom-up network of civic organisations that pushes forward the issue of food sovereignty for long. We map the main issues that have been promoted by these initiatives in Hungary such as e.g. exemptions for small scale producers, land privatisation and land grabbing. We build on our own qualitative inquiry to identify common threads and paradoxes in the complex understandings of social innovation. Our results also point to different understandings of the "social" and "innovation" component as interpreted by various stakeholders. The paper analyses the dynamics and agency of social innovation by looking at the genealogy of these initiatives, connections to other networks, related actors and also their practices on the everyday and political level. Our analysis highlights how the issue of food sovereignty is framed differently by the top-down and bottom-up initiatives in the agri-food system.

RC11-134.6

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Technologies of Transnational Aged Care over a Century of Italian-Australian Migration

Using the case study of a century long history of migration from Italy to Australia and fine-grained ethnographic longitudinal research data on the contemporary transnational relationships of several families, we compare the changes in the methods, modes and meanings of caregiving and kin work over time. Patterns of transnational caregiving in the past were more formulaic and ritualised but also often successfully delivered a sense of imagined copresence or 'being together'. In contrast, patters of caregiving today can be experienced as immediate real-time

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

expressions that more closely reflect the experience of actual copresence. In this paper, we argue that polymedia environments provide the conditions that are transforming the practices and processes of caring and copresence across distance.

RC34-390.11

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Becoming Adults. How the Transmission of Inequalities Changes in a Time of Work Uncertainty

Young people are paying individually both the weight of the global crisis and the consequences of macro-structural dynamics of long term which increased the work uncertainties.

This paper inquires how this phenomenon influences the phase of the transition to adulthood. In particular, from one side, this change means an extension of this process, with a substantial postponement of the key-events of this life phase. From the other side, however, this fact may increase the transmission of inequalities between parents and sons.

The aim of the paper is to examine how the process of transmission of inequalities changes when the labour, especially for young people, seems to have lost its centrality in the social stratification. If we assumed that work as an agent of emancipation (and social mobility) failed, other factors become more influent (such as the housing factor): as a consequence the transmission of inequalities becomes an inherited factor.

I will explore this topic presenting the most relevant evidence from the research I am conducting in Florence. My investigation uses a mix-methods approach and a purposive sampling; the questionnaire examines both structural aspects and the subjective strategies of young adults with scarce economic resources. The data allow to rebuild the biographical paths and to inquire the nature of the more relevant factors on the transition to adulthood. However, in order to collect data I use "face to face" interviews that give a more comprehensive view of the different life choices. Moreover, the interviews may be an attempt for the interviewed to rationalise hir/her personal condition and to reflect about the dyad rejection/identification of their generation.

RC11-JS-54.1

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New Media, Ageing, and Migration: The Impact of Digital Technologies on Melbourne's Elderly Immigrant Irish Community

New media and migration is a growing research area in a number of academic disciplines. However, most studies focus on transnational households or younger users (Madianou and Miller; Baym; Banerjee, McGuinness, and McKay). This paper reports on a study of new media use among a group often dismissed as falling on the other side of the digital divide: elderly migrants who travelled prior to the emergence of new media. It draws on surveys and semi-structured qualitative interviews conducted with 60 Irish immigrants to Australia who left Ireland during the mass departures of the 1950s and 1960s. It explores the extent to which participants have embraced new media; obstacles to new media use; the impact of new media use on maintaining links to the homeland; and the impact of new media use on social integration and well being in Australia.

RC30-JS-68.9

BALLESTEROS LEINER, ARTURO* (Universidad Pedagógica Nacional, aballesl@hotmail.com)

Cuerpos Académicos y Clausura Profesional En La Universidad Pedagógica Nacional (México)

Las universidades mexicanas públicas se han inscrito en un proceso de reorganización académica que ha perfilado con mucha precisión la alta especialización en los saberes (conjunto de conocimientos y destrezas adquiridas por los académicos en su experiencia profesional) de los grupos profesionales que desarrollan las funciones sustantivas de esas instituciones.

El modelo de reorganización parte de integrar colectivos de trabajo, denominados cuerpos académicos, que definen su materia a partir de la confrontación de sus conocimientos: en el origen de nuevos grupos, en una mayor delimitación, en la recategorización de aquéllos, en el reforzamiento de las cohesiones comunitarias tradicionales, en la recomposición o expresión de fragilidad de temáticas trabajadas previamente en redes nacionales e internacionales, o bien, en la desaparición de grupos o segmentos y en la aparición de otros nuevos motivados por discusiones disciplinarias locales, regionales o globales.

Los campos de trabajo definidos en tales procesos muestran una compleja variedad de temas y problemas de intervención en diversas áreas de las ciencias, lo cual se expresa en una sofisticada sobre especialización de cada área, disciplina o profesión. Una serie de temáticas específicas han resultado de la confrontación

de dichos conocimientos en el ámbito de los colectivos de trabajo, en el caso que nos ocupa, Universidad Pedagógica Nacional (UPN); los cuales son agrupados organizativamente en instancias definidas conforme a temáticas generales.

En este trabajo se presentan las repercusiones que tendrían para la UPN, las exigencias del alto nivel de especialización en cada colectivo académico, debido a la reorganización académica que perfila un nuevo modelo, coincidente con la política estatal en distintos niveles y alineada a recomendaciones de organismos internacionales, la que ha sido orientada a la conformación de cuerpos académicos y sus formas de evaluación y obtención de financiamiento.

RC55-JS-69.6

BALOGH, ESZTER* (University of Vienna, eszter.balogh@univie.ac.at)

Social Security of Hungarian Migrants?

Social security of Hungarian migrants?

The presentation shows some results of TRANSWEL[1] research project, which analyses the portability of social security rights in eight EU countries. In this session the Austrian - Hungarian portability system and its ambivalences will be demonstrated by a case study performed between 2015 and 2016.

The case study focuses on the provocative question how far the right of free movement and the social security rights can prevail or can be injured when Hungarians migrate. The crucial idea of the presentation is that limitation in portability varies by social categories of migrants and can promote an unequal acquisition to social benefits. The presented research results essay to identify those migrant categories which face limit in acquisition to social provisions and feel mismatch between the expectation of migration and its outcome and those migrants categories, which are able to auspiciously enforce their social rights. The case study also attempts to identify and discover those social and regulative conditions when the enforcement of social rights can be successful and when it failed.

By the help of the applied triangulating research method, (which includes document analyses, expert interviews and surveys) we are able to present some opaqueness of the regulative and administrative system, which potentially cause unequal eligibility to the rights, and moreover some practices and strategies, which migrants apply to acquire social benefits.

In the presented analysis the ambivalences of acquisition to family and unemployment benefits will be emphasised, which are probably the most relevant social benefits for migrants in order to be able to manage life risk and maintain their families.

[1] Project leader is Anna Amelina. Work package leaders are Elisabeth Scheibelhofer, Ann Runfors, Emma Carmel .

RC26-321.1

BALOURDOS, DIONYSSIS* (National Center for Social Research, dbalourdos@ekke.gr)

Multidimensional Poverty, Multilevel Governance and Poverty Reduction Strategies in Times of Austerity

Poverty is a complex, multidimensional phenomenon, and responses to poverty need to be adapted to a wide range of circumstances. Different aspects of the problem ask for interventions on a different scale and the involvement of local, provincial, regional and national government.

Fighting poverty involves targeting when resources are limited and the role of the state is diminishing. The shift towards more governance in the way social policies are developed implies the enhancement of the actors involved on different policy levels.

Also, due to demographic change and increased service costs on long-term care; rising unemployment, especially amongst the young; and a desire for greater independence and choice for all in need of social care, many countries in Europe are faced with problems in the financing of public services.

Increasing cut-backs of national state funding have a great impact on national and the local level. As a reaction, there is an increasing need of cooperation between state and non-state actors on the local level and the European level.

This paper explores the challenges of service delivery to those in need in times of austerity. It seeks to provide answers to the question of what type of approaches, and under which conditions, may be most effective in order to improve outcomes for poor and vulnerable people especially in those countries affected by the crisis.

This paper presents evidence EU SILC about the impact of the economic downturn on social services. It examines social transfers' performance over time in defending people from the worst effects of rising unemployment and falling incomes.

Local and regional government is responsible for managing this situation and ought to re- examine, re-target and re-prioritize social expenditure as a result.

RC55-620.1

BALTATESCU, SERGIU* (University of Oradea, bsergiu2@gmail.com)

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

Livability and Children's Happiness: Challenges for Public Policies

Numerous studies show there is a strong correlation between the wealth of nations and happiness of their adult members. This is mediated by societal factors associated with national wealth which contribute to subjective well-being (which Veenhoven (1993) name 'livability'). However, a recent study in 15 countries (Children's World (www.isciweb.org), financed by Jacobs foundation, n> 35.000, age 8-13) fails to find a correlation at national level between GDP and subjective well-being of children. Moreover, in high-income countries (South Korea, United Kingdom) children are the least satisfied with school and also with life as a whole, while in medium-income countries (Columbia, Turkey, Romania) score very high in school and life satisfaction. At a first glance, these results seem to challenge the conventional wisdom that investments in education and improved educational policies contribute to a better education and, in the end, to a higher well-being. However, at a closer look, this may confirm the dual nature of the concept of livability: not only the offerings of society matters for individual happiness, but also its requests (Veenhoven, 2000). This would explain why in countries with highly demanding school systems (South Korea, UK), children are under strong competitive pressure, which lowers their levels of satisfaction with school and their subjective well-being. This interpretation may urge for a change in a paradigm of childhood studies advocated by Ben-Arieh (2008): children should be valued for what they are now (*well-being*) they are and not only for what they promise to be in their adult lives (*well-becoming*). Ben-Arieh also calls for a switch to new child-centered domains in quality of life research. Starting with these premises, we will discuss how social indicators research should adapt in order to be able to inform and inspire changes in educational policies and also in happiness policy regarding children.

RC31-362.7

BALTAZAR, MARIA DA SAUDADE* (University of Evora, saudadebaltazar@sapo.pt)

ROMAO, ANA (Academia Militar)

The Human Security in the Euro-Mediterranean Relations: Contradictions on Migration to the Countries of Southern Europe

The approach of human security seeks to conceptualize the changings centered on States and their own safety to a new approach focused on people. This also leads to a new centrality of questions about identity, diversity and citizenship. In a world increasingly interconnected, opportunities and threats do not know borders.

We propose is to discuss the link between security and the Euro-Mediterranean cooperation, and therefore to explore the European policy framework on migration.. At a time when international opinion examines the circumstances in which the successive tragedies occurring in the Mediterranean Sea, the critical tone about the role of the EU turn out to be stronger.

We live in a time marked by the tragic images of thousands of refugees in various parts of the world, looking for a safe place to live. Paradoxically, the more this tragedy grows, the doors of Europe seem to become more impenetrable. We are facing a situation that contrasts with the relative tolerance revealed in Europe after the end of the Second World War, when the majority of immigrants and political refugees were welcomed.

To understand the historical process of Euro-Mediterranean cooperation, we will analyze the trajectories within southern European countries regarding issues of security and borders within the European Union. What role is played by countries of southern Europe? How to respond to large waves of immigrants running away from war, persecution and poverty?

The context of strong migration waves and the restraints to them facing links both worlds: the rich countries, defied to the population decline and poor countries with explosive demographic vitality.

This series of issues will be discussed, using statistical data, reports produced by the European Union and its Member States and other sources of documents, including the expression of these issues in the media.

RC53-604.3

BALTIN, ARNO* (Tallinn University, arno@tlu.ee)

RAUDSEPP, MAARIS* (Tallinn University, maaris@tlu.ee)

Play with Weapons from the Perspective of 7-10 Year Boys.

Children's play with toy weapons is a sensitive issue in the contemporary world of growing violence and insecurity. The topic of children and weapons is ambivalent. From the perspective of responsible parents and educators children's weapon play poses several challenges: how to develop self-control in children, how to channel the content of violent imaginative play into socially acceptable form, how to avoid real harm. Incidents of school shooting by pupils are examples of alarming misuse of weapons. On the other hand, battles and gun heroes are part of popular culture that are attractive to boys at certain age. Boys identify with heroes and they often report gun carrier professions as their preferable choice for future.

We approach the topic from the viewpoint of children as active agents of socialization and play. We want to know what is the role of weapons in the boys' lifeworld today.

What do boys know about weapons and their use in general? Which feelings are related to weapons? What is the significance of weapon handling skill? Which toy weapons are used in play? What are the rules and restrictions of using them in play? What is the preferred content of games with weapons? What are the role models and examples for using weapons? How is play with weapons regulated by adults and how is this regulation perceived by children? How do children perceive risks related to weapons?

Our study focuses on the meaning of weapons among children. Empirical material is based on group interviews with Estonian 7-10 years old boys in 2015. We use projective technique of drawing a weapon as a tool for catalyzing group discussion and for eliciting accounts of the playing practice. Complementary information from the parents enables to contextualize our findings.

TG04-675.3

BALZEKIENE, AISTE* (Kaunas University of Technology, aiste.balzekiene@ktu.lt)

PERSSON, JESPER (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences)

Environmental Compensation As a Strategy to Deal with Environmental Risks in Urban Development Projects: Interdisciplinary and Cross – Country Perspectives

This presentation will address the issue of environmental hazards within urban infrastructure projects from the interdisciplinary and cross country perspective.

The development of urban infrastructure projects (like road infrastructures, water supply infrastructure, recreation facilities etc.) often intrudes into natural environments; however compensation of damage caused by such projects usually takes economic or social measures. Environmental compensation remedies a damage caused to nature, which is often not considered in urban infrastructure projects.

This presentation has several goals. Firstly, we will look at the multi-disciplinarity of the concept of environmental compensation and its perception. The question what values are to be compensated is important for landscape planners and the perception of these values in the communities affected by the projects and by the stakeholders are in the focus of sociological research. Secondly, we will discuss the cases of Sweden and Lithuania looking at selected projects that are related to environmental hazards and we will analyze how the idea of environmental compensation is perceived in these countries and how the responses to the hazards are related to different cultural contexts and policy traditions.

The research is based on project "The Perception and Practices of Environmental Compensation: Urban Infrastructure Projects in Lithuania and Sweden" (EnCom) which is funded by a grant from the Research Council of Lithuania. The research data comes from document analysis, group and individual interviews with stakeholders of urban infrastructure projects and representatives of local communities.

RC04-50.6

BAMBERG, INGRID* (Independent Researcher, ibamberg@wanadoo.fr)

Spatial Inequalities, Decentralization and Schooling Practices in Democratic South Africa: Some Ways to Understand Educational Inequalities

Post-apartheid South Africa has adopted the international principles and semantics relating to democratic schooling: right and access to free and quality basic education for all, decentralization, freedom of school choice and community participation, among others. Yet too many children do not have access to quality education.

Based on an ethnographic study conducted in the primary schools of a semi-rural community in the province of KwaZulu-Natal, this article analyses the deep spatial inequalities remaining from apartheid and jeopardizing access to quality education in a context of decentralization.

Data was collected in all the six primary schools of the locality by interviewing school staff, parents, SGB and community members and through questionnaires given to each primary school learner.

By showing the social backgrounds of the pupils and their social distribution amongst the schools, evidence has been made of the ways access inequalities occur within the locality. Moreover, the state mechanisms to promote equity are challenged by its own definition of a local community, alongside schools' strategies that are not necessarily conducive to democracy and equity. Although all children have theoretically the right to access quality education, only those from high socio-professional origin effectively enjoy it. Poor children of the locality remain disadvantaged and, de facto, social and spatial discrimination still takes place.

The educational policy takes into account people's juridical ability to move within a free geographical, institutional and social space but neglects major spatial issues involved in implementing access to quality education for all. A compre-

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hensive approach of schooling practices would prevent from dissociating schools from their social environment and from ignoring their role in shaping social dynamics that yet need to be understood in order to promote equity, social justice and cohesion.

RC22-262.8

BANDELE, OLUWAFEMI* (Stellenbosch University, oabandele@yahoo.com)

"Bring Back Our Girls": Voices Crying in the Wilderness

More than a year has passed since the kidnapping of 276 girls by the Boko-Haram militants of Nigeria of the Chibok school girls on the 14th of April, 2014. With reports of some of the girls escaping but another 219 is believed to still being held captive and converted to Islam. Several voices has spoken and are still speaking, the government of Nigeria, activist groups, NGOs, United Nations, African Union, United States of America etc. All saying the same thing "bring back our girls" but to who is this statement directed too? The government of Nigeria or the Boko-Haram militants? Seemingly not too clear. Amnesty International says the Boko-Haram militants have abducted over 2000 girls and women to be used as cooks, sex slaves and fighters. Why are these 276 girls so special? Is it because there is a religious drama to it? According to Times, 28 April 2015, 200 girls were rescued from Boko-Haram militants but the general consensus is that they were not the Chibok girls. Several women and children have been rescued since then but still not the Chibok girls. This same saga and drama of the Boko-Haram constituted to pulling down an incumbent president to a rival party. Is there more to these stories than meet the eye? This paper seeks to uncover using a thematic content analysis of news reports and a critical discourse of power relations in the Nigerian context, to shed light into the news behind the news and the implications to the development of a nation, Christian-Muslim relationship and evolving politics of opportunists using an unfortunate event to rise to power as voices for the masses. Are they voices of the masses? Who is benefiting more than a year after? Thus a journey into the voices crying in the wilderness.

RC09-109.3

BANDELJ, NINA* (University of California, Irvine, nbandelj@uci.edu)
FINLEY, KATELYN (University of California, Irvine)

Economic Attitudes of East Europeans

After twenty-five years of turbulent changes in Eastern Europe, which happened during a particular socio-historical moment of neoliberal globalization, financialization and economic crisis, how do East European experience their lives? What are the sentiments of people about their quality of life, about what it takes to succeed in their country, rule of law, and pervasiveness of informal economy? We ask these questions using the data from the Life in Transition Survey for 2006 and 2010. This survey included almost 39,000 households in 33 countries, including 28 postsocialist East European and Eurasian countries and 5 West European countries, to assess public attitudes, well-being and the impacts of economic and political change. We use hierarchical models with country level and individual level predictors. On average, we find that the importance of effort and hard work is believed to have decreased over time, the importance of political connections is believed to have increased in postsocialist countries and stands twice as high as in Western Europe, and that only about a third agree or strongly agree that law and order exist in postsocialist countries. Moreover, the belief that informality rules is widespread and almost ten-times greater in postsocialist countries than in Western Europe. Still, the individual level predictors point to significant differences in how postsocialism is experienced among different groups of people, in particular based on socio-economic background. We link these findings to the understanding of the character of the socio-economic order that has become established in the past 25 years.

RC55-621.4

BANEGAS, ISRAEL* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, ibanegas@unam.mx)
BONILLA YARZABAL, LUIS FABIAN (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)

Percepción De La Pobreza: Una Mirada a Su Concepción y Atribuciones Causales En México

Este trabajo tiene como objetivos analizar desde una perspectiva sociológica las percepciones de la pobreza en México e identificar las diferencias entre perfiles sociodemográficos. Se inserta en la discusión sobre la conceptualización de la pobreza vista desde la población a fin de aportar elementos en para su medición y elementos útiles para la generación de políticas públicas. Las hipótesis de partida son i) que el marco analítico propuesto por Feagin (1972) es relevante para el estudio de las percepciones de la pobreza en México, ii) que analizar las atribuciones de la pobreza permite inferir qué idea de justicia social comparte la población, y iii) que tomar en cuenta esta dimensión es pertinente para identificar a los actores relevantes de una política social. Se hace uso de una encuesta levantada en 2014 con representatividad nacional y regional (aplicada a 1,200 mexicanos mayores de 18 años). De la revisión bibliográfica realizada, se encuentra que son pocos los trabajos que utilizan encuestas a la población general. Se realiza un análisis factorial confirmatorio para probar la pertinencia de este marco analítico. Los resultados permitirán relacionar las atribuciones causales de pobreza entre diferentes perfiles sociodemográficos. Entre los resultados preliminares se encontró que para las tres preguntas guía: 1) qué identifica la población como un sujeto en condición de pobreza; 2) cuáles son las causas de que un mexicano sea pobre; y 3) de quién depende la solución del problema de la pobreza; existen diferencias significativas entre perfiles demográficos, condiciones socioeconómicas y regiones.

WG03-656.1

BANKOVSKAYA, SVETLANA* (National Research University-Higher School of Economics, sbankovskaya@gmail.com)
FILIPPOV, ALEXANDER* (National Research University-Higher School of Economics, filippovaf@gmail.com)

Events, Actions and Narrative in Video Analysis

Technically, video consists of a plurality of snapshots, but does not represent merely and simply the sum/set of images. Repeated or prolonged observation can be decoded in written documents (transcripts, then transformed into the narratives), which are a special kind of stories about social *events*.

Recently important attempts have been made to change the very nature of the video analysis. A detailed study of video's short segments allows to see what any normal observer or participant interactant does not notice (Heath, Luff, Hindmarsh). It occurs to be much more practically sophisticated, than the formal-logical account of action – «intention-purpose-visible act-outcome». Besides, the very method of observation is to be considered in a more reflexive mode – it makes a difference to see something while making video-recordings (via camera) and to watch the same thing as a video. The difference is in the modes of immersion into the «scene», in the multiple co-existence in the same reality. What then should be the report of the observer? What could be the modes of symbiosis of these two experiences of surviving reality in «making» and «watching»? Is it possible to make the story of these brief occurrences, which action is divided into, such as of the action itself?

We address two very different approaches to the problem introducing the outcomes of our research on the interaction between man and technological device. One of them is based on the concept of "non-representation" in video analysis (Nigel Thrift), stressing the reflexivity (and affectiveness) of the observer and narrator; and the other - the concept of narrative itself as an outcome of the visual analysis (Ricoeur). We conclude that the possible overlap and the definite contradictions of both approaches give the opportunity to build a more insightful observations' descriptions and more effective narration strategy.

RC16-208.5

BANKOVSKAYA, SVETLANA* (National Research University-Higher School of Sociology, sbankovskaya@gmail.com)

Living in-Between: The Ontological Turn Via Other-Stranger-Marginal Nexus

The modern ontological turn in social theory addresses the liminal categories of "social being" -- the Other, the Stranger, and the Marginal among them. It may seem that the concept of marginality has already been thoroughly studied and sometimes even considered as a useless and obsolete theoretical notion. however-er, I develop the notion in a way with regard to the logical nexus of "Other-Stranger-Marginal" and social implications of shifting borderlines in the contemporary world. The notion of "marginal man" introduced by Robert Park is central for my approach since it embodies the "spatial—social" interaction. I construct and use the nexus of space, time and movement to account for the analytical capacities of this concept. The article covers mainly the spatial aspects of marginality and its connotations. I outline two main approaches to the ideal type of the "marginal man" in the paper: 1) the spatial-functional approach (traced back to Simmel's notion of Stranger), which focuses on the essential functions of stranger for a group border, and 2) "formal"— making approach to multiple borders (and particularly shifting ones) that shape "marginal's" identification as placed in-between borders and challenge the orderliness of bordered space. The central task of the marginality research is not to classify different "strangers" and "marginals", or to describe their conditions, self-identities, and psychological controversies, but to depict social processes responsible for "marginalization", exclusion, and enabling liminal positions. I argue that the analytical vista of the "marginality" concept can be extended beyond the individual/personal framework and include social institutions (in the example of citizenship).

RC25-JS-27.2

BARALDI, CLAUDIO* (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, claudio.baraldi@unimore.it)

Facilitating Narratives of Memories in Classroom Interactions

This presentation is based on the analysis of interactions that were video-recorded during 24 meetings in 8 multicultural fourth, fifth and sixth grade classrooms . These meetings were part of an Italian project aiming to: collect private photos regarding children's memories, with teachers and parents' support ; use these photos to facilitate the production of shared narratives of children's memories in classroom interactions; store photos for future use in schools. The classroom interactions were facilitated by an expert. The interactions were video-recorded and transcribed to analyze children's ways of participating, the production of narratives of memories, and facilitation techniques. The analysis is based on four basic concepts. First, memory is a social construction in communication processes. Second, this construction is visible in personal and collective narratives. Third, experts' facilitation can effectively promote narratives in dialogic interactions with and among children. Fourth, understanding of interactions and narratives in multicultural classrooms requires a non-essentialist approach to cultural differences. Against this background, the video-recorded interactions have been analyzed with particular attention to : (1) the ways in which, describing their photos, children produce narratives concerning themselves, their families and their contexts; (2) the variety of facilitation techniques, including questions, minimal responses, repetitions, and different types of formulation; (3) the effects of these techniques on the interactional production of new, more complex narratives, following the initial one; (4) the ways in which narratives highlight children's personal, social and cultural identities. In particular, this presentation focuses on the ways of transforming children's personal narratives into new, more articulate interactional narratives involving the facilitator and other children. This analysis offers an opportunity to understand how, in educational contexts, the use of images (in particular, photos) and dialogic forms of communication can support each other in giving meaning to children's narratives, memories and identities.

RC53-603.4

BARALDI, CLAUDIO* (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia, claudio.baraldi@unimore.it)

IERVESE, VITTORIO (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia)

Narratives of Memories As a Way of Changing Children's Future

The traditional way of observing children describes them according to a linear conception of time, in which they "grow" and "develop". In this way, as sociologists have observed, children are positioned in their future, as developing beings, while their present is ignored. Against this background, the sociology of childhood shares the interest in children's present social relationships. What is missing in both these observation methods is the importance of the past in creating children's perspectives on their present and future. Evoking children's past is a difficult task, as memory of past events is quickly replaced by present relational conditions and by a continuous pressure on future development. An effective way to give meaning to children's past may be the use of images that evoke it. Here we present a reflection based on a project that included the collection of private photos regarding children's memories, and the use of these photos to produce shared narratives of children's memories in classroom interactions.

Historians use images as documents that help construct memory as a basis for future perspectives on the past. This operation requires distance from the past; the images are stored and used as a repertoire to create "history", i.e. to fix the memory of the past. In our project, the use of images of the children's past had a different meaning. First, memory was an interactional construction in classrooms. Second, interactions among children reduced time distance, deconstructing memory and creating new narratives, rather than a repertoire of fixed memories. Third, this interactional construction of narratives of memories enhanced a future of knowledge and dialogue; in particular, these narratives changed the ways of giving meaning to children's relationships. Memories were used as a source of surprise and innovation, therefore they were used to change the future of children through communication processes.

RC25-312.1

BARAT, ERZSEBET* (University of Szeged, zsazsa@lit.u-szeged.hu)

The Migration Crisis on a University Chancellor's Facebook Page

There is debate for and against the empowering effects of the social media either in terms of its liberating effects for the identity formation of the individual user or regarding its potentials for activism – yet little discussion of these dimensions as intersecting areas. My analysis may demonstrate the productivity of such an intersectional approach. The event I explore is the fall of the Chancellor in the wake of the media's report of the outrageous photo uploaded on his Facebook page on September 15th, 2015. The photo represents a boat full of 'beautiful'

white young naked female bodies apparently having great fun with the caption: 'At long last normal migrants!" The page was noticed on September 24th by one media site only called oktatas.atlatszo.hu (education.transparent.hu), a watchdog NGO established in 2011 in response to the Government's systematic take-over of the media. My analysis will partly discuss the intersection of sexism and xenophobia reiterated in/by the photo and show how it is embedded within the national order of predominantly hostile discourses to migration. I shall also try to explore the productive raptures that resulted in the resignation of the Chancellor on September 28th. As the official statement of the University Senate is still in the making, it will effect my analysis. Yet, the question I would like to address is still concerned with the factors leading to the fall of the Chancellor who tried to distance his 'self' from the photo as hostile media act against him yet a day later made him 'offer his resignation' to protect the University's reputation. How does this case make us conceptualize identity as a discursive site of competing discourses, thereby going beyond the collective/individual binary?

RC31-355.8

BARBALET, JACK* (Hong Kong Baptist University, barbalet@hkbu.edu.hk)

Wealth Migration from Mainland China: International Investor Residency Schemes and Illegal Money-Moving As a Special Case of the Migration Industry

The current literature on Chinese business migration stresses a number of connected themes. One is the link between ethnicity and entrepreneurship, typically emphasizing family structure, the mobilization of *guanxi* obligations, and Confucian ideology. Another is transnational networks, generally focused on regional South-east Asian and East Asian connections, but with a growing awareness of European and North American nodes. What is typically ignored, though, is Chinese business migration that results not from the relative lack of opportunities in China but is a strategy for the preservation of wealth generated through the rise of China since the 1980s. The significant movement of capital out of China that is invested in North American, European and Australasian economies is achieved by new regimes of residency and citizenship schemes developed by neo-liberal Western states, often with implicit reference to the needs of Chinese nationals to expatriate funds from mainland China in defiance of domestic anti-corruption policies. The investor-residency schemes offered by Western governments are one element of the 'migration industry' serving wealthy Chinese national emigrants. The other pertinent element for this group is the illegal structure developed to overcome the stringent regulations designed to limit the movement of money out of China, permitting expatriation of enormous wealth to facilitate Chinese investor-residency visa holders taking up legal domicile in the US, Europe and Australasia.

RC16-198.2

BARBETTA, TOMMASO* (The University of Tokyo, bluephilia@gmail.com)

A Posthumanist Approach to Electronic Gambling

Working on the topic of contemporary electronic gambling, I had to face the centrality of the human-machine interaction in the emergence of gambling addiction.

Both an intersubjective approach and a deconstructionist approach have proved to be inadequate in dealing with such an interaction. On one hand, theories of intersubjectivity fail in recognizing the impact objects may have in the development of subjectivity. On the other, postmodernist approaches neglect the material agency of machines and reduce the subject to a discursive construction.

On the contrary, by focusing on interobjective relations, a post-humanist approach provides more effective tools to investigate the human-machine connection. From a post-humanist point of view, the subject articulated in the human-machine relation, has to be considered ontologically different to the subject which existed previously to such a relation, i.e. the human-without-machine.

Adopting a post-humanist approach we are able to enlighten how designers, projects, industries, economies, laws etc. have shaped machines and how machines have been shaping the players' subjectivity. Through posthumanism we are able to understand addiction as a network which embraces both human and non-human entities.

Departing from such a specific case study, the present work also intends to remark some of the crucial shortcomings of the "ontological turn". Despite providing strong analytic tools, posthumanist theories may in fact lead to an "ethical precariousness".

What are our aims? What kind of subject are we protecting and why? Moreover, how can we design an affirmative political agenda in a world where humans and non-humans are symmetrically perceived?

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RC13-164.7

BARBETTA, TOMMASO* (The University of Tokyo, bluephilia@gmail.com)

Problematizing Electronic Gambling

Considered as a morally dangerous activity, since the rise of modern nation-states gambling has often been marginalized through time and space legal limitations. Nevertheless in the last decades such a negative perception has been slowly mutating. Legalization and normalization of gambling activities have been taking place in different geographical areas at the same time. The rise of electronic gambling is one of the crucial element which has supported such a mutation.

Due to informatization and technological developments, since the eighties gambling industry has in fact undergone a radical transformation. In few decades computerization has changed the structure of gambling devices such as slot machines and pachinko, producing as a consequence, an exceptional expansion of gambling market. In 2013 the Japanese electronic gambling turnout has exceeded 200 billion euros. It is a huge economy which sustains and is sustained by a complicated network of powers and interests. which vastly depends on the participation of the so called "problem gamblers", player who are addicted to gambling.

The fundamental problem is that from the market point of view, addicted customers are the perfect customers.

How should we address the issue of addiction, avoiding to fall into the consumption-overconsumption dichotomy? How should we deal with increasingly addictive leisure technologies and environments?

In order to face these questions, the present work adopts Bruno Latour's *interobjective* theory, focusing on the impact environment, technology and designs have on the emergence of addiction.

RC04-54.3

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Policies for Expansion of Higher Education and Practical Institutional Barriers

This paper proposes an analysis of Brazilian system of higher education, which expanded significantly in last years. It tries to show that traditional or patrimonial institutional models work as barriers to effective democratization of educational opportunities. These barriers act as obstacles even in a context of public policies directed to social inclusion and very significant increase in enrollments in higher education.

Two institutional factors will be considered. The first would be the higher or lower permeability of different careers to social inclusion policies. More prestigious professional's careers have more difficult selective process and show more clearly the social privileged positions of their students. Moreover, access and retention of students in these courses are hampered by the different funding mechanisms used in each professional area.

The second factor, the operating rules of the various modalities of degree, includes an analysis of segmentation in public and private sectors, of courses duration, opening hours and the qualification of teachers. Each of these items can be considered as a kind of indicator of the quality of courses and institutions. Public institutions are the most prestigious, proportionally receiving more students from the elite. The private sector, larger and more socially diverse, organizes more appropriate access conditions to its audience.

A preliminary assessment indicates that institutional factors act as a regulatory mechanism of access to higher education. They make a social distribution of students at the higher education system. Efforts, abilities, skills or vocations are secondary in this distribution. Through this mechanism, the system opens formally for the entry of students from the "popular" classes and ensures that they stay at the lower quality side of tertiary education. Contrary to expected, the expansion of HES didn't result in a equalization of opportunities: it seems to work as a "regime of effectively expanding inequality" (Alon, 2009).

RC02-JS-46.1

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My Home Is Someone's Workplace: The Challenges and Possibilities of Careworkers' Employers Organizing for Change

In the fall of 2010, the state of New York ratified a Domestic Workers' Bill of Rights, which extended basic labor protections to child and elder homecare workers. This legal victory was the result of more than a decade of activism by workers themselves through their own organizations and through the alliances they built with other civil society activist organizations, which, important to note, included employer-based organizations. Thus, contrary to traditional notions of an inevitable struggle between workers and employers, employers have been key allies in workers' organizing efforts. In fact, since domestic care work takes place inside employers' private homes, employers are now of strategic importance in order to

make the law a reality. Acknowledging this challenge, in April of 2014, two employer organizations launched a campaign called "My Home is Someone's Workplace." As part of the campaign, both organizations have developed training programs to teach actual and prospective employers about their new legal responsibilities and fair employment practices, and also, to convey to employers values about mutual caring and interdependence. Reflecting on these goals, an employer organizer summarizes: "Our challenge is to pass on the information about the bill, but also to build the values and ideas that will bring about a political paradigm shift."

Based on participant observation research, this paper examines the contents of these programs and asks: Can this training be an effective strategy to bring about change or does it simply reinforce the status quo? Understanding these programs' challenges and possibilities, the paper focuses on the contradictions that emerge for employer organizers as they struggle to pass on instrumental information and, at the same time, encourage political discussion about care, careworkers, and about the complex relationships between employers and careworkers.

RC32-367.13

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Talking about Care: Communicative Tensions That Make or Un-Make the Practice of Caring

Feminist thinkers have theorized "care" either as an ontological (Puig de la Bellacasa 2012) or as a normative ethical concept (Folbre 2014; Kittay 1999; Tronto 1993). Both conceptualizations argue that practices of care could remedy the social ills of late capitalist societies and the shortcomings of universalizing political projects that abstract political subjects from the social relations that constitute their own subjectivities. In the midst of such theorizing, in everyday life, "care" figures prominently and repeatedly as a hegemonic multi-purpose signifier to denote the provision of quotidian needs or to promote and legitimatize often un-caring practices. And, interestingly, right now, in New York City, two activist organizations of employers of care workers have started to use the concept of "care" as a central organizing principle. Evoking notions of mutual respect and interdependence between employer and worker, these organizations coordinate education programs that teach employers about how to be "caring bosses" inside their own homes. In coalition with workers' organizations and with their efforts to transform home care work in ways that would mutually benefit workers, employers and care recipients, employers and workers jointly attend these programs, creating unique situations in which conversations about "care" occur. Considering New York's global urban context, these joint sessions are remarkable and rare encounters in which middle class employers and minority/immigrant women talk about the meaning and work of "care."

Using participant observation research, this paper examines the goals and contents of these programs and asks: What are the challenges and possibilities that such conversations about "care" hold? Analyzing the communicative tensions that emerge between universal-abstracted and specific-contextualized language in these exchanges, the paper argues that to talk about "care" without emptying it of meaning requires ongoing, attentive, responsive and time-consuming listening. That is, talking about care demands its constant application to its own enunciation.

RC11-133.3

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Can Digital Technology Enhance Social Connectedness Amongst Institutionalized Older Adults? Computer Science Meets Sociology for an Action Research Project

Social isolation and loneliness are emerging risks for older adults (65+), particularly for those institutionalized and frail. Social isolation and loneliness predict cognitive and functional decline, mortality, and social disengagement amongst this population. Since research suggests that opportunities for social connectedness through digital technologies can help alleviate both social isolation and loneliness, we developed an accessible tablet-based app called *InTouch*. *InTouch* supports asynchronous communication with relatives and friends and has four messaging options: picture, preset text, video, and audio. The user can also receive multimedia messages. It does not require typing, because it was designed for older adults with motor impairments. Its development was based on participatory design and field studies conducted by a team of computer scientists and sociologists.

To test the adoption and feasibility of InTouch to increase social connectedness, we conducted a two-month deployment study in a long-term care facility

(n=4, 80+) and a three-month deployment study in a retirement home (n=12, 74+) in Canada. These studies included semi-structured interviews with our participants and relatives, field observations, and usability and accessibility tests. Drawing on Rob Stones' Strong Structuration Theory, our results show that the feasibility of InTouch to enhance perceived social connectedness depends on: the involvement of at least one strong tie, perceived usefulness and functionality, adjustment periods, and the management of different intergenerational norms and expectations. For half of the participants, the app had also a positive impact on their perceived well-being, namely in terms of self-efficacy and comfort with technology (digital literacy). It had, however, a negative impact on two participants, making them more aware of their digital "inadequacy" or impairments (speech-related). Our findings further demonstrate that older adults are far from a homogeneous group. We conclude by discussing critical factors (structural and agentic) for the design and implementation of any similar digital technology.

RC06-82.4

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"It's Not What You Know, It's Who You Know"? Social Capital in Transition(s) to 'Early Adulthood' – a Longitudinal Study

Social capital captures the benefits of our relationships. Although a large body of research has examined social capital among adults, relatively little attention has been paid to social capital among young adults in a longitudinal perspective. Social capital is a useful social construct to study transition(s) to 'adulthood', because it predicts educational achievement, employment, status attainment, well-being, and social mobility. In fact, the sociological literature suggests that those with higher levels of social capital have greater social and economic opportunities. Following a Bourdieusian approach, we define social capital as the resources that are potentially available in our social ties. These resources can be mobilized for instrumental (e.g., help finding a job) or expressive (e.g., emotional support) purposes and are captured by two dimensions of social capital: bonding and bridging. Bonding corresponds to the resources potentially available in strong ties, that is, family members and close friends, whereas bridging relates mainly to resources available in weak ties, such as acquaintances. Bonding social capital is usually associated with expressive resources, while bridging social capital with instrumental resources.

So, we asked: does social capital change in transition to early adulthood? And how do young people actively generate, negotiate, and use their social capital? To address these questions, we use data from the EPITeen cohort study of young people in Portugal to examine the social capital of individuals surveyed at ages 17, 21, and 24 (n=1650). In a mixed-methods approach, we also rely on 70 semi-structured interviews. The preliminary findings show that respondents report receiving more emotional than financial support from their networks, but that both emotional and financial support statistically increase over time. Likewise, bonding and bridging also change positively in transition to adulthood. We contextualize these results with our qualitative data and discuss its implications for family and youth studies.

RC41-486.1

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Fertility postponement could reduce child mortality: Evidence from 228 Demographic and Health Surveys covering 77 developing countries

Annually, 6 million children under age five die and over 80% of these deaths happen in the developing world. Reducing under-five mortality by two-thirds was a key Millennium Development Goal, but four out of five developing countries lag behind this target. Here we show that postponing fertility could increase child survival. Using data covering 3.3 million births, 77 developing countries, and 228 Demographic and Health Surveys collected from 1985-2014, we are the first to show that secular declines in under-five mortality completely outweigh the risks associated with reproductive ageing. For an individual mother, having a child at an older age means placing the child into a later birth cohort in which survival is higher thanks to secular declines in mortality. Strikingly, there is no limit, as children born to mothers aged 40 or above have the best survival. If fertility in the DHS countries was on average postponed by as little as 1 year, 2.2%, or more than 100,000 of all child deaths per year could be avoided. If expressed preferences for longer birth intervals were realised with an increase in birth spacing by 1 year, child mortality would drop by 3.0% per year. Postponing fertility is not only the expressed preference of women, but would also help save children's lives.

RC40-472.4

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Women in Modern Agricultural Families –Its Politico –Economic and Social Impact

The post nineteen nineties globalization and liberalization in India had changed the position of rural women. Under the traditional social structure ,she had to take up agricultural work as her profession .The Post globalization policy intervention like   the 73rd amendment of the constitution (1992). Associated with it the Central Government Program on Swarna Jayanti Gram Rojgar Yojona (1997) and the policies on Women Empowerment (2001) offered enormous opportunities to the rural women in involve in decision making in the family and the community work .Her active involvement in politico-socio-economic work encouraged her to take important position in family as well as in community decision making .   Her participation in policy decisions as ensured through 73rd amendment Act has authorized her to actively involve in Agricultural activities too. Her economic status was also ensured through micro finance program . The present paper trough empirical surveys will analyze the changing role of women in the village families. by focusing her status as an earner , policy maker and as a social leader in the village environment

RC40-473.1

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Rice Production Sustainability and Livelihood Improvement in Rice Farmers of Fragile Environment in West Bengal, India.

West Bengal located in the eastern India is a major rice producing state . Rice is the staple food of the state and produced by small and marginal poor farmers for their livelihood under harsh abiotic and biotic conditions. Out of total rice area 5.8 million hectare, 4.2 million ha of rice grown under rain fed condition in different stress situations viz. flood and drought prone , salinity and pest severity .Thus variability of rice production is often visualized influencing livelihood of the farmers.

Traditionally farmers in fragile environment cope or avoid stresses with age old management practices (known as indigenous technologies) which involves traditional   varieties, establishment period adjustment and other agronomic manipulation. Resulting low productivity and negative impact on livelihood.   Agriculture is sustainable when current and future food demands are met with out unnecessarily compromising economic,ecological and social/political needs. Recent genetical manipulation in rice for stress tolerance increased sustainability of production with utilizing minimum natural resources and social and political destabilization.

Farmers   often adopt risk prone unsustainable agriculture for economic improvement , classic example is high input and resource consuming potato and boro (dry season)rice cropping in West Bengal. A ten year time period data revealed   production of both the crops registered less than average in half the years .   But higher productivity and market price supports livelihood improvement reflected by rapid increase in Potato area and Boro rice coverage in irrigated area.

The present study   concludes that new generation genetically manipulated rice bestowed rice agriculture more sustainable   with higher production and profitability in fragile environment replacing indigenous technologies.

RC19-JS-48.2

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The Symbolic Dimension of Social Protection: Unequal Expectations in Transnational Social Relations

Inequalities in the nexus of global social protection and migration are widely analyzed from the 'formal' perspective of welfare state analysis and/or 'informal' perspective of migrants' protective networks. While these dimensions of social protection (formal and informal) have recently been analyzed as interrelated instead of separated, the far largest part of research investigates the 'material', i.e. tangible or economic, aspects of social protection, such as financial remittances, social support and caregiving. The 'symbolic' dimensions however largely influence the exchange of and access to 'material' aspects, because they legitimize expectations and actual flows of different resources. Legitimate expectations toward each other are influenced by the social contexts, in which social relations are embedded. In transnational social spaces, this means that the social expectations are influenced by the different national location of members in social networks, i.e. the different formal protection systems they are subject to. This situation

exacerbates migrants asking for help from their relatives and friends in those countries with perceived worse formal protection. It also leads migrants to be pressured to be (or display) that they are well-off. In cases, where they are not, they often engage in forms of 'symbolic social protection' directed to the emigration country with low material value, which they legitimize as having a high symbolic value. The empirical results stem from research on two transnational social spaces: Kazakhstan-Germany and Poland-Germany. Based on 70 semi-structured interviews conducted with migrants from Kazakhstan and Poland in Germany and their significant others in Kazakhstan and Poland, we elucidate how the symbolic dimension of social protection is involved in the inequalities in the provision of social protection in transnational social relations.

RC42-499.6

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The Impact of Education on Work Attitudes in Hungary

Over the past few decades examination of work attitudes has become one of the central themes of scientific research in the field of economics, psychology and sociology. The importance of measuring work attitudes lies in their close interdependency with various fields of social and labor market behaviour. In addition, the transition from industrial society to post-industrial society conveyed several changes in world economy, in labor market, and in the meaning of work. This transition have started later in CEE countries and shows significant differentials compared to Western countries. For this reason, this research studies the work attitudes in Hungary in the context of this transition.

Based on the results of several empirical studies, Hungary has a particular position among European countries: compered to other European countries, the impact of educational level on work attitudes is much higher. On this basis, the aim of the research is to explore how the level of education of employees affects their organizational commitment and job satisfaction, which I regard as two aspects of work attitude, and how it changed over time. Another important part of the research is the examination of the impact of work values and job attributes on work attitudes. Job attributes consist of position, task characteristics, job rewards and social bonds, which are embedded in organizational structure.

The International Social Survey Programme Work Orientation Module (from 1997, 2005 and 2015) data are used for the analysis. The main methodological steps are the analysis of the interaction between work values and job attributes over time, their effect on work attitudes, and finally, the determination of education on them.

The main societal relevance of the research is that it not only examines the imapct of education on work attitudes, but also embeds it the transition from industrial society to post-industrial society.

RC29-337.3

BARIL, ALEXANDRE* (Institute of Feminist and Gender Studies, University of Ottawa, abaril@uottawa.ca)

Breeding "Debilitating" Blood and Bodies: Building Bridges Between Queer and Disability Studies By Comparing Voluntary HIV Acquisition and Voluntary Disability Acquisition

Cross-analyses of sexuality and ability in queer and disability studies/movements are under-theorized (Clare 2009; McRuer and Mollow 2012; Kafer 2013). This presentation, anchored in the sociology of the body, health, and deviance, hopes to encourage alliances between queer and disability movements and create more inclusive activist spaces by comparing two cases of "extreme" body modification: voluntary acquisition of a disability (transability) and of HIV (bug chasing). Transability, or Body Integrity Identity Disorder (First 2004), is the need of a person identified as able-bodied by others to transform his or her body to obtain a physical impairment/disability. Bug chasing is practiced by men who have sex with men without condoms with the intention of contracting HIV (Dean 2009). While most researchers in sociology, criminology, and psychology interpret these practices as forms of mental illnesses and condemn them as deviant, destructive bodily practices to be prevented, I present a comparative analysis of the two phenomena from a non-pathological perspective. Although bug chasers and transabled people share the desire to transform their bodies in ways that modify their ability or health, the phenomena are never discussed together. Research on bug chasing ignores transability and studies of transability neglect voluntary HIV acquisition. This presentation explores what makes this so and asks: What are the possibilities opened up by combined analysis of bug chasing and transability? Without denying the specificities of these two practices, I argue that placing them on the same continuum has heuristic value. I examine academic works addressing bug chasing or transability and maintain that the "impossibility" of their continuities relies on ableism in queer studies/movements and heteronormativity in disability studies/movements. I suggest that under-theorized links between bug chasing and transability prevent us from analyzing the interconnections between ableism and heterornormativity that remain poorly documented in intersectional works on stigmatized groups.

RC49-571.6

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What Does a "Better World" Mean for Suicidal People? Social Movements' Response to Suicide

This presentation demonstrates that suicide is interpreted from either a medical/psychological or social perspective, with no third view. The medical/psychological perspective reduces suicide to an individual pathology curable with chemical therapies and/or psychotherapy and erases the role of structural oppression in the desire to die. The social perspective conceptualizes suicide as the effect of systemic factors, like homophobia, transphobia, and ableism, that diminish quality of life. Despite significant differences, the medical and social models agree with prevention campaigns that "*suicide is not an option*" because it is an irrational answer to suffering. Inspired by anti-ableist critics of both the medical and social models (Crow 1996; Wendell 1996; Kafer 2013), I use a subjective-social model of disability to reflect on the phenomenological and social experiences of suicide and argue that suicide can sometimes be a rational, acceptable option for depressed people. I demonstrate that mental ableism (or sanism) is the pre-condition that renders suicide "not an option" (Hewitt 2010). Combining critical discourse analysis, genealogy, and deconstruction, I analyze queer, trans, and disability studies/movements' discourses on suicide. I show that, despite legitimate concern about the over-representation of marginalized groups in suicide statistics and the need for structural changes to eliminate oppression, social movements' insistence on the social overshadows suicidal people's subjective experience. I call for a politics of compassion, responsibility, and accountability capable of accompanying suicidal people in their desire to die. This approach is meant to complement, not supersede, the fight against systemic oppression and the quest to find alternative solutions. Because they are delegitimized, stigmatized, institutionalized, and criminalized, I argue that suicidal people constitute a marginalized group. I show that despite intersectional analyses and the desire to build solidarities between marginalized populations, social movements consider suicidal people irrational and fail to take them into consideration.

RC48-565.2

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Theorising 'Movement Waves' and the Making of Collective Subjects

The metaphors with which we try to make sense of social phenomena are liable to occlude significant features. When we discuss what we have learned to call either 'cycles of protest' or 'movement waves', we risk thinking of them in naturalistic or mechanical terms, making their exploration and explanation more difficult. 'Movement waves' appear to offer heightened opportunities for social transformation 'from below'. However, they vary in scale, in longevity, and in their capacity to mobilise different social sectors. At one extreme, they seem little more than brief 'ripples' on the surface of capitalist society, mobilising transient minorities. At the other, they verge on and may indeed presage social revolutions. How might we account for the range and variety of possibilities they reveal?

Rather than following similar trajectories, as some accounts suggest, their developmental paths seem to be marked by inner conflicts, dramatic encounters, moments of strategic divergence, turning points and other features that seem to demand 'narrative' rather than purely 'mechanical' or 'structural' accounts. Every 'wave' of protest involves its own dynamics of diffusion, which in turn, involve interpretation, argument, etc., that suggests adaptation and reworking, as well as joining claims to others in new contexts and across contexts. Importantly, in order for a movement 'wave' to be a movement wave, of any size or scale, it must also be an expansive project of collective subject-making; there must be some centripetal force drawing together the collective subject. Drawing from dialogical approaches to social movements and from theories of distributed cognition, this paper proposes a new approach to understanding why protest seems to spread and scale up at some times rather than others, and remain constrained and localized at others.

TG04-684.4

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It's a Small World after All: The Nature of Risk and Science

We examine lay claims concerning the 2015 measles outbreak traced to Disneyland, CA through a content analysis of more than 2500 online reader comments sent to the three U.S. newspapers with the largest number of digital subscribers (i.e., *The New York Times*, *The Wall Street Journal*, and *USA Today*). Nearly all social science research related to the vaccine debate has focused on the anti-vaccination movement and its conceptualization of vaccine risk. Our analysis points to a large group of social stakeholders who express a variety of concerns about anti-vaccination as an abrogation of the social contract and the risks associated therein. Not only does this group discredit the means by which risk is calculated by *anti-vaxxers*, but they also challenge the level of analysis (i.e., individual versus social) at which *anti-vaxxers* calculate risk. Our analysis further highlights the particular ways in which these stakeholders align their position with that of *science*, so imagined, to legitimate their concerns and discredit claims concerning vaccine risks. These stakeholders are highly defensive in the face of perceived personal and communal catastrophic risks. Even as they evoke science, their claims were less a reflection of established medical knowledge and more emotive, exaggerations of negative consequences in unique scenarios. Far from disparaging or distrusting science, the overwhelming majority of online reader comments, to liberal and conservative newspapers alike, align themselves with a pro-science and pro-vaccine position. At the same time, their alliance with science is as much emotive as rational. Our analysis contributes to a growing trend in the Science and Technology Studies literature that shifts away from the imagined, widespread eschewal of science to an empirical focus on the actual claims made by laypeople about their understanding of science.

RC32-369.7

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Rape Myths: Exploring Gendered Norms, Culture and Context to Promote Understandings

Research and anecdotal evidence into the crime of rape continues to suggest the persistence, and powerful impact of the existence of rape myths throughout the world. Such myths may exist at a number of different levels in society from individual beliefs to how systems perceive and respond to victims and perpetrators (Stern Report 2010, Smith & Skinner 2012). Much of the focus of extant literature has been on the criminal justice system, and support and provision for the victims (Westmorland & Gangoli 2012). Within such literature, there is evidence of the existence of rape myths which attribute blame onto the victim (Ellison and Munro 2009, Barn and Kumari 2015). So – beliefs such as 'the majority of rape allegations are false', or that 'the majority of rapes are committed by strangers' are not uncommon. Some researchers have asserted that rape myths can create cultural norms that may perpetuate sexual violence against women (Burt 1980). Research carried out in the USA suggests that men are more likely to demonstrate high levels of rape myth acceptance (Aronowitz et al 2012). In Britain and in India, we lack similar research evidence to develop nuanced understandings.

This paper draws upon a new study that sought to explore the persistence of rape mythology among university students. Through a range of mixed-methods, a total of almost 500 students contributed to the data collection for this study. An analysis of the quantitative and qualitative data help promote understandings in a range of key areas including consent, victim-blaming, help-seeking, gender equality, and social justice. These themes are discussed within the framework of gendered norms, culture and conext. The paper also discusses the role of higher education institutions as sites that could help shape prevention and policy responses in challenging gender-based violence across the globe.

RC44-510.5

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Industry and Informality: Assessing Work and Labour Movement Strategies in India's Auto Industry

The automotive industry is a sunrise industry in India—it is relatively high-growth, technologically-sophisticated and plays a central role in Indian governments' manufacturing and economic development strategies. The large historical literature on auto firms and auto workers in the West often assumes the positive socio-economic impact of the industry. Today, some scholars who see the developmental importance of auto production to value capture via Global Value Chains or Global Production Networks equally assume that auto industrialization in the Global South will produce Decent Work outcomes, including an ongoing role for trade unions. But this has not been the case in India. There is now a convincing body of work which shows that global and domestic auto firms have pursued a 'low road' approach to employment relations in India, commonly involving direct manipulation of products and prices in the supply chain, the mass employment of low-wage migrant workers, widespread evasion of protective labour laws and a multi-layered 'contract labour' system. This paper focuses on the trade union response in this challenging environment. It uses a comparison of case studies from industrial sites nearby the major cities of New Delhi, Pune and Chennai. Based upon multiple interviews with workers, union activists, employers and labour contractors, it shows that unions have struggled to cope with this transformation. Perhaps controversially, the paper frames the mass of auto workers as part of the continuum of 'informal work' in India. Unions have tended to focus on the defense of labour-related security rights, although there is some variation in union approaches in different regions which are also addressed in the paper.

RC29-328.7

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Cruelty and Diffuse Violence within the Current Brazilian Context

This work aims at contributing to a reflection on the cruelty issue within the current Brazilian context by registering radical felonious practices related to unexplained but evident violations of the victim's body amounting to weird irrational uses of violence. The theme dealt with by other disciplines, such as Arts and Psychoanalysis, where one finds several formulations and reflections, is a challenge to sociological endeavors. Based on *native* usage of the word cruelty, the work assesses the use it is put to by the media, encompassing the common sense and its juridical meaning. Considering diffuse violence, the word cruelty seems to express practices originating in several explaining ordainments within which are inscribed not only individual marks from agents but also the repetition of tragedies or unexpected reactions that make up the structure of human beings. In summary, the article articulates cruelty and diffuse violence by evaluating some symbolic categories that characterize unexpected reactions occurring out of a situation of social acceptance as an upshot of criminal acts.

Keywords: Cruelty, Diffuse Violence, Crime, Violent Deaths, Body

RC54-613.1

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Qualitative Methodology on Research about Childhoodin the Field of Brazilian Physical Education (2010-2014): Research in the School Spaces and Times from the Perspective of Social Sciences

This study aimed to identify the different theoretical and methodological approaches to qualitative research in the early years of elementary school, in the field of Brazilian physical education, as well as map the contribution of social sciences in order to understand the relationship between childhood, culture and society presented in the researches. From a historical review of the constitution of studies of childhood in different disciplines, especially in the twentieth century, it is noted that adults sense children as mini adults in preparation for becoming. Based on the assumptions of the sociology of childhood, which consider the child as a subject social, cultural and historical possessor of rights and not just receiving passive teaching-learning processes, a systematic review was performed in 08 (eight) revised the pedagogical area the field of Brazilian physical education in the last five years (2010-2014). A total of 2513 articles in 08 (eight) magazines from the field of physical education, 172 treat of the childhood theme. Among these, 63 they used qualitative methods, and 27 focus on physical education in the early years of elementary school. The results indicate a predominance of studies related to teaching practices. It was identified more likely to research exploratory and descriptive nature. It is observed that is being consolidated in the researches, a perspective that considers the contextual dimensions, the child as an active subject in a sociocultural context. You can infer the need for research focusing on organization of school knowledge (curriculum) and in teacher training, especially analytical and experimental nature, based on a methodological approach theory in the social sciences.

RC15-JS-19.1

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Bridging the Global and Personal: International Drug Control Law and Behavioural Compliance

Drug control represents an early example of multilateral efforts to respond to health concerns through international law. Traditionally, international law regulates the conduct of states. But as treaties enter ever more into the realm of complex social phenomena, their effectiveness is determined more by their ability to solve the problems through which they gain their legitimacy. Compliance is no

longer merely that of states, but that of the private individuals whose behaviours are the subject matter of international agreements.

In this paper behavioural compliance as an aim of the UN drug control treaties will be explored as will the 'command and control' approach legally enshrined within them, involving proscriptions on various behaviours buttressed by the criminal law. This approach is tested against four propositions for the prediction of compliance failure using Professor Kent Weaver's comprehensive framework for understanding barriers to behavioural compliance. This incudes sanctions and incentives (deterrence, social opprobrium), monitoring and enforcement problems, willingness to respond (e.g. peer effects and behavioural heuristics), capacity to respond (e.g. autonomy problems), and the social construction of target populations.

Adopting this framework we can see that compliance failure was predictable when the command and control approach within the treaties is assessed against barriers to behaviour change. Negative outcomes in terms of human rights were also predictable. However, as internationally binding law, the drugs conventions operate as a legal 'default' and policy anchor inhibiting change.

The insights gleaned from this approach reinforce charges of systemic human rights problems within the UN drug control system and calls for states to more fully utilise the flexibilities within the treaties, even where this creates tensions with the suppressive aims of the regime. They also suggest the need for a reassessment of the idea of 'compliance' in international drug control law.

RC24-296.17

BARREY, SANDRINE* (University Toulouse 2 - CERTOP CNRS, barrey@univ-tlse2.fr)

Limitations and Demarcations of Transgenic Salmon Market : The Political Work of Scientific Experts

The american Food and Drug Administration is about to give its opinion about the commercialization of AquAdvantage Salmon, a transgenic salmon for human consumption. The creation, in progress, of this market raises the question of operations of scientific experts necessary to define a new bio-legal entity and to ensure its viability in the marketplace. We experience here the conceptual framework designed by Javier Lezaun to analyze the factory of a new object of governance, extending however its use to the manufacture of a market. This article explores the acts of delimitation and demarcation of the entity "transgenic salmon" necessary for its entry into the American legal architecture, but also the demarcation operations resulting from a growing tension between promoters of this project, scientific experts and civil society, all requiered for its potential commercialization in the US markets. This case permits to understand a part of science-policy dynamics works.

WG03-657.1

BARROMI PERLMAN, EDNA* (Kibbutz College of Education, Technology and Arts, edna.barromi@smkb.ac.il)

Using Photographs of School Buildings in Visual Diaries As a Reflective Tool in Teacher Training

This paper presents a study aimed at exploring the use of photography as a basis for creating a visual reflective diary for students in teacher training programs. The study investigates the advantages in creating visual reflective diaries, based on still photographs of a high school building in Tel Aviv, Israel, during various stages of the students' placement. The study is based on participatory research methodologies, in which the students contribute to the construction of knowledge, by introducing personal narratives to the visual diaries.

The study will focus on analysis of selected photographs taken by the students during the course of the semester, in conjunction with written narratives. The aim of the proposed model is to create an alternative approach for modelling student supervision in their second year of teacher training, allowing freedom of expression that encourages the students to engage with their emotions and inhibitions through an introspective process of visual and verbal articulation. The paper will present and analyze the visual samples of the students and related narratives and will discuss how the implementation of visual diaries in a teacher training process empowers students and enables a successful socialization and acclimatization with their future roles as teachers.

RC51-578.3

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Critical Sociocybernetics and Mediascapes in North America: Prospective Scenarios

The broad goal of the research is developing the field of "Critical Sociocybernetics". This incipient field intends studying social systems considering power inequalities and seeking the critique and transformation of those systems for so-

ciety's viability (Barron, 2014). It is based on the one hand that social systems can be captured by very exclusive sectors of societies aiming to enhance its power in order to control territories and populations. On the other hand, it is affirmed that social systems perform in complex ways that can be studied using sociocybernetics' tools; but not to describe neither naturalize its functioning, but all the opposite: to exhibit its forms of control and the mechanisms it uses to reproduce its power impairing societies.

Mass-media is an adaptive social system of communication that excludes corporeal presence among interacting actors (Luhmann, 1996). Mass-media perform a fragmented collective imaginary, which is autonomous and parallel to individual and collective imaginaries (Castoriadis, 1998). Hegemonic mass-media system is performing autopoietically for the better of its owners, not of society; hegemonic mass-media is an adaptive system seeking the reproduction and expansion of its power (Barrón, 2014). Mass-media could be arguably considered an anticipatory system. "An anticipatory system is a system containing a predictive model of itself and/or its environment, which allows it to change state at an instant in accord with the model's predictions pertaining to a later instant" (Rosen, 1985: 341). Rosen, and more recently, Poli (2010) have explained that anticipatory systems enable certain controllers that allow them forestalling.

How do the North-American mass-media system perform in manners that allow us to infer those controllers? This paper aims to identify how controllers would work into the mass-media system, and eventually identifying if controllers could be emerging nodes inserted in other systems in North America, and/or within media corporations.

RC12-146.9

BARROS, MARFISA* (Faculdade de Ciencias Humanas de Pernambuco, marfisa.cysneiros@gmail.com)

Fundamental Social Rights, Access to Justice and the Democratic State of Law in Brazil

The constitutional positive prescription of social rights in the Brazilian Constitution of 1988 have their fundamentality garanteed by its relation to values and goals of human dignity and constitutional democracy. In the transition from authoritarian to constitutional democracy and following a tendency observed in other societies, the Constitucional Assembly has included the demands of groups organized socially and politically into social movements, non-governmental organizations and other forms of participation. The positive prescription of social rights expanded expectations and created new ones inducing to a significant expansion of demands for legal justice by unprivileged groups with the correspondent hope for access to justice. The judicial system became protagonist with an important role to play, and the courts of law responsible for individual and collective rights was expected to be reinforced with the objective goal of dispensing justice. In relation to the State, fundamental social rights implied a relevant goal to it in providing social infrastructure and response to social expectations through effective public policies. Almost three decades have passed from the promulgation of the brazilian constitution and the world has not changed as expected. In relation to the access to justice, in spite of public initiatives oriented to a better functioning of the legal system and the provision of social justice, the results have not been successful due mainly to the complexity of social conflit and the belief on an autonomous normative system oriented exclusively by the rule of law. With respect to the role of the State, legal pluralism make us see more clear how globalization has changed the role of the state in contemporary societies and how conflicts can be solved through a combination of public and private interests.

RC24-298.23

BARROS MACIEL, TANIA M.FREITAS* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, taniabm@gmail.com)

Human and Social Sustainability: Development of Man As ' True ' Development.

The Human and Social Sciences, originally put aside from the discussions relating to the ' environment ', are from the new perspectives of development, intrinsically implied in the issue. If, on one side, it is not possible to think of Development, referring only to the uncontrolled progress, at the same time it does not fit the concept of sustainability any longer only with the purposes of environmental protection. By engaging the culture, social participation, education and health, the concept of Development widens towards the Human and Social Sciences.

To relate the environmental subject to issues such as sustainability shows us a path towards a development based on the use of the natural resources. Within this context, the
psychology and sociology have much to contribute in the methodological and political confrontation when proposing that the development of man is the real development.

The initiatives aiming the discussion of the development processes and the search for alternatives to a model in crisis date back to the second half of the 20th century. It is a social construct, with advances and setbacks. During the decades that separate the United Nations Conference on Environment, held in Stockholm in 1972, and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012,

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in Rio de Janeiro, the issues surrounding the sustainable development have led to important advances. Some concepts influenced the construction of development models that consider the importance of culture, social environment and ethics. The creative and inventive power of man becomes to be placed as a key issue facing the sustainability.

When we talk about new possibilities of development, such as sustainability, the promotion of culture, the local space, the participation of civil society, social relations, ethics, solidarity and the environment, we are talking about new values, new ideas and, why not say, new beliefs.

RC47-540.4

BARSONY, FANNI* (Corvinus University of Budapest, barsonyfanni@gmail.com)

Urban Community Gardens in Hungary: Part of a Social and Environmental Movement?

Urban gardening is a relatively new phenomena in Hungary. In my analysis I would like to investigate to what extent urban community gardens can be considered to be part of grassroot activism and if and how they are influenced by the global trends of environmental movements. I would demonstrate the multidimensional roles that community gardens can have: they are grassroot, self-help, community-based initiatives through which citizens tend to solve social, economic and environmental problems of communities.

I would argue that unlike the more traditional forms of collective actions like mass demonstrations or street protests which have claims more of a political nature, the small-scale community-based initiatives like urban community gardens target apolitical, every day, smaller scale and sustainability problems. However, based on my research I would argue that gardens are sites of social action and have the capacity to generate social capital, and also to foster local and participative forms of neighbourhood level politics. I would show cases where community gardens act as catalysts of politics at the local level.

Community gardens can contribute to a low-carbon future in many ways. I see their importance less in the responses that they can give to food supply issues, but more in the awareness raising through which they can have an impact on the wider community.

In countries like Hungary where there is a high level of distrust in public institutions and a low level of generalised trust within the society, such bottom-up type projects can provide the citizens with the possibility to enter the public arena and to address the issues of ecological and environmental awareness at the same time.

RC31-356.5

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Social Connectedness Among European Migrants

A common perception regarding immigrants is that they typically experience decreased social connectedness after migration, at least temporarily. Difficulties of language and cultural difference might impede the formation of social ties; at a minimum, making new friends in a new location takes time. This picture, however, emerges mainly from qualitative research investigating a limited range of specific migration streams.

This paper develops a broader analysis of sociability among migrants moving within Europe, using data from the European Social Survey enabling comparison of migrants to stayers in the countries the migrants left. While migrants in some streams do experience lower levels of sociability and higher rates of isolation (compared to rates among stayers in the corresponding origin countries), migrants in other streams experience significantly higher sociability and lower rates of isolation. Analysis of patterns across specific streams suggests that migrants adapt to general practices in the destination countries: when migrants go mainly to countries where rates of sociability are higher, they tend to experience greater sociability themselves -- and vice-versa.

The consequences of migration for sociability, then, are by no means as uniform and unfavourable as previous research might suggest.

RC04-46.7

BARUAH, NABANITA* (JNU New Delhi-110067, baruahnabanita8@gmail.com)

Some Reflections on the 'Creativity' Among the Secondary School Students : Case Study of a Kendriya Vidyalaya (School) in Delhi

The secondary education system in India functions through two broad levels; one the Public Sector and the other - Private Sector. Under the Public Sector, the Government schools are established and managed by the State whereas under the Private Sector, the Private Schools are owned and run by non-government groups and organizations. Private Schools can again be grouped into two sub-divi-

sions – those which do not receive any government grants-in-aid and those which receive regular grants-in-aid and are also bound by grants-in-aid code. Kendriya Vidyalayas are government schools in which secondary school students along with routine curriculum learning are also engaged with various sorts of vocational activities known as SUPW i.e. Socially Useful Productive Work (students of Class IX onwards). Such activities include various creative learning engagements such as embroidery, knitting, cooking, painting, pottery, bamboo work, various other craftworks etc. through which students get a forum to show their inside talents and creativities. The idea of learning activities through different craft works or the value of work experience in education system was first discussed in the Kothari Commission (1964-66). Such activities which are based on Gandhian educational values also help in developing individual skills among the children. At the same time children also get to learn how to work in a team and engage in community activities with a practical outlook. With the emphasis of National Policy on Education, 1986 on the promotion of creativity among school children, SUPW activities have got a new momentum. In this context my paper will reflect on some of the creative learning experiences of the students of a Kendriya Vidyalaya (school) in Delhi within the 'learning by doing' framework. The paper will also emphasize on teachers' approach to involve students in these works from the lens of the school teachers of the mentioned school.

RC06-78.1

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Changing Roles of Fathers in Turkey: Example of (Pro)Feminist Fatherhood

This study aims to reveal how (pro)feminist fathers construct their fatherhood in familial relations during the process of construction of their masculinity. It also tries to find out the impact of the roles of these fathers on socialization process of their children about gender equality. In Turkey, it is possible to talk about changing roles of fathers in comparison to traditional roles mainly represented by patricentric family structures after 1980s, especially with the impact of growing feminist movement. However, it is still argued that some traditional roles have a continuing effect on men's construction of their identity and in their family relations. In this sense, (pro)feminist fathers who support gender equality and women's movement, and who participate in child rearing process become crucial role models for "new fatherhood" in Turkey.

We have interviewed 20 fathers who live in different regions of Turkey. Some of these fathers identify themselves as (pro)feminist and others are supporters of the women's movement and a part of child rearing but they don't prefer using the word "(pro)feminist" because of political concerns. We will discuss three main points in the light of in-debt interviews: (1) What is the role of being (pro)feminist or supporter of gender equality on masculinity construction, (2) how these men construct their roles of fatherhood in familial relations, and (3) how they play a role on their children's behaviours. With this way, "being a (pro)feminist man" and "new fatherhood" will be discussed in the context of Turkey.

RC46-530.2

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DEMIRPENCE, MUTLU BARAN (Balikesir Univ. -TURKEY)

The Attitudes and Orientations Towards Sociological Practice in Sociology Faculty Members and Graduate Students in Turkey

The aims of this study are mainly 1) to investigate the approaches of faculty members and graduate students in the departments of Sociology in Turkey to practical works in the field of Sociology; and 2) to promote and to contribute to increase the recognition and acceptance of Sociological Practice (s.p.) in academic community.

This paper is based on an ongoing exploratory research accompanied by a type of intervention using semi-controlled interference involvement, planned to be wholly completed as of May 2016, on attitudes and orientations (a.&o.s) common in the academic community in Turkey, which have presumably impact upon the academic and professional advancement of (s.p.). The required data will have been collected in qualitative approach, through focus groups and depth interviews, in order to explore the (a.&o.s) taken into account. In the first step of qualitative study, it has been generated a set of topics, to be used 1) as a guideline in focus groups and semi-structured form to be used in depth interviews, regarded with the areas of (s.p.), in order to identify the components of these (a.&o.s) and 2) to intervene into agenda of senior and junior academics towards improving the awareness and the acceptance of (s.p.), by putting in circulation and encouraging to discuss on the topics in (s.p).

The (a.&o.s) gained by academic praxis related with the (s.p.) will have been questioned in the focus groups in which graduate students and research assistants have been included. Depth interviews will have been conducted with the academics, working in especially the applied sociology main branch.

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The most important finding of the study is to be expected that a somewhat negative, discontented, and/or even cynical (a.&o.s) showed by academics towards diagnosis and intervention, as the significant components of (s.p.) is the main obstacle to the advancement of (s.p.).

RC05-59.1

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Book Publishing

This workshop will offer tips on writing and organizing a successful book proposal for early career researchers. In it, you'll be handed a template that will guide you through the process, and you'll also receive a copy of a successful proposal that was written using the template. We will also discuss writing good book and chapter titles. Participants are encouraged to bring in titles of their current projects for us to work on as a group, and improve.

RC24-296.5

BASQUES, MARIA DE LOURDES* (Anibal Firme de Lira e Analice Cutalo de Lira, cutalo.lourdes@gmail.com)

The Environment in Question: A Arena Analysis of Public Debates in Marica / RJ - Project Port of Jaconé

The port project in Marica, far from being a consensual development project, makes the city of Marica, an important platform of environmental, political and ideological struggles in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, constituting an arena of public debate, mobilizing various actors (among which stand out, environmentalists, residents and friends of Marica, entrepreneurs, agents and state politicians, fishermen etc.) around the environmental issue. This research on the Port in Marica construction project was carried out during the period 2013-2014. The port project presented, as a proposal for progress and development of Marica region, jobs for local people, and this made secondary the prospect of Jaconé Beach destruction, even though a fish and whales nursery. However, the project brought up debates about social and environmental issues, supported by the performance of the environmental movement SOS *Jaconé Porto Não* and also the public prosecutor, which is a partner in this process of struggle in Marica against the construction of the Port of Jaconé. We investigate the relationship established between the municipalities and the industrial exploration projects related to the logistics of Petrochemical Complex in Rio de Janeiro, COMPERJ, where the port is located, seeking examples of other Brazilian cities that have gone through similar processes. From the environmental sociology of Hannigan (1997) and Mario Fuks approach (2001), we follow the shaping of public arenas debates and the construction of the environmental problem. We use qualitative research, speeches analysis, strategies, interests, and mobilized intentions of various social actors in the construction of arguments and processing of relevant topics in the debates arenas, and in the construction process of the environmental problem.

RC09-115.1

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Under the "Cloak of Invisibility": Gender Bias in the Classroom in Chile

This paper presents findings from videotapes of teacher-pupil interaction and its implications for gender equality in education. We coded 190 videotapes of Chilean fourth graders recorded for non-gender purposes and found a ubiquitous (although not uniform) bias in teachers' actions that always resulted in less attention to – and quantified time spent on – girl students. We call this "under the cloak of invisibility" because the fact that all subgroups of teachers short-changed girls was not detectable by the research team: four coders operating in three countries on three continents, as well as the principal investigator, were surprised when the quantitative results showed us that on every conceptual variable we coded, girls received less attention from teachers than boys. Furthermore, on time spent, recorded in seconds, minutes and hours, the results showed mostly the same or higher levels of de facto teacher bias – in the form of under-attention to girls – than the conceptual variables. Many studies have documented specific areas of under-attention to girls but we found it across the board. We will discuss the policy implications of these findings and possible pathways to overcome these challenges.

RC41-481.1

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Identifying Human Resources in an Immigrant Community: The Role of Natural Helpers in the Implementation of a Community Based Intervention

The role that "natural helpers" play as links that bring neighborhood residents and researchers together in implementing an effective community intervention is explored. Natural helpers are distinguished from "promotoras" (lay health workers) in that the former emerged naturally as group leaders in the research study; while the latter are selected and trained to support a study or a specific community wide effort. Data are drawn from an obesity and diabetes prevention intervention conducted with 1056 Mexican American participants at 16 different community sites. Most (75%) were foreign born, migrating to the US at different points of their life course. Qualitative data gathered through ethnographic observations and interviews are presented on the influence of 11 natural helpers who emerged as site leaders while participating in a community based intervention study, known as Beyond Sabor. Findings from two data collection points are employed in the analysis. The first draws from ethnographic observations gathered at each site for twelve consecutive weeks. The second draws on open –ended interviews. Seven women and four men shared their experiences on intervention results and changes in their and family lifestyles; they also discussed their twelve month effort at disseminating their learning experiences with neighborhood residents. Ethnographic and interview narrative data were transcribed and analyzed. Important themes emerged resulting from a personal sense of moral obligation and community responsibility, their personal and social construction of health, network inclusion and their willingness to engage in capacity building efforts. Findings are compared against quantitative results for each of the natural helpers' sites indicating their mediating "protective" effect against attrition and increasing program success. Recommendations are made on how to identify and encourage natural helpers' contribution to community based research and the role that social capital plays when intervention staff bridge these disadvantaged communities with larger social organizations.

RC06-JS-7.1

BASU, ADITI* (Maulana Azad College, swaditi4@yahoo.co.in)

A Study on Transgender Persons and Their Family Reactions

On 24th January 2015, the upper house of Indian Parliament passed The Rights of Transgender Persons Bill, 2014. It contains provisions to prohibit discrimination in education, employment and prevent abuse, violence and exploitation of transgender persons. It is very surprising to the transgender activists that 55,000 transgender are identified as age group of 0-6yrs by the census. Parents did not hesitate to declare their children as transgender. In this context, the present study wants to know the parental reaction to their transgender young and their choice of making family.

In-depth interviews were taken from 1) the transgender young and 2) their parents. The present researchers reached those youth and their families through NGOs. Interviews focused on family history, sexual orientation and gender identity, religious belief, family response and reaction, adaptation or rejection, experiences from relatives, neighbourhood and school, victimization, stress and coping, sources of support, future aspiration, and choice of partner. The research was done in Kolkata, a metropolitan area. Respondents varied from lower economic class to middle class. Their education level varies from illiterate to post-graduation. Family reactions also widely varied regarding their sexual orientation. In some cases these reactions also affect the transgender persons' mental health. A very few cases , transgender persons got family support in making choice of their own partner.

Data are analysed through SPSS. It is observed that family's responses towards their transgender young are related with the income and education.

RC53-609.7

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Deviance in Childhood: Inbetween Structure and Agency

Sociological debate on structure-agency within the discourse of childhood recognises the inter-subjective zone of social structures and individual agency in which childhood remain embedded. It foregrounds children's agential capacity

thus forwarding their political recognition as equal partners in society. Such recognition however does not limit the scope of intersectional discrimination and its impact on the structure-agency formulation in childhood.

Incidents of deviance like reported cases of criminal offence involving children and adolescents (young people) as perpetrators within the juvenile justice system in India brings forth intersectional discrimination of young people at multiple levels. On one hand, increased reporting of incidents from peripheral locations of society perpetuates the projection of young people from such locations as deviants. Deviance is then associated as a class, caste, religion, gender specific phenomenon. In other words, intersectional discrimination results in increased criminalisation of young people from peripheral locations of society. On the other hand, an attempt to locate constructions of deviance within a postcolonial framework, as in the Indian context, urges one to interrogate functioning of the juvenile justice system. The recent set up of this legal infrastructure in India under the influence of contemporary international mandates brings forth neo-colonial aspirations of a global governance regime.

This paper aims to establish intersectional discrimination of young people as a determining factor which influences constructions of deviance along with their projection as perpetrators within the Indian juvenile justice system. A postcolonial lens helps to interrogate constructions of deviance as a colonial endeavour in its linkage with notions and practices of modern childhood. In this, the paper attempts to provide a critique of modern childhood based on the epitome of innocence. A suggestion for accommodation of deviance within the boundaries of childhood is laid forth thus forwarding an epistemological reformulation of childhood.

RC34-403.3

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Growing-up in the Global South: Theorizing Education-Employment Nexus, Youth Scholarship, and Methodologies in the Philippines

This paper theorizes a specific significant dimension of growing-up process in contemporary world, the "education-employment nexus" in the context of the life histories of disadvantaged cohort of Filipinos born in the 1970s locally known in the country as "istambays". It challenges the prevailing view of seeing istambays as merely unemployed-disconnected individuals by demonstrating how this phenomenon is shaped and negotiated during their growing-up years, specifically observable during schooling and first years of employment. Using household and life history data from four research sites, carefully designed and modified to best capture local contexts, istambay thesis offers alternative-localized views on the relations between youthhood and structured forms of marginalizations, and how this understanding may have significant implications on introducing new dimensions in the current education and labor policies and practices in the Philippines. In essence, the paper demonstrates how istambay phenomenon contributes to theorizing Global South phenomenon using youth scholarship and methodologies that are localized, creative, and sociologically-sound.

RC17-212.5

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Dynamic and Regulated: About the Permeability of University Boundaries Via the Governance of Studying and Teaching

The governance of studying and teaching in public universities in Germany has changed from a kind of static system using teaching framework regulations to a more dynamic system of external quality assurance. This development is part of what Power (1997) calls "the audit society". With the introduction of an accreditation scheme new actors (e.g. council and agencies) as well as new processes (e.g. accreditation of study programs) were established for the governance of studying and teaching in universities. In addition to the federal states and university representatives stakeholder participation has been formalized in consultation and decision making throughout the accreditation system. For instance, the federal states have a majority of votes in the accreditation council; with university representatives being the second in command. Representatives from the world of work and student representatives fill up the remaining seats. The groups mentioned above are also represented in review groups of accreditation processes, w representatives of the professoriate are the majority with three out of five members.

In the presentation we want to argue, that the dynamics of processes, the involvement of new actors and now formalized integration of stakeholders in quality assurance and the governance of studying and teaching make boundaries of universities as organizations more permeable. However the relatively detailed accreditation regulations and processes settle this permeability of borders in different ways. As a result, the effects of the participation of representatives of the world of work and students are limited. Conversely, the grip of the professoriate on the governance of teaching has increased.

The theoretical basis is a combination of Luhmann's theory of procedures (1983) and neo-institutional research highlighting the legitimation function. Empirical data was generated in a research project (duration 2014-2017) by document analysis, interviews with stakeholders and representatives of accreditation agencies, a survey among reviewers, and participant observation.

RC04-47.15

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The Translation of Swiss Vocational Education and Training into Other Cultural Contexts

Currently, we are witnessing international interest in vocational education and training (VET). This is due to the fact that in the present global economic downturn, countries with well-developed VET systems face much lower youth unemployment rates. Worldwide, around one in eight young people between the ages of 15 and 24 is unemployed. While the importance of prioritizing job creation is acknowledged, the opinion is also that many young people lack the right skills for the labor market. Therefore, adequate skills are demanded, and policymakers currently seek to borrow concepts from countries that successfully integrate young people in their labor markets. These countries include Switzerland (with an average youth unemployment rate in 1999–2008 of 6.9%), Austria (7.5%), Denmark (8.2%), and Germany (10.9%) (ILO, 2012: 5). They are characterized by a high proportion of young people following the vocational education track and, furthermore, have implemented dual VET systems (i.e. combining classroom instruction with work-based training) and the pursuit of competence-based education.

Within this context, this paper considers whether competence-based education, as defined from a western European perspective, is transferable from one cultural context to another. First of all, the paper introduces the topic of international policy borrowing and lending in the field of education (Steiner-Khamsi & Waldow, 2012). Afterwards, the concept of competence-based education is defined as a new educational paradigm (Wesselink, Biemans, Mulder, & van den Elsen, 2007) and situated within its cultural context. Next, the paper introduces the case study of an educational transfer from Switzerland to India a country actively engaged in reforming its VET system (Singh, 2012). Detailed insight into actual experiences will be given on the basis of two interviews with the main actors. The conclusion discusses the cultural context sensitivity of competence-based VET.

WG02-645.7

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Learning from the Past: Urban Ways to Reduce the Daily Complexity in Economic Practices

We like to present findings from a comparative study carried out on the hairdressing market in four cities – two in Germany (Dortmund and Frankfurt) and two in Great Britain (Birmingham and Glasgow) – mixing ethnographical research with historical case studies and a mixed-mode survey.

Focussing on economic practices we studied how hairdresser manage their hairdressing salon successfully in different cities. Many aspects has to be considered on a daily basis such as the ranges of products and offers, opening hours and work schedules, interior decoration, training contents and needs, advertising and so on to achieve this goal however, it is not possible for one to continuously reflect on these aspects every minute of the working day. Thus, we found evidence that the practical knowledge of the place enables entrepreneurs and staff members to overcome this dilemma while utilizing their knowledge of approved routines and practices.

Adopting the idea of the Intrinsic Logic of Cities that tells us that cities cultivate their own specific constellations of knowledge and expression shown in their practices that make them distinguishable we construct the space of local economy as a figuration that is developed processual and depending on the hidden structures enscripted in the place over time. Comparable with an imprint one can track the conditions that pre-structure the figuration from a historical perspective. In particular the comparative study on the economic development of the city persuaded us that the specific way how complexity in economic practices is reduced builds on the cumulative texture which evolve over time and can not be ignored when discussing the present or future.

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RC09-114.5

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VALIAKHMETOVA, VERONICA (SIFAT Research Center)

Socio-Labor Precarization in Russia: National and Subnational Features

Socio-labor precarization is one of the modern phenomena expanding all over the world and cause much alarm among state officials in many countries. The experts warn that the spread of the socio-labor precarization brings systemic risks not only for socio-labor sphere but for the whole society as well. It has disastrous consequences for fundamental social institutes (family, education, public law, etc.), dehumanizing and destabilizing effect.

Nowadays, the aggravation of the problem of unstable and insecure employment in the world pushed a new wave of investigations provided by ILO and international teams (SUPI, ESOPE Projet etc.).

The specific feature of precarization processes in Russia is that it is mostly determined by inner factors. Among the most significant of them are: liberalization of the economy (and almost complete denial of labor standards in 1990s); uneven regional development and high level of labor market differentiation by territorial, sectorial, professional, demographic and other specific features.

The authors examine challenges of socio-labor precarization and insecure employment diffusion in one of the regions of the Russian Federation - in the Republic of Bashkortostan. On the bases of sociological and statistical data the authors provide analysis of prerequisites, symptoms and aftereffects of insecure employment extension in Bashkortostan; identifies national and regional peculiarities of socio-labor precarization and suggest instruments for measuring and monitoring it.

RC40-470.3

BEACHAM, JONATHAN* (Lancaster University, j.beacham@lancaster.ac.uk)

Back to the Land Ethic? Sustainable Food Futures in the Age of Austerity: Perspectives from a British Case Study

This paper draws upon empirical research undertaken with 'alternative' and 'local' food networks in Lancashire, England, in aiming to explore the discourses and practices employed by lay actors in constituting their moral relation to food in the context of economic austerity. Since its onset in Europe, it has become clear that austerity ought not to be merely understood as a neutral backdrop to sociality but must instead be interpreted as an active political programme reconfiguring subjectivity and lived experiences in diverse ways. Indeed, food occupies an unusual position in the social sciences: in one sense, it is one of the few anthropologically universalisable aspects of life in that everyone requires nutrition in order to live. In another sense, it is a hugely volatile category and understandings around food vary drastically over the course of history. As such, it remains an important device in thinking through the ways in which social, political and economic orderings and regimes intersect the moral questions and implications that are complexly interwoven into our affective experiences of food. Drawing particularly on perspectives from Marxian political ecology and my own empirical research, I argue that austerity has served to create new ways of thinking about the moral dimensions of food in the creation of divergent futures. As such, food has become awkwardly balanced both as a tool that serves to explicate people's moral responsibility and generosity to (tangible and intangible) Others but also a field in which discourses of asceticism, thrift and self-sufficiency are drawn upon and privileged at a cultural level in the creation of better, seemingly more sustainable, food futures. I conclude this paper by discussing these ambivalences around food with relation to wider identifiable shifts in global agro-food systems.

RC03-40.5

BEAMAN, JEAN* (Purdue University, beamanj@purdue.edu)

France's Racial Project: Banlieues, Social Exclusion, and the North African Second- Generation

Based on ethnographic research in a Parisian banlieue, including interviews with the North African second-generation, I address how France has been involved in a "racial project," per Omi and Winant's (1994) formulation. In this racial project, residential location is often code for racial and ethnic origin, as race and ethnicity are not legitimate as a basis for identity. In other words, the marginalization individuals face as banlieue residents is circumscribed by their racial and ethnic status. By centering France's colonial history and post-colonial legacy in understanding contemporary experiences of minorities, I also address how living in the banlieues, with its associated stigma and negative imagery, particularly following the 2005 uprisings throughout France, shapes the identities of its residents. How banlieue residents relate to where they live is also instructive for thinking about how they make sense of their social location and marginalization from mainstream society.

RC51-585.2

BECERRA, GASTON* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, gaston.becerra@gmail.com)
AMOZURRUTIA, JOSE ANTONIO (Centro de Investigaciones Interdisciplinarias en Ciencias y Humanidades (CEIICH). UNAM)

Rolando García's Complex Systems Theory and Its Relevance to Sociocybernetics

Complex Systems Theory by the Argentine-Mexican physicist and epistemologist Rolando García provides a comprehensive framework to approach complex issues or complex problems requiring an interdisciplinary approach. In this work its theoretical framework, proposal for methodology and constructivist epistemology are summarized and evaluated in accordance to their relevance for sociocybernetic. In our opinion, García's proposal not only shares core principles of sociocybernetics but also make several contributions to its major challenges: a dialectical analysis of the interdisciplinary praxis based on differentiations and integrations and supported by a strong reflexivity on research questions, observables and system variables; a discussion of how central the researchers' political viewpoint is to framing the questions-guidelines and constructing the system; making observables and inferences explicit along with outlining the empirical complex.

RC38-451.2

BECKER, JOHANNES* (University of Göttingen, johannes.becker@sowi.uni-goettingen.de)

Outsiders' Silence about Their Past in the City

In this presentation, I analyze how narrations about life and family history are subdued in self-presentations of outsiders who are not considered as authoritative representatives of their place. Argumentations of social closeness or individual constructions of belonging to the city might instead serve to reassert spatial belonging.

Palestinians in the Old City of Jerusalem often talked little about their families' past and their personal history during the biographical-narrative interviews I conducted there. Instead of, they focused on current circumstances and hardships. This is connected to the history of a majority of Old City inhabitants who are descendants of poor migrants who moved there from the countryside. They are devalued in an inner-Palestinian discourse as criminal and socially conservative. This outsider positioning in contrast to 'authentic' Jerusalemite families prevents them from the right to produce an authoritative text as 'Jerusalemites'. In their self-presentations, 'not telling' about their past in Jerusalem mirrors the lacking acknowledgment of their history and memory.

But at the same time, they perceive the expectation to safeguard the holy places and the Palestinian character of the Old City in the face of Israeli occupation policies which seek to increase control over this place (e.g. through support for the settler enterprise and the legal and infrastructural discrimination of the Palestinian population). Thus, their task of reaffirming the national character of this place remains unconnected to a historical outlook which, for many, increases fears of the being discovered as 'non-authentic' citizens and of being driven out.

The lacking presentation of biographical memories in and attachment to the city is in the self-presentations often overwritten by the presentation of a functioning social (neighborhood/urban) community or, on a more individual level, by paralleling one's own fate with the fate of the contested city of Jerusalem.

RC25-313.3

BECKER, SUSANNE* (Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, beckers@mmg.mpg.de)

How to Incooperate the Category Language into Sociological Analysis of Social Inequalities

In my presentation, I will discuss the importance of language(s) in the production of social inequalities. Therefore, I will argue that the sociological studies of inequalities need to consider language as an important category. I will argue this based on the empirical finding of my Ph.D. project that was concerned with the links between social inequalities and language(s). I will argue that the classification of the linguistic other is an important factor in generating and legitimizing economic inequalities in society. Keeping in mind that citizenship and the entitlement to corresponding rights are one major catalyst of global inequalities in a globalised world in combination with the increase of ensuring citizen rights through language testing, language needs to be more central to the sociological analysis of global inequalities. In my presentation, I will also present some ideas how these sociological analysis can be enriched by linguistic methods of researching language in society. In general I will argue for a more interdisciplinary approach to researching language and society and discuss what sociology can learn from

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

the (socio-)linguistic approaches to language and what a sociological perspective can contribute to the analysis of the nexus of language(s) and social inequalities.

RC25-314.20

BECKER, SUSANNE* (Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, beckers@mmg.mpg.de)

The Construction of the Linguistic Other – Constructing the Other By Classifying Language(s)

In my presentation, I will discuss empirical findings from my Ph.D. project, which deals with the links between language(s) and social inequalities. One major factor in the production of social inequalities is the process of classifying and othering along the line of language(s). I am therefore not only interested in language as a medium of othering but also in how the category language is important as a category of classification. My empirical findings show different processes of othering along the line of language(s). Firstly, there is a construction of the internal other, which is present on a territory that is constructed as "ours". Here European immigration and integration politics as well as European language testing regimes functioning as restriction for immigration and naturalization are a major factor within these processes. Here there are links made between the categories of nation, ethnicity and language.

On the other hand there is a construction of the external other, which is discursively located somewhere else. Here categories like an Indian or an African language play a major role within these constructions of the other. In addition, discourses about colonial languages are part of these othering-processes. I will discuss this construction of the linguistic other on the basis of my empirical data which was conducted in a ethnographic research in two wards in the City of Munich, Germany. Theoretically my argument is informed by the concept of (neo-)linguicism, which is understood as a form of linguist racism and argues that language(s) become an import factor in othering-processes to legitimizing exclusion and discrimination.

RC20-256.7

BECKERS, TILO* (Heinrich-Heine-Universitat Dusseldorf, tilo.beckers@uni-duesseldorf.de)

SIEGERS, PASCAL (GESIS Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences)

The Legitimacy of Euthanasia in Europe: Socio Cultural Heritage, Law and Religion As Boundaries of Personal Autonomy in a Multilevel Analysis

In this contribution we analyze the attitudes on the legitimacy of euthanasia (described as "terminating the life of the incurably sick") as an example of end-of-life issues and assisted dying. We use data from the most recent European Values Study 2008/09. We present results from hierarchical linear random intercept only models (REML estimation) using data from the European Values Study 2008. Within and between country differences (N'=25) will be discussed from a modernization and secularization perspective with a particular and innovative focus on the simultaneous effects of religious and value orientations on both levels of analysis and a focus on both normative and structural determinants extending the analyses of Cohen et al. (2006) and Verbakel and Jaspers (2010).

On the individual level, religious orientations (measured by Siegers' latent classes; 2012) and self-determination values show substantial but converse effects in the expected directions even when controlling for religious denominations. As compared to atheists (as well as to people with a holistic individualized belief) Muslim believers are most critical of euthanasia; all other Christian denominations also show negative effects. The acceptance of euthanasia is also reduced by higher subjective health, more confidence in the health system and for older respondents.

On the country level, we control for context effects of both postmaterialist value orientations (positive effect) and religious climate (low average church attendance and Protestant countries being most liberal). Furthermore, health systems and patient rights are controlled (no significant effects). Finally, the legal situation concerning end-of-life treatments is strongly reflected in people's attitudes; and in an extended model (N''=44) the former Communist heritage has a large negative effect even when controlling for all other variables. Overall, institutional and normative criteria are the boundaries of preferences for personal autonomy at the end of life.

RC52-JS-31.1

BEDARD, JEAN-LUC* (TÉLUQ - Université du Québec, jbedard@teluq.ca)

ZAIDMAN, ANNA MARIA (Université du Québec à Montréal)

Moving from One Professional System to a (seemingly) Similar One: Surprising Challenges and Issues of Policy and Governance

Health professions currently appear to be under more scrutiny, especially regarding their interactions with management, other professionals as well as their governance. Among all discussions about global mobility, few analysis look at national variations in these domains, and their repercussions on contexts of entry into professional practice as a foreign-trained professional. This presentation will use data collected among French health professionals in Quebec, as well as professional orders and other institutional actors of the professional system, in a research project conducted from 2013 to 2015. Health professions included are doctors, nurses and pharmacists. Our research looked at how French professionals entered professional practice in Quebec, identifying factors facilitating or hindering their entry in the professional system. French health professionals have used mutual recognition agreements (MRAs) since 2010. Since 2014, use of these MRAs has generated sufficient data to allow for analysis and conclusions. We will use further data from an ongoing research on professional orders' strategies to implement public protection while facilitating admission of these foreign-trained professionals. Our main objective will be to describe how (and if) actors of the professional system, and their institutions, learn in this process. For instance, although analysis has suggested some adaptations that would ease their entry, issues of equity with local-trained professionals can limit the feasibility of such innovations. Elsewhere, problems of coordination and budgeting result in shortage for compulsory training measures. Among future trends, taking into account the role of political impetus and comprehensive inclusion of all main actors appear as the main lessons to be drawn from the experience of these MRAs. Finally, this overview illustrates the importance of considering specific contexts characterizing entry to a professional field as a foreign-trained professional, taking into account the professional systems of origin and destination.

RC52-598.4

BEDARD, JEAN-LUC* (TÉLUQ - Université du Québec, jbedard@teluq.ca)

Mutual Recognition Agreements for Foreign-Trained Professionals. Lessons and Challenges for Regulation from the France-Quebec Experience.

Differences between regulatory professional systems are increasingly examined, notably through implementation of mutual recognition agreements (MRAs). MRAs between France and Quebec illustrate many challenges facing global professional mobility. The differences between professional practice contexts need to be carefully described and understood not only by regulatory bodies, but other actors intervening in the professional systems. Quebec's professional system as a whole has evolved a lot since its elaboration in the 1970s. There is a trend, attested elsewhere (Freidson, 2005; Champy, 2012; Evetts, 2011) towards more control of professional regulating bodies. This movement can be described as a shift from autonomy to hybrid regulation (Noordegraaf, 2007), presenting opportunities and challenges for professionalism (Evetts, 2011), resulting from external and internal pressures. In the case of MRAs designed to facilitate professional mobility between France and Quebec, analysis of their evolution shows the importance of political actors' (governments) input on conception, implementation and adjustments following the first cohorts. Furthermore, institutional actors (regulating bodies, professional associations, etc.) came to play a progressively important role, only after the conception phase. This presentation will focus on 3 contrasted examples: lawyers, nurses and pharmacists. Analysis covers an evolution occurring between 2008 and 2015, from conception and negotiation to actual agreement between governments and regulating bodies, implementation and adjustments following empirical experiences of entry into professional practice in Quebec. Analysis also includes comparison of economic climate and job markets between France and Quebec during this period, and characteristics of niches invested by French professionals in their new country's job market. An overview of perception by actors of the professional system complements the analysis and allows for a comprehensive overview of main issues and lessons that can be drawn from this ongoing experiment.

RC51-578.2

BEDOYA, GERSON* (Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana, gmbedoyal@gmail.com)

GALLON, LUCIANO (Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana)

Characterization of Development Models and Its Impact on Policy Implementation

The Global Models to explain human development on the planet have been conceived to be important and useful. They are the result of simulation methodologies and paradigms for viewing the world in their macro dynamics, considering a large number of possible causes of the problems that arise, and that, based on historical data, shows how the world will behave in a determined future in different possible scenarios. They were born due to the global concern about the impact human actions have on the environment, for the unsustainability of population and economic growth and for the disappointing results of recurrently approved government's programs to combat those problems. The aim of the global

models is to provide the necessary tools to formulate alternative answers for humanity steer toward the best-case scenario. They have made many, but others need to be developed that serve to analyze specific contexts such as South America or Colombia. This work takes stock of a representative set of global models of the past sixty years to characterize and identify the paradigms and assumptions that support them, their structures, results and, particularly, components that may be useful for future design and construction of a system dynamics model to study the performance of the implementation of development policies.

RC04-47.10

BEHLE, HEIKE* (University of Warwick, Heike.Behle@warwick.ac.uk)

The International Baccalaureate Career Programme (IBCP). Young Peoples' Career-Decision Making within This New Approach to Combine Academic and Vocational Education.

A new qualification called International Baccalaureate Career Programme (IBCP) was launched recently to overcome the divide between academic and vocational education. IBCP students are expected to study up to four IB Diploma courses together with a careers-related study.

The paper draws on both quantitative and qualitative date to evaluate the impact of the new qualification to the careers-decision making and future pathways of students. It is important to bear in mind that many factors influence the long-term process of careers-decision making. During the course of their IBCP, they could acquire cognitive (knowledge) as well as functional (skills) and social (behaviour) competencies

To a certain degree, all students engaged with the vocational content to identify own potential occupational pathways. However, the role of the IBCP differed across the students. Some who had already been clear about their career paths before embarking on the IBCP were able to select academic and vocational courses according to their occupational interests. They managed to gain specific vocational skills together with functional and cognitive competencies that could benefit them in their further vocational training or study. Others used the career-related study to test equivocal vocational ideas and, after graduating with the IBCP, either pursued these ideas in their further academic or vocational studies or modified their occupational ideas. Depending on them continuing their occupational paths, they are able to use the specific vocational skills and cognitive competencies they gained during the programme. Those who altered their vocational ideas used the IBCP as a test bed and had still acquired functional and cognitive competencies.

As a result, the personal approach to careers-decision making impacts the kinds of skills students acquired during their IBCP. However, whilst some did not gain specific vocational skills for their chosen occupational path, they could benefit from functional and cognitive competencies.

RC14-180.6

BEKESAS, WILSON* (ESPM-SP, wbekesas@espm.br)
MADER, RENATO (ESPM-SP)

Hybrid Cultural Consumption of Young Brazilians: Mechanisms of Cosmopolitan Encounters within Digital Media

This article will present some of the guiding concepts and the empirical data that we have been using to problematize the hybrid cultural consumption, focused on digital media, as mechanisms to contexts of cosmopolitanism. This discussion is part of the research project "Youth cosmopolitanisms. Brazil project", linked to the international project "Young People´s Cultural Cosmopolitanism". The emphasized proposal is anchored on a reflective base over (1) the cultural consumption and its relationship in contemporary society with entertainment ; (2) cyber culture as means of the mass self communication and ubiquity. The analysis of empirical data is developed through a triangulation of qualitative and quantitative data from our research correlated to the "Brazilian digital youth" study of IBOPE (2012) and "Connected Youth" survey from Telefónica/USP Foundation (2014). As mechanisms of cosmopolitan encounters, the hybrid cultural consumption of young Brazilians can be analyzed both by its connection to different cultures and the possibilities of belonging and mobility, even if only technological/virtual and not necessarily physical; and by its exposure to a ubiquitous reality, where communication and encounters may have different logics than those of the mass entertainment industry. These mechanisms can be a response to the urge to belong, coexist, co-create and feel part of something bigger, but they can also reproduce models of distinction, meaning that the digital divide also maintains certain logics of the cultural and social contexts where these individuals live. Through our data analysis, we find that the hybridization of cultural consumption for these young people is focused on the hybrid reality of cyberspace and of cyber culture, but does not necessarily provide encounters that form a 'glocal' culture, or what we call an aesthetic and amateur perspective of cosmopolitanism.

RC32-369.11

BELEK ERSEN, UMUT* (Independent researcher, umutbelek@hotmail.com)

Gender Perceptions of Women from Different Social Categories

The subject of the presentation is to examine the attitude and behaviour of two different categories of women in Turkey regarding womanhood roles, and to identify the similarities and differences. The purpose is to analyse to what degree the women with certain qualities –education, financial independence, career etc. – necessity for achieving equality of which has been argued and emphasized in the literature, differ from the women who do not have such qualities in realising equality and breaking the gender-based labour division. In order to compare the perception of these two categories of women, face-to-face semistructured interviews were held with 26 women of middle-upper socio-cultural structure having at least a university degree, prestigious positions in work career on one hand, and 26 women of lower socio-cultural structure, at most high-school graduate, employed in lower levels of hierarchy, on the other. Gender structure and gender perceptions which is dealt in this study is formed according to the ideological views of L. Althusser, is legitimised by the concept of "Masculine Domination" by P. Bourdieu, and is regularized by "Hegemonic Masculinity" by R. W.Connell. This three dimensional structure is followed in conducting the interviews and evaluation of the findings. The outcome of these interviews is that the underlying structure basically remains the same although there are divergences between two women categories. This underlying structure is traditional gender-based definitions of man and woman and labour division thereof. It is believed that this underlying structure can be rebuilt by women through questioning this structure and finding answers to these questions by themselves. Even though solutions such as education and employment in order to manage the superstructure is just as important, it is considered that making small changes in daily lives of women and reshaping their perceptions are the crucial elements to overcome masculine domination.

RC49-JS-66.4

BELL, BRANDI* (University of Prince Edward Island, brbell@upei.ca)
MUNRO, MATTHEW (University of Prince Edward Island)

Digital Media and Youth Mental Health: "It Just Takes over Everything"

Emerging technologies have the potential to support mental health promotion, illness prevention, and mental health treatment for youth; however, they also introduce new dimensions into young lives that may present challenges for youth mental health. As young lives continue to be marked by increased use of technologies and youth-focused e-mental health initiatives are developed, it is imperative that the intersections of technology and mental health in young lives are better understood. In this presentation, we will present findings of research study that richly describe the impact of technology on young lives, particularly with respect to youth mental health.

Research was conducted with Aboriginal, immigrant, rural, and 'in risk' youth (16-20 years of age) in Canada, Scotland, and Australia to examine the impact of technology on young lives. Innovative qualitative methods including in-depth interviews, dyadic interviewing of participants and their 'digital shadows,' and social media data capture were used to create digital profiles of participants. Thematic analysis was conducted to identify data specifically relevant to mental health.

Speaking with young people about their experiences with digital media reveals both anticipated and unexpected connections between technology use and mental health. Young people are struggling to balance their 'real' and 'virtual' selves/lives, to manage the pressures of constant connectedness, and to master new forms of interpersonal communication. Increased clarity about the contradictions youth themselves experience will enhance program and policy development in media and mental health literacies, as well as interventions addressing mental health promotion, mental illness prevention/treatment, and stigma.

RC49-JS-66.2

BELL, BRANDI* (University of Prince Edward Island, brbell@upei.ca)
DEYELL, TRACY (University of Prince Edward Island)

Patient Journeys in Youth Mental Health: Arts-Based Methods for Exploring Youth, Parent, and Service Provider Perspectives

We know much about the alarming trends in youth mental health in Canada; however, we know far less about the paths youth take toward better mental health. In this presentation, we will discuss a methodological approach to youth mental health research that emphasizes the journeys and voices of youth in an effort to better understand their stories and experiences.

Atlantic Canada Children's Effective Service Strategies in Mental Health (AC-CESS-MH) is a 5-year research study, funded by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research. It aims to deepen understanding of child/youth mental health in Atlantic Canada (a region made up of the four most eastern Canadian provinces). The project employs the newest knowledge on youth journeys and arts-based methods and melds it with analysis of statistical data. In this presentation, we will describe our qualitative patient journeys approach to research with children and youth experiencing mental health challenges, parents, and service providers (sample of 240 individuals). Grounded in critical ethnography and Complex Cultural Nesting theory, we incorporate visual mapping and photo-elicitation into in-depth interviews as a way to further engage participants and give emphasis to their often long and complex stories of struggle.

We will present early learnings from this longitudinal study and discuss how arts-based methods such as patient journeys can engage young people and families in a conversation to inform youth mental health research, policy, and action. It is now recognized that people with firsthand knowledge and experience have the most insight into the ways services and supports can be improved to foster recovery. Patient journeys and arts-based research methods are important tools for improving understanding of youth mental health from the perspectives of those most affected.

RC15-187.1

BELL, SUSAN* (Drexel University, Susan.Bell@drexel.edu)

Different Routes out, Different Routes in: Practicing Health after Arriving in the US

Most studies of the global distribution of physicians and nurses focus on members of the health professions from middle- and low-income countries (as defined by the World Bank) who are recruited by high income countries. The present study explores the resources for and experiences of internationally educated refugee physicians and nurses in the United States. It asks, first, what happens when internationally educated health professionals seek employment after arriving in the United States as refugees and asylum seekers? It draws upon the examples of two states: Maine (pop 1.33 million) and Pennsylvania (pop 12.79 million). What governmental and nongovernmental programs of assistance are provided to internationally educated health professionals? What is the reskilling process for them? What pathways can they take and (how) can they work? Second, how do refugee regimes intersect with national regulations for health professionals? The paper situates the experiences of individual health professionals in the context of national and international refugee policies. Finally, it considers the relationship of refugee health professionals to internationally educated nurses and physicians that are recruited by the United States. According to Frenk et al (2010), the health professions workforce is distributed unequally and this distribution exacerbates global health inequality. How does the global flow of refugee physicians and nurses affect global health inequality?

RC07-95.4

BELL, VIKKI* (Goldsmiths, University of London, v.bell@gold.ac.uk)

DI PAOLANTONIO, MARIO (York University, Toronto)

Re-Emerging Pasts: Forums for Telling in Contemporary Argentina and Chile

This paper arises from on-going research, funded by the UK's ESRC, into the aftermath of the State violence that took place in the 1970s and 1980s in Argentina and Chile. Although that period of violence is now 'past', many facets of it are still unresolved. Beyond the legal mechanisms that continue to unearth new aspects of the last military dictatorship in Argentina (1976-83) and the Pinochet dictatorship in Chile (1973-1990), there are several sites at which these unresolved issues emerge for debate and verification. The research has studied a range of diverse sites that we call here 'forums for telling' (Weizman, 2011). Its premise is that the importance of telling the past is intimately linked with Justice, but that this 'juris-diction' is not confined to legal forums, since the work of speaking justice (and justly) also takes place elsewhere (Nancy, 2003; Fitzpatrick, 2004). Seeking something beyond an affirmation of the socially constructed nature of truth, we follow Stengers, to consider how truths pass through different processes of hypothesising, 'testing' and reflection before they are affirmed and allowed to emerge as true. Thus the production of truth at a museum of memory such as a museum of memory differs, both in process and in terms of the truths it seeks and can affirm, from the production of truth by the law courts, or by the Argentine Forensic Anthropology Team's attempts to establish identities through the testing of human remains or DNA. We ask: which truths emerge at the different sites? Which form to they take (images, objects, speech, blood)? How are they understood as relevant to the forum that debates their status? What 'tests' must they pass in order to attain their status as true? How are emergent truths presented, arranged and mediated for consumption (including aspects of digitalisation)?

RC38-447.4

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Borders and Bodies: Eritrean Asylum Seekers' Biographical Narratives of Their Journey of Escape

Much of the recent literature on irregular migrants and border-crossing focuses on governmentality and biopolitics. To use Agamben's term, the bare lives of irregular migrants are often viewed from a vertical angle, as objects of study and as masses. However, in this paper we look at migration through the migrant's eye, as a subject, from a horizontal perspective, through the embodied experience of the voyage and the sense of proximity between life and death.

We focus on the journey's adversities to the migrant's body – hunger, thirst, being hidden in packed pickup trucks and airless containers, and for those less lucky, being sold to owners of torture camps established to raise ransom money. Migrants describe a journey in which their condition shifts between two opposite ends -- on the one hand, being in total control, making use of their accumulated knowledge, bodily fitness and natural resourcefulness, while on the other hand, being entirely out of control, merely an object handled by others. Our paper explores the voyage through biographical narratives on the body and the senses, and explores the meaning attributed to those in retrospect.

The paper is based on over twenty interviews in Tigrinya and English, conducted between 2013 and 2015. The interviews were conducted with Eritrean asylum seekers who arrived in Israel illegally, through its Southern border, between 2007 and 2011. These asylum seekers walked to Ethiopia or Sudan, and then were smuggled through Egypt and the Sinai. In addition to analyzing the interviews, we incorporate media reports, Human Rights Organizations' publications, court affidavits and films, well as observations from Tel Aviv's migrants' district, *Holot*'s detention center, and the border through which the asylum seekers arrived.

RC04-47.28

BENAVIDES MARTÍNEZ, BENIGNO* (Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon, benignobenavides@yahoo.es)

La Valoración De La Calidad Del Trabajo Docente Universitario

Este trabajo se inserta dentro de un proyecto más amplio sobre la Excelencia de la docencia universitaria, dirigido por la Dra. Anita Hirsch Adler. En este caso, se exponen los resultados de investigación acerca de la valoración que los profesores universitarios otorgan a su trabajo, específicamente referidos a la docencia. La excelencia es un atributo característico del desempeño profesional, pero al transferir esta cualidad al trabajo docente genera significados éticos, pues traspasa con mucho la individualidad del docente, hasta involucrar los demás ámbitos sociales. El reclamo por un trabajo de excelencia proviene del ámbito económico y se refleja en el acceso, permanencia y desarrollo profesional en el empleo en los mercados tanto nacionales como internacionales. El estado mexicano personifica las demandas de calidad docente a través de la ejecución de políticas que siguen las líneas marcadas por los organismos internacionales, por lo que la educación superior se presenta como el campo de encuentro delas políticas del estado y del desempeño docente. Los profesores perciben esta situación como una exigencia externa al sistema educativo, la cual, sin embargo se tiene que enfrentar desde la educación. La docencia, al pretender la excelencia se vuelve reflexiva, pues se desempeña como interacciónque origina significados compartidos en una nueva cultura del trabajo docente. Metodológicamente se siguió el enfoque cualitativo, a través de entrevistas a profundidad aplicadas a siete profesores de diversas facultades de la Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León. Las categorías de análisis que se obtuvieron y que posteriormente se analizaron fueron: excelencia, ética, calidad, liderazgo, institución, formación, valoración, profesionalismo y crítica. Los resultados muestran de una manera general la valoración que los profesores otorgan a la excelencia.

RC34-397.5

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Job Placement at the Beginning of 21st Century: Precarious Work of Young People

Prolongation of youth, which has been analyzed many times (e.g. Bendit; 2008; Roberts, 1997; among others), was related to different phenomena such as a greater life expectancy, the prolongation of the educational careers and the metamorphosis of labor markets. These factors make educational careers and of labor market integration processes longer and non-standardized (even partly

reversible) jobs stabilization takes place close to the age of 30 years old (Miranda, 2015; Cuervo y Wyn, 2015).

However, over the past years, a set of works started questioning some trends to towards naturalization or reification as regards the prolongation of job placement by arguing the removal of an extraordinary "plusavalia" of the new generations (Cote, 2014). while, on the other hand, studies carried out in Latin America showed that in certain groups of young people no stabilization labor process occurs, generating trajectories characterized by precariousness and contingency (Mora Salas y de Oliveira, 2015).

The aim of this presentation is to deal with job placement processes arising from the analysis of empirical (quantitative and qualitative) proof gathered in Argentina within two different economic contexts: One of them is characterized by the final stages of the neoliberal economic program favoured by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the other one is contextualized during the term of a heterodox-oriented model actively promoting job and social protection. The information introduced is part of two follow-up panels of high-school graduates (1999 and 2011). The comparative outcomes regarding the first year after graduation are exhibited herein, highlighting continuities and ruptures between both periods in order to deepen the discussion on the transitions between education and employment which are historically and socially placed.

RC13-158.2

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Leisure Time and Youth Well-Being

It is rightly said that while children are the future of the country, youth are its present. The energy, enthusiasm, dynamism, innovative ideas and creative thinking they possess make the youth population an important asset for any country's accelerated development. With regard to youth resources, India has a distinct edge over the developed nations most of which will be facing the burden of a fast ageing population in the coming decades. India is experiencing a youth bulge. Around the world, young people are proving that leisure represents a prime opportunity not only for individual development, but also for contribution and change. The amount of leisure time available to young people varies considerably according to age, gender and culture. How young people spend their leisure time is also linked to pressing threats to their well-being and to issues of globalization and interdependence. Given these interconnections, it is critical that leisure be discussed as a context for the development of young people and their participation in the development of community and society.

Participation in organized leisure and recreation by young people is also seen as having positive benefits for society since it reduces the amount of time available for engagement in anti-social behavior. It is important to understand the ways in which young people think about leisure, their beliefs about, and attitudes to leisure, the meaning of leisure to them and the forces that influence and shape their involvement in leisure activities.

The purpose of this article is to examine the empirical evidence and describe theoretical perspectives that address under what conditions and how leisure acts are essential for youth opportunities and well-being.

RC13-158.3

BENKO, ZSUZSANNA (University of Szeged, Juhász Gyula Faculty of Education)

LIPPAI, LASZLO LAJOS (Institute of Applied Health Sciences and Health Promotion, University of Szeged, Juhász Gyula Faculty of Education, Szeged)

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Programme-Based Lifestyle Counselling in Hungary – Network, Protocol and Training

Several researchers emphasize the importance of individual choices in forming our lifestyle. At the same time they admit, that life chances, indicated for example by the environment of living, level of education or income, exercise a strong influence on the range of possibilities we can choose from. Choices are also influenced by rationality, tradition, social pressure or fashion. Making a choice alone could be very hard. There is a strong need for professionals who can help the individuals make the most healthy choice.

Since January, 2015., approximately 60 such professionals, called Lifestyle Counsellor Programme Assistants were trained in Hódmezővásárhely and Makó in Hungary, financed by grant TÁMOP-6.1.2-11/3-2012-0002, and grant TÁMOP-6.1.2-11/3-2012-0036. The aims of the programme-based lifestyle counselling training are to allow participants to analyse relevant elements of their lifestyle in terms of nutrition, leisure, social relationships and time management as an "umbrella"; to reinforce healthy lifestyle practices through own experience and to make them aware of actual risks; to strengthen their commitment to healthy lifestyle and show the possibilities of moving forward; carrying all this out among

a positive group atmosphere. Complete fulfilment of the training aims were reflected by the participants' feedback.

From among the lifestyle elements discussed, our presentation would focus on the "Leisure and health" module of the training. The module has content and methodology pillars. In content it focuses on the versatility of practiced and desired leisure time activities and the actual and needed experiences these activities can fulfil. Processing the content is carried out by revealing participants' leisure status, and apply the newly acquired lifestyle elements to their own situation. Content and methodology is then integrated into counselling situations. Group work is promoted with the help of a manual and worksheets prepared by the sociologist and psychologist trainer professionals from the University of Szeged.

WG03-JS-37.2

BENNETT, JULIA* (Manchester Metropolitan University,
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Whose Place Is This Anyway? a Tale of a Hill, a Heath and Some Big Weeds

This is a story of community protest, natural landscape and ancient history. The setting is Bickerton Hill in the county of Cheshire, UK. Based on the premise that landscape and the story of the landscape, its history, are key elements of a national and local identity, the paper observes a community protesting against accepted cultural tropes around landscape and conservation. Taking an ethnographic approach, this research examines contested perceptions of an area of countryside used mainly by walkers but with the national and European designation of a 'site of special scientific interest' (SSSI). Visits to the site over the course of 12 years, extensive use of photographs taken during this time and an investigation into the history of this conflict over the management of nature, show that there is a disjuncture between policy-oriented 'official' interpretations of the site as a SSSI needing conservation and local people's sense of belonging to the place as it has evolved through benign neglect. There are particular discourses of nature and conservation that allude to an often unquestioned moral superiority of the conservationists. By fixing on a particular point in the past, conservation tries to stop time and in doing so often infers, in a nostalgic way, that something was implicitly better in the past. But the images of the past here are not recognised by all stakeholders and there is a gap between acknowledgement of the place's past use and how it is used in the present. Conceiving the site as a Deleuzian rhizome and using an actor network theory (ANT) based approach to the analysis, this paper looks at the power inherent in the conservationist discourses surrounding such sites and questions the moral superiority of 'conservation' in the UK and across Europe today.

RC38-451.5

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'I Can Feel It, That's Where I Belong': Using Nostalgia and Authenticity in Telling Stories of Belonging in Place

Belonging in place is perhaps increasingly hard to achieve as people are more likely to move away from their place of birth than in the past. In urban areas especially residential mobility is a feature of, particularly, Western lives in the twenty-first century. However, for those who do remain living in the same place throughout their lives, changes to the built environment can also cause disruption to a sense of belonging. One of the ways in which the self/place relationship is created is through telling stories of the place and one's own place within that story. These stories tend to draw on tropes of both nostalgia, to evoke empathy and tap into standard story-telling tropes, and authenticity, to position the storyteller as a proper, or most, member of the local place/community.

This paper examines how people evoke themes of nostalgia and authenticity in stories of places over time in order to negotiate change and create a continuous story of belonging. Individuals place themselves in an explicit moral relationship to a past community through eliciting memories that are distant enough to create a distinct sense of 'otherness' with the present. 'We' then become the group who can 'remember', and 'they' are those who cannot. Only the authentic 'we' can draw on the nostalgic tropes of memories of 'our' past. Whereas nostalgia positions the present in opposition to the past, authenticity brings past and present together through ongoing, inalienable relationships often embedded within objects and places.

A collection of biographical narratives and photo-elicitation interviews with people who have 'stayed put' all their lives will be used to show how discourses of both nostalgia and authenticity are used to justify affective belongings through material objects, buildings and specific places in order to create an 'authentic' belonging to the community.

RC48-JS-39.1

BENSKI, TOVA* (College of Management Studies,
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Between Subjectivation and Dignity. Homage to Alain Touraine

The lifelong contribution of Alain Touraine's work to Sociological thought in the 20th century is the focus of this session. In the presentation I will refer only to two of the main topics that he has studied: Subjectivation processes and dingimy as the primary quest for social movements.

RC32-373.2

BEOKU-BETTS, JOSEPHINE* (Florida Atlantic University, beokubet@fau.edu)

Gender, Precarity, and the Professions: African Women Scientists As Transnational Migrant Workers

According to Guy Standing (2012), the precariat are characterized by instability in their labor market participation, lack the work based identity other sectors of the labor force possess, and can be used and discarded by their employers without any sense of security or obligation. Feminist scholars such as Judith Butler (2012, 168) stress that "we have always to link "precarity" with forms of social and political agency where that is possible". This paper examines the experiences of African women who are skilled migrant workers, drawing on a qualitative study of four Sierra Leonean women scientists. I examine how their lived experiences as migrant workers make them vulnerable to some of the tendencies which inform an understanding of "precarity". I discuss how their racialization and vulnerable status as skilled migrant workers have heightened their awareness of global economic disparities, including their marginalization as scientists from global South countries. I also show how their lived experience in precarious employment engender their involvement in social networks with their families and professions in their nation state as a way to exercise political agency and to maintain their sense of identity and belonging as professional transnational migrants.

RC41-485.2

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"the French "Study of Individual and Conjugal Trajectories" Survey (2014)"

This paper presents the new survey on couple formation in France. It was conducted by the National Institute for Demographic Studies and the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies in 2013 on a representative sample of 7825 persons aged 25-64. Focusing specifically on the couple formation process, the survey will be used to study couples formed from the early 1970s up to today. It follows on from two previous studies on couple formation. The first took place in the late 1950s and concerned persons who married in or after 1914. The second, in the 1980s, focused on persons who were married or in a consensual union. The economic, legal and social context has changed dramatically since these first surveys were conducted: fewer people are in couple relationships, time spent in education has increased, more women are in employment, divorce is more common, and new forms of union – including the PACS civil partnership – have emerged, along with new ways of finding a partner, such as online dating for example.

The new study aims to update our knowledge about the lives of people with a partner, in a family or living alone, from youth to old age. It offers retrospective information on individuals' trajectories by covering all of the couple or romantic relationships that have counted in the respondent's life.

We will use the initial findings of the "Study of Individuals and Conjugal Trajectories" to show how this new survey will shed light on continuity and change in couple formation and living arrangements, and also reveal how attitudes to couple relationships have evolved by age and by cohort. In this way, we would like to promote future collaboration and develop new opportunities for comparative research.

RC42-JS-5.4

BERHEIDE, CATHERINE* (Skidmore College, cberheid@skidmore.edu)

The Effect of Gender Stereotyping on Undergraduate Student Ratings of Faculty Teaching Effectiveness

In the United States, the careers of women faculty in STEM are affected by student ratings of their teaching effectiveness. This paper examines three questions. First, does gender bias exist among incoming first-year students? Second, does gender bias among incoming students differ by gender? Does this gender bias affect students' ratings of the teaching effectiveness of women faculty in STEM?

We created a gender bias survey to be used with first-year students. Items were taken from Liben and Bigler's (2002) OAT scales, which include subscales measuring attitudes about appropriate occupations (O), activities (A), and traits (T) for women and men. Our survey included 24 items, 8 to assess each of the three subscales (OAT). Of the 8 items for each subscale, 3 were stereotypically feminine, 3 were stereotypically masculine, and 2 were neutral. Respondents indicate on 7-point scales whether men or women should do particular jobs and activities and have particular traits.

We conducted an anonymous on-line survey of first-year students at two colleges in the United States. At one college, we received 405 responses out of 632 invitations, or a 64.1% response rate. At the other college, we received 295 complete responses, representing 53.8% of first-year students.

Results show strong evidence of gender bias among incoming students that is consistent across the colleges and statistically significant at the 1% level on most subscales. Moreover, the bias occurred among women and men in attitudes toward occupations, activities, and traits. In the combined sample across colleges, men reported stronger gender bias than women at the 1% level regarding stereotypically masculine occupations, activities, and traits and stereotypically feminine activities. This gender bias is related to the lower effectiveness ratings that women faculty in STEM receive from their students. Therefore, there is a need among first-year undergraduates for increased awareness of bias.

RC32-367.15

BERHEIDE, CATHERINE* (Skidmore College, cberheid@skidmore.edu)

Uncovering Women's Invisible Volunteer Work: The Role of Women's Work in an Episcopal Church in the United States

The labor of volunteers is an essential yet often invisible part of non-profit organizations, especially churches. In a church, laity perform many critical functions, some of which parishioners see during worship. Other functions occur behind the scenes, particularly those of women. This paper considers the various forms of volunteer work that women have performed at an Episcopal Church over the course of its 200-year history. Church archives, newspaper articles, and public records provide only fragmentary evidence about this 200-year history of volunteer work. Only when the invisible work became visible, for example when the priest thanked a woman for her years of service, was there even any record of a woman's volunteer work. To make visible women's more recent contributions, I also conducted oral history interviews with 13 women who were long-time active members of the parish.

For most of the 200 years, women were excluded from the decision-making roles. Instead, they engaged in highly gendered work. They cleaned the church and the parish house, sewed vestments, washed and iron the vestments and linens, visited the sick and elderly, and prepared countless meals. They baked and sewed for fundraisers that paid off the church's debt, bought coal to heat the parish house, and purchased new choir robes. Yet it was not until 1938 that women could vote in parish elections and not until 1968 that the first woman was elected to the governing board of the church. While the previously all-male domains of parish life, such as the governing board and the ushers, are now sex-integrated, the invisible work that women have historically done, especially the cleaning, washing, ironing, and sewing, is still done only by women. The gendered knowledge and skills passed on to each successive generation of women have proved vital to the well-being of this church.

RC35-414.1

BERIAIN, JOSETXO* (Universidad Publica de Navarra, josetxo@unavarra.es)

Modernities in Conflict

This paper takes into account the concept of "modernities" in its plural aception. Instead of assuming the production of a modernity in Europe which is copied world wide, I assume the production of several types of modernity along the time and in different spaces and locations. These processes occur with different social embodiments such as the nation-states, or only the nations, but the point is that these social constellations are in conflictive interaction among themselves, that is to say, the are "defensive modernities". I will show these processes in a comparative way analyzing the European modernity, the northamerican modernity, the japanese modernity, the chinese modernity and the latinamerican modernity.

RC55-625.2

BERICAT, EDUARDO* (University of Seville, ebericat@us.es)

Beyond Satisfaction and Happiness Scales: The Socioemotional Well-Being Index (SEWBI)

Social scientists have been studying happiness for more than thirty years, but most of all this empirical research has been carried out using the simplest models of measurement, that is, satisfaction and happiness scales. From 1984 on, two pioneers, psychologist Ed Diener, and sociologist Ruut Veenhoven, together with many others social researchers have been making very significant contributions to the advancement of the scientific study of happiness. However, it is evident the

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

need for a substantial improvement of the models with which we are estimating nowadays the happiness of the people.

To improve the scientific study of happiness we need to go beyond these simple, direct, and univariable measures and create new multidimensional models. The most promising way to improve the models for measuring happiness is to return to the origins and follow the path initiated by Norman M. Bradburn with his work, published in 1969, The Structure of Psychological Well-Being. This approach considers that happiness or unhappiness is a meta-emotion, which emerges from the specific but complex affective structures that individuals experience in their everyday lives.

The Socioemotional Well-Being Index (SEWBI) is a composite indicator which assumes a purely socio-relational and hedonic approach of happiness, and that offers an indirect estimation of its level by taking into account the frequency with which the interviewees have felt ten different emotional states during the last two weeks. The conceptual definition of the index is based on Thomas Kemper's social interactional theory of emotions and on Randall Collins' theory of interaction ritual. This measurement model of happiness is composed of 4 dimensions and 10 emotional states, and it has been created applying Factor Common Analysis (FCA).

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RC23-280.3

BERLI, OLIVER* (University of Cologne, oberli@uni-koeln.de)

Disruptions and Detours – Methodological Challenges and Opportunities of Interaction Effects in Qualitative Interviews with Young Researchers

Interviewing scientists about their careers, biographies and future aspirations is full of methodological challenges. In our empirical research project "Trust and young researchers" funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) we follow a mixed method design to investigate careers of scientist in Germany with a special analytical focus on the relevance of trust (e.g. in the relation between PhD students and their supervisors). In contrast to higher education research that tends to discuss scientific careers in terms of performance indicators, such as publication output, our research focuses on the scientists themselves and the logics of the academic field. Therefore our project includes qualitative interviews on job biographies of up-and-coming researchers in different disciplines and career stages.

In qualitative research methodology interviews are considered as dynamic and social situations. Of course, interaction effects need to be taken into consideration when analyzing the interviews. But in contrast to the discussions in quantitative research we do not intend to "control" interaction effects in our qualitative interviews. Instead we argue that disruptions and detours in interview situations should be considered as chances for additional insights. For instance, there are cases when our interviewees turn the table and interview us about our own careers in science. What can we learn from these instances? Also we have to explore the question what effects can be observed in regard to the hierarchical positions of interviewer as well as interviewee. To sum it up: our presentation explores questions of interaction effects in qualitative interviews. In other words, we want to discuss methodologically how to think about interviewing (young) scientists while you are one ofthem.

RC04-47.8

BERNATH, KRISZTINA* (Partium Christian University, natikrisz@gmail.com)

Motivation Factors of Pursuing Higher Education in the Hungary-Romania Cross-Border Area

One of the main challenges and tasks for young people is that they have to reflect and define their most important goals, hopes and expectations regarding their future. These decisions include pursuing higher education. In the thesis, the decision to continue studies was analyzed as a landmark in the quest for status and as a consequence of the expansion of higher education, highlighting the influence of different variables such as the type and personal motivations, value systems and dimensions of attitudes towards learning, in addition to the social context of the individual. The decision to continue education is inextricably linked to young people's desire to build a career,to the future direction of social mobility. Becoming an intellectual is one possible solution to obtain a social status and upward social mobility, graduating from a higher graduation institution is often considered as a guarantee for a successful future. Educational theory and research from countries other than Romania remain focused on social class disparities, incorporating factors from the human capital investment framework, while Romanian research on the theme is also interested in more psycho-sociological approaches of the motivations for entering higher education. The aim of this paper is to analyze the decision to pursue higher education, as well as career choice, in correlation with the individual and social motivational context. The source of the data used in the research is the result of the cross sectional study carried out wihtin the HERD cross-border project in 2012; a sub-sample of undergraduate students from five higher education institutions was selected (N = 2120). The

main purpose of the thesis was to study the issues related to student motivation in pursuing higher education, in choosing a HEI and a major.

RC42-493.3

BERNBURG, JON GUNNAR* (The University of Iceland, bernburg@hi.is)

Protest Motivation in an Economic Crisis: The Role Relative Deprivation in the Icelandic "Pots and Pans Revolution"

The recent wave of protest associated with the global financial crisis provides an opportunity to address under-studied theories about the link between economic crisis and participation of citizens in political protest and other forms of political contention—in the context of affluent democratic society. I use the opportunity and study the predictors of individual participation in one of the first large-scale demonstrations that the crisis triggered, namely, the "Pots and Pans" demonstrations in Iceland, in January 2009. Here I use a survey representing the adult population of the Reykjavík area (N = 610) to examine the effects of perceived economic loss on protest participation and support. I find that *perceived economic loss predicts both protest participation and support, but only if individuals believe their losses to be greater than the losses of others*. These interaction effects hold while controlling for the political beliefs and allegiances of individuals, and their social, economic, and demographic positions. The study indicates that in times of crisis the process of *relative deprivation* may motivate a part of the population to take participate in protest. But while relative deprivation is an important process motivating some individuals to participate, although the major actors organizing protest events and performances are motivated by their political beliefs, allegiances, and identities.

RC06-79.2

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SCHRÖDER, TIM (University of Bremen, SOCIUM)

Occupational Segregation, Trade Unions and the Gender Pay Gap

One reason for the gendered division of paid and unpaid work is unequal pay. In Germany, the gender pay gap is particularly high (~22%). Social mechanisms on the occupational level and collective bargaining are able to explain the inequality to some extent. On the one hand, wages in female occupations are often lower. Some researchers argue, that these jobs offer a better opportunity to reconcile work and family life, which might justify the smaller wages. On the other hand, union density reduces wage inequality and also the gender pay gap. Thus, labour union policy can also be seen as policy on gender equality.

It is yet unknown how the two mechanisms – occupational segregation and labour unions – are related. Which role do labour unions play at the trade-off between wages and reconciliation in female and male occupations? Heinze and Wolf (2010) show that the coverage of collective wage agreements in industries with a high share of female union members is associated with a higher gender pay gap. They conclude that women in unions are rather involved in negotiating reconciliation plans than wage increases.

The contribution's aim is to shed more light on the connection between occupational segregation, union density and the gender pay gap. In doing so, the socio-structural category "occupation" is specified through reconciliation characteristics and, related to this, the role of union density within jobs.

Using the German Socio-economic Panel (2000-2013) combined with data of the "BIBB/BAuA-Labour-Force-Study" (2006) we describe several reconciliation characteristics as well as union density in female, male and mixed occupations. It is shown, if those jobs with higher share of female union members are indeed associated with a better reconciling of work and family life. Further we test, which combinations of occupational characteristics and union density enhance or reduce the gender pay gap.

RC47-544.2

BERNY, NATHALIE* (Sciences Po Bordeaux, n.berny@sciencespobordeaux.fr)

Times of Change, Times for Change: The Environmental NGOs in the 'brussels Bubble'

The main trends affecting the advocacy activities of the environmental NGOs established in Brussels reflect the challenges green movements face today in terms of modes of action and targets. The paper analyses the changes in decision-making procedures, funding and agenda of the first established NGOs in Brussels. All advocate on a large range of issues and have expanded in terms of staff and numbers of member organisations.

Brussels is often viewed as the main capital for lobbying after Washington, attracting advocacy organisations, also from the environmental movement, since the very beginning of the European Economic Community. The growing number

of environmental NGOs in Brussels is indeed parallel to the development of a public policy in this field. The EEB was set up in 1974 by several leaders of the new-born national environmental organisations in Europe. More than a decade later, Friends of the Earth, WWF and Greenpeace, recently reorganised, set up their own offices in Brussels. All three adapted their organisational charts to create a regional representation, with specific rules of decision-making. They also aligned with the conventional style of politics on the EU stage, thus contrasting with the strategies at the domestic level.

In the aftermath of the Copenhagen conference in 2009, the former ways of operating in Brussels (the focus on lobbying and the EU institutions) appear no longer adequate in the light of the current problems, from the priority given to the economy by the present Commission at the expense of the environment to the deadlock international negotiations on climate change. The paper will address how the various challenges have been met by the four NGOs mentioned, with a focus on the recent changes they underwent in terms of agendas and decision-making processes.

RC23-288.4

BERRA, MARIELLA* (University of Turin, mariella.berra@unito.it)

Building a Socio Technical Network for the Dissemination of Qualified Knowledge. the Portal of Science and School

The dream of a global ecosystem for the dissemination of science and education finds today the main obstacle in the rules of intellectual property. For example, the "Massive Open Online Course" does not allow full use of its learning objects. Because the correct concept of fair use does not apply in the majority of cases, it would be necessary a new cultural change in order to induce researchers and teachers to adopt license "Creative Commons ". This would allow other authors to use all or part of the fruit of their labor. Fortunately, many other instruments are taking their first steps. The so called projects "Portal of Science and School", promoted by the Polytechnic and University of Turin, represents a good example of a socio technical network for the dissemination of qualified knowledge. The project has three goals. The first is the creation of a large archive, mainly based on interactive tools, scientific or didactic units that can be freely printed or converted into files for "e-book". The second objective is represented by the creation of a range of technological tools aimed at the construction of training and teaching courses based on teaching materials in the archive. Finally, the third objective will be the creation of new courses and new interactive multimedia learning tools. Though in an experimental stage the portal is already equipped, thanks to the work of volunteer, teachers and scholars, with more than 1000 "learning object" including adult courses in English language of many subjects (mathematics, computer science, physics, chemistry, social sciences, etc.). It is also at an advanced stage the development of technological tools, that will make it possible for other institutions to create identical portal in order to build a cooperative socio technical network for the dissemination of qualified knowledge.

RC10-117.11

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New Productive Technological and Relational Models. a Survey on ICT Entrepreneurs.

The intertwining of social and telematics networks gives rise to a socio-technical system, which makes it easier to boost forms of activation of individuals and groups and to build networks for producing and exchanging knowledge. This provide new and different organizational and relational approaches useful for the growth of technological, human and social capital. In particular it is growing a new mode of innovating, based on less competitive logic that traditional industrial one which is especially useful for the growth of the digital economy. The importance of new organizational and relational models as leverage to promote economic and social innovation will be discussed on the basis of the results of a qualitative research conducted in Piedmont on a sample of 64 ICT entrepreneurs. Among the surveyed entrepreneurs, those from the ICT sector who develop open source software and Web 2.0 services, products and applications tend in particular to embrace a collective, cooperative and open innovation strategy. For these entrepreneurs, more than for others, innovation has been an opportunity to respond to the economic crisis, overcoming difficulties, obstacles and uncertainties through co-working and co-innovation practices. It would highlight that the ability to combine technological innovation with social innovation by instituting a communication process that is open to dialog and sharing with other actors and users could create a virtuous circle that can benefit an area's growth. In fact, the combination of technological and social density could give a competitive edge to innovative businesses, which could thus set up networks with customers, other firms, and research centers, nurturing an atmosphere that is favorable to innovation. This could be beneficial for not only innovative entrepreneurs, the communities around them and the settings in which they operate, but also for the broader group of subjects who work in a given area.

RC36-418.3

BERRUECOS, LUIS* (Metropolitan Autonomous University, Xochimilco Campus, berruecos.luis@gmail.com)

The Future We Want in Mexico and Its Struggle for a Better World

Since the 1980s the neoliberal policies were introduced in Mexico, the country's economy has been in decline, poverty has increased and the current situation in the country is truly alarming in the political, social, economic and even cultural fields.

To confirm this, recently the Inter-American Development Bank said that Mexico is facing alarming levels of poverty, high levels of inequality, weak institutions, weak rule of law, a growing informal economy and low levels of educational quality, tax collection and productivity, so no macroeconomic stability and structural reforms implemented by the current administration without success, are sufficient to ensure themselves economic growth.

Therefore, the only peaceful option left to the country is to regain power through the ballot in the next election for a drastic change in government; eventually the newly established reforms will be reversed, which provide gradually recover level of growth needed for development.

RC23-279.1

BERSHADSKAYA, MARGARITA* (Research University - Higher School of Economics, beriandr@mail.ru)
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Brics's Countries in the Webometrics Ranking of World Universities

The purpose of the study is the characteristics of higher education systems of BRICS based on the results of the Ranking Web of universities. The proposed indicators of mass higher education: 1) number of national universities in the ranking starting with the top 2000 - N_{2000}, N_{3000}, N_{4000}, N_{5000}, N_{10000}, N_{20000}; 2) the percentage of N_{5000} in the total number of ranked universities - N_{20000} (a conditional parameter of quality of mass universities).

BRICS account over 30 % of ranked universities. There are only 5 countries in the world with more than 1,000 universities: the USA and four BRICS countries (China, India, Brazil, Russia).

By set of six indicators (N2000, N3000, N4000, N5000, N10000, N20000) China takes first place – it's among the top ten countries for each of the indicators under review. Brazil in 2014 and 2015 is in the top by five indicators. India in July 2015 for the first time entered the top ten by five indicators. Russia, on the contrary, in July 2015 drastically worsened its position, entering the top ten only by three indicators.

By conditional indicator of quality (percentage of N5000 to N20000) China stands out among all countries with large-scale systems of higher education, including the USA, (first place in 2014 and in January 2015; second in July 2015). Brazil, India and Russia in particular have low indices indicating an insufficient quality of mass universities.

The study of network activity of Russian universities, which for eight years was characterized by positive dynamics, for the first time showed a sharp decline in July 2015: Russian universities for the first time are in the top ten starting with the top 5000 only. It's appropriate to consider the reasons for the deterioration of Russian position only after analyzing two or three consecutive rankings.

RC04-52.8

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Professional Standard As the Basis for the Interaction of Education and the Labor Market

The interaction of Russian education and the labor market, not easy at all times, is currently complicated by a large number of agencies and companies

seeking to receive a specialist from the university according to their own ideas about the required competencies of the graduate.

Settlement of the relationship between education and the labor market in Russia is particularly important for relatively young kinds of activity such as the organization and carrying out sociological research.

In Russia the establishment of common requirements is achieved by the development of professional standards as a basis for the interaction of vocational education and labor in order to increase the competitiveness of Russian specialists in the domestic and international labor markets.

Do the representatives of education sector have to participate in the development of the professional standard? The expediency and even the necessity of participation of educational organizations in the development of common requirements for professional activity is confirmed by the experience of our team of developers of the professional standard «Specialist in the organization and carrying out sociological research.» The group consists of both - employers and university representatives including the developers of state educational standards in sociology.

As a result of collaboration the problem zones of interaction of education and labor market in the field of sociology are revealed: the lack of an agreed and settled vocabulary, the insufficiency of the regulatory framework, the lack of a common understanding of "the structure and content". Based on the study of these problem areas there was developed a functional map of activity for organizing and conducting the sociological research with a detailed examination of labor functions , as well as the knowledge and skills to implement them. There was developed the draft of the professional standard for this type of activity.

WG03-653.2

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Public Restrooms As Conflict Arenas

Bathrooms are considered to be, in daily routine, the most private place one can imagine. Ironically, public restrooms are spaces that are temporary excluded from public sphere. At the same time, they are still, analytically speaking, a social space, crossed by interactions and conflicts.

Entering public restrooms, we could notice the flourishing of writings and drawings upon the walls. Dundes (1966) defined them 'latrinalia', referring to those inscriptions found in public restrooms. The phenomenon is widespread throughout the western world (Kinsey 1953).

Our research is a study of latirinalia in University of Firenze and aims to add something to these classical perspectives: we are not only interested in their graphic content, but in dynamic interactions and conflicts between strings of text, and, indirectly, between their anonymous authors. Public restrooms become a conflicting space, where different social and political visions interact and collide. Even if this place is transient, we could see diachronic interactions, performed over months of collecting. This space could be considered as some kind of network of practice (Brown and Duguid 2001), inside which there is a series of fights for setting the hegemonic narration, which is bound to stay open, due to the specific nature of the locus.

We observed forms of narrating identities and of exposing conflicts. We built a double segmentation, based upon sex and departmental location of bathrooms trough the University, and verified a strong difference in both quantity and quality of inscriptions and interactions. Latrinalia are far from being just a sign on the wall: they are carriers of a series of meanings and narrative relations. In this process, anonymity plays a great part: public restrooms offer both the chance of a vast audience and the secrecy of one of the last private places, where "pure self-expression" is granted.

RC54-JS-73.2

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The Embodied Practices: Spirituality As a New Cultural Category

The qualitative research I've done in latest two years (designed to examine the meanings assigned by individuals practicing to their mind-body practices, in particular those inspired by the tradition of Yoga), have enlightened, with evidence, the concept of spirituality as a new cultural category.

Contemporary spirituality exceeds the classic dichotomy between religious and secular, worldly and transcendent; instead, it concerns the achievement of self-transformation and self-awareness (through the body as a "medium"), to overcome constricting social conditions and hegemonic cultural representations, imposed and embedded (with reference to a dynamics interpretation of the Bourdieu's concept of habitus).

Therefore, the "non-social" but cultural time/space of embodied practices is experienced as container for processes of re-existing; transformations, that are shaping a transnational counter-culture, connecting individuals and collective.

In fact, the survey results allow us to hypothesize that Spirituality, as cultural category, may provide an analytical tool for understanding how individuals are improving and\or re-actualizing meanings in the spheres of ethics and moral responsibility. A shift towards a vision of world and life as outcomes of interconnections and interdependencies, beyond the anthropocentric vision (Edgar Morin: 2015).

As other researches realized in other Western countries on similar topics confirm (Paul Heelas: 2005, 2007, 2008; Linda Woodhead: 2005, 2007) we are seeing embodied spiritualities as a phenomenon forging a new modus vivendi, that starts through what we can recognize as "anthropotechnics" (Peter Sloterdijk: 2013), useful for replacing basic needs, emotional and relational sphere, consumption practices. Paths for re-shaping, inventing, contexts of existential wellbeing and new ways for economic production.

RC06-87.2

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Diversification of Fatherhood Figures in France As a New Trend That Follows Depatriarchalisation

The decline of patriarchal fatherhood (Hobsbawn, 2005) and of the "rule of the fathers" during the last third of the 20th century goes hand in hand with new forms of fathers' commitment (Le Camus, 2005). Since the 1970's, the dimensions of parenthood (biological, social and legal) are no more necessarily associated: parenting roles can be assumed by several persons (Théry, 1998). Therefore, the diversification of family patterns leads to a new definition of the roles within the couple from a double point of view: symbolical and practical. The symbolical power of the father concerns two dimensions: the legal institution of the "paterfamilias" with parentage and genealogy and the lacanian concept of the "name of the father" in the psychanalytical theory. The practical level concerns the real daily division of domestic and parental tasks.

Our research, at a micro level, highlights different figures of fathers by crossing these symbolical and practical dimensions. Besides the traditional figure of the breadwinner and the tragic figure of the socially failing father, we will draw attention to new patterns of involved fathers, illustrating each figure by a portrait. We will show how these figures are being built in interaction between families' experiences and social policies. For instance, we can observe a voluntarist policy towards single mothers in order to restore fatherhood within the family.

This work is part of a research project about parenthood financed by the French National Family Benefits Fund. We interviewed 60 families of different types: large, with step-mothers and step-fathers, migrant or bi-cultural and same-sex families and 25 early childhood professionals. We chose families with a new born baby because birth situations put at stake family roles and the links between families and institutions are reinforced at children's birth.

TG04-674.4

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Risk As Practice: The Calculative Practices of Credit Rating Agencies and Their Underlying Conceptions of Risk

While much discussed in other subfields of sociology, the concept of risk has gotten surprisingly little attention in economic sociology. Risk is often regarded and dismissed as pure fiction of (neo-classical) economics that overestimates the calculative abilities of market actors. This perspective has shifted the focus of most economic sociology from risk to studying uncertainty and the institutions, networks, and cultural artifacts that supposedly help individuals or societies dealing with it. But declaring risk a fiction neglects its central role as an organizing category of knowledge in the economy and especially in financial markets.

This paper takes a practice perspective and studies calculative practices of risk assessment as social phenomena that shape the current conceptions of risk of financial market actors. By studying the calculative practices of credit rating analysts, I identify two fundamentally different methodological approaches for producing ratings, which in turn shape the respective conceptions of credit risk that co-exist and compete within rating agencies. While the first sees risk as only partially calculable and predictable hazard that should be avoided or minimized, developments in rating practices since the 1980s conceive risk as calculable and controllable, implying that risk should not be avoided but managed and exploited for increasing profits.

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

My theoretical argument is that calculative practices are inherently intertwined with the knowledge they produce. Through the decisions of which aspects of a phenomenon are measured or left out, what is compared, and through the specific calculative manipulations, the object that is calculated is created in practice. In order to understand the de facto meaning of risk concepts, it is therefore necessary to look at the calculative practices that construct them, because they represent the concrete manifestations of ideas of risk in financial markets, which fundamentally shape financial (and more generally: social) action.

RC17-214.4

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The Changing Face of the Global Financial Elite a Relational Perspective on Power Configurations in Transnational Finance

Since the financial crisis of 2007/2008, there is increasing interest in the social structure underlying transnational finance. Conceptual debates center on elite, class and communities beyond the nation state in trying to understand the role of the transnational financial elite. However, empirical evidence does not give clear indications of how to interpret global finance's social structure. We therefore suggest conducting an in-depth longitudinal analysis to answer the question of how to conceptualize the specific social configuration in global finance. In this paper we study the effects of different power resources at the actors' disposal. In particular, we are interested in the changing control of command posts, as well as potential cleavages and divisions of labor between different subgroups (e.g. managers, professionals and analysts, capital owners) within the financial elite, and specific sources of influence, e.g. capital, expertise, or organizational power.

In our paper, we aim at contributing to recent debates with an analysis of changes in elite configurations of global finance over the last two decades. We take a dynamic perspective on financial elite development by accounting for the emergence and evolution of personal ties of financial actors, as well as the relations between organizations established through such personal links. Using board interlock data of the world's 30 largest banks and exchanges since 1995, we seek to identify patterns of social relationships between these organizations and their environment. In addition, we analyze biographical data of the core individuals and the organizations' senior staff that complements the network analysis. With our analysis, we aim to contribute to debates on transnationalization and shifting power configurations in finance focusing on changes in elite composition.

RC17-211.4

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From Micro to Meso to Macro and Back: A Systems-Theoretical Framework for Understanding the Relation Between New Organizational Forms (NOFs) and Society

Today, there is an increasing emergence of NOFs, such as market organizations or partial organizations. Although numerous research streams deal with the question of how distinctive societal logics affect organizations and vice-versa, so far, none of them have adapted in a noteworthy manner to NOFs. Against this backdrop, we elaborate upon a theoretical framework able not only to understand the functioning of NFOs, but also their relationship to society. To address this issue, we build upon modern systems theory (MST) by Niklas Luhmann, and illustrate our approach by using examples from film industry and social work. We see three major advantages in this approach:

First, MST is of increasing interest in organization studies, especially when it comes to NOF (Schreyögg/Sydow 2010; Ahrne/Brunsson 2011; Ahrne et al. 2015). Scholars embrace Luhmann's radical idea of seeing organizations as operatively closed systems of recursive communication processes; this definition also fits NFOs, even if they differ from the classic organizational model. Second, MST offers an encompassing theory of modern (world) society, which is described as differentiated into subsystems such as politics, economy, or mass media. Third, it provides an integrated framework for the micro-level (interactions), the meso-level (organizations), and the macro-level of analysis (society). They are linked through the basic operational element of social systems; namely, communication. Communication is multi-referential, simultaneously existing in multiple forms of organization and differing societal subsystems (e.g. a conference is a scientific event, but it also involves face-to-face interactions and various organizations). Analyzing communication processes opens the way for a deeper understanding of how differing societal logics affect (new) forms of organizations, and vice-versa (e.g. how modern science is organized and how this affects the selection of scientific topics).

RC34-399.9

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Generational Precarity and Youth Politics in an Age of 'Anti-Politics'.

Generational Precarity and Youth Politics in an Age of 'Anti-Politics'.

Many people in both the Global North and South born since the early 1980s have experienced unprecedented socio-economic disadvantage. In many countries, an already bad situation was exacerbated by the 2008 Great Recession and by the subsequent imposition of 'austerity' policies. There is increasing evidence of declining returns for young people who spend more and more time in education while adding to their burden of education-related debt. Equally basic aspirations like accessing affordable decent housing or achieving employment and economic security needed to start their own families are moving beyond the reach of many young people. In this paper we report on our study of the way young people in the USA, United Kingdom, France, Spain and Australia are affected by inequality and how they are responding to it.

We note firstly, that governments and many researchers point to factors like new labour-displacing technology, 'globalisation' and 'risk society' as the primary sources of generational disadvantage. Against this tendency, we argue that it is public policies, developed by states wedded to advancing market capitalism, that first promoted age-based inequality and adversity in the 1980s, while more recent 'austerity' measures have exacerbated the situation for many young people. We offer a heuristic for making sense of often complex policy developments in each of the five countries.

Secondly we argue against the popular idea of youth as 'anti-political' or 'apolitical' by documenting the many and varied ways young people are engaging politically by responding to particular forms of injustice. Attention is given to 'new' forms of political actions that typically are not recognised as political because they do not fit conventional ideas of what constitutes politics.   We explain how these actions are political and identify their capacity to promote social and political change.

RC55-621.1

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TRAPPMANN, MARK (Institute of Employment Research)

Explaining Differences Between Income Poverty and Deprivation

Poverty research often relies on household resources as measured by equivalised household income. This approach implicitly assumes that a household rationally uses its income to improve its welfare and that there is no considerable regional variation in price levels. Evidence suggests that these assumptions may not hold. An alternative approach directly measures a household's standard of living and defines households below a certain threshold as deprived. This study focuses on the inconsistency between the two approaches. Which households are deprived despite having sufficient income and which are able to achieve a sufficient standard of living despite income poverty? Data from the German panel survey "Labour Market and Social Security" (PASS), which focuses on welfare receipt and labour market participation, are used to investigate mechanisms leading to these two types of incongruity. The findings indicate that education, social networks, personality traits and individual health influence poverty transmission and that the influence of regional price levels is surprisingly small.

RC55-621.3

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The Multidimensional Nature of Poverty in Developing Countries: A Comparative Study of Mexico, South Africa, and Turkey

Poverty is still one of the major challenges of contemporary societies, both at the national and the global level. How to conceptualize and to measure poverty, however, is much debated. Traditionally, poverty has been considered as monetary deprivation and has been measured using metrics focusing on income or consumption. But over the last few decades, alternative perspectives have been developed conceptualizing poverty as a deprivation from multiple aspects of life, such as Amartya Sen's capability approach (1981, 1987), the United Nations' "End Poverty Millennium Development Goals and Beyond 2015", or the recently launched Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI, 2010).

However, current multidimensional poverty indexes such as the MPI (2010) suffer from serious shortcomings, notably regarding target groups, indicators, thresholds, weights and aggregate functions. In particular, there is no consensus on poverty thresholds and on the dimensions of poverty to be included in

these multidimensional approaches. Furthermore, most multidimensional poverty studies are selecting indicators as a function of the availability of data, and due to differences in the dimensions included, it is not possible to compare poverty rates among countries.

My paper demonstrates that, from a sociological perspective, the use of multidimensional poverty indexes is not based on a robust method. The paper, therefore, proposes a pattern based approach focusing on poverty statuses and not on a binary classification of poverty (poor or non-poor). These patterns designate different forms of poverty, conceptualized by a combination of 'relative needs' (due to interaction of individual's behaviors in society), 'survival needs' (to distinguish absolute poverty) and 'well-being related subjective psychological needs'. Finally, poverty is measured and empirically analyzed based on this pattern approach by using micro data from Mexican (Socio-Economic Conditions Survey, 2012), South African (General Household Survey, 2011), and Turkish (Living Conditions and Income Survey, 2011) surveys.

RC32-373.4

BHADRA, BULA* (University of Calcutta, bulabhadra@gmail.com)

Precarity and Surrogacy: An Untold Tale of Assisted Reproductive Technologies of India

Motherhood and ideology of motherhood has gathered new momentum in this heyday of assisted reproductive technologies (ART). This has corroborated Gene Corea's prediction in *The Mother Machine* (1985) that wombs of "nonvaluable" women are used as "breeders" for the embryos of "valuable" women. This prediction is difficult to discount when one looks at the fact that India's rent a womb enterprise has become a two-billion-dollar industry. This paper examines a trajectory and addresses the ways in which precarity as an ontological condition of human vulnerability for surrogate women in India through the process of 'unequal exchange in reproduction' and flexploitation along with existential precariousness have affected all service sector workers but especially women. In the zenith of neoliberal globalization and within the context of technologization of reproduction, India has surfaced as a neo-colonial market of cheap female body parts especially 'wombs'.

This paper, thus, articulates the interrelation between surrogacy and precarity through India's huge commercial surrogacy industry and reflects on the following issues: Do lived experiences of surrogates and their precarious existence forms the *precariat*, the alleged emerging class composed of people experiencing precarity? Does there now exist another variety of 'division of labour and concomitant inequality' in reproduction—between precariat women who 'sell eggs or rent their uteruses' and affluent women who pay for them? Are precariat Women of the South increasingly reduced to numbers, targets, wombs, tubes and other reproductive parts only? Do these technologies discriminate between women in terms of race, social class, and developed/developing nations where the surrogate women suffer from failing social and economic networks of support and become differentially exposed to injury, violence, and death? Finally, have these called for a revisiting of discourses within the feminist theorizations, particularly in the Third World on women's fast growing precarization and its unexplored forms?

WG05-662.3

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Social IMPACT Assessment of Urban Transport Projects

Urban Transport Projects, be it transport networks, terminals, hubs, nodes have impacted the environment, people, properties all over the world. Both the regional networks as well as city based projects have had both desirable and undesirable impacts as also direct and indirect impacts. The prime and the most significant of the impacts of the transport projects have been the social impacts. Social impacts relate to the impacts on people, land, property, livelihood and economic activity, health, safety and security, cultural heritage, social values and community cohesiveness and mobility. While in many cases the mobility has increased, people have been displaced, losing their land, property, livelihood and so on. The project-affected people have been directly and indirectly affected or displaced families, vulnerable groups of varied indigenous and ethnic communities. It also includes elderly, socially and economically backward people, old and the sick, women, differently abled people.

Though many policies and legislations are there in India, there is no approach or methodology of assessing the benefits and losses of the project affected persons for the assessment of social impacts.

The paper puts forth a methodology or a toolkit for Social impact assessment of urban transport projects in India.

RC35-408.1

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Connected Sociologies: From Cosmopolitan Europe to Postcolonial Europe

Standard understandings of 'cosmopolitan Europe' acknowledge only the diversity *between* states and do not account for the diversity *within* states as expressed through multiculturalism. This diversity, I argue, can only be properly understood if we take seriously the colonial histories that constitute 'postcolonial Europe'. Such an analysis is increasingly urgent in a continent that faces a growing humanitarian crisis at its borders. In this paper I argue that the failure to properly account for Europe's colonial past cements the political division between legitimate citizens with rights and migrants and refugees without rights and without even the basis to claim rights. If belonging to the history of the nation is what traditionally confers rights upon individuals (as most forms of citizenship demonstrate) then it is incumbent upon us to recognise the wider histories that would see migrants /refugees as already having claims upon the states they wish to enter. It is this approach - one that I call 'connected sociologies' - that would enable different ways of addressing the crises that we currently face.

WG02-641.1

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What Is the Theoretical Purchase of 'the Global' in Global Sociology?

Analytically, 'the global' has often come to be substituted for 'the modern' in sociology; in doing so, it effaces the history associated with the modern and is presented as a simple descriptor of the current condition. The history, and the developmental schema associated with it, is no longer in question; and, no longer being in question, becomes naturalised. Once the question of 'history' is removed from consideration, the global simply becomes a seemingly simple descriptive space within which different tendencies and processes can be observed. There is no necessity for coherence across the different analyses and, indeed, coherence is seen to be one of the problems identified in earlier modernist discourses. The turn to the global, then, both perpetuates the earlier analytical frameworks that structured sociological thought, and, by rendering those frameworks invisible, displaces critique of them. By subsuming the analytical to the descriptive, the global is also able to become the space for the play of postmodern narratives. In this way, 'the global' is at one and the same time the continuation of a modernist analytical framework and sympathetic to the postmodern turn. It is this, I argue, that means that such instantiations of sociological concepts and categories are repetitions of inadequacy rather than a resolution of what had been identified as problematic. In contrast, I argue for 'connected sociologies' as a more adequate way of addressing the challenges associated with 'global historical sociology'.

RC15-193.5

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Socio-Economic Background of Households and Health Status of Pre-School Children in India

Socio-economic background of households and health status of pre-school children in India

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Abstract
Background: The future well-being of our society depends on the health and nutritional status of the children of our present society. Thus it is necessary to see how the health of children can be improved.

Objective: This paper reveals the growth and nutritional status of 0-59 month's old children in India and also tries to delineate the responsible socio-economic factors behind nutrition.

Methodology: The sample size of this study is 30,105 which have been collected by the third National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3). Data on socio-economic backgrounds are gender differences of the children, place, religion, education and age-group of mothers, wealth index and impact of colostrums on children's growth and nutrition. Under nutrition has been assessed through the cutoff point of -2 of the z-score value corresponding to weight for age and height for age.

Results: The data show that there is considerable inequalities in heath status of children across states in India. In India, 35.7 per cent children are undernourished. By age-group distribution, the maximum occurrence is noticed in the age

between 24-35 months. More than 50% occurrences of underweight and stunted children are found in the states of east to central belt of India. It is found that the distributions of weight and height around the means remain remarkably stable over age. The study also reveals that mother's education, economy, age-groups, and religion has a great impact on using of colostrums.

Conclusion: Mother's education and family welfare are the prime factors to regulate the nutritional status of children.

RC15-JS-57.5

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BHARATI, PREMANANDA (Indian Statistical Institute)

Socio-Economic Inequality in Childhood Obesity in a Metro City in India

Childhood obesity is an emerging problem especially among the urban children. Childhood obesity may persist and develop into adult obesity which affects the likelihood of persistence of hypertension, diabetes, orthopedic disorder, heart diseases etc. The reason for obesity is not clearly understood but it is believed that some environmental factors, life-style and cultural factors have a pivotal role behind it.

The main objectives of the study are to see – (i) the prevalence of obesity among 6-9 years children; (ii) the gender difference in obesity and (iii) the relationship of obesity with socio-economic factors and TV watching.

In the present study, we have restricted our study to randomly drawn school-going children of classes I to IV from 20 different schools in Kolkata. The sample size is 4956, of which 2595 are girls and 2361 are boys. Body Mass Index (BMI) is considered as a measure of nutritional status as well as obesity. To determine the relationship between obesity with different socio-economic variables and Television watching, categorical logistic regression has been carried out to establish the probable reason for cause and effect on obesity.

The result shows that overweight and obese children are only 32.7 percent. These percentages are 36.9 and 28.9 percents separately for boys and girls respectively. Thus, boys are more obese than girls. Socio-economic variables like gender, medium of school, parent's education, occupation, income and Television watching and its duration are directly responsible for increasing the obesity.

Besides socio-economic factors, TV watching is thought to influence intake of more junk food items induced by advertisement. Less of physical exercise is a direct reason. Attention to children should be given the first priority, if we want to see the next generation to be healthy.

RC22-268.6

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Akshardham Temple in New Delhi: Conjuring 'Heritage', 'Strengthening' Community

This paper seeks to demonstrate how some of the modern religious sects attempt to create a social, cultural, and political identity that personifies its uniqueness on one hand and stresses on a continuity with the past on the other. In the lives of contemporary societies religion is thus strategically used as a political and social act. In the newly built Akshardham temple complex in New Delhi, a religious discourse is created through images, texts and architecture that curiously simplify contestations within Hinduism to produce a seamless narrative of Swaminarayanis and the legacy of Sahajanand Swami in the deistic realm of a Hindu India. Remaining true to the league of grandiose that is the hallmark of the BAPS, this temple project may be interpreted as a powerful attempt to re-claim heritage in a time and space when as a sect it is mostly identified with the Gujarati diaspora. It focuses our attention on the strategic use of religion to promote a position or diminish the assertions of others. It raises the uncomfortable questions of a co-option of the political and economic capital of one religious sect in further creating, strengthening and managing the discourse of Hindu heritage. Moreover, the blurring of boundaries of faith and tourism, of politics and market, of religious solitude and exhibitionism is what makes Akshardham a unique sociological space that may be worth exploring from a critical theory standpoint.

RC37-427.3

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Analysing a Spectacle: Durga Puja and the Possibilities of a Temporal Art Form

Durga Puja in Bengal underwent a change in the late 1980s and early 90s with the advent of '*Theme pujas*'. This paper seeks to establish that though "Theme Durga Puja" as a spectacle, a "controlled visual production" has opened up the possibilities of artistic creativity in public space, it has also opened up the ques-

tions of the contestation and cooperation of several distinct groups; of the artist, the producer and the owners, and the consumers of art, each trying to define the meaning of art. Various forms, types and technologies have been introduced in the making of the idol and the installation of a pandal that involves not only the traditional idol-maker but also a host of other professionals, from structural engineers to event managers. What is more unique is perhaps the question of why it garners such contestations and interests given the temporary nature of this art, a life cycle of only 4-5 days. Despite its fleeting presence in public space "Theme pujas" brings in the need to understand the relationship between producers and consumers of art, the meanings that the artists may strive to create and the perception of this art among the ordinary viewers. The involvement of Corporate Sponsors, media professionals, movie actors, creates a complex public phenomenon where capitalist market and commodification, social hierarchy, cultural forms and people all come together to challenge definitions of popular art and popular culture. The popularity of such installations in public space opens up a debate on the relationship between art and popular culture, and the questions of domination and reproduction. The paper aims to explore three important questions of relationship of art and the publics, relationship of artists and the owner, relationship between artist and the capitalist market by relying on critical theory and cultural studies perspectives.

WG05-666.2

BHATTACHARYYA, ASMITA* (Vidyasagar University, asmita.bhattacharyya@gmail.com)

Marginality Perception of Women Techies in Kolkata: A Bottom up Approach

Many scholars think that usher of globalisation holds the potential praxis of Utopian promises of 'inclusive development' with shared mission of attaining empowerment, individualism and egalitarianism across the globe and in different arenas. This paper attempts to test the above claim by analysing the cases of women software professionals in the much-hyped Information Technology sector which is supposed to be an offshoot of new globalisation having progressive ideology of being a non-discriminatory workplace. This paper brings forth women techies' anecdotes and tribulations on their path of achieving career progression within the highly acclaimed egalitarian workplace where gender equality is perceived to be a business imperative. The said research captures the contemporary workplace context, by articulating both the organisional approach as well as the employees' perspectives towards the prevailing gender equation in the concerned industry. The objective of our study is, therefore, to explore the extent to which the discrepancy is experienced by the female software professionals in terms of the above-referred dimensions vis-a-vis their male counterparts. Field observations encapsulated through using anthropological mode of inquiry from among 250 women software professionals from the sundry software firms located in Kolkata, during the period 2010-2011. The outcome of the research revealed that there is definitive existence of discrepancy in relegating female employees to marginalised position, in a subtle and implicit manner in this industry. However, the study paradoxically unfolds the way women techies in this industry gets empowered sufficiently to break age-old jinx notion for being excluded from participating in the technological sector but gets entangled in various stereotypical typecast within the industry rendering them to subsidiary roles in the workplace without having much promotional prospects. The study evolves the intersectional feminist theoretical underpinnings for understanding the marginalised position of women employees in this new-age industry.

RC04-54.4

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Participation and Success of Scheduled Castes in Higher Education: A Neoliberal Discourse on Indian Experience

India is the one of the largest higher education system in the world. Widening participation in higher education is still not inclusively achieved in this larges education system. Inequalities are persisting in many ways to access and participate in higher education. The inequalities are seen on the basis of interstate or regional disparity, rural-urban disparity, economic disparity and social groups' disparity. Promising an opportunity to all for widening participation in equitable mode is blocked with inequality, exclusion, globalisation and international competitions. Contextualising international completion in the neoliberal era, this paper enquires the participation of *Scheduled Castes* (SCs) in higher education setting. It also tries to know the effects of neoliberal policy on the success of SCs in higher education. It is attempted to know the new challenges faced by the SC students at higher education level in the neoliberal era. Theoretically, this paper tries to link the neoliberal discourse with experiences of SC students on their participation and success at higher education level. This paper is based on both empirical and theoretical data, the data were analysed and interpreted through quantitative (descriptive statistics) and qualitative (case study-thematic analysis) methods. The findings of the study argued that in the neoliberal era the reduction of public finance, increasing levels of cost recovery, decline of welfare and philanthropic

activities, rapid privatisation, introduction of self financing courses in public educational institutions, structural changes in fee adversely affect equitable accessibility of SCs in higher education. The policy of neoliberal era does not allow the SC students to attain and participate in quality private higher education. Only few well-off SC students' parents can afford the private higher education and their success in higher education is stocked with the new challenges of neoliberal higher education.

RC30-343.5

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The (re)Invention of Labour, the Worker, and Social Domination

In capitalist societies, under the discursive abstraction of the labour market as a space for commodity exchange and the buying and selling of labour power, two groups have been differentiated: employers and employees. While these groups have been asymmetrically regulated over time, during the postwar era the predominance of capital could be moderated by the worldwide convergence of social democratic, socialist and populist regimes under which the structural and institutional foundations of that asymmetrical social relationship was partially redefined to establish a new social contract. Since the '70s and especially during the '90s, neoliberal reforms have been widely introduced around the world and the relationship between capital and labour has once again become extremely asymmetrical. In Latin America, this process has led to a new scenario of social conflicts, which are expressed in the electoral, legislative and judicial arenas, but also by different social movements. Considering this background, we propose to discuss the current meanings of work by sketching challenges and possibilities of the Sociology of Labour in the Global South. To do so, three analytical foci are proposed: 1) A discussion of contemporary centres of labour domination from the point of view of the Latin American critical approach, 2) A critical review of the concepts of free and forced labour in light of contemporary labour conditions, and 3) A diagnostic and prospective evaluation of the possibilities for a transition from a mode of production centered on the use of forced labour to one based on reciprocity between freely associated producers. Based on this reflexive exercise, we will explore the possibilities and challenges of a global labour sociology.

RC15-JS-12.9

BIANCHERI, RITA* (Pisa University, rita.biancheri@unipi.it)
CERVIA, SILVIA (Pisa University)

Wellbeing in Old Age from a Gender Perspective

Epidemiological data show an apparent paradox of increased longevity in women combined with a greater rate of morbility in their lifetimes. Scientific research in this area has focused on what has been defined as feminine "resilience", the absence of risk and preventive lifestyles, which translate into increased longevity and a postponement of ageing, without considering the interaction between working conditions and home life (Hunt & Macintyre 2000; Fan & Frisbee 2009).

From this point of view, the increasing presence of women in the workplace, the raising of the retirement age, together with current social transformations and a drop in past forms of reciprocity and solidarity will affect welfare models, and lead to important consequences for the well-being of the elderly.

By adopting the life course approach to studying "health trajectories" in the ageing process, the research takes into account the paradigm of gender and the ensuing differences. These may be seen as crucial elements of those dynamics linking several multidimensional factors that play a relevant role in health outcomes. In our paper, we have considered gender role construction as having a double significance that could explain the ambivalence of the epidemiological data. By analysing the life story and medical history of certain witnesses – females and males over the age of 75 – the research results show a possible connection between the worst health outcomes (in terms of both disease and illness) and overburdening deriving from a "double presence", and the positive effect on the "re-establishment" of identities (Beck 2008) in the continuity of care.

RC42-496.4

BIANCHI, ALISON* (University of Iowa, alison-bianchi@uiowa.edu)
BIAGAS, DAVID (College of Wooster)

The Social Construction and Enactment of Newcomers' Race/ Ethnicity: The Case of Chinese Students at the University of Iowa

With the advent of globalization, movement of individuals from one society to another has risen dramatically. When newcomers are introduced into a social system, social psychological processes are affected. For example, if the newcomers

are perceived as a threat to those in high status social groups, there may be social identity processes involving competition for the position of "high status social group". If the newcomers are perceived as being low status, then individuals who may not have been low status in their societies of origin now face social psychological processes during which they are treated as being "less than". We are examining these ideas at The University of Iowa by using the current case of the large influx of students from the People's Republic of China, a trend presently happening at most "Big Ten" universities. The administration at UIowa predicts that by 2020, about 10% of the undergraduate population will be from the PRC – a sharp increase from the 2000's. We are interested in studying the social psychological aspects of this phenomenon. For instance, how are the White students at UIowa understanding this influx? Are they using the cultural belief systems about Asians and Asian Americans to negotiate their interactions with the students from the PRC? Are they using the perceptions of the "model minority" for these newcomers, and are they perceiving them to have higher competence and social esteem, and therefore affording them more influence during group encounters? Or, are they socially reconstructing cultural beliefs about the rank order of social groups within the social structure, and are perceiving these students to be low status, and thus are affording them less influence within group encounters? We present experimental studies designed to answer these questions about the interactions between Whites and Asians at this moment in history at UIowa.

RC05-68.1

BIBI, RASHIDA* (University of Manchester, rashida.bibi@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk)

'Wherein the Women?'- Gendered Notions of Citizenship, British South Asian (BSA) Muslim Women and a Case for the Extra-Ordinary...'

In a post 9/11 and 7/7 societies, British Muslims have become increasingly centralised in discourses on citizenship and belonging. The 'hypervisible' (Archer, 2009) Muslim communities face an increasingly hostile and Islamophobic atmosphere, characterising them as 'suspicious' and the 'fifth column' in British society. Consequently issues of citizenship and loyalty to the nation have gained increased precedence; yet discourses of citizenship remain highly gendered. Characterised as a largely 'public endeavour' performed in a 'public' setting, citizenship experiences of ethnic minority women, for whom citizenship is not only different but unequal (Yuval-Davis, 1992), have been largely overlooked. Drawing on empirical research and focussing on the intersectional nature of discrimination faced by BSA Muslim women this paper relates the experiences of citizenship for BSA Muslim women living in Oldham, United Kingdom. As the site of race riots in 2001 and the subsequent policy shifts from multiculturalism to 'active citizenship', the experiences of BSA Muslim women in Oldham were noticeably absent in policy documents (Ritchie, 2001 & Cantle, 2001).This absence highlights the 'blind spot' ethnic minority women occupy within policies of race relations.

The public/private dichotomy in citizenship discourses have reinforced gender roles of public 'active males' and private 'passive females'. However this research shows that 'everyday' practises of citizenship and belonging are practised on the micro, intimate level in the home through adaptation of food and dress. Highlighting these practises of 'everyday' and 'ordinary' allows us to explore how discourses of citizenship and 'anti-citizenship' impact on notions of 'belonging'. In seeking to blur private/public distinctions (Lister, 2003) this paper draws attention to the understudied nature of ethnicity/gender in discourses of citizenship, as well as providing a means to counter accusations of 'loyalty' to the nation.

RC22-268.7

BIDIKHOVA, IYA* (Saint Tikhon's Orthodox University, bis_1010@inbox.ru)

Models of the Population's Attitude to the Sacred Orthodox Objects in Contemporary Russia (survey results conducted in the city of Sergiev Posad, Russia)

The last two decades have been characterized by an enhancement of the church's role as a social institution, as well as the importance of holy Orthodox objects. Trinity-Sergiev Lavra, in the city of Sergiev Posad, (Laura, Place of Worship - monastery), is one of the **most important** of the Russian Orthodox Shrines. It attracts pilgrims from all over Russia and also around the World.

The question arises: how the population's attitude towards sacred Orthodox objects changes with the increasing role of religion, while this is leading to the formation of specific infrastructure around them,increasing both tourism and commercial businesses? What are the relevant models for the peoples of Sergiev Posad's attitude toward the Lavra, which is considered to be one of the most important centres of Orthodoxy in Russia? These questions are particularly valid in a post-secular society, to which Russia can be attributed.

In order to answer these questions, in July 2015, the Faculty of Social Sciences of Saint Tikhon's Orthodox University conducted a survey on the citizens of Sergiev Posad.

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

The study revealed the following patterns characterizing the attitude of the city's population toward the Lavra:

- Lavra is considered to be some sort of an "asset" (economic, symbolic, spiritual, cultural);
- Lavra is considered to be a treasure (cultural, sacral, historical);
- Lavra is also viewed as a factor in the formation of a latent conflict;
- Indifference towards the Lavra.

Moreover, the prevailing attitude toward the monastery (Lavra) was as to some sort of "asset." This example gives reason to believe, that, in a post-secular society, well-known and significant sacred objects are largely a means of obtaining some benefits, as an implementation of desired needs and goals, both personal or public. However, this conclusion needs to be verified in a larger scale study.

RC06-JS-23.7

BIELECKA-PRUS, JOANNA* (Maria Curie-Sklodowska University (UMCS), j.bielecka.prus@gmail.com)

Family Care in the Transnational Families: Love, Blame and Obligation

Currently, in the era of globalization, migration movements include an increasing number of families, more and more frequently a new type of family, a transnational family. Accordingly, the functions of the family and family practice of everyday life, the relationships between members of the group change together with the roles they play in the context of caregiving. Caregiving function is most frequently exercised by women: mothers and daughters. In case of migration, they need to develop strategies to reconcile the role of a caregiver with the role of a working migrant. This article discusses the dilemmas that migrant women and their families need to address in the scale of micro-social relationships, strategies of coping with care deficit in case of children left behind and the old parents. The paper will present the analysis of semi-qualitative studies of Polish families of female migrants: children, old parents/ grandparents and their caregivers (N=100). The main problems presented will be: areas of care deficit, relations with female migrants working abroad, relations with caregivers and emotional and social problems they meet in the situation of care deficit (f.e feeling blame, being abandoned).

RC36-425.5

BIELECKA-PRUS, JOANNA* (Maria Curie-Sklodowska University (UMCS), j.bielecka.prus@gmail.com)

Too Week or Too Strong Social Bonds? the Narratives of Migrants on Feeling Alienated

For the XIX sociologists alienation was linked to the disappearance of traditional social bonds, the disintegration of traditional structures, and anomie (Comte, Toennis, Durkheim, Weber) analyzed "from above". Alienation from the perspective of the individual is the result of dissonance felt by the individual between his own self-identity and the identities attributed to her/him by the social environment, the difficulty in building social bonds, and this problem often appears in the analysis of social exclusion (based on race, age, gender). For the analysis of link alienation-anomie it could be fruitful to research the case of a stranger-migrant. It is a figure located in-between, with the weak links that connected her/him with the host society, and sometimes too strong relationships with the sending country and/or other strangers- migrants. How is the feeling of being alienated associated with strong social networks? What makes difficult to build those networks? What types of alienation emerge from the analysis of social ties? How the neoliberal discourses of individual achievements influence the feeling of being alien? The basis for answering these questions will be 15 narrative interviews with migrants who have just arrived to Poland. On the one hand I will try to build the typology of subjective ways of experiencing alienation in various areas of social life and strategies for dealing with anomic vacuum in a situation liminal transition between cultures and societies, on the other hand I will analyze networks, which connect the subjects with other members of the community, the types of the networks and their power.

RC02-24.1

BIELER, ANDREAS* (School of Politics and IR, University of Nottingham, Andreas.Bieler@nottingham.ac.uk)

Austerity and Resistance: The Politics of Labour in the Euro-Zone Crisis

Austerity and resistance

RC44-505.2

BIELER, ANDREAS* (School of Politics and IR, University of Nottingham, Andreas.Bieler@nottingham.ac.uk)

JORDAN, JAMIE (School of Politics and IR, University of Nottingham)

Mobilising Against Austerity: Greek and Portuguese Labour in the Resistance Against Water Privatisation.

European capital and governments have used the Eurozone crisis to impose further restructuring onto the EU's peripheral member states through bailout agreements in exchange for austerity. In addition to cuts in funding of essential public services, cuts in public sector employment; and the undermining of industrial relations and trade union rights through enforced cuts in minimum wages and a further liberalisation of labour markets, this has also included pressure towards privatisation of state assets.

And yet, workers have not simply accepted these restructuring pressures. They have organised and fought back against austerity and enforced privatisation. Set against the background of the structuring conditions surrounding the Eurozone crisis, in this paper, we will critically assess the struggles against enforced water privatisation in Greece and Portugal. We will analyse the dynamics and strategies of labour movements in organising resistance in both countries and compare the different levels of success. The paper is partly based on semi-structured interviews with Greek and Portuguese 'water activists'.

RC36-419.5

BIELINSKI, JACEK* (Institute of Sociology, Collegium Civitas, jacek.bielinski@civitas.edu.pl)

Rethinking Durkheim's Social Regulation. Theoretical Reconstruction, Indicators and Empirical Test.

The goal of this paper is to reconstruct and empirically test Emile Durkheim's social regulation theory. I conclude that Durkheim only casually treated that part of his theory which refers to oppressive regulation. This contributed to confusion and ambiguity in the concept of anomie. Reconstruction of Durkheim's theory involves such modalities of social regulation as under-regulation (chronic and acute progressive anomie) and over-regulation (severe fatalism and alienation, chronic fatalism).

Empirical analyses are based on data from a survey conducted by TNS in 2011 on a representative sample of Polish population over 15 years of age. The sample size was 1005 respondents.

Using structural equation models, I demonstrate that reconstructed Durkheim's theory is well reflected in empirical data. The estimated CFA model of Durkheim's theory shows that the observable variables correspond with latent constructs accordingly to theoretical predictions.

The second-order factors - anomie and fatalism - served as dependent variables in the formulated regression models. The investigation has shown a correlation between individual-level social regulation disturbances and respondents position in the social structure (age, rural-urban place of residence, social-occupational position, legitimacy of the political system, assessment of one's own material situation, etc.).

RC23-JS-13.6

BIETTI, FEDERICO* (IDHES/ENS Cachan/Université Paris-Saclay, fedebietti@gmail.com)

A Dynamical Model of Innovation? the Case of the Cooperation Between a Laboratory of Mechanics and Aeronautic Industry

Innovation obsess both, science and industry in our case of study mechanics and aircraft manufacturers. According to the whispered idea among the industrials, the more a company is in a competitive sector, it must do more "Research and Development" (R&D) and the "Technological Research" (R&T). The article is based on the fieldwork for the thesis intituled Les rapports science-industrie au prisme des nouvelles dynamiques de l'innovation. This thesis is based on the case of the cooperation between the Laboratory of Mechanics and Technology at the ENS Cachan (LMT-Cachan) and aeronautic industry (notably the companies Airbus and Safran). One of the central questions emerged during the fieldwork is, considering both –science and industry- are (in ideal terms) motivated by different interests, are they thinking about the same subject when they say "innovation"? As they pursue different interests, they can't have an identical concept of innovation. Innovation for scientists will mean to produce new concepts and tools to make easier the work of design engineers; innovation for industrial engineers means to develop new products in order to introduce such products into the market. Even when we had identified two different notions of innovation, we realize that in both cases the horizon of innovation is always the market. Science and industry cooperate to improve production processes, to build more efficient and secure devices. Our central thesis will be that the cooperation between science and industry in terms

of innovation introduce the dynamic of a pre-innovation. This pre-innovation aims to prepare the conditions for innovation but it is included in the boarder dynamics of innovation. Our aim is to develop a dynamical model of innovation that take in account the interaction of both systems with their own notion (and interest in) innovation.

RC18-JS-2.5

BIFULCO, LAVINIA (Department of Sociology, University of Milano Bicocca)
ARRIGONI, PAOLA* (University of Torino, paola_arrigoni@yahoo.it)

Welfare Restructuring and Philanthropic Elites. the Case of Milano

The paper focuses on the relationship between welfare and philanthropic elites to unravel the logic of mutual changes in the more general picture of current transformations of welfare states. The hypothesis is that nowadays elites find important devices and mechanisms for reproduction of power in the reorganization of welfare. In the first part of paper we explore the key issues related to the spread of neo-philanthropic principles and mechanisms in the European welfare state. Developed in the context of the Anglo-American neo-liberalism, neo-philanthropy has variously taken hold in the perspectives of reorganization of the welfare based on marketization and public-private mix. In the second part we focus on the relationship between elites and philanthropy and, in particular, on the role played by elites as sponsors and policy-makers, analyzing the implications of this role for welfare policies and services as well as for the elites power reproduction. In the third part we present the first results of a case study on Milan, in Italy, trying to identify trends in the interweaving between evolution of local welfare and philanthropy. The research, just started, should include at a later stage the comparison with another European city. Milano has been often called a "heart in hand city" to underline its long lasting philanthropic vocation. Beyond rethorics, our mail question is: how do discourses and practices of milanese philantropic elites influence local welfare agenda? Empirical research – carry out through main data-bases analysis and in-depth interviews to members of elites, typologically selected in relation to key characteristics of philanthropic organizations – aims to identify: the "Bourdieusian" field of philanthropic elites (main actors, networks, power distribution); its connections to other fields; the logic of action and discourses underlying philanthropic practices; the way in which philanthropic elites affect city policy agenda and decision-making.

RC19-239.1

BIFULCO, LAVINIA* (Department of Sociology, University of Milano Bicocca, lavinia.bifulco@unimib.it)
BORGHI, VANDO (University of Bologna)

What Is Social in Social Innovation?

As pointed to by several processes affecting European welfare systems, e.g. marketization, there is a tendency towards expansion and at the same time towards the loss of salience of the 'social' domain. Even social innovations can be incongruent or reductive with regard to the social, especially if they refer to a regime of justification that reduces social relations to a moral virtue.

The paper focuses on three fields of tension between these two dimensions (social realm and innovation), in order to better understand the ambivalences and contradictions characterizing the social in itself:

- The rescaling processes. The localization of welfare, and the questioning of the features of standardization and uniformity of welfare national space, triggers at the same time generative social potential and risks of social fragmentation.

- The transformation of social bonds. Capitalism always expanded itself through a growing extension of market type relations to not yet marketized social spheres of life. Contemporary phase of capitalist expansion is based on unprecedented processes of value extraction from social relations and the social is reframed as a systemic prerequisite of the economy. How is changing, in this context, the social root of innovation?

- The informational basis of social innovation. According to Amartya Sen, informational basis structures the terrain which any policy and project is going to intervene on, as it incorporates definitions of problems and targets and activates systems for assessing actions against objectives. Nowadays informational basis of policy undergoes processes of radical abstraction, mechanical objectivation, privatization and moralization, whereas citizens capacity for voice is weakened.

The paper develops an analytical framework that, focusing on the connections between these three fields of tension, may help to investigate conditions, variety and implications of social innovation. We therefore will try to answer the question: What is social in sociali nnovation?

RC09-107.6

BIGLER, CHRISTINE* (University of Bern, Switzerland, christine.bigler@izfg.unibe.ch)

State Driven Agricultural Transformation and Its Impact on Gender Roles in Rural Rwanda

The Rwanda's Vision 2020 development policy focuses on the transformation of the agricultural sector. At the same time, gender equality and the integration of women into the labour market is given a high consideration. The Northern Province of Rwanda is a high potential agricultural region. The transformation from agricultural subsistence to a market oriented agricultural production is in full swing. Throughout this development, different income opportunities and income classes have built out during the last decade. Both women and men are integrated into this new production system and this leads to new gender roles. Traditionally, women were involved into productive field work, housework and care activities. With this economic transformation, women are a part of the paid rural labour market and have better access to cash income.

The main objective of this study is to examine how women and men are integrated into the market oriented agriculture production. Furthermore, under what conditions this new production system leads to new gender roles. A mixed-methods design is used and it involves quantitative results from a household survey and in-depth qualitative data collected from March to October 2015.

The first results indicate that constraints and opportunities from a market oriented agricultural production are not similar for women and men. The agriculture sector is highly gendered with women being overrepresented in low paid casual labour jobs. Additionally, in many cases the work burdens for women have been increased while the care work has been shifted to other female household members or domestic workers. Men's involvement into household chores and care work are still on a low level. This leads to the conclusion that the social and economic transformation does not go simultaneously.

RC22-264.1

BIJAOUI, SYLVIE* (College of Management Academic Studies, sylvieb@colman.ac.il)

Human Rights, Bricolage and Social Change: The Israeli Spousal Covenant Revisited

Bricolage, the crafting by actors of new institutional solutions through recombination of elements of the social order, is a process through which institutions change (Levy-Strauss 1962; Carstensen 2016).

In this paper, based on official data, recent research and NGOs reports, I analyze the shift in the family institution that is occurring in Israel, following the bricolage of former Soviet Union (FSU) immigrants to promote their basic human right to marry, after the Spousal Covenant Act passed in 2010.

I first explain why in Israel, where marriages can only be contracted via religious laws, religion being a source of national identity and marker of inter-groups differences, the 2010 law creates ethnoracialized boundaries between orthodox Jews and one third of the 1,000.000 FSU newcomers. The reason is that though accepted as citizens, they are not accepted as Jews by the religious establishment. Thus, according to the 2010 law, they cannot marry orthodox Jews but can only marry one another.

Second, I point out the fact that till 2015, only 112 couples have married under the 2010 law. Actually, the FSU newcomers have taken, along with other Israeli citizens, existing alternative paths, like cohabitation or marriage abroad, both recognized by the Israeli law.

Third, I refer to the fact that this wide scale bricolage institutionalizes de facto civil marriage - a process that has highly contributed to the split in the Orthodox establishment, between "conservative" and "religious national" rabbis - the latter supporting "creative solutions" to the marriage issue in the context of a "liberalized Orthodoxy" to maintain power and authority.

I argue however, that this evolution, by fueling the privatization of religious processes, may open new avenues for the ethnoracialized family institution in Israel.

My conclusion deals with institutional bricolage, International Law, INGOs and Human Rights in the global era.

RC32-371.1

BIJAOUI, SYLVIE* (College of Management Academic Studies, sylvieb@colman.ac.il)

Twenty Years after Beijing in Israel: An Intersectional Approach

Intersectionality is a way of conceptualizing the relations between systems of oppression which construct identities and social locations in hierarchies of power and privilege, (Crenshaw 1989; Carastathis 2014).

In this paper, applying an intersectional approach, I analyze , how, following the Beijing Platform for Action (PFA), gender (in)equality , has been advanced among different /hierarchized groups of Israeli women .

My paper, based on data from the U.N., the Central Bureau of Statistics of Israel and the Israeli NGOs' sites and publications, is divided into four parts.

I first document the positive changes that have occurred in the position of Israeli women in the last two decades and their reflection in the 2014 Gender Development Index, where Israel is ranked 19th.

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

I then point out to the fact that the highly NGOized feminist movement in Israel, in order to promote the PFA, mostly engaged in feminism training and/or academic and/or cyber feminism , addressing international law , state feminism and political parties - practices chiefly tailored for 'urban white middle-class women'.

Further, referring to the ethnic and socio economic divide between the geographical center and the geographical periphery in Israel, I emphasize the fact that women at the center of Israel ("The Tel-Aviv Bubble"), mostly Ashkenazi, have made much more significant steps toward gender equality than those at the country's geographical periphery, where Mizrahi and Arab women together with immigrant women from the Former Soviet Union or Ethiopia are over-represented. I also draw attention to the fact that basic rights of non-citizens, migrant women or refugees, have been frequently ignored.

As a conclusion, I argue that intersectionality , by making women's social locations and experiences visible, acts as a theoretical and methodological corrective against hegemonic discourses   and appears as a prerequisite to advance the human rights of (all) women.

RC14-171.6

BILIC, PASKO* (Institute for Development and International Relations, pasko@irmo.hr)
BALABANIC, IVAN (Catholic University Zagreb)

New Media, Old Issues: Political Economy of Online News in Croatia

The global internet is witnessing increasing concentration of power in the hands of only a handful social media companies. Despite the sublime promises of digital technologies for social change (Mosco, 2004) in digital discourses (Fisher, 2011) of online liberation, creativity and freedom, digital possibilities are mostly shaped by market realities (Murdock, Golding, 2002). Additionally, political interests in shaping debates and directing public opinion expand to the internet. However, this unidirectional thesis cannot always be described in terms of conspiracy or conscious intent (Murdock, Golding, 1973). In other words, control of media production is a complex interplay between intentional action and structural constraint (Murdock, 1982). The goal of this paper is to explore how these structural constraints shape online news media in Croatia. We will study the reporting on motorway monetization in Croatia in news production of exclusively online media organizations. The motorway monetization case displays strong government attempts to privatize publicly owned infrastructure with open resistance through organized civil society campaigns. An analysis of online news reporting of established print, radio and television media in Croatia showed a tendency of political parallelism (Bilić, Balabanić, 2015) and alignment between the editorial views of their off-line organizational policies and ownership structures. Based on interviews with editors and journalists as well as content analysis of articles published on the topic of motorway monetization, we will focus on: (1) the influence of advertising and citizen engagement in discourses of media production; and various aspects of online news reports including (2) headline tendency, (3) cited persons and (4) mentioned actors. The goal is to explore whether there are any differences, or similarities, between various ownership structures in terms of political alignment of attitudes towards government policies and/or civil society and whether the lack of pre-existing, offline ownership structures affects the type and style of reporting.

RC33-385.2

BINDER, WERNER* (Masaryk University, werner.binder@mail.muni.cz)

Structural Hermeneutics Reconsidered

In my talk, I will provide the outline of an interpretative methodology that is suitable for all kinds of data. Following Jeffrey Alexander and Philip Smith, I will call this methodology *structural hermeneutics*, because it combines a Geertzian "thick description" of the "surface" with a structuralist explanation referring to a "cultural depth". I will further argue that we have to go beyond the model proposed by Alexander and Smith, whose main flaw is a certain disconnect between surface and depth rooted in their structuralist linguist assumptions.

I am suggesting reconsidering structural hermeneutics in the light of Karl Mannheim's early essay on interpretation, where he distinguishes three levels of meaning, which correspond to the dichotomy of surface and depth. The dialectics between surface and depth requires a particular type of interpretation which Mannheim dubbed „documentary interpretation". The surface has to be interpreted as manifestation of a deep structure, whereas the deep structure is only accessible through the interpretation of the surface. We can understand this structure as a "cultural background" that constitutes intentional acts and renders them meaningful. In terms of the research process, I advocate the use of "abductive reasoning" (Peirce, Timmermans & Tavory), which allows us to make an "educated guess" about underlying deep-structures, which can be tested empirically afterwards.

Panofsky's iconological interpretation of images (which he owes to Mannheim), Bourdieu's concept of habitus (which he adapted from Panofsky) as well as Fou-

cault's understanding of episteme (derived from structuralism) can be regarded as specifications of the proposed method. Drawing on these classics and more contemporary contributions to qualitative methodology, such as the "reconstructive method" of Ralf Bohnsack and the "objective hermeneutics" of Ulrich Oevermann, we arrive at a general model of structural hermeneutics that can be used for the interpretation of images, interviews and discourses.

RC22-272.3

BINDER, WERNER* (Masaryk University, werner.binder@mail.muni.cz)

The Contested Heritage of Mistr Jan Hus

In my talk, I address some results of an ongoing research project investigating the public commemoration of the Czech reformer Jan Hus in the context of the 600th anniversary celebrations of the Council of Constance (2014-2018). Informed by approaches in cultural sociology and memory studies, we analyze commemoration practices, public discourses and museum exhibitions in Germany as well as in the Czech Republic. In this talk, I will focus on our ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Constance, the place were Hus was burned 600 years ago, in the first week of July, 2015. While participating in a variety of events and visiting different exhibitions, we witnessed tensions resulting from different appropriations of Hus. I would like to address how this religious heritage was appropriated by different parties involved in the festivities and how the meanings of Hus were debated and negotiated. There were, for example, difficulties to incorporate the tragic burning of Jan Hus into the general celebrative framework of the Council Anniversary in Constance. In a speech, the mayor treated the city's heritage of Jan Hus as mere commodity and cultural capital, effectively disowning Hus – to the surprise of many guests. Among the Czech participants, the conflict between religious and secular meanings of Hus was predominant. The nationalist reading was criticized by all religious representatives, which did not prevent them from fighting over the heritage of Hus among themselves. The Catholic Church as well as various protestant groups claimed Hus as one of them, including the members of a small Pentecostal church in Constance, who celebrated Hus as a religious martyr and local figure representing the second reformation to come. All in all, our findings show that the heritage of Jan Hus is far from being settled.

RC46-534.1

BINGMA, VANGILE D* (University of Pretoria, vangile.bingma@up.ac.za)

Co-Constituting the Process of Schooling: A Sociological Inquiry of Interrelationships Between Parents, Learners and a Township Secondary School in the Tshwane South District, South Africa.

Interrelationships between schools, parents and communities are important for facilitating a conducive learning environment. In South Africa, the South African School's Act No. 84 of 1996 (SASA) and Schools 2025 set out *guidelines* for school (i.e. principals, educators and officials), parent and learner partnerships. Although SASA and Schools 2025 envisage productive interrelationships in the schooling process, research focusing on school governing bodies, a forum for school partnerships, has shown that interrelationships between parents and schools in South African townships and rural areas are often limited, contentious and fractured. Also, community protests widely covered in South African media show how 'strong' parent/school/community partnerships may not always be beneficial to the schooling process. Additionally, the role of learners as stipulated in SASA and Schools 2025 does not seem to be taken seriously. Drawing on data from an on-going doctoral study in the Tshwane South District, South Africa, the paper demonstrates how a township secondary school, parents and learners co-constitute the schooling process. About 30 learners, 10 teachers and 10 families are participating in the ethnographic study. Early results indicate two things: First, existing school/family/community models do not sufficiently account for the role of secondary school learners in influencing education partnerships. Second, a context characterised by diverse cultures, high levels of poverty, fractured relations of authority between teachers and learners, and between learners and parents as well as an entrenched culture of school disruptions by learner representatives, requires varied intervention strategies to achieve workable interrelationships for developing a conducive learning environment. The paper concludes by offering suggestions on how to strengthen school/family/learner/community partnerships in the secondary school.

RC52-600.7

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Professions Under Pressure: Conflicting Demands in Academic Work and Child Care

Professions under pressure: Conflicting demands in academic work and child care

The restructuring of the public sector in the OECD-countries has reached universities and the child care sector as well. In both fields processes of deprofessionalization can be witnessed.

In academia precarious career tracks are introduced and internal power relationships of universities are reorganized as well. Committees of academic self-government lost influence in favour of the decision-making competencies of vice chancellors and deans. Furthermore producing 'excellent' academic output is demanded in a new extent. It goes along with controlling and evaluating academic work by new public management tools.

In child care new 'professions', with lower educational-demands are established and an increasing number of helpers is introduced in institutional day-care. At the same time kindergarden-pedagogues are increasingly controlled by new public management tools and they are confronted with new demands by politics and parents, which lead to new public debates about professionalization.

Instead of using the term of 'deprofessionalization' to describe the current changes in the professions, we want to propose to use the frame of 'conflicting demands'. It enables us to identify shifts within the professions, that couldn't be captured as a trend to 'deprofessionalization.'

By presenting results from our qualitative research projects, which are conducted in Austria (interviews and focus groups with experts and employees) we want to work out which conflicting demands are emerging in both fields, and in what way they are differing or resembling.

Focusing on conflicting demands enables us to shed light on endangering tendencies within the professions, but on new tendencies of professionalization, too. We argue that those entangled processes are linked to developments and contradictions on societal level.

RC32-367.17

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Rising Demands and Varying Perspectives on Early Child Care

The case of early child care is a vivid example for the re-organization of care and care work. Since the late 1990th the 'Child-Centered Social Investment Strategy' is establishing in the OECD-countries. Hence early childhood education and care is becoming policy priority in many of these countries. It is assumed that the changes are leading to an upgrading of early child care. Along with *demands and obligations* in the sector arising.

By presenting our findings, observed in a qualitative multi-method triangulation[1] we want to shed light on demands set by different groups (parents, politics and employees). By observing these different perspectives of demands we want to point out which are conflicting and which are alike. Furthermore we will show which conflicts and burdens are arising for care-workers in this specific (three-way)-constellation of demands.

Our research focusses on Austria, regarded as conservative welfare state currently undergoing processes of this reorganization. Most of early child care is still provided for free by the (grand-) mothers. Although women are increasingly participating in the labor-market the traditional gendered division of labor is nearly untouched. Austria is an economically powerful western country, with a specific migration regime offering a pool of high qualified migrant workers, what is shaping child care provision as well.

[1] Qualitative interviews with experts and parents, documents-analysis and focus groups as well as observations.

RC40-476.5

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The Silences of Agrarian Change in Two Indigenous Communities in Chaco Province, Argentina

This paper analyses the multiple forms in which state policies, the actions of dominant classes and the everyday practices of subaltern groups interact and shape the dynamics of agrarian change at a local level. Taking a long-term historical perspective, the paper shows how those processes are perceived, experienced and acted upon differently according to the various ways in which displacement, negotiation and resistance are inscribed in local collective memory. The ethnographic work that underpins this analysis focuses on two indigenous communities in the province of Chaco, Argentina: the Qom community of Pampa del Indio and the Moqoit community from Las Tolderías. Exploring the memories of past periods and the concrete mechanisms through which agrarian change occurs, the work analyses the multiple perceptions and positions that members of these communities adopt in relation to the model of industrial agriculture linked to the expansion of soybean cultivation, and how in so doing they give rise to different process of rural transformation.

RC15-188.5

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Constrained Choice: Gender Bias and Quality of Routine Care for Cardiovascular Disease

Some medical decisions are so clinically accepted that they are structured into guidelines and used as measures of the quality of care delivered. In the case of quality of routine aspects of care, the focus is on decisions where care has been shown to be cost effective in improving outcomes. Quality of routine aspects of care for cardiovascular disease (CVD) is not merely the product of individual provider-patient encounters. The decision processes of clinicians and patients are shaped by assumptions about risks and benefits, as well as other costs including the expense, side effects, and convenience. Here we consider how examining Constrained Choice can facilitate or impede efforts to improve quality of care. In this framework responsibility for health is allocated between individual agency and various higher units of organization including, family, workplace, community, and social policy makers. We examined gender and racial/ethnic gaps in routine aspects of care for cardiovascular disease in the United States. Data from a large US health insuror on quality of care for CVD and diabetes suggest that many (but not all) of the factors that enhance or impede health and healthcare often extend beyond the control of individuals. We discuss the nature of the disparities and approaches to addressing the gaps in care.

RC44-514.3

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Health and Safety after Marikana: The Impact of Union Rivalry in South African Mines

Unprecedented union rivalry followed the massacre of 34 mineworkers at Lonmin's Marikana mine in 2012. A number of studies have looked at the reasons for the demise of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and the rise of the Associated Mining and Construction Union (AMCU). However, very few studies have documented the impact of this shift on the less glamorous and politically charged day-to-day operations of mines, specifically matters related to health and safety. These less spectacular aspects of mining are important, given South Africa's dismal health and safety record and the historical importance of this in mobilising mine workers into unions. In this paper we explore this theme based on a survey conducted in four of South Africa's provinces, including some of the country's most prominent platinum, gold and coal mines. We find that the impact of union rivalry is highly uneven and that the NUM's operations have not been affected in some parts of the country. In others, though, companies have used the vacuum of representation to roll back gains made my the NUM over decades. We also found evidence where the provisioning of health and safety equipment is used as a bargaining tool by the two unions in order to outmaneuvre their rivals. The paper concludes with a number of recommendations on potential for future research.

RC35-408.3

BISKAMP, FLORIS* (University of Kassel, floris.biskamp@uni-kassel.de)

Provincializing Frankfurt. Towards a Conversation Between Habermasian Critical Theory and Postcolonial Critique

Much like feminism, postcolonialism poses a great challenge to all established theories of society. Today any social theory – particularly if it deems itself 'critical' – has to face the question, to what extent its presumably universal assumptions, observations, conceptions, or conclusions about human society are Eurocentric or indeed generalizable.

In my paper I perform such a postcolonial interrogation of Habermasian social theory. With reference to Chakrabarty's Provincializing Europe I refer to this move as Provincializing Frankfurt. Chakrabarty emphasizes that the provincialization of Europe is no polemical or relativistic project. It is no attack on universalism in the name of incommensurable particularity, rather its purpose is to question the self-evidence and swiftness with which European ideas and developments are taken as universal without sufficient justification.

My interrogation focuses on three aspects of Habermas' work. In each of these cases I demonstrate that his theory does indeed prove to be highly problematic from a postcolonial perspective. However, I also show that there are ways to over-

come these problems within the Habermasian framework and that it does in turn offer important insights for postcolonial critique.

First, I discuss Habermas' conception of social evolution; building on Spivak's Derridean reading of Marx I criticize his swift generalizations and suggest reading the decoupling of the economic and political sub-systems as a pharmakon. Secondly, I turn to Habermas' theses on modern culture and life-world rationalization; picking up Chakrabarty's work I suggest that Habermas is too quick in identifying specifically metropolitan processes as generally modern. Thirdly I take up Gilroy's critiques to problematize the absence of colonialism and anti-colonial resistance from Habermas' model. Despite of all these criticisms I hold that Habermas' idea of communicative reason can be highly useful for postcolonial critique which continues to make strong normative claims without being able to account for them.

RC02-36.1

BLAD, CORY* (Manhattan College, cory.blad@manhattan.edu)

Searching for Saviors: Neoliberalism and the Persistence of Economic Protectionist Demands

Neoliberal capitalism exacerbates existing economic inequalities and deepens existing material hardships, while at the same time facilitating economic growth. This contradictory reality ensures that two poles inevitably solidify in liberal capitalist societies: Beneficiaries who seek to legitimate the upward transfer of wealth and non-beneficiaries who seek to protect their material interests (employment, wages, costs, etc...) from those same adverse eventualities. Using the Polanyian concept of the *double movement* and Bourdieu's understanding of neoliberal *doxa*, this paper examines the influence of persisting economic protectionist demands on neoliberal political legitimacy. Specifically, this paper examines how advanced capitalist states respond to protectionist demands, particularly in times of exacerbated material hardships or economic crisis. The relationship between nationalist politics and the effects of protectionist resistance are examined in more contextual detail.

RC25-309.3

BLAKE, BRETT* (St. John's University, blakeb@stjohns.edu)

Translanguaging As Pedagogy and Practice Among Muslim Immigrant Students in Urban U.S. Classroom Settings: Toward Social Cohesion or Social Inequality?

Many studies on literacy have revealed that children of U.S. Muslim immigrants engage in "translanguaging" through specific language practices due to the expectations and roles they assume in their family, school, and community as well as the fluid nature of bilingualism itself.

The literacy practices of children of Muslim immigrants are often hybridized and syncretized. In the U.K., research showed Muslim immigrant children engaged in literacy practices where different cultural forms interacted in the same space. The children blended the knowledge learned at school into knowledge practiced at home and in the community that were reflected through play, dialogue, artifact creation (writing, drawing) and the identities they assumed when given a choice to do so (Kenner, 2004; Gregory, 2000; Wallace, 2008). They also created further hybridity through the making of texts, which represented their complex cultures.

Other studies suggest that immigrant children engage in 'glocal' literacy practices, a description for the economic phenomena where people use local and global connections to adapt and adopt new literacies (Blake, 2004; Sarroub; 2008; Sirin & Fine, 2005) and "translanguaging," a perspective that views language as a social resource without clear boundaries, and places the speaker at the heart of the transaction. These complex, mobile language repertoires help shape the identities of these children, particularly in a school setting. In addition, these immigrant children create opportunities for interconnectedness by intertwining local and global cultural, social and academic knowledge and experiences.

Examining actual pedagogy and practice in several urban U.S. classrooms where Muslim immigrant students engage in "translanguaging" show a greater sense of cohesion in identity formation linked to the fluidity of their language practices situated in a global urban youth culture.

RC44-JS-72.9

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Social Movement Unionism: from the IWW to Wisconsin and the World

Neoliberal political dynamics in recent years have pushed the labour movement towards a 'silo mentality' (e.g. UK legislation outlawing solidarity and politically-motivated strikes). Despite roots in a movement which set out to shape the social, economic and politic context, it has to a large extent accepted an elite-sanc-

tioned role as a 'functional' part of the corporate environment, confined to maintaining industrial relations.

This paper examines two examples of labour organizing in the US and UK that moved beyond such defensive strategies and engaged in a global dialogue with social movement opposition to neoliberalism and austerity economics. The first examines the experience of Wisconsin public sector workers in the 2011 Wisconsin 'uprising', with its wave of occupations, rallies, community interventions and support networks in opposition to the removal of collective bargaining rights. The second example is the growth in syndicalist forms of organizing in the UK, particularly the emergence of the International Workers of the World (IWW) in a number of UK cities.

These examples highlight the potential of 'social movement unionism' as a means of moving beyond silo approaches. The extension of traditional workplace rights approaches to include broader social justice agendas (Chesters and Welsh, 2010: 156-57) can provide a tremendous resource for social movement struggle, and engagement with a wider range of activists can help innovation in union activity. Like neoliberalism, these forms of unionism seek to transform the wider context for the production and distribution of social and economic goods. They are therefore oriented to a more strategic and long-term commitment to struggle. We suggest that this approach is evolving rapidly, as legislation on both sides of the Atlantic diminishes the arena for more conventional union activity, prompting a return to older forms of collective action and a desire to learn from repertoires of struggle deployed internationally.

RC48-554.4

BLAMIRE, JOSHUA* (University of Liverpool, j.blamire@liv.ac.uk)

Militant Ethnography with the Anti-Austerity Movement: Co-Producing Radical Discourses on the Crisis

The problematic of ably and appropriately coupling research with committed activism has plagued radical scholars in the academy over the past few decades (see Routledge, 1996; Fuller, 1999; Autonomous Geographies Collective, 2010). Amidst this broader 'participatory turn' within geography, scholars have wondered both; how does one navigate the dual positionalities of activist-academic, *and*, how can activist research co-exist within the neoliberal university (cf. Halvorsen, 2015; Russell, 2014)? Routledge's (1996: 400) seminal text suggested creating a 'thirdspace' between academia and activism, whereby "neither site [...] holds sway, where one continually subverts the meaning of the other" (Juris (2007: 165), instead, has advocated *militant ethnography*, whereby the researcher deploys collaboratively produced ethnographic methods, which aims to dissolve the chasm between research and practice by co-producing knowledge as an active participant within the movement milieu and by facilitating "ongoing activist (self-)reflection regarding movement goals, tactics, strategies and organisational forms" (cf. Russell, 2014). The method of *militant ethnography*, therefore, represents the identification of some problematic or contradiction inherent within a social movement and then "striving to understand and contribute to the collective surpassing of this paradox" (Russell, 2014: 225). Reflecting upon my experience as a doctoral student and activist within the anti-austerity movement in Liverpool, I consider some of the methodological contradictions inherent in these approaches. The research constituted eighteen-months of politically-engaged ethnographic research, and represented something that was epistemologically-sensitive to militant research, but perhaps could be characterised as existing 'in-between' these 'third-space' and *militant ethnographic* methods. In this case, the movement problematic concerned the necessity to develop more radical conceptions of crisis, and to imagine and (re)produce a more affirmative, future-orientated discourse of economic alternatives. This paper encourages renewed theoretical thinking about emerging methodological techniques approaching social movement research, and implores us to move beyond the current tendency to fetishise participatory research.

RC31-358.1

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Analyzing "Return Migration" and Suffering Among Italian Returnees in the Alpine Area from 1970's Crisis until Today

Return migration, rather than being a marginal phenomenon, concerned the majority of Italian migrants. More than half of the 27 million Italians who emigrated since the unification of the peninsula (1871), returned to Italy. Migrants' departures and returns in the Italian Alps alternated over the past 150 years, overlapping with the well-established comings and goings typical of the old temporary and short-distance migration.

Based on long-term qualitative researches in Italian alpine areas, our paper will not exclusively deal with the return of retirees (first-migrants), but with different generations returning from France, Chile and Argentina.

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

In a first time we shall question what we mean by return migration. We shall decompose the category of return in an attempt to clarify it: who are the returnees, i.e. those who migrated, their children, their grand-children?

In a second time we shall analyze deeper the experience of suffering in return migration. When does return induce suffering, why and for whom? Return migration does not generate the same kind of suffering depending on the place the individual occupies in the social scene in the countries of settlement and origin, on the generation he/she belongs to, as well as on the success of his/her social and economic path.

In a third time we shall analyze how the historical and economic context in which mobility takes place may influence the conditions of return migration and the suffering possibly linked to it.

RC31-350.5

BLANCHARD, MELISSA* (Idemec, blanchard.melissa@gmail.com)

Juggling with Moving Sexual Norms: Senegalese Women's Attempts to Make Their Way Trough Migration

The current discourse, both in Senegal and in migration, depicts women migration as a potential danger, entailing the loss of decent women for the community. It implies that women will experiment new opportunities and embrace the loose sexual behavior of the West, especially if they move to secular and licentious France.

So, even though extra-marital sex is not exceptional in Muslim Senegal, when women migrate, social control over their sexual behavior outside the sacred ring of marriage becomes very constraining. In Marseille, a highly puritan Senegalese community advocates for an even stricter sexual behavior than in Senegal. Both men and women participate in promoting new restrictive norms for women's sexuality, which are a product of migration but which are said to be ancestral.

Nonetheless, ethnography shows that women have a multiplicity of sexual behaviors, which they use as means to achieve their social and economic goals in migration. These different behaviors also vary according to generation, with older generations being more flexible than younger ones. I.e., while women who migrated independently in the 70s often conducted a sexual life that some assimilate to a form of semi-prostitution and are now given the pejorative name of "free women", those who came through family reunion in the 90s promote a strict sexual puritanism.

Based on a long-term ethnographic research conducted in Marseille, this paper aims at examining how, in response to the repressive collective discourse, women negotiate their social position in the immigrant community, in the broader local society but also in their origin society through an individual interpretation of the different sexual roles of prudish or "free women". It will also appreciate how the collective construction of stricter norms of feminine sexual behavior is related to the different ages of Senegalese migration in the specific socio-economic context of Marseille.

TG04-674.2

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Sociological Reactions to Uncertainty: Comparing the Political Projects of Risk Society and Actor-Network Theory

The breakdown of the modernistic narrative and the rise of the discourse of political and scientific uncertainty challenge sociology to re-consider its position towards society and its aspirations. In order to understand sociology's reaction to this crisis, we examine two related yet conflicting approaches: the Risk Society Thesis, and Actor-Network Theory (ANT). We discuss how these approaches are rooted in the rise of uncertainty and how they offer to deal with it.

Our comparison shows that both Risk Society and ANT reject modernistic dualisms such as nature/society or objective/subjective, and stress the role of technology in shaping social life and identities. Politically, they both call for "democratizing democracy", particularly the creation of new layperson-expert relationships. However, they differ on how to reach this goal. Risk Society is focused on increasing democratic participation on the level of global civil society and improving the accountability of experts for the knowledge they produce. ANT scholars, alternatively, suggest a problem-focused approach that allows for new voices to be brought in.

We show that by focusing on the global, Beck tends to disregard the fact that cosmopolitan identities emerge from concrete linkages. This position assumes, instead, an ideal polity of equal citizens, all interested in and capable of making informed decisions. In contrast, ANT's problem-oriented approach ignores the issue of uninformed individuals still desiring to have an opinion that counts.

In this light, we suggest a middle road, consisting of three potential tasks for sociology: first, promoting 'communities of interest', equivalent both to Michel Callon's inclusive "research collective" and Ulrich Beck's "global publics". Second, such 'communities of interest' should be encouraged to produce accessible accounts that embrace –rather than reject- uncertainties. Finally, sociologists can take part in experimenting with designs to generate the interface between such communities and existing or emerging democratic institutions.

RC36-420.4

BLASKO, ANDREW* (IPHS, BAN, abvm-con@blasko.se)

Adopting the Role of the Other-in-Submission: Colonialism Today within Modern Societies

This presentation investigates how the work of W.E.B. DuBois and Franz Fanon concerning the character of European colonialism and the psycho-social results of slavery in the United States may be useful in an effort to understand how structures of domination operate in contemporary societies. Fanon's studies of how European colonialism generated neurotic and psychotic states in both colonizers and those colonized, coupled with DuBois' concept of double consciousness, casts important light on how power is exercised in developed countries such that citizens become inclined to willingly submit to those in power over them. The relations which previously obtained between the colonial metropole and the others who were colonized are analogous in a certain sense to relations in advanced societies between elites and those whom they control. There are masters and servants, and the wealth of elites is constructed through the power they exercise over those who serve them. However, a substantial difference exists between the two sets of relations noted insofar as the colonized slave acknowledged that others exercised power over him, and eventually came to struggle against them, while the citizens of modern societies believe they are sovereign individuals, even as the power and wealth of those who rule expands. European-style colonialism was exercised in the international arena by nations who regarded themselves as superior to the other nations they controlled as their own property. In contrast, the analogous forms of domination that exist in today's advanced societies are exercised in the domestic arena by elites over those who regard themselves not only as free, but also as essentially equal with those who control power. The present discussion endeavors to cast light on how what may be termed an internalization of the power exercised by another leads those who are controlled to both seek and approve of their submission.

RC39-464.4

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Cultures and Catastrophes - a Theoretical Framework to Evaluate the Social Context of Catastrophes

The success of new strategies and technologies for disaster management relies on their ability to function within the existing structures and patterns of social behaviour. Research findings show that many measures to promote disaster preparedness fail due to their lack of alignment with everyday routines. In return, successful existing mitigation structures reveal much about convictions and priorities within a society. It is assumed that a catastrophe never happens in an isolated space or vacuum but rather must be understood in the cultural context in which it happens. Therefore the specific context is most important and must be included in the analysis of catastrophe.

Within this session a framework will be presented that on the one hand allows the evaluation of different cultures and catastrophes. On the other hand the framework allows adjusting the efforts of disaster management organisations and development actors to the given organisational and cultural context. In this way resilience can be fostered and the realization and sustainable usability of the solutions developed by these actors can be facilitated. This framework focuses particularly on climate-imposed hazards and is tested through empirical surveys of past floods in Germany and India. Within this presentation the research findings of the case study in Germany will be presented. Transport infrastructure as a material good for example plays a critical role in the supplying and evacuating of civil populations. Through the Cultures and Catastrophes framework the cultural context can be analyzed in order to help implementing these technological solutions successfully. Overall, the results and insights of this research serve to deepen the understanding of the cultural foundations and operating conditions of the disaster management services in general.

The presented framework of Cultures and Catastrophes is developed within an international joint research project with partners in India and Germany.

RC05-67.6

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DEMICHELE, MATTHEW (RTI International)
SIMI, PETE (university of Nebraska)

How Violent Right-Wing Extremists Leave Racist Groups in the U.S.

There is little research to date on how and why racist extremists leave white supremacist groups. This gap in research is surprising, especially given the increase in violent racist and right-wing radical groups in the U.S. We address this gap by examining the varying dimensions of the process of exiting violent racial extremism, including desistance from racist groups, deradicalization from racist ideologies, and exit from racist actions (such as assaults). We are conducting intensive and lengthy face-to-face interviews with 50+ former violent racial extremists across the U.S. that have been identified in a respondent-driven sample done in collaboration with a community-based network of former extremists who are dedicated to helping people leave racist groups. Our study, which includes men and men who were formerly involved in neo-nazis, Ku Klux Klan, and other racially extreme groups, will pinpoint the dynamics of exiting these highly insular and violent racist cultures.

RC23-285.1

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When Public and Science Form a Community of Practice – Organizing Participation in Technology Development in a German Mining Region

In the last decades many scholars in STS have identified a loss of trust in scientific expertise and an erosion of authority of scientific institutions. Based on this diagnosis a rethinking of the relationship of science and society as well as a democratization of expertise has been required.

However, more recently the diagnosis of lost trust in science recently has been criticized by several authors. Within this presentation we will take an example in which trust in science is still high and explore the relationship of local experts, scientists, and engineers in the context of projects for developing innovative technologies, notably deep geothermal energy technology and technologies for secondary mining.

Taking the example of a former mining region in Germany we will show how the acknowledgement of scientific authority is rooted in social structures and ask how this hampers or facilitates democratic involvement of none scientific expertise in scientific knowledge production. More precisely we will exploit how local expertise in mining technologies and practices of research and technology development interact. We will show that none scientific experts and scientists form a community of practice and how this community hampers involvement of expertise beyond mining expertise. Thereby we will shed light on the role of coalitions between citizens' experts und scientists, of hierarchical social structures, of shared understanding of the roles of science and public, as well as on processes of evaluating knowledge of local experts by scientists. Several mechanisms of boundary drawing will be revealed.

Theoretically our work will employ the idea of community of practices and try to make a fruitful contribution to the politics of science and technology.

RC09-JS-32.5

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Digital Weight-Loss: The Mechanisms of the Construction of Beauty in the Russian-Speaking Weight-Loss Online Communities

We look at the online communities dedicated to beauty-treatment and losing weight in the Russian-speaking part of the Internet in order to determine the ways beauty is constructed in Russia. Using the netnography method, we find that the weight-loss discourse is the focal point of the majority of discourses about beauty: women in Russia have to be thin in order to be considered beautiful. We analyze the way beauty is produced and constructed in these digital communities via the forms of sociality they produce and the structure they possess.

New forms of sociality exist in these communities (liking and reposting photos and diets, commenting, advising and criticizing other members' bodies, posting photos online for others to admire and to criticize, and finding persons to lose weight together). This sociality produces its heroes (those who successfully lost weight), identities (beautiful, thin, ugly, fat), forms of moral courage and bravery (losing weight, engaging in fitness activities). This sociality is riddled with inequality and lookism, separating women with different types of bodies and labeling them as "good" or "bad".

The reproduction of the aforementioned forms of sociality is controlled by the members of the group itself. The community does not have a high degree of hierarchy; the authority is dispersed among the community members. The difference between the private and the public is blended. Thus, these communities can be conceptualized as "bunds", a term introduced by Herman Schmalenbach.

The bund structure allows the "beauty myth" to exist. Becoming a member of such community is an act of the free will, but it conceals the existence of the repressing beauty myth which is not a matter of choice; the myth forces women to be beautiful by losing weight. The popularity of the aforementioned online communities shows the proliferation of the beauty myth in Russia.

RC18-226.4

BLOKKER, PAUL* (Charles University, paulus.blokker@fsv.cuni.cz)

A Sociology of Constitutional Claims-Making: Transnational Movements and the Re-Imagination of the Common

The paper focusses on legal and constitutional mobilization by transnational social movements. In this, it explores bottom up constitutionalism beyond the state context. Constitutions are relevant on the transnational level in that a variety of social actors actively uses constitutional concepts, conceptions, and language to describe and act in a transnational reality of constitutional 'law-in-the-making'. But while there is widespread attention for the formal-legal dimension in the formation of post-national constitutional regimes, the transnational social-civic dimension of post-national constitutionalism is relatively unexamined. The paper proposes to investigate a transnational social-civic dimension by focusing on the role of transnational movements in using a constitutionalist language and making constitutional claims. Forms of constitutionalism 'from below' shed light on new, alternative constitutional imaginaries, including different ways of imagining the common. Such claims have become more evident since the financial and economic crisis. The paper will take a pluralistic perspective on constitutions and discuss a significant variety of movements. The paper will particularly discuss the Commons as well as the democratic movements.

RC09-112.6

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From Bonobos and Chimps to (Human) Gender and Development

In this paper, I first consider gender stratification among humans, bonobos and chimps, with whom we share 98-99% of DNA. Then I use the three principal variables that emerged in the bonobo-chimp-human comparisons to examine gender and development from a new perspective. First, among bonobos, females (especially older matriarchs) invariably rule. Why? I argue that it's because (1) they're more organized than males, and this helps them (2) control the food supply – the bonobo equivalent of female **economic power**, which my theories of gender stratification and gender and development posit to be the most important (though not the only) variable affecting relative male/female equality. Additionally, (3) they use non-violent means (sexual touching/sex) to defuse conflict within the group as well as to promote intergroup harmony. Second, among chimps, males are the more organized sex - but they're less organized than bonobo females. Nor do chimp males control the food supply. Though there are checks and balances on violence, male chimps resolve sexual issues with power; in contrast, bonobos resolve power issues with sex. Chimp males relate to other groups with conflict, vs. bonobo harmony; humans used peaceful intergroup trade long before organized conflict emerged. Moreover, my theories posit female **organization** as one way that they can turn their contributions to key subsistence activities into power. How does this relate to development, including gender and development? In the remainder of the paper, I argue that economic power (measured by control of economic resources, e.g., income, credit, property/ land) is not only the strongest variable affecting gender equality for women but also the strongest gender variable affecting development. Then I consider all three variables to examine differential development by region. Currently, male conflict is highest where women's economic position is lowest. But worldwide, more women are earning and - at least partially - controlling income, while women's organizations also are rising. Overall, both female trends have a broader impact on development than current male conflict.

RC04-42.8

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The Development of Competency in Taiwan Teacher Education: A Historical Review

This article, applying documental analysis and historical study, explores and reviews the history and construction of competency-based teacher education in Taiwan. The development of competency notion in Taiwan teacher education could be divided into three periods, they are: construction period, neglect period and pressed period. Firstly, construction period, competency-based teacher education as the mainstream discourse during 1970s-1980s, build the criteria of teacher student performance. Critics, however, about the conflict between traditional Confucius culture and effective behaviorism are aroused at the same time.

Secondly, neglect period, in the beginning of 1990s, education was under reform movement in Taiwan. While the PISA is investigated by OECD in this period, the focus was on the nine-year curriculum. But the concept of competency was not mentioned in the teacher education. Thirdly, pressed period, from the beginning of 21th century, policy of teacher education mainly adopted standard-based approach. Studies show that the teacher professional competency was over by some standard criteria.

WG02-642.1

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BAUR, NINA (Technische Universitat Berlin)

Multiple Europes and the Negotiation of European Borders. a Post-Colonial Perspective on Negotiations of Power Between Nation States, Investors and Labor

During the process of nation building from the middle ages to the 19th century, nation states were constructed as having a clearly defined territory and outside borders; an ethnically, culturally and homogenous population with a shared common language who are granted citizenship rights and a government having sovereign power inside its borders. The resulting competition between European nation states resulted in colonialism. After World War II, most former colonies became successively independent, and at the same time, the process of European integration has started. In most research on denationalization and europeanization, the major boundary drawn is typically between "Europe" and "Non-Europe", with Europe continuously expanding. However, there are also indications that there are internal struggles and differentiations within Europe, and at second glance, it is not clear what "Europe" is – depending on the criterion of definition, the number of states ascribed to be "European" varies widely.

In this paper, we address the question of "Europe" from a theoretical perspective combining postcolonial and figurational theory. We argue that the location of states as political actors in the figuration is itself historically produced and linked to different positions of power, such that the issue of belonging to the European space is not constructed primarily on the basis of geographical or cultural criteria or of formal EU membership, but via their geopolitical role in the structure of (post)colonial power relations. Thus, at least five types of "Europes" can be identified and distinguished from the Non-European: heroic Europe, decadent Europe, epigonal Europe, contested Europe and marginal Europe.

We further argue that the power relations within and between these groups is driven by complex power games between nation states, capital, the indigenous labour force and labour migrants. These complex dynamics change Europe over time and give it its present form.

RC26-326.3

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Sustainable Development Indicators for Cities

The assessment of urban population's life quality implies an investigation of all factors defining it: economic, social and ecological. The development of the corresponding indicators of sustainable urban development is necessary for it. The majority of the cities in the world and in this country show unsustainable development at present time. In this article the world and Russian experience of development of indicators of sustainable urban development is considered. There are many studies on indicators of sustainable urban development in the world. The special draft of the Program for environmental protection of the United Nations (UNEP) and Global base of information resources UNEP/GRID-Arendal was fulfilled for assessment of the quality and sustainability of urban environment. In this presentation opportunities of adaptation for Russia of approaches to these indicators' development on the basis of Human Development Index developed by United Nations Development Program and an index of Adjusted Net Savings of the World Bank are considered.

RC11-135.8

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LOMBI, LINDA (Catholic University of Sacred Heart)

Active Ageing and Third Sector Organizations in Italy

The work explores the opportunities that ageing actively offers at the individual and collective levels, focusing the analysis on older adults (aged 65-74) engaged in voluntary activities in third-sector organizations.

As amply evidenced by recent sociological reflection as well as by specific initiatives sponsored by the European Union (European Year For Active Ageing 2012), the number of volunteer and pro-social activities offered by the elderly for other elderly persons and persons belonging to different generations has increased markedly over the past decade. The concept of activity related to the social role that the elderly can play through participation in such third sector associations will also be explained.

To outline this social role played by elder volunteers in Italy we performed synthetic indexes and a cluster analysis (with SPAD software) on a stratified randomized sample, representative of the Italian active older adults aged 65-74 years (N=146) engaged in pro-social activities in third-sector organizations. The analyses show that, in providing aid to others, these active elders establish a strong support network for themselves. We have also found that Italian third-sector organizations are intergenerational, in terms of co-existence of young, adult, and elderly volunteers, which contributes to the well-being of all the stakeholders involved. Coming together on a regular basis stimulates the activation of behavioral, material, interpersonal and communicative resources. Volunteering in later life is associated with reinforcement of self-fulfillment and formation of one's social identity. Furthermore, thick networks of social relations at the micro and meso (ie. community) levels facilitate older people's inclusion in voluntary work.

RC31-360.2

BOCCAGNI, PAOLO* (University of Trento, paolo.boccagni@unitn.it)

Home Tours: A New Way of Comparative Investigation into 'Post-Migration' Everyday Life

This paper assesses the promises and pitfalls of 'home tours', i.e. in-depth ethnographies and go-alongs in dwellings and ordinary living milieus, as an innovative way of studying the daily life experience of immigrant newcomers, compared with long-settled natives (and, transnationally, with their significant others left behind). Methodologically, this research option requires particular sensibility in negotiating access to the domestic realm, in grasping its material bases and the ways of using domestic spaces, as necessary to appreciate natives' and aliens' ways of making themselves (more or less successfully) at home. Substantively, a comparative and cross-cultural ethnography of the spatial organization of home enables a unique understanding of migrants' attitudes and expectations towards receiving and sending communities, and of the material resources available for them to negotiate such relations. What is displayed in home spaces, where, and why; how people orient functionally and symbolically their interior spaces; how such spaces are differentially occupied and experienced along gender and generational lines; what kind of memories are displayed, and what specific rituals are performed – on similar micro-underpinnings of post-migration everyday life, little insight can be gained unless through ethnography in a variety of settings and scales. While taking stock of the emerging literature on migration and home, this paper builds on an extended research programme in which home tours are both a source of micro-data and of macro-insights, once replicated across multi-ethnic societies.

RC16-201.3

BOCCAGNI, PAOLO* (University of Trento, paolo.boccagni@unitn.it)

New Wine in New Wineskins? the Emergence of Superdiversity and Its Mixed Potential for Theory, Policy and Research

This paper analyzes the discursive, conceptual and practical interface between the notions of diversity [D] and super-diversity [SD]. What does the latter term add to the former (if anything), under what conditions, and why? While this interface may apply to diversity studies as a whole, it is particularly salient in the debate on immigrant and ethnic minority incorporation. Against a background of pervasive rejection of "multiculturalism", the notion of SD points to the need to move beyond all narrowly ethno-cultural readings of diversity. Theoretically speaking, though, this lexical innovation seems to be ended in deadlock. Much of the discussion on SD has so far resulted in a simple split between its supporters and sceptics. Much more remains to be done in order to interrogate the distinctive analytical value added of SD, its implications for everyday boundary-making (on ethnic lines or otherwise), and its suitability as a representation of the majority-minority field. This mapping exercise is critical to assess the contribution of SD in terms of theory-, policy- and research-making. Politically speaking, the jargon of SD has a potential to relaunch a progressive agenda of minority recognition without over-culturalizing or ethnicizing difference. Sociologically speaking, nonetheless, its foundations are unclear. Does *super* stand only for an increase in societal diversity, or does it hold a theoretical value in itself? Does it really point to a changing configuration in majority-minority relations and in the underlying alignments and identifications? What "units of analysis" are more consistent with a SD perspective, when it comes to empirical research? It is on this threefold terrain – what the super label adds, what its policy implications are, how it feeds into fieldwork – that the SD approach needs to be interrogated further, to assess its innovative potential within diversity studies.

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RC51-581.5

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Citizenfour: Internet Publics and the Imaginary of Privacy. a Content Analysis of Twitter Commentaries Around the 2015 Oscar Winning Documentary

The paper analyze the Twitter conversations produced by networked publics during the TV premier of Laura Poitras's documentary Citizenfour (2014). The documentary deals with the case of the computer analyst Edward Snowden who, in 2013, leaked classified documents he had obtained from the National Security Agency detailing the extent of government surveillance of U.S. citizens. It was aired by HBO in USA (East and Pacific time) and Channel 4 in UK respectively the 23th and 25th of February 2015. We focused on the type of representations produced around the relationship between privacy and the Internet, ie the imaginary related to privacy conveyed by Snowden case. The paper thus attempt to answer the following RQ: what are the privacy's imagery around Snowden case emerging from double screen audience of documentary Citizenfour? Based on a complete corpus of 129,000 tweets containing either the hashtags #citizenfour or Snowden or Poitras and created between 22th and 26th of February 2015, the study identified peaks in the Twitter activity (through a 'breakout detection') as well as what accounted for those peaks. Finally, a sample of tweets was content analyzed - using a codeset derived by DeCew*. The analysis identified the most discussed excerpts of the documentary and the way the online discussion articulated around informational, accessibility and expressive privacy during this excerpts. At the same time, we also observed significant differences between the imaginary of privacy created around the documentary by US and UK audience.

* DeCew, J. (1997). In Pursuit of privacy: Law, ethics, and the rise of technology. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

RC06-86.5

BODDY, JANET* (University of Sussex, j.m.boddy@sussex.ac.uk)

Troubling Meanings of 'Family' for Young People in Care: Connecting Perspectives

This paper draws together reflections on the meanings of 'family' that arise from three research projects in Europe, all of which have been concerned with young people who are placed away from home (sometimes described as 'in care' or 'looked after'). The first study, *Beyond Contact*, examined work with families of children in care in England, France, Denmark and the Netherlands, combining policy review with interviews with professional stakeholders. The other two studies – *Everyday Lives and Transitions to Adulthood* (in France and England) and *Against All Odds?* (in Norway, Denmark and England) – use qualitative methods (including interviews and photography) to explore the perspectives and experiences of young people in care and care leavers. Taken together, the three studies provide a resource through which to trouble the concept and discourses of 'family'.

Studies of care leavers (eg Ward 2011) have highlighted the importance for young people of 'a sense of belonging and connectedness', yet there has been a surprising lack of attention to the meaning and importance of family relationships for children and young people in the care system. Looking across four European countries, the Beyond Contact study considers how family is constructed in policy and professional discourse, illuminating variations in reference to rights (of parents or children) – and what those rights entail – alongside understandings of risk and the best interests of the child. By considering these findings alongside data from interviews with young people, the paper will reflect on the (dis)connections between policy rhetoric and lived experience, considering how young people value and practice family relationships through the complexity and discontinuities of care systems, and how family is positioned in their understandings and expectations of their own lives and identities.

RC20-255.1

BODNAR, JUDIT* (Central European University, bodnarj@ceu.edu)

Triangulating a Global Form

Gated communities are everywhere: in civil-war-torn Iraq, in post-apartheid South Africa, postsocialist Budapest, in the peaceful US countryside, in places with soaring crime rates as well as in safe neighborhoods; in gentrifying transitory areas and traditionally bourgeois districts. They have become a veritable global form with a capacity to adjust to local conditions and display remarkable variations.

The research attempts to capture theoretically both the solidity and the variability of this global form in a three-city comparison of Chicago, Berlin and Budapest through a multilevel and multidimensional examination of public-private linkages. It treats the spread of gated communities as the outcome of the shared conditions of global neoliberal urbanism as well as of the mobility of neoliberal policies, ideas, images, tastes, and urban forms, negotiating thus the fine line between a macro-structural analysis and a more actor-oriented processual one. An ambition is to study connections and processes without retreating to a simple view of the diffusion outward of a new form from the US, which underline the prevalent Americanization argument in urban studies. Historical continuities, horizontal connections, Europeanization and east-west development-envy complicate the story.

This theoretical endeavor requires a layered comparative design: a combination of symmetrical comparative analysis (Skocpol and Somers), incorporated comparison (McMichael), the extended case method (Burawoy) and the morphological method (Ginzburg). The paper will discuss such maneuvering between cases, disciplines and strategies.

RC24-300.3

BOEDIONO, KUSHARIYANINGSIH* (Binghamton University, State University of New York, kboedio1@binghamton.edu)

Oil Palm Boom and the Fate of Oil Palm Small-Holders in Sumatra-Indonesia, 1965-2015

In recent decades, oil palm industry, with its spectacular growth has contributed significant foreign exchange earnings to a number of countries in Southeast Asia. The current oil palm boom is a direct result of the changed global context, namely the response of capital accumulation strategies to the convergence of multiple crises and the emerging needs for resources by the new centers of global capital (Borras, Jr. 2013). In Indonesia, the imported plant from West Africa was developed into large scale and commercial plantations in 1911 (Jiwan, 2013) where Deli's plantation belt in eastern coastal plain of Sumatra was opened around 1866 (Stoller, 1992). During the colonial era the plantations were largely controlled by large foreign private companies while in the first fifty years of independent Indonesia it was largely dominated by state plantation companies. After the Indonesia-IMF agreement in 1998 the industry has undergone radical transformation (Okamoto 2001, Jiwan 2013). While the production in Indonesia is concentrated in Sumatra, it is characterized by foreign ownerships and a large number of smallholders. Amidst its social and environmental impacts, as with the previous logging industry, the industry represents a vast economic opportunity for the Indonesian government. The strategic role of the industry is due to the Indonesian comparative advantage in labor and land costs (McCarthy 2010) and its expansion was justified under the principle of the "right to development". The Indonesian development is characterized by biased toward economic development (Salim 2005) and can be categorized as an extractive regime (Gellert 2010). Through the perspective of political economy, this study focuses on the mutual relationship between social structure, social change and biophysical environment (Hannigan 1995) in the context of neoliberal globalization. Particular attention is given to the fate of oil palm small-holders in Sumatra during the New Order and Reformation Era of Indonesia.

RC55-622.2

BOELHOUWER, JEROEN* (The Netherlands Institute for Social Research, j.boelhouwer@scp.nl)

Disparities in the Netherlands – Are They Growing?

Compared to other countries, quality of life in the Netherlands is at a high level. This is combined with low levels of inequality: for example income inequality (gini coefficient) and happiness inequality (standard deviation) are low and rather stable over time.

Looking more in depth to income inequality (income deciles, top 1% income) reveals a less stable picture and even growing inequality between some groups.

We also look more in depth to a broad concept of quality of life, as measured by the SCP life situation index, which combines indicators on housing, leisure time, health, mobility, participation and social networks. There are also huge differences in life situation between groups in society, though varying though time.

In the presentation we shall focus on the effect of the recent economic crisis. In general, the crisis did have an effect on the disparities and inequalities, but it was a limited effect both in duration and in depth. But are vulnerable groups, with less resources (like income, education and health), hit harder by the crisis than groups which are well-off? What about the middle class? Did the crisis have the same impact on income-related domains as on social domains? Are people actually less happy?

In the presentation we will show results on these matters, using the social report Social state of the Netherlands (to be published December 2015), looking back 10 years and show that the impact of the crisis in the Netherlands is less severe as some feared for.

RC48-563.4

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Weapons of Countervisuality? Street Art As a Practice of Rule or Resistance

Street art is becoming a frequently used medium in recent protest movements related to the global capitalist crisis. Media reporting on the Occupy movement and on the European financial crisis is often characterized by pictures of civil society protest in the form of slogans, murals and stencils on the walls. Due to its visual and symbolic language, street art is able to deliver political messages to a transnational public and to generate solidarity in social movements. With no doubt, the often colorful und expressive pictures have the potential to catch the viewers´ attention and to draw it to the subject and the protagonists of the protests.

At the same time, it would be naïve to consider street art as a genuine "weapon of resistance" for the subaltern and the oppressed. This genre of art is increasingly being used by powerful actors such as governments and companies to spread messages of advertisement and propaganda.

In my PhD thesis, I am investigating the potential of street art as a means of visual political communication for both protesters and powerful actors. How does the appearance of street art in the mass media change the perception of the crisis and the protests against it?

In Visual Culture, images are seen as a "constantly challenging place of social interaction" (Mirzoeff 1999). Going further into Critical Visual Theory, I am discussing Nicholas Mirzoeff´s ("The Right to Look", 2011) concept of "countervisuality", as used by resistance actors. In terms of method, I am utilising Gillian Rose's (2012) method of critical visual (discourse) analysis to analyse examples of street art images. Rose analyses images in three steps, namely 1) the site of the production, 2) the site of the image itself, and 3) the site of its audience. Within step 2), also Panofsky's iconological approach is applied.

RC20-246.1

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ROSENTHAL, GABRIELE (Georg-August University of Göttingen)

Familial and Life (Hi)Stories in the Context of Established-Outsiders Figurations

We suggest that case studies of life and family (hi)stories are able to greatly contribute to the analysis and explanation of figurations of established and outsider groupings as well as the collective discourses (and counter-discourses) that are intertwined with social figurations. We shall try to clarify the methods and means required for this purpose. On the other hand we shall also seek to show how a combination of figurational-processual sociology with research into collective discourses can contribute to better research and better understanding of the interweaving of individual life (hi)stories with 'objects' at the so-called macro and meso levels of social and historical research.

We shall pursue these questions on the basis of our current empirical research into the life trajectories of former child soldiers of the "Lord's Resistance Army" in Acholiland (North Uganda) before and after their transition into civilian life. In our analysis, which is focused on biographical case studies and family histories, we shall show how the everyday experiences of discrimination that these "returnees" encounter in families and local communities are different from and interrelated with the discourse on amnesty and reconciliation that is dominant in Acholiland.

WG03-660.2

BOGUNIA-BOROWSKA, MALGORZATA* (JAGIELLONIAN UNIVERSITY, mbogunia@poczta.onet.pl)

The Museum As a Space of Social Relations. the Museum of Oskar Schindler's Enamel Factory in Krakow and the Museum of the History of Polish Jews Polin in Warsaw.

Museums are ambiguous spaces. On the one hand, they provide some models built on social perceptions, and on the other, they are places open to interpretation. They are relational spaces. Spaces of various types of relations like institutional, interpersonal, international, intergeneration or intercultural relations. They are also places of relations and dialogue, establishing and negotiating meanings. In any event, museums are also, and perhaps above all, stories about people, events and the effects of their meetings.

Museums are primarily social concept spaces. As noted by Bronis³aw Baczko «to determine your collective identity is yet to designate its» territory «and its boundaries, define their relationship with the» other «, to create images of friends and foes, rivals and allies». My argument is that museums are those social spaces that offer social ideas, which usually fit within certain models.

In the case of Polish communism, for many years the museum space was reserved for events accepted by the authorities. And organized exhibitions usually served to enhance propaganda power. However, after the fall of the communist system there was a need to tell the story, running memory, and recreate historical events which were relevant and important to the Polish nation. There was a huge gap, with its reduction becoming a more and more apparent need for Polish society.

In my presentation, I would like to present the results of qualitative research devoted to the reception of the museum, which was conducted in two museums the Museum of Oskar Schindler's Enamel Factory in Krakow and the Museum of the History of Polish Jews POLIN in Warsaw. The project was titled My way, my choice. "I" am in the museum. In presenting the results, I would like to pay special attention to the imaginative and relational character of the museum space.

RC31-359.4

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EU Integration Policies and Real Experiences of Romanian Migrants

This paper proposes a double comparative approach to integration policies within the context of the present-day phenomenon of labour migration from Central and Eastern Europe towards the West of the European Eunion. It attempts to address the need of enriching research on the social problems faced by the new diasporic communities. These communities originated in the relatively recent search for jobs that has pushed migrant workers to leave their Central and Eastern Europe countries, since the beginning of the '90s.

Through discourse analysis, we first compare the European Union migration policy, in terms of "migrant integration" (Hugo Brady, 2008), as it appears in a survey of European integration policies funded by the European Commission, to the opinions on integration of Romanian immigrants who are active communicators online and thus make confessions about their life experience abroad. The integration legislation, such as laws on family reunion, residence rights, labour market access, political participation, access to nationality and antidiscrimination (Hugo Brady, 2008: 18), is confronted to the public opinion voiced by the Romanian users of online platforms.

The second comparison refers to the perspectives on integration into the host societies of the Romanians who are living and working in the United Kingdom and in Spain.

The research corpus is made up of the verbal comunication / texts posted by the Romanians on "Spania Romaneasca" [Romanian Spain], *http://forum.spaniaromaneasca.com/*, under the

category "Viata in Spania: Spania între mit si realitate..." [Life in Spain: Spain between myth and reality...] and "Romani in UK" [Romanians in the UK], *http://romani.co.uk/*, under the category: "Forum: Romani in UK" [Forum: Romanians in the UK], about the topic: "Greselile tipice ale noului venit. Evita-le!" [Typical mistakes of the newcomer. Avoid them!]

RC52-590.2

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A Study of How Labour Market Institutions Affect within- and Between Occupation Wage Inequalities in Norway in the Period from 2003-2014.

Wage inequalities in Norway are small compared with other Western countries, but inequality is rising. In this article, we will investigate whether the wage returns to institutions of occupational closure, such as licensure, credentialization and unionization, can account for (growing) earnings differences between occupations. Occupationally based wage differences have received more scholarly interest in the past few years, and an increasing number of studies document that these institutions raise mean wage levels. Have the significance of these institutions changed in Norway during the 2000s? So far, little attention has been paid to how occupations are internally structured with regard to inequality among incumbents, and there is a lack of studies on how closure institutions affect the wage dispersion within occupations. It has been shown that unions raise mean wage levels and compress the wage distribution, resulting in greater earnings equality among union members compared to non-union members. According to Bol and Weeden, to grasp the link between closure and income inequality requires an investigation of how closure affects internal distributions of income. Thus, the second research questions guiding this article are: what are the effects of occupational closure on the dispersion of wages within occupations? We use Norwegian register data to investigate the effect of licensure, unionization and credentialization on between- and within occupational wages. The register data has yearly records on education, employment and income, which allows for a longitudinal design. The results show the significance of licensing and credentialization has increased during the period 2003-2014. Moreover, unionization tends to decrease wage dispersion, but there is no significant effect of licensure or credentialization.

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RC07-102.5

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For a Critical Theory of the Digitalization of Everyday Life

The process of digitalization of our daily lives is becoming increasingly invasive, providing to the network users new and innovative ways to increase and share their own social, cultural and economic capital. The connection opportunities allow to the individuals to have a rich framework of solutions, based on a collective intelligence (Lévy), that improve the individual and collective wellness within a global and systemic vision but, at the same time, scholars and researchers are trying to explore the dark side of the network to identify the negative externalities of this process and give life to a real critical theory (Fuchs) of the information society and the social media. At the dawn of this new digital age (Schmidt and Cohen) is establishing a vision linked to a digital risk society (Beck, Lupton) in which are highlighted new forms of coercive power (Bauman, Lyon), risks of social anomie (Durkheim, Turkle), collective obsessions (Lovink), dystopian drifts (Morozov) and forms of social alienation (Marx, Carr) due to the excessive dependence on the tool. The objective of this paper is therefore to analyze the apocalyptic theories of the network, understand the results at a social level in order to photograph a world that is changing and to identify what are the risks to be faced in the near future.

RC12-143.2

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HARTMANN, IVAR (Law FGV Rio)

Brazilian Lawyers and the Globalization of Legal Practice

The paper focuses on the impact of globalization in legal counseling in Brazil. The hypothesis is that the homogenization produced by global processes enables an articulated fragmentation of practices, reordering social differences without eradicating inequalities. Difference and inequalities have been observed also in legal education, with the proliferation of private Law schools, the expansion of female participation and now that of Afro-Brazilians undergraduated. In 2012, there were 1.157 law schools in Brazil – 957 of them private, 182 public. This growth imparted change on faculty. In that year, in a total of 40.828 professors, 38,4% were women and 22,1% were non-whites.

The internationalization of legal practice has produced new forms of professional organization, which compete with family practices and those shared by few partners, as well as in-house counseling. In addition to elite large and medium-sized law firms, we see mass litigation and in-house corporate counseling by legal executives. This diversification was also accompanied by changes in the social composition of the profession. In 2012, the Brazilian National Bar Association counted 696.864 active lawyers, of which 55% female. In the state of São Paulo, the State Bar had 248.712 active lawyers, of which 54.2% male. Increase in the participation of Afro-Brazilian lawyers is more recent. Since 2013, around 1.300 non-white lawyers monthly have joined the National Bar.

In recent years the increase in internet penetration in Brazil has accelerated the creation of legal startups. In a traditional, guild-oriented job market such as Brazilian legal practice, legal professionals are concerned with the commoditization of legal counsel, unprecedented efficiency in the provision of legal practice and, as a result, the job loss.

The paper shows the increase of stratification based in marks of difference, such as gender, new forms of legal practice and the expansion of organizational professionalism.

RC11-138.1

BONIFACIO, GLENDA* (University of Lethbridge, glenda.bonifacio@uleth.ca)

Global-Local Structures and Care Migration

Care migration is a complex process that involves the intersection of local realities with global forces or vice versa. The structural adjustments in place in many developing countries are consistent with the regulations set forth by global institutions like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and have resulted in the promotion of national policies attuned to the demands of the global market. Migration is thus one byproduct of the shift in the international division of labour, where care workers come mostly from the global South to serve the needs of the global North. Remittances boost national accounts and the transfer of public accountability on welfare provision into the hands of migrant workers. As well, there is a corresponding shift towards the internationalization of education to produce a flexible and mobile workforce that fosters the development of supply of migrant care workers. Arguably, in the global North, the availability of this human resource at a cheap cost enables private agencies to absorb the care deficit instead of the state. This discourse will be the focus of this presentation with examples from developing countries like the Philippines.

RC05-65.5

BONIZZONI, PAOLA* (University of Milan, paola.bonizzoni@gmail.com)

Good Families, Good Tenants, Good Homes. Cohabitations, Housing Standards and Immigration Controls in Italy.

The paper aims to explore how immigration controls increasingly extend into the private realm of the family and the home, through the superimposition of specific conceptions of "good" homes and "proper" family life vehiculated by national and local regulations, meant as critical devices mediating access to civic membership and the rights that follow. A first kind of controls explored in the paper aims at regulating membership rights claimed on the grounds of family belonging. Efforts to distinguish "true" families from the "sham" trigger intrusions into the private sphere of the home aimed at verifying the effectiveness of kin cohabitation, seen as the essential condition of a "proper" family life. A second kind of controls concerns instead proofs of adequate housing for regulating immigrants' and their relatives' access to civic membership on the grounds of integration performance. In this respect, housing standards play a critical role in mediating crucial status transitions (such as legalization or access to long-term residency) also making migrants' access to fundamental human rights (such as the right to family life) increasingly stratified in terms of social class. The proposed research, focused on the Italian context (and, especially, on Northern Italy), combines an analysis of immigration regulations with interviews with migrants, experts and privileged observers.

RC06-JS-23.1

BONIZZONI, PAOLA* (University of Milan, paola.bonizzoni@gmail.com)

Italian Families in London Facing Social Reproduction Dilemmas: Issues of Gender, Ethnicity and Class.

The paper explores, through the lens of social reproduction, the experiences of Italian families with small children in London. The concept of social reproduction aims at bringing together a varied set of activities entailed by reproducing human beings as cultural, social and physical subjects, tasks increasingly taking place in different sites (both inside and outside the family) and at different geographical scales (both locally and transnationally). Facing the challenges entailed by reproducing their families in an institutional context entirely new to them, families have to solve dilemmas (in terms of work-family reconciliation strategies, choice of school, care and health services), which call into question issues of gender, class and ethnic identity. Reproducing families in a transnational context entails, as it will be shown through the narratives collected, negotiating boundaries of belonging in an increasingly diverse and unequal urban context, a challenge faced drawing on varied forms of social, economic and cultural capital.

RC14-173.4

BONNEVILLE, LUC* (University of Ottawa, luc.bonneville@uottawa.ca)

Les Mises En Scène De La « Crise » à Travers Les Discours Publics Et Les Médias : Le Cas De La « Crise Décrétée » Des Services Publics Au Canada

Voilà une bonne vingtaine d'années que des représentants du milieu des affaires autant que des autorités publiques clament haut et fort la nécessité de transformer structurellement les organisations publiques et, en leur sein, les services publics (santé, éducation, etc.). Tout cela pour solutionner une « crise » de l'interventionnisme étatique, considéré comme « trop coûteux » et faisant « obstacle » à la croissance économique. Tour à tour sur la place publique, plusieurs dirigeants d'entreprise, entrepreneurs, représentants de différentes corporations vont tour à tour affirmer qu'il y a « urgence » d'augmenter les gains de productivité dans les services publics en réduisant les dépenses publiques et en rationalisant davantage. Tout cela afin de réduire la « dette publique » et le « fardeau fiscal » (terme qui n'est pas évidemment pas neutre). Or, si l'on suit l'histoire socio-politique et économique des 40 dernières années, on s'aperçoit que cette « crise » a d'abord et avant tout été décrétée à des fins politiques et idéologiques. La « crise » dont on parle tant dans les médias ne serait en fait que le résultat d'un discours visant à mettre de l'avant une autre vision de l'économie, celle d'une économie (néolibérale) fondée sur la réduction des impôts, des dépenses publiques, etc., censée favoriser la croissance économique et le « bonheur » du plus grand nombre. Dans cette conférence, nous souhaitons montrer comment ce discours est mis en scène sur la place publique et révélé à travers certains promoteurs et porte-paroles qui ne sont absolument pas « neutres » bien qu'ils présentent la crise et sa solution comme étant inéluctables. En partant du cas de la « crise » du système de santé, nous proposons ici une réflexion critique sur les discours et récits véhiculés sur la place publique.

RC52-598.7

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Professional Bodies and the Regulation of Four Key Professions in Post-Apartheid South Africa

The aim of this paper is to answer the question, how professional bodies shape the professional milieu and labour markets for law, engineering, medicine and accounting professions in a post-Apartheid South African context. Historically the regulation of these professions by both the Apartheid State and relevant professional bodies occurred through strategies of racialised and gendered gatekeeping, professional closure and the manufacturing of professional boundaries. This resulted in a racially skewed labour markets in these professions, as well as hostile professional cultures towards black South Africans wanting to enter these professions. More than two decades after the dismantling of Apartheid, little is qualitatively known about how professional bodies have shaped the professional milieu and labour markets for engineers, doctors, lawyers and charted accountants in South Africa.

This paper makes empirical claims about how professional bodies are changing the historical patterns of these professions' demographics. Second, we claim that professional bodies may experience unique challenges in a developing state context, chief of which is balancing the need of the State to 'massify' the production of certain professions with the professional bodies goals of controlling access to these professions. This is particularly apposite for medical doctors for example.

These claims are an outcome of an exploratory qualitative case study of four professional bodies in South Africa. In-depth interviews were the main data collection tools. Interview data was triangulated with documentary data and labour market statistics. The process of data analysis was iterative with transcripts and documents coded for themes. The paper ends with some implications for the ways in which we theorise professional regulation in a developing state context as well as suggestive policy implications.

RC19-241.3

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The Contribution of the Capability Approach to a Theory of Sustainable Welfare Society

Since the crisis of post-war social compromises started in the 1970s, the main challenge for European welfare states has been that of finding normative principles capable not only of orienting the direction of reforms but also to generate the democratic support needed to implement them. After three decades of neoliberal hegemony, since the late 1990s the discourse on welfare reform in Europe has been increasingly influenced by the social investment approach (SIA). This seems able to tackle some of the most pressing challenges of European welfare states such as the emergence of new social risks and the transition to a post-industrial economy. Yet, the SIA seems to ignore another crucial challenge, namely the ecological one. Indeed, the main goal of the SIA is to re-find the lost path to economic growth, despite the fact that this has proved to be ecologically unsustainable. This article contributes to the conceptualization of a "sustainable welfare society" exploring the extent to which Amartya Sen's capability approach (CA) can constitute a valuable alternative to the SIA in providing a normative framework for welfare reform that reconciles the social and the ecological dimensions. In fact, the main advantage of the CA is that of focusing on human wellbeing rather than on economic growth in assessing social progress. This allows asking a different question from the SIA: instead of looking for a return to economic growth the issue becomes that of finding ways that allow the achievement of human flourishing *without* economic growth. Sen's critique of mainstream economics, accused of "commodity fetishism", will be the starting point for criticizing those dominant economic approaches to welfare reform such as the SIA. These are narrowly focused on the material dimensions and thus tend to ignore those aspects linked both to environmental sustainability and human wellbeing.

RC52-597.8

BONZANINI, OSMAR ANTONIO* (URI - Universidade Regional Integrada do Alto Uruguai e das Missoes, bonzanini@uri.edu.br)

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LEITE, TERESA GABRIELA MARQUES (Universidade Lusófona do Porto)

Critical Perspective on the Influence of Professional Organizations in the Construction of Curricula of Undergraduate Courses in Accounting

Admittedly, the characteristics that underlie a profession possess, as a base, the connection between the actual work activities and for which there is market demand, the higher education obtained in an educational accredited system that qualifies the individual, and preferential access for trained and skilled workers for the job, which institutionalizes the relationship between the higher education system and the labor market. In this context, professional associations act to maintain a captive labor market, with a set of requirements, among them, the abstract knowledge of higher level.

In Brazil, the Law of Guidelines and Foundations of National Education, together with Resolution. 10/2004 of the National Council of Education, expresses that universities have the autonomy to outline the syllabuses of university courses in Accounting. However, access to the accounting profession requires the attendance of a course recognized by the respective Professional Order and the overcoming of an entrance exam.

This study aimed at verifying, in the context of professional regulation, if Brazilian universities maintain their autonomy when defining the curricula of higher education aimed at graduating the professional accountant, from the Accounting coordinators' perceptions .

In the theoretical approach, it was used, as a conceptual framework, the sociology of professions and their theoretical currents: the functionalist, the interactionist, and the critical approach. It is an exploratory, descriptive and bibliographical study, combining quantitative and qualitative methods. The population studied included all the coordinators from Colleges of Science in Accounting in Brazil, with validated sample within the statistical probabilities.

The results show that the coordinators perceived that Brazilian universities have lost their autonomy in the construction of curricula of undergraduate courses in Accounting, which are subject to legal and contributory influences from Federal Accounting Council, Ministry of Education, contributions of the course's teachers themselves and International Organizations.

RC48-552.3

BORDE, RADHIKA* (Cultural Geography Group, Wageningen University, radhika.borde@gmail.com)

Cosmopolitanism and the Niyamgiri Movement: The Role of an International Constituency of Support for a Social Movement in India

This paper explores the trans-national aspect of a social movement in India. It analyses the international support for this social movement, primarily in terms of normative cosmopolitanism, which it differentiates into moral, legal and political cosmopolitanism; it also analyses the Indian government's response to the movement, in similar terms. The social movement that is the focus of this paper is the movement against bauxite extraction on the Niyamgiri Mountain in the state of Odisha in India, by a multinational mining company called Vedanta Resources. Concerns regarding the violation of the cultural rights of the indigenous Dongaria Kondh community which lived on the Niyamgiri Mountain and worshipped it, were central to the Niyamgiri Movement. The paper uses normative cosmopolitanism to explore the withdrawal of financial investment in Vedanta Resources by international financial institutions that wanted to register their protest against the mining company. It also analyses the use of international soft laws to indict Vedanta Resources and the diplomatic power politics that resulted in the Indian government's banning of the mining project, with the help of a similar theoretical framework. Finally, the paper reviews it own analysis critically and queries whether 'soft power' could also be a useful framework for an analysis of the support for the Niyamgiri Movement by governmental institutions. It analyses in this regard the role of the Norwegian Government Pension Fund and the acknowledgement of the role of this institution, by the Indian Supreme Court. The paper argues that the Indian Supreme Court's verdict on the Niyamgiri case was an attempt to showcase India's democratic traditions, and goes on to argue that this showcasing of India's democratic traditions was an attempt to enhance India's soft power in the trans-national public sphere. The paper explores how international relations played a role in the outcome of the Niyamgiri Movement.

RC47-539.4

BORJA ALARCON, MIGUEL* (Escuela Superior de Administracion Publica-ESAP, miguelborja@live.com)

La Investigación Acción Participativa y La Construcción De Una Sociología Global

La Investigación Acción Participativa y la construcción de una sociología global

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El propósito de la presentación es dar cuenta de las posibilidades que ofrece la Investigación Acción Participativa (IAP) para la construcción de una sociología global que forje la convergencia del conocimiento entre el sur y el norte. La ponencia realiza una mirada a la respuesta que la IAP da al conocimiento forjado en la sociología europea y estadounidense. Toma como eje de análisis la IAP para destacar la manera cómo ha contribuido en la desconstrucción del pensamiento colonial y la construcción de un conocimiento endógeno en América Latina y otras latitudes, haciendo un énfasis especial en la forma que se inscribe en la sociología crítica. La IAP brinda enormes posibilidades para establecer redes de comunicación con los desarrollos de la sociología a nivel global, y de hecho así sucede, como se puede registrar en sus congresos internacionales y medios de difusión que reúnen sociólogos de las diferentes partes del mundo. La IAP al plantear cambios epistemológicos como la convergencia entre el saber popular y el conocimiento académico y el papel de las comunidades en la reflexión alrededor de la realidad y el cambio, induce una transformación en la sociología cuya primera característica tiene que ver con las características de la producción del conocimiento, el cual deja de ser dominado por escenarios intelectuales cerrados, para establecer el diálogo entre las comunidades científicas y no científicas, entre el saber académico y el popular, en fin, para generar un diálogo de saberes y una sociología global: sur-sur, sur-norte, oriente-oriente, oriente-occidente, etc.] NOTA: La presente ponencia fue enviada al pasado congreso de sociología en Japón, pero finalmente no se puedo presentar. Aspiramos a presentarla en el Tercer Foro de Sociología que se llevará a cabo en Viena en 2016.

RC18-228.4

BORKATAKI, DOLA* (K.K. Handiqui State Open University, dolaborkataki2nov@gmail.com)

Commercialisation of Land and Resources, Land Alienation and Issues of Identity: A Study of the Tiwa Tribe of Assam

Assam is an abode of several communities each having their own socio cultural idiosyncrasies. Different groups have moved into this region at different points of time and contributed to the rich and vibrant cultural diversity of the region. However, today the region is ill famous for ethnic violence and bloodsheds. It is understood as a vortex of identity politics. The diversified landscape of the region hosting a myriad of different communities, each with its own tradition, culture, practices etc, has been often held as the prime cause of all the ethnic troubles that the region is beset with. But, the roots of these rampant identity assertions and ethnic conflicts lie more in the issue of land, its access, control and distribution. Land is precious because of its economic and socio cultural significance and hence alienation of land inevitably leads to antagonisms and conflicts. It has been witnessed over the years that the State encroaches the land belonging to the indigenous communities in the name of development but these communities are hardly developed in this process. They rather become marginalised and impoverished. Thus land alienation and displacements due to developmental projects, privatization of communal land etc has led to ethnic clashes and mobilisations, thereby turning the region highly volatile.

This paper attempts to understand the impact of commercialisation of community holdings on the indigenous communities and their social relationships. It would analyse the case of the Tiwa tribe of Assam who have been incessantly asserting their identity and striving for autonomy due to land alienation, displacement and underdevelopment. Thus by highlighting the case of the Tiwas, the paper would analyse how elite centric development exploits and deprives common people thereby triggering ethnic movements and how the issues of land and identity creates a divide among people and fractures their social relationships.

RC33-JS-15.3

BOSANCIC, SASA* (University of Augsburg, sasa.bosancic@phil.uni-augsburg.de)

Subjectivation Analysis in Discourse Research – an Interpretative Approach

Many empirical studies of human subjectivities focused on the self, identities or biographies which are entangled in local milieus like specific neighborhoods, families, youth or deviant cultures, organizations like hospitals, factories, schools and so forth. In doing so, these studies implicitly stick to an 'ecological perspective' (Vankatesh) which is originated in the Chicago School. The assumption behind this kind of research is that researchers just have to intertwine deeply into the institutional and organizational contexts of the groups or individuals they are studying. Researchers have to observe and talk to all the relevant persons and at the end they will get an appropriate insight on how the subjectivities in this specific field are constituted.

Clarke does not criticize this ways of gathering data, on the contrary, she applauds the developments in qualitative research like auto-ethnography. Nevertheless, regarding the emergence of a 'society of spectacle', and considering the global distribution of new media and people 'floating' (Vankatesh) in and around cities all over the world, it becomes clear, that self-relations are no longer only bound to local 'ecologies'. In this respect one has to take into account that "we and the people and things we choose to study are all routinely both producing

and awash in seas of discourses" (Clarke 2005: 145). This paper proposes a methodological grounding for the empirical research on the discursive situatedness of the self. For this I have developed a concept of subjectivation that is located in a Sociology of Knowledge Approach to Discourse and which considers the post-structuralist assumptions of the 'decentered subject' as well as Mead's, Goffman's and other's theories of identities. Finally I argue that an understanding of subjectivation as a 'sensitizing concept' (Blumer) establishes a broader perspective on human subjectivities in a globalized world.

RC40-471.3

BOSCARDIN, LIVIA* (University of Basel, livia.boscardin@unibas.ch)

Greenwashing the Animal-Industrial Complex: Sustainable Intensification and Happy Meat

While organic, local, or community supported agriculture are important steps towards a de-industrialized, more ecological and just agricultural system, these initiatives per se do not tackle the most destructive form of food production: animal agriculture. Besides killing more than 60 billion nonhuman land animals every year, animal agriculture, or the animal-industrial complex, is the main driver of climate change, ocean acidification, biodiversity loss, and of the crossing of almost every other planetary boundary, as well.

This presentation firstly portrays the animal-industrial complex and its ecological and social repercussions from the perspective of Critical animal studies, hereby positing the commodification of nonhuman animals as a political problem.

Secondly, current green trends within the animal industry are examined: on the one hand, we have sustainable intensification, which should enable the sector to double production by 2050. This increase is called the "livestock revolution" and can, according to the FAO, be attributed to a growing demand for animal products in the Global South. However, a more critical account states that international lobbies and Western corporations are trying to capture new markets in view of stagnating turnovers in the industrialized part of the world.

On the other hand, we have novel products like "happy meat" or "organic milk." Not only do they not fulfill their ecological pledge, and thus instrumentalize their green label for generating profits, they also reform, naturalize, and legitimize animal exploitation. Furthermore, they foster questionable reactionary worldviews.

Both trends have their common denominator in the continuing marketization of life and nature, albeit in a green, "sustainable" way. While ecological modernization discourses mainly sustain profitability, anthropocentric counter-movements maintain the oppression of countless sentient individuals and the environmental crisis. In the age of the Capitalocene, we need new sociological approaches to sustainability that confront both green capitalism and the animal-industrial complex.

RC06-87.9

BOSISIO, ROBERTA* (University of Turin, roberta.bosisio@unito.it)
VINCENTI, ALESSANDRA (University of Urbino Carlo Bo)

"They Dance Alone". Children Between Poverty and Social Rights

Children are mostly excluded from the analysis of poverty. The reasons are cultural and structural:

a) children are not considered in their own rights because it is assumed that their poverty can be well explained by the poverty of their family. It is supposed that their interests and their well-being match with those of the latter (family mainstreaminig). This is in contrast to the approach of childhood studies and sociology of childhood according to which children are social actors to be studied in their own rights (James, Prout 1997);

b) welfare reforms that, since the 80s of the last century, focused on the concepts of choice and activation – leaving in the background the social structure –, and have excluded children as persons to whom it is not possible to attribute responsibility for the choice (Saraceno 2015).

These statements have made children invisible in statistics and among the recipients of public policies.

Data and research, however, have highlighted that:

a) improved family conditions does not necessarily correspond to an improvement in the condition of the children;

b) the assessment of child poverty needs of specific indicators (Belotti 2011, Save the Children 2014);

c) in many Western countries child poverty – together with inequality - is on the rise for 20 years and even in countries that have enjoyed economic growth, children do not seem to have benefited.

The aim of the paper is to think critically on children's social citizenship in Italy starting from the conceptualization and measurement of poverty.

Our hypothesis is that children's social citizenship cannot be promoted if policies are focused exclusively on family. For breaking the bonds of the socioeconomic inheritance, children's rights to welfare should be faced through policies disconnected from their family conditions.

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RC24-302.2

BOSTROM, MAGNUS* (Örebro University, magnus.bostrom@oru.se)

UGGLA, YLVA (School of Humanities, Education and Social Sciences)

Practices, Dilemmas and Reflections Among Environmental Representatives

In examining environment and society relations, representation will always be at the core. The environment or "nature" cannot plead its own case but must be represented. Numerous actors claim to speak on behalf of nature while at the same time they may represent a country or region, an organization, a scientific or expert community, certain vulnerable groups, animals, and/or future generations. As a consequence, it is important to focus attention on the role of environmental representatives, as well as on their practices and reflections. Today, we know a great deal about formal procedures and principles of representation, but little about what it means to be a representative, particularly in a context of globalization and in transnational environmental politics and governance. The aim of this paper is to illuminate how environmental representatives in various organizational and professional contexts understand their own role as representatives. Who or what do the representatives claim to represent? How do they justify their positions? What kind of dilemmas, if any, do they experience? How are these potential dilemmas handled? The study is based on 15 qualitative interviews with representatives from five organizational/professional contexts: state, civil society, business associations, expert society, and journalists in the environmental field. The analysis reveals the importance of considering the varying social and organizational context that the representatives face including the everyday practices they are embedded in. The empirical material shows a number of dilemmas, which relate to multiple organizational/professional belongings and accountabilities. However, the magnitude and character of these dilemmas differ significantly among the focused categories. Based on these results, the paper can feedback to practice in a way that may enhance capacity for self-reflection among environmental representatives.

RC19-233.1

BOTHFELD, SILKE* (University of Applied Sciences, silke.bothfeld@berlin.de)

Policy Fragmentation As a Bridging Concept in Institutional Analysis of Gender Regime Change - the German Case

It is undeniable that the formerly conservative German gender regime has seen seminal change through the reforms in German family and equal opportunity policies over the last two decades. However, a transition to a new gender model, the adult-worker, or a dual care-giver-model, is yet not to be seen. Rather, new conflicting incentives are being institutionalized, which represent different normative and causal, sometimes contradictory assumptions and which can be ascribed to totally different gender models.

The German gender regime is a good example to demonstrate that its fragmentation is a typical but not unavoidable side-effect of institutional change. Basing on the concept of gender regime (as longtime debated in feminist welfare state research), the concept of fragmentation highlights the idea that in order to adequately assess institutional change, we need two axes, a horizontal and a vertical axis of analysis: While horizontal

fragmentation denominates inadequate coordination between policy fields and results in inconsistent institutional regimes, vertical fragmentation point out the consequence of tensions between institutional regulation and actual social (gendered) practices. As such, fragmentation indicates a current phenomenon in institutional social policy change. Conceptually, the paper offers a fruitful framework for analyzing incremental and eventually paradigmatic change as well as the evolution of gender regimes. Empirically, my arguments are based on a short analysis and interpretation of the present German gender regime.

RC16-203.2

BOTTERO, WENDY* (University of Manchester, wendy.bottero@manchester.ac.uk)

Ontology and the Subjectivities of Inequality

What questions does the 'ontological turn' raise for understandings of power and inequality? This paper examines these issues by considering work on the subjectivities of inequality. Conventionally, such work - adopting a realist or critical realist approach - has been more successful in explaining why people fail to acknowledge or recognise inequality than in accounting for when they do. This paper looks at different approaches to the subjectivities of inequality, and argues that it is important to understand what shapes everyday 'views' or framings of inequalities in terms of their practical, situational and strategic significance. It argues that we need to examine everyday forms of protest, dissent and misbe-

haviour from the point of view of a (Deweyan) pragmatist analysis, seeing the subjectivities of inequality within a broader framework of people's attempts to grapple with their practical problems and so engage in ongoing reconstructions of their social experience. However, this also raises questions about how power, and its 'recognition', is understood within 'flatter' ontological approaches to subjectivity.

TG06-693.4

BOTTNER, MIRIAM* (Bergische Universität Wuppertal, boettner@uni-wuppertal.de)

Placing One's Self in an out-of-School Learning Facility – Videography at a Children's University

In Germany, participating in out-of-school learning facilities has become more popular. Nevertheless, there has been little qualitative research on this issue. In a quantitative and qualitative project about different socialization contexts ("SEBI – Self-Orientation and Self-Directed Learning", University of Wuppertal) we focus on - amongst other things, a - children's university. This is an institutional context where children can participate voluntarily on different thematic courses. Based on video data collected at a children's university we discuss how generational order is produced and shaped into different constellations. Our video analysis of this out-of-school learning facility shows three findings: First, how children grasp, work out and modify rules in this unfamiliar context and how they become accomplices in the production of generational order. Second, how children paradoxically are 'doing pupil' even in this out-of-school setting, revealing the dominance of 'school order'. Third, by contrasting different courses, a variety of ordering processes can be found. This concerns the ways children are addressed and the way they present themselves. As theoretical reference point we use the concept of socialization as 'generational ordering' (Bühler-Niederberger). Thereby we gain further insights in producing and reproducing differences between adults and children and elucidate children's contributions to processes of social ordering. Methodical insights into the process of analysis will be given and results will be discussed.

RC05-JS-70.3

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WATSON, IARFHLAITH (University College Dublin)

Ireland's National Diaspora Centre, Fortress Europe and Europe's Migration Crisis

Austerity in Ireland led to a revival of interest by Irish governments in the Irish diaspora, particularly for capital investment and tourist expenditures from wealthier North Americans. This was exemplified in *The Gathering* in 2013, which ignored poorer emigrants in British and American cities, the dispersal of over 200,000 young Irish since 2009, and Ireland's 500,000 or so immigrants and naturalised citizens from around the world and their diasporic communities. This very selective gathering with its combination of an ethnic and wealth-based conception of Irish national identity was largely reproduced in the government's proposal for a National Diaspora Centre. Interestingly, the feasibility study for the centre, commissioned by the National Tourism Development Authority, provides striking visual images of a core-periphery layered model of the Irish diaspora. The images are epiphenomena of a wider national discursive structure in Europe. It reveals increasing levels of inclusion closer to the core. The layers of the images are explained in terms of a 'core' consisting of the diaspora of current national emigrants, the more distant ethnic based generations of Irish descendants, and more diffuse Irish influences on world culture. These images are remarkably similar to Andrew Geddes's diagram of a layered core-periphery model of Fortress Europe (2000), which, in terms of inclusion and exclusion, are discursively similar. This model focuses on the use immigration policies and peripheral European borders to protect national cultures and a 'western' European identity from physically and culturally different immigrants from outside Europe. The parallel between the Irish and European core-periphery images is all the more salient in the context of Europe's 'migration crisis' of 2015 which has led to a return of Fortress Europe border controls. This paper explores the links between these core-periphery images and nationalist, ethnocentric and racist ideologies applied to images of the European migration crisis.

RC22-261.3

BOUMA, GARY* (Monash University, gary.bouma@monash.edu)

A Future for the Sociology of Religion? Disruptive Possibilities

TBA

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RC15-191.3

BOURDIN, MARIE-JO* (Centre F. Minkowska, pinto-lenoir@minkowska.com)

Santé Mentale, Migration, Et Violences Faites Aux Femmes: L'accompagnement Psycho-Social Des Femmes Excisées Au Centre Françoise Minkowska (Paris)

La question de l'accompagnement psycho social des femmes excisées est au croisement des questions liées aux inégalités de genre, au statut migratoire et aux déterminants sociaux en santé physique et mentale.

Cette intervention se propose d'analyser ces interactions au prisme de l'accompagnement psycho social des femmes excisées en situation migratoire en France, leur accès aux soins et, plus précisément dans le cadre de la santé reproductive.

L'excision est un traumatisme sexuel et un psycho traumatisme. Le but de l'accompagnement psycho social est d'évaluer l'impact traumatique de la mutilation et permettre l'énonciation de ce qui a fait traumatisme.

La chirurgie réparatrice doit être abordée avec la plus grande des prudences. La « réparation » psychologique est un préalable nécessaire à la réparation physique d'où l'importance d'écouter, d'entendre de comprendre l'indicible sans jamais stigmatiser.

Ce propos sera illustré par des cas cliniques.

RC52-JS-34.2

BOURNE, CLEA* (Goldsmiths, University of London, c.bourne@gold.ac.uk)

Reconfiguring Creativity and Expert Labour: Darwinian Struggles Between Advertising, Marketing and Public Relations

Advertising, Marketing and Public Relations (PR) have experienced phenomenal occupational growth throughout the past century. Their emergence as separate professional projects is a story of interprofessional tensions (Abbott 1988) in the struggle for dominance as 'trusted advisers' to client-organisations.

All three are, notably, entrepreneurial professions – governed by market mechanisms and highly responsive to the organisational cultures they serve (Muzio et al, 2008). Their legitimacy has evolved through efforts to assuage producer anxiety. Each field promotes itself as the most appropriate for "controlling, influencing and predicting" what stakeholders want or what consumers are prepared to buy (Lury & Warde, 1997: 92).

Marketing long ago 'won' the battle against Advertising and PR for legitimacy as scientific, managerial 'efficiency experts'. But the interprofessional battlefront has shifted. The speed of change is moving faster. Revolutionary technologies have transformed communications management and delivery, exposing all three fields to new sources of pressure and control.

Science still matters. But today's clients valorise creativity more than ever. Creativity offers 'newness', the ability to break new boundaries and establish new genres (Nixon 2003). Creativity fuels the design of ever-new products, ever-more sophisticated campaigns and everlasting 'buzz' across digital and traditional platforms.

Advertising once ruled the creative 'roost'. Now its jurisdiction is under threat from both Marketing and PR. PR is 'reclaiming' creativity as a specialism; hiring creative directors and 'creative catalysts', even entering the prestigious Cannes Lions creative awards (Rogers, 2014). Meanwhile, Marketing's once 'scientific' managers are now pressured to become 'brainstorming experts'.

The site for this empirical study is London, one of the world's largest 'creative economies', home to thousands of promotional professionals. The paper will explore their latest Darwinian struggle through a narrative analysis of news stories published in UK-based trade publications; thus contributing new understandings of hybridization and disruption in the evolution of expert labour.

RC02-30.2

BOURNE, CLEA* (Goldsmiths, University of London, c.bourne@gold.ac.uk)

Sensemaking While Speculating: Collective Understandings of Financial Risk-Taking in Jamaican Online Communities

"Deborah, it has nothing to do with being educated. Life itself is a risk and many... who made it to the top have taken great risks..."

"...it's up to the individual if they choose to risk THEIR money. I have decided to risk mine, if I lose so be it."

These quotations are extracted from conversations on 'WealthMax', one of several online financial communities formed by Jamaicans to share information about investing in informal schemes.

Krige (2012) describes the proliferation of such schemes as part of the logic of financialisation of everyday life, transforming finance 'into a field of dreams as well as a field of schemes' (2012: 73), opening up spaces for financial tricksters to flourish, particularly in areas of rampant structural inequalities.

Between 2004 and 2008, the Caribbean island of Jamaica cultivated its own field of schemes as scores of unregulated 'investment clubs' promoted the allure of global capital markets. At the height of the boom, schemes delivered annual returns as high as 728% (Carvajal et al, 2009). Jamaicans from all walks-of-life risked their lifesavings to invest in the schemes.

This paper will offer insights into how online social relationships help people collectively come to understand themselves as 'investors', by exploring the storied experiences of individuals marginalised by limited access to global markets. The paper draws on data gleaned from conversations posted from 2007-08 on 'Wealth Max', the online financial community (*http://wealthmax.wordpress.com/*). Investment is itself a social activity where people often make decisions collectively (Tarim, 2012). To this end, online financial communities serve as relational mechanisms where members can access and share investment information, reducing the ambiguity of diverse messages (Herrmann 2007). Through narrative analysis the paper will explore sense-making by 'WealthMax' members as they discuss the risks and rewards of speculating in the CashPlus scheme before its 2008 collapse.

RC04-47.27

BOUTSIOUKI, SOFIA* (University of Macedonia, sofiab@uom.edu.gr)

Experiences from Student International Internships: Taking a Step into the Real World?

Internships are designated as instruments that facilitate the transition of young people to employment and have great potential to contribute to the confrontation of youth unemployment. An intern is offered a unique opportunity to gain a hands-on work experience under close supervision and guidance in a corporate environment. Through such an experience interns are able to test their knowledge and skills and to develop their competences further, thus being able to integrate in the labour market easier. This paper approaches the issue of international internships for university students. It presents the findings of a survey which focuses on the experiences of university students who participated in such schemes. These internship opportunities were promoted and supported by a student international association. Students' affiliation with this organisation introduces them in a global network of universities, which aspires the enhancement of youth leadership and civic qualities. Besides describing the particular programme's structural details, the paper analyses the participants' incentives in terms of space, content and expected prospects. Furthermore, it attempts to define the challenges that were confronted by the students during the internship, as well as the benefits they gained from their experience at professional, educational and social level. The understanding of the students' perceptions and attitudes regarding their overall experience would be very useful. It would create awareness of the factors positively affecting the engagement of young individuals in similar experiences and, thus, would increase the probability of more students being attracted by a professional experience programme. Finally, the paper aims at determining policy interventions which would potentially reinforce the effectiveness and the inclusiveness of the particular international internships programme in favour of the students. The implementation of the appropriate policy measures would leverage the experience acquired through such schemes in order to improve youth transition to the labour market.

RC04-58.1

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The Social Embeddedness of the Influence of Higher Education Expansion on Graduate Employability

The paper aims to explore how higher education expansion and social and economic transformations in nine post-socialist countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia) influence on graduate employability. Drawing on data from the European Social Survey (2010) and the official statistics (Eurostat), it investigates different dimensions of graduate employability and combines macro-level and micro-level factors in explaining national differences in it. It is argued that employability refers to graduates' abilities to find an employment of a specific quality and that these abilities have two sides: agency-related and structure-related. Two aspects of graduate employability are outlined: vertical mismatch and unemployment and the analysis focuses in particular on the first one.

By using descriptive statistics, bivariate associations and logistic regression the study reveals that higher education expansion has created new conditions and challenges for graduates' employability. It does not allow drawing the conclusion that the expansion itself automatically translates into worsening of the employ-

ability. Rather, it provides evidence that this relationship is mediated through the state of the economy in each country. Thus, graduates' employability depends on other factors such as the state of the economy, the structure of the graduate body and how it matches to the labour market demands.

The paper shows that in the era of mass higher education and knowledge-based economies, the development of higher education of a given country is an important part of its specific 'institutional package'. It also demonstrates that the problems that graduates currently experience on the labour market may be viewed as a sign that in the context of higher education expansion higher education has characteristics of a positional good. This raises new questions and arguments in the ongoing discussion if and when higher education could be defined as public or private good.

RC04-52.6

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Working or Studying: (Re)Shaping Students' Transitions after Leaving High School

The paper aims to explore the influence of the horizontal differentiation of upper-secondary education on students' transitions after leaving high school. The study uses Bulgaria as a case study and identifies five distinct patterns of students' transition upon completion of high school: a) being in a temporary employment, b) being in a significant employment, c) attending higher education institution, d) attending higher education institution and working, and i) being neither in education, nor in employment. The paper applies a theoretical framework which builds upon institutional perspective to upper-secondary education. The empirical basis of the study is the Bulgarian School-Leavers Survey (2014). It is a nationally representative for people aged 15–34 who had left education for the first time in the previous five years, preceding the survey for more than one year. By applying multinomial logit regression, the study demonstrates the importance of taking into account the horizontal differentiation in explaining the young people's transitions after leaving high school. The analysis shows a considerable variation in graduates' patterns of transition after completion of secondary education according to the type of secondary education they have finished. It also reveals that the type of secondary education programme moderates the effect of the academic achievement and of students' socioeconomic background on students' patterns of transition after leaving high school. The study identifies three main theoretical reasons why school-leavers who graduated from different types of secondary schools follow different patterns of transition: socialization effect of teaching process, institution's socialization effect and a signalling effect. Last but not least, the study shows the usefulness of incorporating additional divisions, between selective and non-selective upper-secondary programmes and between non-profiled, semi-profiled and profiled ones, which fit better to the analysis of students' patterns of transitions in highly stratified and differentiated educational context as the Bulgarian one.

RC32-JS-41.5

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Development of Global Professional Groups in Dignity Protection before the European Court of Human Rights

The paper concentrates on the analysis of judgment delivering process in the European Court of Human Rights. The process is subjected to influence of various parties. In order to evaluate the involvement of judges, registry servants, government representatives, and applicants before the Court we examine the protection from dignity infringements before the Court in Strasbourg. First, the paper provides criteria for the comparative analysis of those professional groups including emerging sub-groups, size, legal status, main functions, etc. Next, within the investigation of the Court's case law concerning protection of human dignity we identify typical potentially vulnerable groups of applicants including children, women, representatives of ethnic minorities, prisoners, the disabled, the deported, etc. Furthermore, we explore non-typical cases of human dignity protection before the Court. Finally, we observe the mechanisms of interaction of the groups of applicants with the other professional groups through the judgments referring to protection from dignity encroachment before the Strasbourg Court.

RC05-JS-17.1

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KAIDA, LISA (McMaster University)

TIAN, SIYUE (University of Toronto)

Engineering Work: The Intersection of Gender, Immigrant Status and Credentialism

Globalization and the knowledge economy mantra mean that post-industrial nations are now competing for "the best and the brightest". Internationally trained engineers are central in this race, working in the ICT fields and resource extraction areas as well as offering consultation services globally. In Canada for example, annual permanent visa records show that at the start of the millennium approximately four out of ten of those admitted who were between age 25 and 64 and gave occupations were engineers.

In the broader literature, the fields of science, technology, and engineering are often deemed as culturally neutral, open, and mobile. But, research shows that highly skilled immigrants, including engineers, often do not work in jobs that are commensurate with their training. Furthermore, women who are trained in engineering in general face employment disadvantages, facing significant penalties in earnings and in promotions to management and experiencing barriers from androcentric work environments.

Our research combines the two dimensions of inequality: gender and immigrant status , adding a third contextual factor, notably the role of licensing requirement that are mandated by the state and upheld through professional associations. Our analysis of the 2011 National Household Survey, which replaced the 2011 Census 2B survey, demonstrates that being internationally educated and being female carry penalties for those trained in engineering. Internationally educated immigrant women are more likely than their male counterparts or Canadian-born women and men not to be employed; they are less likely to hold occupations directly related to their engineering training, and they have the lowest average earnings. Moreover, the earnings penalty of not being in occupations related to engineering training is highest for immigrant women. These findings are consistent with the "double negative effect" in which gender and nativity related barriers intersect with destination country re-accreditation barriers .

RC15-193.6

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Cross-National Public Support for Mental Health Policies: The Influence of Stigma, National Culture and Political Landscape

Health inequalities are created and sustained in various ways. While individual advantages or disadvantages play a role in determining health outcomes, the social policies of welfare states have received increased attention as a mechanism that creates health inequalities. Multiple factors impact the design of programs, the provision of services and financing mechanisms for a nation's health care system, but it is clear that public support is a major determinant for ongoing and transformations in health care policies. We know that the public is generally supportive of health policies, but government responsibility for mental health and behavioral health care has received significantly less public support than for comparable health policies cross-nationally. The current study uses nationally representative data for Belgium, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Spain, Great Britain and the United States drawn from the Stigma in Global Context-Mental Health Study (SGC-MHS). Although prevalent cultural stereotypes are associated with policies and practices that disadvantage persons with mental illnesses, no methodologically coordinated study has demonstrated the extent to which mental illness is stigmatized and results in inequalities in policies cross-nationally. Our results show cross-national variation in public support for government responsibility for mental health policies ranging from 39% in the United States to 86% in Iceland. Variable dimensions of stigma capture multifold expressions of the public's view about mental illness that impact governments' assuming responsibility for mental health care along with other influences including literacy about mental illness, shame associated with receiving public support, political affiliation and support shown for minority racial/ethnic groups with a mental illness. The results provide insights into the public pressures policymakers face when making decisions about mental health policies that ultimately have consequences for how vulnerable groups with mental illness are treated and the inequalities likely to exist within and across societies.

RC32-JS-38.2

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BOZOK, NIHAN (Beykent University)

"Brotherhood" for Survival: Homosocial Solidarity Networks of Afghan Unaccompanied Young Male Migrants in a Shantytown in Istanbul, Turkey

With the conflicts in Afghanistan after the Soviet invasion in 1978, one of the directions of the fleeing Afghan migrants was Turkey. One of the aspects of the current Afghan migration is the existence of the undocumented migrants. Many of those migrants are young males many of whom are under the age of 18. As a result of this forced migration, the Afghan boys were forced to start to work at earlier ages, as undocumented and informal laborers.

This study investigates the solidarity networks of Afghan unaccompanied young male migrants in Karasu, a shantytown located in Beykoz, Istanbul, where the migrants live in houses composed of males from four to twenty people, grounding on a qualitative field study with 28 young male Afghan migrants conducted in 2015.

Here we present that, young Afghan male migrants develop multi-faceted homosocial solidarity networks for their survival. On the one hand, in order to escape from Afghanistan for migrating to Turkey, find a job and housing, provision their living, and provide security for other Afghans in the neighborhood, they construct patriarchal codes of masculinities. On the other hand, for their social reproduction in the domestic sphere, they practice duties that are attributed to the women in such patriarchal relations. As a result, this study presents that the relations surrounding migration, young male migrants execute social roles as youngsters in their private lives, patriarchal male laborers in the public sphere and gender-role-stretchers in their migrant households for their survival.

RC06-JS-23.8

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BOZOK, MEHMET (Maltepe University)

The Missing, the Present and the Hoped: Three Different Family Modalities of Afghan Unaccompanied Young Male Migrants in Karasu Neighborhood, Istanbul

Istanbul is the primary centre of attraction for migrants from Asia, Middle East, and Africa in Turkey; and one of the largest of those migrant groups is the younger Afghan males, who come as unaccompanied migrants (UNHCR, 2015). This presentation is grounded on the data collected in the qualitative field study conducted in Karasu Neighbourhood, Istanbul during summer 2015. These migrants predominantly work in construction and textile sectors in vulnerable employment conditions. This study discusses how unaccompanied young Afghan male migrants construct family imaginations in terms of survival, accommodation, employment, interpersonal relations, and time and space.

In this study, collecting life stories of 28 unaccompanied young Afghan male migrants via in-depth interviews, we identified and focused on narratives of three different family modalities, each of which were told with diverse time and emotion references. The first modality, which we call "the missing family" represents families of the migrants which were lost in conflicts in Afghanistan; left in the past; fallen apart in the process of migration; spatially distant; missed; in other words the migrants' families of their lost childhood days. The second modality, which we call as "the present family", represents families of the migrants which they share with their other fellow young male Afghan migrant in shantytown households, which they go to their workplaces from, which they supply personal emotional care, healthcare, security and food to other members of the household and do other domestic duties and provide social reproduction. The third modality which we call as "the present family", is "the hoped family", which the migrants dream and plan to start, by marrying a girl from Afghanistan, managing to pay their expensive bride price, and constructing a happy life, establishing their personal integrity. In conclusion, we observed that the migrants distribute their earnings to these three modalities.

RC24-298.9

BOZONNET, JEAN-PAUL* (Sciences Po - Grenoble University, jeanpaul.bozonnet@sciencespo-grenoble.fr)

Is There a Cyclical Movement in Environmental Concern in Europe?

Common sense, many journalists or politicians, or even some social scientists, spontaneously think that environmental awareness in Europe has increased continuously since the emergence of the environmental movement in the early seventies. We propose to test this assertion, and show that it is not obvious.

To do this we will rely on major European surveys, EVS, ISSP and Eurobarometer, comparing the situation in different countries of the European Union from 1971 to 2012. We suggest distinguishing on the one hand the concern for the environment as such, on the other hand the fact of giving a great importance to the environment, including putting it ahead of other values of social life. We will see at first that concern for the environment as such is a consensual value, which excludes a progression, since it is already unanimous from the beginning of environmentalism. Secondly, we will show that the priority concern for the environment is following a cyclical movement from the seventies. We will try to prove further that this movement is synchronic in different European countries, which confirms the strength of this evolution in cycles. Finally we conclude by questioning about the causes of these successive ebbs and flows in recent decades in EU.

These results will be very useful in order to argue about the existence of a European public space, to guide practical measures regarding the environmental behavior of citizens, and to determine the type of communication that would allow implementing these measures.

RC34-395.9

BOZUKOVA, KATYA* (Royal Holloway University of London, kbozukova@hotmail.com)

Close Friends or Virtual Strangers: Interrogating Young People's Conceptualisation of Online Friendships

The advent of communication technologies – email, intstant messaging, social media – has given rise to a curious form of long-distance relationships: friendships where neither parties have ever met face-to-face, nor are they likely to. Despite contradicting what Andrew Sullivan (1998) considers to be a key feature of friendship: "one's friends are simply those people with whom one spends one's (physical) life," there are many cases of online friendships developing to be as important, if not more so, than those one has with one's physically accessible acquaintances. Sometimes those friendships turn into love and prompt both parties to cross great distances to be together. Others, the people involved invest a great deal of energies and resources into helping one another.

Though the dangers of online life are widely known and discussed, both in academia and outside of it – dangers such as cyber-bullying, catfishing, revenge porn, identity theft – studies about how people (predominantly young people) conceptualise their online friendships, and what they get from them, are less known. Through qualitative surveys and secondary sources, this paper aims to be an exploration of online friendship – how does it begin, how is it maintained, and why does it end? In what aspects is it similar to face-to-face friendship? Should our concept of friendship evolve to accommodate this technological advancement, or have social networks served to demonstrate what the essence of friendship actually is?

RC42-499.4

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Precarious Researchers in Italy: Gender Asymmetries in a STEM Department

Over the last years, the Italian academic system has been characterized by several reforms, which strongly modified the recruitment system and the current academic population. Despite these substantial changes, the gender gap – especially in STEM disciplines – seems instead to be stable over time. Although there is a (slow) increase in the presence of female PhD candidates and post-docs, women continue to be highly underrepresented among the highest academic positions.

In this paper we discuss part of the results of the GARCIA project – Gendering the Academy and Research: combating Career Instability and Asymmetries, financed by the FP7 Programme of the European Commission. The project, with a three-year duration (2014-2017), involves seven countries (Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, The Netherlands, Iceland, Slovenia) and focuses on gender differences in the early phases of the academic career, in which the presence of temporary positions, not included in tenure track paths, has enormously increased in recent decades. Adopting both a quantitative and a qualitative approach, we analyse a case study conducted in a medium-sized university located in the northeast of Italy.

From a quantitative point of view, we disentangle the above-mentioned gender gaps within STEM disciplines, looking at the individual and family characteristics.

The qualitative analysis is instead based on twenty in-depth interviews conducted in a department of Information Engineering and Computer Science. The interviews involved both male and female post-docs and fixed-term researchers currently working at the University, and PhD holders who worked in the past with temporary positions in the studied department, but who are now continuing their careers elsewhere, in academia or in other fields.

In the conclusion we discuss the implications of recent changes in the Italian academic system, from a gender perspective, highlighting how the current processes are not able to encourage female scholars in constructing a successful scientific career.

TG03-670.1

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Economic Policy: Development Economics, Green Jobs, and Employment of Last Resort

Development economics contains two main public policy guidelines. First, and currently, an "outward-oriented" program based on exports of primary commodities. Alternatively, for a few years following World War II, a domestic industrialization from *within* strategy was supported. This intermission is partly due to the UN's 1945 goals to promote "higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development." Post-Keynesian economists have lately supported the revival of the latter strategy, arguing that underdeveloped countries tend to have an abundance of labor resources, whose potential is untapped. The possibility of employing these resources to promote development from within, along with the tendency of a modern capitalist economy to sustain unemployment and instability, justifies the implementation of an employer-of-last-resort (ELR) program. While the current paper supports those efforts, it contributes to the debate by, first, arguing that discussions about employment cannot be divorced from the broader social and environmental systems. The current paper, first, proposes ways in which implementation of ELR may incorporate the UN's proposal for green jobs. According to the ILO (2013) "jobs are green when they help reduce negative environmental impact ultimately leading to environmentally, economically and socially sustainable enterprises and economies. More precisely green jobs are decent work that": Reduce consumption of energy and raw materials; Limit greenhouse gas emissions; Minimize waste and pollution; and Protect and restore ecosystems." Secondly, the paper suggests that most jobs are not completely green, introducing then a metric that can measure how green is a job in a scale of 0 to 1, as proposed by "fuzzy logic." Each job is attributed values that inform the "degree of membership." In fuzzy logic one element can belong to more than one set with different degrees of membership, representing a "paradigm shift" (Kuhn 1962) from Cartesian logic.

RC11-132.3

BRADY, JOHANNE* (University of Sydney, jbra7852@uni.sydney.edu.au)

Bodies Ageing with and without Parkinson's Disease

An Australian study has examined how in later life men and women, as either the person diagnosed or partner-carer, constructed experiential meaning from living with a Parkinsonian body. This empirical study has collected illness narratives from nine people diagnosed with Parkinson's disease and their partner-carers. A thematic analysis describes participants' objectification of a medicalized body in the socio-historic context of their lives and particularly their marital relationships.

People diagnosed described why they became increasingly focused on controlling a symptomatic body as they lived through the effect of disintegrating and reintegrating the Self: Varied and spontaneous bodily symptoms were sensed and felt, and intensified and faded within multiple medication cycles each day. Contrastingly partner-carer narratives described their lived experiences of social interaction with the person who performed an embodied illness. Each couple had constructed their experiential knowledge of Parkinson's disease from different perspectives towards the symptomatic body: The person diagnosed objectified the Self in disease-body-symptoms whereas the partner-carer had objectified the Other in disease-body-behaviour.

The illness narratives in this study provide evidence of how intertextual and intersubjective meanings of Parkinson's disease were constructed between the person diagnosed and partner-carer; they each interpreted the biographical disruption in their everyday life, which through time had intensified and could be interpreted as having greater significance in being an ontological disruption for the body. This study will present the nuanced differences between participants' interpretations of biological bodies that are ageing with or without being medically diagnosed with Parkinson's disease, and will argue why it is important to recognize they are also social bodies that encase identities, perform socially, and inscribe an individual life history.

RC24-298.4

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Strategies of a Green Economy, Contours of a Green Capitalism. Sociology Meets Political Economy

In recent years, a re-politicization of the ecological crisis has taken place in the global North. It is our argument in this paper that the various strategies pursued under the Green Economy umbrella are in the process of establishing what may develop into a new capitalist formation, potentially taking the place of the crisis-ridden post-Fordist-neoliberal formation. For this eventual formation we propose from a critical perspective the label of Green Capitalism. The question, then, is how the processes of change set in motion by Green Economy strategies, and potentially leading to a Green Capitalism, can be understood and explained. Which strategies are politically, economically, and culturally feasible, and under which conditions can they be expected to be successful? We are primarily interested in those processes that may result from a 'historical chance discovery', a profound mutation that redefines socio-economic, cultural and political practices, structures and power relations but which in its unfolding will necessarily remain highly uneven, both temporally and spatially. Our theoretical frame is critical Political Economy—we are going to refer to Regulation theory, Gramscian hegemony and critical state theory—supplemented by Political Ecology. The premise is that such a broad theoretical perspective will allow us to address the problems associated with this issue most effectively. Initial research along these lines has addressed the extent to which a green project is feasible and whether a 'green power bloc' and potentially forms of 'green corporatism' are being established. But beyond that, any social science research seeking to understand the current dynamics of social and socio-ecological transformation must also look at the contradictory socio-economic, political, cultural and subjective social conditions which, in their mutual correlation, will have to be stabilized for a certain period of time to make the project viable.

RC32-382.2

BRANDON, ANITA* (State Institute of Rural Development, Rajasthan, profanita@hotmail.com)

Reimagining Our Cities: Feminist Vision of Smart Cities for a Better World

This paper explores the need for reimagining our cities from a feminist visioning perspective to recreate them as 'Smart Cities' for a better world. It advocates the urgency for evolving a human rights-based urban planning model — which is inclusive, caters to a life-cycle approach, is citizen friendly and gender responsive.

This paper redefines and decodes 'SMART Cities' to cater to the following dimensions :

Safety Specifics for all age groups, genders and ethnicities.

It invokes the need for switching to participatory and gender-friendly Methodology of City-Planning through use of tools like social mapping, brainstorming, focus-group discussions, opinion polls and moving from 'Blueprint Master Plans of Cities' to 'Pink Print pro-people Plans' of the cities of our dreams.

It also flags the agenda for Affirmative Action for redesigning of our cities to nurture positive spaces and support structures for peaceful co-existence of all communities.

An attempt is made to Review existing gender-gaps in our present day city-planning and identify gender-responsive needs for cities of the future, aspiring to become 'Smart Cities'.

The need to foster greater Transformative Potential by recognising the gendered nature of public-space and bridging this divide through institutionalizing greater accountability checks and transparency by way of promoting social and gender audits for concurrent review of city plans from their conception to creation.

RC05-JS-17.7

BRATHWAITE, BEVERLEY* (Univesity of Hertfordshire, b.brathwaite@herts.ac.uk)

British Born Female Caribbean Registered Nurses: Can Group Identity and Occupational Identity be Reconciled?

For Christiansen (1999, p. 551) occupational identity provide an important central figure in a self-narrative or life story that provides coherence and meaning for everyday events and life itself. 'Hall and DuGay(1996) and Brah (1992) argue that as ethnic identities lack fixed meaning the actual content of an ethnic identity is dependent on the context'. This highlights the importance of context and identity as a social category for black nurses of Caribbean heritage in nursing, being context sensitive, a social category and a group (Tajfel and Turner 1979; Turner, Brown, and Tajfel, 1979; Turner, Oakes, Haslam, and Mc Garty, 1994)

The past and present for British born Caribbean nurses (BBCN) is one of colonialism, from cultural imposition, the all-powerful British 'motherland', to nurses being asked to come over and 'help' the new National Health Service in the mid-20th Century to train as nurses. This recognises a 'power identity nexus' of white dominance and supremacy (Marsh and Macalpine, 2002, p.8). "Whiteness" propagates a negative and unequal and less powerful 'other' assumption of Caribbean women's gender, ethnic and cultural identity (Mirza and Sheridan, 2003, p. 11-12). This can have a significant bearing on the social and occupational identity of the descendants of these black Caribbean nurses. The BBCN are their daughters and granddaughters born in England.

Using the social identity theory of group interaction by Tajfel and Turner (1979) there is a theoretical space to use nursing as an occupation; professionally and in the clinical environment, to conceptualising the impact that inequality between white nurse as an in-group, that is dominant and one of privilege, in 'opposition' to the unequal subordinate group of disadvantage (Powell, et al, p.508) that comes with being a member of the out-group that is the BBCN, considering their ethnicity, culture and gender.

RC52-JS-31.7

BRATHWAITE, BEVERLEY* (Univesity of Hertfordshire, b.brathwaite@herts.ac.uk)

The British Minority Ethnic Nurse and the Future of the National Health Service in England

The history of black Caribbean women coming to the British 'mother land' to work is interwoven with the National Health Service (NHS) in England. From post war to the 1960s (Many Rivers to Cross n.d.; Olwig, 2007) to today British minority ethnic (BME) women including those British-born still choose to nurse in the NHS and hold enduring presence in the modern NHS. The narrative of the BME female nurse in the 1970s and1980s (Lee-Cunin, 1989) observed that the Black nurse experienced overt racism and lack of advancement. Gendered stereotyping of the black women also had its part to play. By the late 1990s Iganski and Mason (2002) discovered the demise of the black nurse of Caribbean origin due to under representation. In the 21st Century their continues to be inequality of treatment compared to white nursing colleagues and an awareness of equal opportunities at work in relation to legislation falling well short of the reality (Dhaliwal and McKay, 2008; Rogers 2014).

What is needed now and in the future for the NHS and BME nurses is for initiatives such as the Race Equality Action Plan (DH 2004) that acknowledges BME nurses 'skills are often underused'; the BME network continues to offer support to BME staff including nurses, NHS England and the NHS Equality and diversity council to be seriously utilised when planning strategically and locally to make real changes in the culture of the NHS and to focus on workforce discrimination and race inequality more overt, and consistently deem this as unacceptable and is dealt with appropriately. This will then demonstrate to black British born Caribbean or any other BME women to continue to choose nursing as a career, that they can flourish and move within at all levels of nursing equally. Providing quality care for patients.

RC49-JS-66.5

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Mental Health Inequalities Among Youth: The Importance of the Quality of the School Environment

Educational attainment stands among the principal social determinant of health. However, this traditional indicator of education is not relevant for young people as they haven't yet reached their highest level of schooling. Other educational indicators may thus be best suitable for them, and would at the same time give a more complete picture of the complex relationship existing between health and education.

This presentation aims at discussing school environment indicators that could be taken into account when studying mental health problems and inequalities in youth. Researches in sociology of education have shown that each school is unique and distinct from one another, through notably their structural elements (social composition, physical environment, etc.) as well as their organizational processes (values, culture, climate, leadership, etc.). Schools create inequalities on various outcomes, including mental health. Between-school differences were already observed with regards to emotional health, suicide and psychiatric diagnoses. As youth spend at least "fifteen thousand hours" of their life in school, it is important to understand if, how and which element of school environment can impact their health in general and mental health specifically. Examples of useful school environment indicators will be presented in association with ADHD, depression and body satisfaction.

RC38-JS-4.5

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Visible Life Histories on Facebook? Biographical Implications of a New Form of Communication

The use of photographs, especially their distribution and arrangement in photo albums, seems to undergo deep changes brought about by the technological developments of computer, internet, and specifically so-called social media (van Dijck 2007, 2013; Pauwels 2002, 2008). Even though the traditional way to create family photo albums especially for the following generation(s) (Hirsch 2002) is still an usual and for the respective families important social practice (Rose 2010), the question is at stake whether the shift to so-called new media is changing the biographical meaning and relevance of these practices. Furthermore, the specific biographical implications of this kind of communication are still to be understood since it is not obvious in what way they become significant in the long run of a life. Given the fixation of interactions in an ongoing facebook-communication, life histories become visible however, even though they were not intentionally performed as life stories.

My paper wants to introduce a specific combination of visual and narration-based methodologies as in-depth case reconstruction with which we can grasp how facebook-interaction is embedded in biographical processes and vice versa, how images of a biography emerge when looking at and following the stream of communication.

RC19-240.1

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WEGSCHEIDER, ANGELA* (Johannes Kepler University Linz, angela.wegscheider@jku.at)

Outcomes of Recent Reforms of Supported Employment Programmes. a Comparative Study.

The proposed paper refers to article 27 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and focuses on recent developments in labour market policies with a special focus on supported employment programmes.

Supported Employment here is understood as publicly subsidised forms of employment for people with (learning) disabilities in sheltered work places in social companies and the transition to the regular labour market. This involves vocational profiling, training and assistance in finding and staying in paid work.

Key objective of the presented study is the comparison of supported employment programmes in the countries Sweden, Germany, The Netherlands and The United Kingdom in reference to the Austrians`s federal state Upper Austria. Most of those counties have been reforming their programmes to increase mainstream labour market participation of the target group and to reduce expenditure on disability benefits. The presented paper identifies strengths and weaknesses of the various employment schemes and inform about outcomes of recent reforms experienced in the given countries.

First the social law and labour law context of Supported Employment was examined and the specific arrangements were analyzed concerning aspects like funding, payment, accessibility, support process and transition to the regular labour market. In interviews with experts, the authors found out contradictory effects of reforms in supported employment targeting inclusive employment. Service providers deal in different ways with an environment of cuts in funding by an austerity policy and a tight labour market. When sheltered work places in social enterprises were reduced, results of the analysis show a creaming effect: while the most job ready persons within a target group get an employment on the mainstream labour market, an increasing number of people with disabilities stay out of work and employment, most of them inactive at home with basic social transfers.

RC22-264.3

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DOHNERT, SUSANNE (University of Wurzburg)

Human Dignity As a Dependent Variable: Introductory Results from the Sociological Survey "Religion, Youth and Human Rights" in Belarus

Together with the comparative analysis of secular and theological approaches towards human dignity in Russian Orthodox Church, this paper will bring empirical evidence about the attitudes of young Belarusians towards the human dignity. The first findings from the international research project "Religion, Youth and Human Rights" reveal how far the position of young people in Belarus is in consensus with the convictions of the Russian Orthodox Church on the human dignity issues. The empirical data will demonstrate the perception of human dignity concept by the young Belarusians in correlation with the individual dispositions of respondents, religiosity, family socializing impact, and values of the political culture. The individual disposition towards human dignity will be examined with the multidimensional psychometrical scales measuring personality traits and interpersonal awareness. The data on individual religiosity and disposition towards empathy will be observed as predictors of human dignity at the personal level. The influence of family socializing process on human dignity attitudes of young Belarusians will be observed with the characteristics of parents' education and religiosity which, we assume, are the predictors of human dignity as well. The position of Belarusian youth towards authoritarianism, openness to multiculturalism, and public role of religion will be analyzed as the wider socio-cultural and political context which influences the understating of human dignity phenomenon.

RC25-309.1

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COMAJOAN, LLORENC (Universitat de Vic-Universitat Central de Catalunya)

VILA, F.XAVIER (University of Barcelona)

Sociocultural and Linguistic Integration of Students of Immigrant Origin in Catalonia: A Longitudinal Perspective

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

One of the challenges faced by knowledge societies is how to manage successfully the growing ethno-linguistic and cultural diversity that are found in such societies as a result of the populations' geographical mobility. After a century of immigration, Catalan society has developed its own model of education based on the principles of intercultural inclusiveness. This model is based on the premise that linguistic and cultural integration is essentially built from engaging in common activities with peers rather than as a result of exposure to purely academic teaching content (Vila 2012).

The results of the Catalan education system in terms of sociocultural integration may be considered contradictory in some respect. On the one hand, available studies confirm that initial differences in linguistic competence by different groups are blurred considerably by the end of secondary education, at least for those students fully schooled in the Catalan education system. However, several studies (Benito and Gonzàlez 2007, 2009; Sánchez 2009) indicate that the degree of school segregation based on ethnicity and cultural origin remains considerable.

The database for this study is based on a survey on language competence and use in Catalan and Castilian. The participants were 1,050 students of diverse origin and residing in various locations throughout Catalonia who were followed longitudinally over a period of 7 years (from 6th grade of primary education until the second year of post-compulsory education).

This paper aims to analyze to what extent the bilingualization of the different groups of immigrant origin is coupled with a significant lowering of intergroup boundaries. More specifically, the study analyzes the evolution of the integrative process of a sample of immigrant students on the basis of four main variables: the composition of their social networks, their patterns of cultural consumption, their attitudes towards Catalan and Castilian and their ethno-national identification.

RC18-219.1

BRICHZIN, JENNIFER* (Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, jennifer.brichzin@soziologie.uni-muenchen.de)

Democratic Citizenship: Beyond Payer's Privilege and Nation's Unity

The development of the idea of citizenship and the rise of capitalist economy were closely intertwined from the beginning. The gradual emancipation of the townspeople was based on the power deriving from new monetary resources – a power which ultimately promoted the awareness that citizenry action counted. That way democracy and capitalist economy are closely connected, at least seen from a historical stance. The question I want to explore here is: To what extend do we still see this common origin in attitudes of citizens towards democratic practices today? And: Is there a problem?

To date, many political surveys show that the political knowledge of the average citizen is restricted, and that her/his political conceptions are contradictory. They oscillate between the demand that voters' wishes should be followed and a high esteem for brave, even unpopular decisions – in other words, between the idea of the independent political leader and the notion of a strictly dependent people's agent (e.g. Schüttemeyer 2003). To emphasize the need for "true" political leaders, economy is often pointed at: Where would we be, if companies were managed like the state? But for the opposite notion of good political representatives, economy also serves as a role model: Who pays the prize (meaning: the tax) may decide the purpose.

Based on an ethnographic study in which German parliamentarians on four different parliamentary levels where followed throughout their working days, I want to show the problematic logic that lies behind the interaction between citizens and politicians. It becomes obvious that both common interpretations of political practice – either economic analogies, or a classically democratic trust in "the people/nation" – are inadequate to grasp the tasks of modern globalized politics. Following Hannah Arendt's ideas, I plead for the development of a new desubstantialized pluralistic version of democratic theory.

RC47-540.10

BRIGUGLIO, MICHAEL* (University of Malta, michael.briguglio@um.edu.mt)

Digital Activism, Physical Activism: Malta's Front Harsien Odz

This paper will analyze the activism of a newly-formed citizens' movement in Malta which relies on both digital and physical activism. Since its founding in 2015, Front Harsien ODZ has regularly held press conferences and organised Malta's biggest ever environmental protest. The build-up and follow-up to these physical events has been carried out through digital media, both in terms of internal communication, as well as in terms of propagation of the Front's goals and statements. The physical-digital interaction is also characterized by regular face-to-face meetings of core activists as well as public meetings, which are advertised through the digital media and social networks.

This paper draws on literature on Information Communication Technologies and movements, social networks, online mobilization, media performances , modular repertoire, media ecologies, media strategies and networked social movements to analyse the role of digital media in environmental mobilization.

The research presents qualitative data through interviews with core activists within the Front, showing the impact of digital media in the Front's recruitment, networks, activism and mobilization, as well as the Front's interaction with its adversaries.

RC30-341.3

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MOUHANNA, CHRISTIAN* (Centre de recherches sociologiques sur le droit et les institutions pénales (CESDIP), mouhanna@cesdip.fr)

Police Forces at Work: Going through Management?

The police are one of the traditional sources of power for public administration. They can be seen as a paradigmatic example of public administration because they refer to a sovereign duty (the monopoly of legal force). However, during the last decades police forces have been restructured along the neoliberal logic of rationalization. Police, as the main argument of this paper goes, turn into the executing power of an "economically driven state monopoly of force" (Briken 2014). Such a business management is characterized by a professionalized production of evaluative knowledge and by strategic targets (Mately and Mouhanna 2007).

So far not much is known about the consequences for the changes of the police profession and the new police identity within the police forces. Based on case studies including expert interviews and group discussions with Police officers in three Western European Police forces (France, Germany, Sweden), the paper will outline the peculiarities of what we call New Police Management. We focus on the changing police profession and investigate in how police staff reflects on their new role within the Police. We will argue that NPM can lead the police in extending towards delivering social services, or to restraint it task to law and order strategies. Whatever these changes, what is supposed to be 'real police work' seems to be at stake for the police officers. We will show that the Police resist the idea of managing the streets and show a strong alignment to traditional policing. They use their leeway and discretion to execute their tasks following their own professional understanding. Ironically, the new organizational requirements are both bypassed by making use of them and by 'cooking the books'.

Briken, K. (2014): Ein verbetriebswirtschaftlichtes Gewaltmonopol, Kriminologisches Journal (46) 4, 213-231.

Matelly, J.-H./Mouhanna, C. (2007): Police – des chiffres et des doutes. Paris.

RC47-539.3

BRINGEL, BRENO* (Universidade Estado do Rio de Janeiro, brenobringel@hotmail.com)

Social Actors and Latin American Social Thought: Contributions for Decentring Social Movement Studies

Unlike the debate in United States and Europe, the study of social movements in Latin America has never had a well-defined field of study in the social sciences to enable systematic discussion on notions, categories and controversies. However, social movements have been treated in a transversal way within a wide range of topics, approaches and discussions within Latin American sociology and, particularly, regional social thought. This paper seeks do build bridges between social movement studies and the Latin American social thought in order to contribute to decentre the research agenda on social movements. Particularly, we will identify and analyse the main actors, conflicts, regional frames and socio-political and ideological matrices (such as indigenism, agrarism and anti-racism), as well as key concepts and notions elaborated by Latin American authors and actors, that is, social movements themselves. The update of this regional tradition can enrich social movement theories and stimulate comparative dialogue with other regions of the world, especially peripheral ones.

RC47-545.1

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ALCANTARA, LIVIA (State University of Rio de Janeiro)

Social Movements, Digital Activism and Patterns of Global Contestation

This paper seeks to characterize and analyse the main patterns of contentious collective action used by social actors who acts globally during the latest decades and their respective appropriation of information and communication technologies. We suggested that since the fall of the Berlin Wall up until today four main patterns of global contestation have coexisted: the internationalisation of territorialized social movements (as the Zapatistas and the Landless movement), the transnational advocacy networks; the alter-globalization movement; and a more recent pattern associated with a geopolitics of 'global outrage'. The discussion of

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these different patterns will be made utilizing a set of four variables: the spatialities (which includes the scales of action and the territory-network dialectic); the temporal profile (historicity and relationship to specific cycles of global mobilisation); the social actor (or subjects underlying each one of these patterns); and, finally, the repertoires of collective action used by them. The centrality of digital activism will be discussed in a transversal way in all of them and may contribute in two ways: firstly, revealing the key issues of the reconfiguration of transnational activism and internationalism in our current epoch of contention; secondly, suggesting some lessons learned from the effects of the appropriation of information and communication technologies within these patterns of global protests. In this regard, we point out some key challenges from contemporary social activism: the dynamics of diffusion of information, ideas and symbols; the redefinition of the scales of action and the scales of meanings; the transformation of solidarities, interactions and the organizational routines; and, at least, the ability to create autonomous spaces of communication.

RC22-274.4

BRINKMAN, ANNA* (Sogang University,
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Social Implications of Spiritual Turns in Korea: Moral Clashes on Homosexuality

Amid ongoing debate over contemporary society's extent of secularization or desecularization, scholars acknowledge that religion and spirituality continue to heavily influence public and private attitudes about morality. Few social issues have been as hotly contested in recent years as homosexuality and homosexual marriage, and religious individualization has been proposed as a key factor in changing views of what constitutes moral or immoral behavior as it shifts the locus of moral decision-making from religious canon to the individual believer. This study explores the extent and impact of religious individualization on Korean youth in their attitudes toward homosexuality and related policy issues such as homosexual marriage.

Although Korea's traditional Confucian value system and conservative cultural tendencies of Korea's three major religions (Protestantism, Catholicism, and Buddhism) have long engendered reluctance to embrace homosexuality on both a personal and societal level, Korean university students are dramatically more accepting of homosexuality than older generations.

This study utilizes qualitative interviews with 40 university students residing in Seoul, representing all three religious groups and religious non-affiliation. Findings indicated that youth who fit patterns of "believing and belonging" in these religions are experiencing a tangible shift towards individualization in their religious practice, perhaps best described by Wuthnow's reference to the shift in American religiosity post-1950s from a "dwelling" to a "seeking" model that takes the form of a quest and emphasizes subjectivity and autonomy. We examined correlations between the degree of expressions of religious individualization and participants' responses regarding homosexuality, ranging from vehement opposition to acceptance and support. A distinct pattern also emerged as the majority of respondents mentioned ethical standards or making right versus wrong choices as a key life impact of their religious beliefs, undermining the notion that highly individualized religion is overall less morally oriented than traditional forms of religion.

RC22-276.8

BRINKMAN, ANNA* (Sogang University,
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Subjectivized Spirituality As Empowerment: Youth Responses to Life Course Uncertainty in South Korea

Undergoing industrialization over the course of a few short decades and experiencing revolutionary changes at all levels of culture and societal structure, South Korea is an archetypal case of "compressed modernity" and its accompanying social challenges. Korean youth in the 21st century face unprecedented uncertainty in the form of fierce academic competition, high youth unemployment levels, and a changing life course trajectory in which milestones such as marriage and children are delayed or skipped entirely. At the same time, Korea's traditional Confucian value system has been usurped by increasingly individualistic attitudes that foster the desire for self-expression and autonomy. This study employs Swidler's "toolkit theory" to examine how Korean youth utilize religion as an empowering mechanism to cope with insecurity on a personal and social level.

This study utilizes qualitative interviews with 40 university students residing in Seoul, representing the three major Korean religious groups of Protestantism, Catholicism, and Buddhism as well as religious non-affiliation. Their responses to questions regarding their religious practice, beliefs, stress management and goal orientations were analyzed to examine patterns of security-seeking. Findings indicate three distinct categories: those who seek security through the social bonds and shared commitments of religious community; those who seek security through personal, transcendent spiritual experiences; and those who seek security outside the context of religiosity. A broad pattern emerged in which the majority of participants referred to their forms of religion belief or participation as "unique," "personal," or "different from others," suggesting high levels of sub-

jectivization even among traditionally practicing believers. A pronounced theme among Protestant and Catholic respondents was theodicy and the use of religion as a means of empowerment following personal failure. These results call for further exploration of how youth utilize religion to resolve the unique tensions of their desires and circumstances in the era of late modernity.

RC12-148.1

BRITO DE OLIVEIRA, LUCIA MARIA* (University of Brasilia,
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Women and Law: (Re)Building Democracy and Justice

The process of (re) democratization in many parts of the Americas was a long, painful and non linear experience in which the regional and local legal bodies had and have a fundamental role in empowering all human beings, in deepening the democratic institutions and practices and in underlining the role of Law as a motor to enlarge rights and not a tool to diminish them. This struggle to have Democracy as a daily practice and not a noun without content is not linked to age, gender or any other aspect. If one analyses three paradigmatic cases in the Americas that showed the fundamental role that women had in the History of the American continent (case Mirna Mack Chang versus Guatemala (InterAmerican Court of Human Rights), case Maria da Penha Fernandes (Brazil - InterAmerican Commission of Human Rights) and case Claudia Poblete (Argentinan legal system)), it will be clear that the roots from Democracy start at home, in the streets and in political and social institutions. These cases among many other showed the synergy that exists among the InterAmerican Court, the InterAmerican Commission fo Human Rights and many national legal systems allowing the possibility of enlarging the concepts and deepening the perspectives about Law and Justice in societies marked by a not empowerement of women.

RC38-449.6

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What I Am Not. Violence, Displacement, and Liberation from 'origin' in the Kurdish-Turkish Conflict.

In my presentation I am going to analyse a biography told by a female Kurdish refugee from south-eastern Turkey. Following unjust accusations of collaboration with the Kurdish PKK (listed as terrorist organization), the woman's native village was destroyed by the Turkish military.

Refusing to use any Kurdish, the woman narrates her story in the majority language Turkish. Initially, she provides a myth-like tale identifying herself as being of Non-Kurdish, yet unknown origin; only the male family members 'are Kurdish'. Dry descriptions of male domestic violence follow. Simultaneously, experienced accusations of political violence, i.e. terrorism, are passed on and re-ascribed to the family's males.

At the core of the narration, the register changes radically. We are now told the emotional story of a woman: the narrator's mother. It is her who withstands domestic and political violence, thus embodying the myth of Non-Kurdishness in flesh, blood and (Turkish) language. Inmidst a life story, we are witnessing an ethnopoetic key event, with lines, stanzas and chorus, and of emotional beauty: a poem singing of the mother, and of liberation from origin.

This self-representation is made up of what 'must not be', reinterpreting deprived 'origin' as 'guilt' and as 'male', to be overcome by 'Turkishness', 'morality' and 'female voice'. This is specifically relevant for the interdependence between individuality and collectivity: discourse and narrative analyses of multiple parents' and children's biographies show the wider, transgenerational modellings of (in) justice and conflict, and might allow for an assessment of the conflict's future course. My study is thus driven by the idea of a biographical-sociolinguistic contribution to peace and conflict studies, here on the example of Turkey and the Kurds.

Hinrichsen, H. / Rosenthal, G. / Worm, A. 2013, Biographische Fallrekonstruktionen. In: Sozialer Sinn (2), 157-183.

Hymes, D. 1996, Ethnography, linguistics, narrative inequality. Toward an understanding of voice.

RC24-292.1

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SCHNEIDER, VOLKER (University of Konstanz)

Comparing Climate Change Policy Networks: Project Overview and Comparison of Japan, Germany and the United States

The international project on Comparing Climate Change Policy Networks (Compon) analyzes the social and political causes of variation in carbon dioxide

emission trajectories from different societies (1990-2013). The Compon teams collected policy network survey data to study the political mobilization of coalitions advocating different responses and their relative effect on outputs and outcomes. The teams include South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, Brazil, Sweden, Finland, Ireland, United Kingdom, Germany, Portugal, Switzerland, and India. Starting with an introduction to the whole project, the present paper also presents an initial comparison of policy network advocacy coalitions in three developed countries: Japan, Germany and the United States.

RC13-159.2

BROCK, TOM* (Manchester Metropolitan University, t.brock@mmu.ac.uk)

PETERSEN-WAGNER, RENAN (Coventry Unviersity)

Man, Reflexivity and Gameplay: On Deriving a Sociology from Games

This article interrogates the work of Roger Caillois and, in particular, one of his foundational arguments found in *Man, Play* and *Games*: that a plausible explanatory account of social action ('a sociology') can be derived *from* an analysis of games. For Caillios, an explanatory account of social action may be derived from the way that play (as *paidia)* is disciplined and institutionalised through games (as *ludus*). In other words, games are seen to provide the ideas from which people develop practices that reach beyond the game into the everyday life. It is the contention of this article that Caillios' position obscures an elemental dimension of social reality – the natural capacity for people to reflect in thought, and be reflexive in action. Indeed, it appears that what Caillios offers in *Man, Play and Games* is a model of social reality that is 'Elisionist' (Archer, 1995) in its claims about how games shape culture through player practices. In this article, we intend to show just how important reflexivity is in mediating the relationship between *Man, Play* and *Games*. We deploy a cross-national comparative ethnography of male players of the popular sports video game *FIFA* to show how Caillios' conception of game-types take on very different meanings when players are situated in Brazil and the UK. What we find is that *FIFA* takes on a variety of meanings that speak as much to the spatial, temporal and contextual nature of these players' lives than Caillios' game-typologies permit. This not to deny the possibility of non-rational play but to elaborate on Caillios' original intention: to derive a sociology *from* games that also has a robust conception of personhood.

RC13-159.3

BROCK, TOM* (Manchester Metropolitan University, t.brock@mmu.ac.uk)

Play As Craftsmanship in Computer Game Consumption: Towards a Sociology of Gaming As Craft Labour

Explanations of computer game consumption have tended towards a focus on the relationship between play, narrative and its context to explain consumer behaviour. The dominant narrative that underwrites these explanations is that play, through gaming, is often undertaken to escape reality and that games are consumed to help people actualise desires and fantasies that are otherwise unattainable in their everyday lives. Thus, it has been argued that games offer a variety of 'imaginative escapes' from routine life, such as the collection of in-game items or achievements, which are seen to provide players with a sense of 'progress' that is otherwise lacking from their work lives (Molesworth, 2009; Molesworth and Watkins, 2014). In this article, it will be argued that what is missing from these accounts is a discussion of what Richard Sennett (2009) calls 'the craft of play' - where play inaugurates the *material* practices of repetition, modulation, and consistency that are constitutive of craft labour. This paper intends to explore the relevance of Sennett's thesis to a sociological analysis of gaming, and uses ethnographic research into the computer game *Destiny* to unpack the ways that making an online avatar might be considered an example of craft labour. The study reveals that players get great satisfaction from negotiating the relationship between pleasure and rigorous practice in *Destiny* and identifies that, for some, it has become a *vocation* that has called into question their pre-existing relationships to work and employment. The paper concludes by suggesting that gaming is not simply an escape from reality, but rather a way of understanding how reality is being re-appropriated through play as craftsmanship.

RC30-341.2

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COLETTO, DIEGO* (Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Milano-Bicocca, diego.coletto@unimib.it)

Street Level Bureaucracy Under Pressure: Job Insecurity, Business Logic and Challenging Users

Public administrations are currently affected by different sources of pressure. In Italy, recent governments have attempted to rationalize public spending through top-down cutbacks, the introduction of managerial principles, and the reorganization of public services. Civil servants are undergoing a major transformation also in the relationship with users. The latter express differentiated needs and require greater consideration for their personal situation as a consequence of the process of individualization. At the same time, public opinion remains particularly critical, strengthening negative and stereotyped images of civil servants. Since Lipsky's study of street level bureaucracy (1980) the presence of leeway due to the variety of requests and regulatory gaps is well known. However, there is little evidence on how this is changing nowadays considering the pressure 'from above' to adopt a business logic, the one 'from below', and the growing scarcity of resources. Preliminary findings have shown the persistence of significant variations to the standard procedures, in which the discretionary power of public operators still plays an important role. Analyzing everyday practice, a huge effort for the absorption of institutional changes and for mediation between contrasting goals seems to emerge. In this background, we show some preliminary results of two case studies that are part of a broader project covering different fields (social work, healthcare, education, public security, housing and employment centres). Drawing on ethnographic observations and interviews with bureaucrats and managers of public offices (specifically, housing organizations and employment offices), the paper aims to analyze how the new managerial regime, on one hand, and the challenges in the relationship with users, on the other, are reflected in the work cultures, but also in the strategies public servants employ daily. Some questions have driven our work: is the introduction of managerial practices actually reducing discretional power? Is a new organizational culture emerging?

RC25-JS-33.3

BRONZINI, MICOL* (Department of Economics and Social Science, m.bronzini@univpm.it)

The Language of Illness and the Evidence-Based Wor(l)d: A Possible Integration

Illness narratives are a form of sense-giving to random, incomprehensible events. Narratives provide "wounded storytellers" (Frank 1995) with a means to redefine their present identity and to regain control over their life. On the other hand, they help health professionals to understand the patient's point of view - what was important for him, and what is still important for the future - as well as to find out needs, informal resources, coping strategies, expectations and the degree of satisfaction with health services. In this background the paper presents the main outcomes emerging from the collection of the illness narratives of patients with multiple sclerosis and their care givers. Five patients were recruited among those in treatment at the University Hospital of Ancona (Italy); their illness narratives were jointly collected by health professionals and social researchers in the hospital setting. Further five patients were recruited among the members of the local patient association and their narratives were collected by social researchers in their homes. Special emphasis was placed on the relational perspective, investigating how patients and their relatives perceive the disease and how they cope with it, how they relate with their "changing Self", the relationships within the family, with health professionals and social relations. The aim of the study is manifold. First of all, we intend to analyze the changes occurring in their life experience as a consequence of the diagnosis of MS and the language with which they are expressed. The second aim was to integrate evidence-based medicine with narrative competences in order to improve health services. In particular the design of health care pathways for chronic diseases must consider the experience of illness in the perspective of a co-production of care narratives.

RC32-369.3

BRONZINO, LIUBOV* (Peoples's Friendship University of Russia, lbronzino@gmail.com)

Gender Stereotypes in Modern Russia: Between Traditionalism and Postmodernism

A gender stereotype is summarized information on roles, appearance and fields of activity for each gender. Visual research methods play a special part in the gender studies, the basic understanding of women and men are established by the means of different types of visual data.

The gender stereotypes most prevalent in modern Russian advertising research was carried out in 2014. The research is based on the methodology provided by visual studies (firstly, founded on theories of Maffesoli, Latour, Goffman, Urri and others; secondly, founded on the method of discourse analysis of visual objects).

The first stage of the research included the examination of the data consolidated by Russian Public Opinion Research Center, the data related to Russian attitude towards the gender roles, the family, the women involvement into politics and government.

On the basis of these data the research hypothesis was formed: gender stereotypes are self-contradictory, they are developed around two axiological points - traditionalism and postmodernism.

The aim of the second stage of the research is confirmation of the hypothesis by the investigation of gender stereotypes in advertising mostly appeared on the central Russian TV channels. The roles of advertising characters demonstrating one of the highlighted trends were distinguished.

A list of features was formed as a result of the investigation of advertising images by the method of discourse analysis (features belonging to external aspects of gender – such as color, scene position, emotions expressed, also features fixing dominate functions and activities of women and men) that mark either the traditional or postmodern gender orientations.

The traditional type images predominated though postmodern gender orientations (for example, the male involvement into traditionally female occupation) aren`t rarely encountered.

It was concluded that Russian gender stereotypes combine both directions including traditional and postmodern elements though the most prevalent one is traditionalism.

RC37-429.4

BRONZINO, LIUBOV* (Peoples's Friendship University of Russia, lbronzino@gmail.com)

The Representation of Fear in Contemporary Russian Cinema:the Fear of Everyday Life

States of fear and anxiety are often typical and common representations of consciousness in contemporary Russian society. Studies conducted by the Russian Public Opinion Research Center have found that fear, as experienced by Russians, is associated with feelings of uncertainty.

We have hypothesized that the fears of Russians should naturally manifest themselves in popular culture and cinema in particular. This seems to be especially true regarding one of the most recently acclaimed films released in 2014, Leviathan, by Andrei Zvyagintsev (film won the award for best screenplay at the 67th Cannes Film Festival, and was the only Russian winner at the Golden Globes). These circumstances determined the choice of this film specifically for the discourse analysis concerned with the study of fear in modern Russian life. The aim of this study was to define this anxiety in a concrete way, and analyze its manifestations in cinematic material.

During the study, the use of discourse analysis was implemented on three levels: these were textual, contextual and interpretive with an on-going process of interconnection found between each of the levels. On the textual level of the analysis certain concepts were discussed, specifically the concepts concerning identity. At the contextual level various references were made concerning how the symbolic systems outside of the film were recorded. The interpretative level of discourse analysis involves the study of the frame of reference chosen by the director.

As a result, some overall conclusions can be drawn about the nature of fear. Namely, these are the fears associated with the wellbeing of loved ones, the fear of betrayal, and the fear of those in positions of authority. Another special kind of fear was also identified: so-called "fear of everyday life", that is the fear of the unchanging dull monotony of the routine in daily life.

RC11-136.6

BROOKE, ELIZABETH* (Swinburne University of Technology, lbrooke@swin.edu.au)

Integrating Datasets Supporting Ageing Populations and Workforces

Background and aims

The project objective is to assemble an integrated dataset that can inform interventions linked with population-level health goals of supporting the social determinants of health, well-being and 'active' ageing. It aims to build a population-level dataset analysed by age and gender which aligns workforce interventions with these population-level goals. The dataset links the Finnish Workability multidimensional theoretical framework, consisting of health and well-being, competence, values and attitudes and workplace structures, to contextual enabling influences of the 'Liveability' theoretical framework, including transport, housing, and social infrastructure. The project formed an aged care employment demonstrator in two large metropolitan regions of the Victorian Health Department.

Methods

In Stage 1 a consultation was conducted with regional health and aged care stakeholders to identify critical population-level vulnerabilities. In Stage 2 the Australian Urban Infrastructure Research Network geospatial modelling tool was used to collect population-level data linked with the theoretical frameworks. Demographic data from the Australian census and community indicators sources were analysed at multiple levels of granularity including micro-level data. Demand-side ageing vulnerabilities and supply-side ageing workforce challenges were linked. In Stage 3, interventions based on identified social epidemiological

vulnerabilities and environmental contextual influences were implemented in collaboration with regional stakeholders.

Results

The project assembled an integrated dataset consisting of population-level data to explain dynamic demographic and socio-economic challenges as the basis for planning responses. Retaining the older aged care workforce in an environment of escalating demand aligned with aged care supply emerged as a critical problem. Population-level intersectionalities identified age and gendered patterns of social and economic participation, housing, care requirements and safety concerns. Workforce retention vulnerabilities identified included care responsibilities, lack of flexibility and retirement pathways. Thus, integrated social epidemiological datasets linked with conceptual frameworks both enabled and demonstrated a program of interventions supporting ageing populations and workforces.

RC32-373.6

BROOKS, ANN* (Bournemouth University, abrooks@bournemouth.ac.uk)

Gender, Precarity and Sexuality: The Intersection of Gender, Ethnicity, Sexuality and Class in Relational Precarity in Neoliberal Society-the Influence of Lauren Berlant

Lauren Berlant has theorized gender and precarity within a range of texts highlighting the intersection of race, sexuality, gender and class. She focuses on precarity as a relational concept and draws on historical and contemporary examples to show how precarity in relational terms can be challenged and resisted. Berlant's (1993) "The Queen of America Goes to Washington City: Harriett Jacobs, Francis Harper, Anita Hill" focuses on three women writers who have all represented in their writings, their failure to secure control over their bodies and who challenge America's judicial system. The three writers represent historical and contemporary cases of slavery, citizenship and sexual harassment. Berlant draws attention to the intersection of personal and national life *vis a vis* sexuality. She shows how all three women have made: "the nation listen to them, to transform the horizons and terms of authority that mark both personal and national life in America by speaking about sexuality as the fundamental and fundamentally repressed horizon of national identity, legitimacy and affective experience" (Berlant 1993: 552). A number of feminist theorists have highlighted how women have responded to relational precarity, including Vilalobos (2014) *Motherhood* and Cooper's (2014) *Cut Adrift*, Stacey's (2011) *Unhitched* and Pugh's (2015) *The Tumbleweed Society*. This paper focuses on precarity as a relational concept and an aspect of intimacy, and considers relational insecurity and resistance in neoliberal society in the Global North. The influence of Berlant's work is considered for relational precarity more broadly as a significant contribution to feminist debates in the area of gender, precarity and neoliberalism.

RC52-595.2

BROWN, PATRICK* (University of Amsterdam, p.r.brown@uva.nl)

GALE, NICOLA (University of Birmingham)

Theorising the Experiences of Professionals in Their Handling of Uncertainty through 'Risk': Towards a Sociology of Risk Work in Healthcare

The handling of uncertainty is in many ways defining of professional power and of experiences of professional work. In health and social care, the proliferation of political drives for evidence-based (population-level and preventative) approaches to handling uncertain health futures via 'risk' has resulted in changing roles for existing healthcare professionals and an increase in new types of workers (lay, peer, and para-professionals) tasked with intervening in 'at risk' or 'risky' communities and individuals. The literature has, to date, focused on organisational processes, accountability structures and the impact of risk knowledge on the experiences of patients, service-users and publics. More neglected, however, are the experiences of professionals and other health workers within these new approaches to healthcare and how they make sense of and practically accomplish the various forms of 'risk work' required of them. Located at the intersection of sociological studies of professions, work, risk and health, this paper develops a theoretical framework which will inform future research into risk work in various settings. Forms of risk work in health care vary – for example, screening and risk assessment, health promotion and education, and community outreach work– yet certain common experiences and related tensions are apparent: a) interpreting and applying probabilistic knowledge based on tendencies across populations within the contexts of individual cases; b) conveying this interpretation of risk to patients/public or colleagues amidst the moral consequences of such judgements; c) building rapport or relationship with patients/public which is vital for, and yet challenged by, ongoing assessments and/or communication of risk. Located within post-phenomenological scholarship, our framework focuses on how these tensions are practically negotiated, and the nature of the embodied, lived experiences of these tensions in everyday work. Recently collected pilot data

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

drawn from risk work practiced in contrasting settings are drawn on in informing and illustrating our framework.

RC36-417.2

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The Dialectic of Control: From the Past to the Future of Critical Social Theory

The notion of the dialectic of control has a venerable position in the history of critical theory. Hegel's formulation of the dialectical conflict of lordship and bondage is often regarded as the major theoretical influence upon Marx's interpretation of the historical dynamic of class conflict and the distorted social relations of alienation. The dialectic of control illuminated subordinated classes resistance to domination and it disclosed the contradictions inherent in the owners of capital's dependence on the exploitation of wage-labour. In some respects, the history of critical theory can be understood as an encounter with the vicissitudes of the dialectic of control. The work of the Frankfurt School attempted to elucidate the complications of the dialectic of control attendant upon capitalist rationalisation and how the conflicts intrinsic to capitalism were being rendered latent, especially through the effects of the culture industry and mass consumerism. Nevertheless, the work of the Frankfurt School implied that the dialectic of control could be repressed but that it received indirect expression beyond the paradigm of production. It could be argued that the later turn to intersubjective communication in Critical Theory restored the dialectic of control to a central position. Habermas argued that the grammar of social conflicts had changed in late-capitalist societies, whereas Honneth's theory of struggles for recognition sought to explain how responses to experiences of injustice precipitated progressive changes. In this paper, I will then, first, suggest that the notion of the dialectic of control is relevant to each of the contrasting paradigms of critical theory: production and communication. Second, that this dialectic's contemporary expression necessitates a revised conception of social contradictions and alienation. And, third, that explicating dialectics of control enables an effective mediation of theory and practice, particularly because it contributes to a sociologically compelling conception of social freedom.

TG06-693.1

BRULE, ELIZABETH* (York University, ebrule@yorku.ca)

Policing Student Activism: An Institutional Ethnography of Administrative Techniques of Surveillance

With the increasing corporatization of Canadian universities over the last three decades, student activism and their ability to occupy space on campuses has been increasing diminished. Through technologies of surveillance (such as CCTV cameras, security personnel and student surveillance through the use of smart phones), the political landscape of student activism on campuses has substantially changed.

In May of 2013, Students Against Israeli Apartheid (SAIA) at York University students were subjected to surveillance by security personnel and CCTV technologies during an 'unsanctioned' rally in Vari Hall rotunda, which resulted in the revoking of the student group's club status and a year-long trespass notice of suspension of York alumnus, Hammam Farah. During the rally, security personnel were dispatched to report on and video record incidents of transgression to the Student Code of Rights and Responsibility (2009). While the university administration informed security personnel not to intervene in the unsanctioned group's activities, they were directed to gather visual and written descriptions of the 'going ons' of participants in the event.

Drawing on Kevin Walby's work on surveillance (2005, 2014), this institutional ethnography (Smith 1999, 2002, 2010) examines how the material relations of surveillance of student activist activity is mediated by visual representations (texts) that help coordinate the social monitoring and regulation of their work. In doing so, I hope to explicate how, from the standpoint of student activists, their everyday interactions with surveillance authorities and technologies that the social organization of knowledge behind monitoring practices can be revealed. In doing so, I hope to provide a means for student activists to use this information to subvert such practices and potentially reshape them.

RC06-79.3

BRUMLEY, KRISTA* (Wayne State University, kbrumley@wayne.edu)

Spilling over? Policies, Practices, and Supervisor Influence on Employer Flexible Work Arrangements

Economic shifts have restructured workplaces in ways that fundamentally alter employee work and family experiences. Greater demands at work put more pressure on families, and in turn, work-family conflict can lead to high turnover, burnout, and job-related stress. Businesses are reexamining workplace conditions to accommodate working families, but policies and practices are still implemented in a market-driven model to maintain efficiency, productivity, and profit. This paper examines the link between flexible work arrangements and the gendered division of paid and unpaid work. Using in-depth, qualitative interviews with women and men employees in professional, managerial, and executive level positions at U.S. multinational corporations in the Detroit, Michigan metropolitan area, I find tension between corporations' intent to mitigate work-family conflict and the ever-present standards of the "ideal worker norm" – long hours, visibility, and work before family. These work pressures make it difficult to change the household division of labor. Employee narratives show how policies/practices are uneven and arbitrary, even within the same company, revealing the consequences of gendered paid and unpaid work expectations for both women *and* men. Consequently, employees struggle to find greater balance. Employee experiences also raise questions on the effectiveness of parental leave and other flexible work arrangements. That is, policies alone do not reshape how families navigate paid and unpaid work; supervisors play a key role in the process, exacerbated by the lack of U.S. federal standards for parental leave such that employees are left to rely on flexible work arrangements. This study calls for more consistent policy development and implementation to effectively promote gender equality at a broader level.

RC32-369.8

BRUMLEY, KRISTA* (Wayne State University, kbrumley@wayne.edu)

Stalling out? Women and Men Navigate the Gendered Workplace in the "New" Global Economy

Economic shifts have restructured workplaces in ways that fundamentally alter women's and men's work experiences. Employees in the U.S. today are tethered by technology, expected to be flexible and adaptable, and change jobs more frequently. Workplaces are less hierarchical and based on teamwork, with multi-faceted job descriptions. Greater demands at work put pressure on families, and in turn, work-family conflict can lead to high turnover, burnout, and job-related stress. Some U.S. workplaces have flexible work arrangements and other programs to mitigate work-family conflict, but the policies exist within a market-driven model and lag behind European counterparts. Debates on how, when, and which employees work send conflicting messages about leaning in, opting out, and balancing career and family for both women and men. This paper examines women's and men's experiences in the workplace to uncover the meanings attached to work and career, and how they balance this with family responsibilities. I draw on data from in-depth, qualitative interviews with employees in professional, managerial, and executive positions at multinational corporations in the metropolitan area of Detroit, Michigan. Preliminary analysis suggests a variety of ways that workplaces remain dominated by an economic organization structured to disadvantage women and some men. Employees describe long hours often requiring them to "be on through technology" after hours and the weekends. Flexible work arrangements are contingent on management or supervisors, rather than implemented consistently and throughout the company. Networking is important, but privileges face-time over flexibility. And, men's career aspirations are tempered, in part because men understand they would be passed over for promotions if they put family before work. This study contributes to the discussion on gendered workplaces by examining how expectations of the 'ideal worker' shape the experiences of both women and men in the "new" global economy.

RC30-JS-55.5

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MARA, LIVIU CATALIN (Universitat Rovira i Virgili)

Vocational Education and Training (VET) and Innovation: Impact of the VET Centres in the SMEs in Catalonia (Spain)

Two important aspects of the economic model for the Spanish case are: the low level of intermediate skills compared with the average of the OECD countries, and the predominance of SMEs in the industrial sector. Education and innovation are part of the answer to be given to current challenges. However, SMEs have limited resources to innovate. The vocational education and training system can contribute to this innovation through greater cooperation between both actors. To this end, we have studied a Spanish region- Catalonia with a high rate of industrial enterprises and experimental cases of cooperation between VET institutions and SMEs. Our approach, linked to the prospect of Regional Innovation System, allows the study of the relationships between these actors and how these relations shape the local environment and how the local environment and the relationships that occur in it are key to understanding the level of interaction between the training system and the business network of SMEs. For this purpose, we have combined case studies with structured interviews and exploitation of a survey to SMEs. The results point to the existence of significant obstacles to such cooperation. However, other factors that allow for greater collaboration between the training system and the business network of SMEs could be observed.

RC24-296.11

BRUNNER, KARL-MICHAEL* (Institute for Sociology and Social Research, Karl-Michael.Brunner@wu-wien.ac.at)
MANDL, SYLVIA (Austrian Institute for Sustainable Development)

Energy Consumption and Social Inequality. Fuel Poverty As a Socio-Ecological Problem

While (unlimited) availability of energy is the norm for some social groups in industrialised countries, other parts of society are faced with the problem of not being able to afford energy in sufficient quantities or having to limit their use of energy services. In recent years, the analytical focus has shifted from global inequalities towards inequalities and vulnerabilities in the Northern countries, bringing forward evidence that financially weaker households are more vulnerable to climate change than better-off households, although – compared to the more affluent – their contribution to climate change is usually lower (e.g. due to lower mobility rates). What is more, socially less privileged groups are notably more frequently hit by fuel poverty. Fuel poverty arises from the interaction of low incomes, high energy prices and energy inefficient homes or appliances. It is characterized by high costs of energy, energy debts, disconnections, restrictions on fuel consumption at the cost of health or by choice coercion whether disposable incomes are spent in food or for heating. Fuel poverty touches questions of socio-ecological inequalities, power relations within the energy system and society, but also questions of how to transform energy systems towards sustainability in a fair and just manner. But so far, fuel poverty has rarely been discussed within an environmental sociology framework. The proposed paper will do so in discussing recent theoretical developments in the study of fuel poverty. Results from 2 research projects on fuel poverty in Austria will form the empirical basis.

RC17-212.2

BRUNSSON, NILS* (Uppsala University, nils.brunsson@fek.uu.se)

Organization Among Organizations

The metaphor that describes organizations as having boundaries to an environment is becoming less useful. In contemporary society organization happens both "inside" and "outside" formal organizations and organizations are engaged in organizing not only themselves but also other organizations. These developments require new ways of theorizing the phenomenon of organization.

RC26-325.3

BUCAITE-VILKE, JURGA* (Vytautas Magnus University, Department of Sociology, jurga.bucaite@gmail.com)

Discussing New Modes of Neighborhood Governance: Evidence from Lithuania on Mayors Support to Local Community Involvement to Decision-Making Processes

In this presentation we discuss mayors' notions on the local citizens' inclusiveness in local democratic decision-making processes. The idea of more transparent and accountable local government is often related to broader understanding of participatory democracy (Dahl, 1994; Heinelt, 2014). The argument also implies the discussion on how local government support and maintain neighbourhood participation which gives the power to act for public interests and increase the quality of life on neighbourhood level. On the other hand municipalities' power under the control of financial recourses, services and community assets generates the tension among local citizens' voice and complexity of mayors' perceptions on civic engagement and communal solidarity. Consequently this pressure causes the mismanagement of public services, growing fragmentation of socially excluded local communities and the threat of politicization of local issues. We are focusing on changes in the nature of relationship between local municipalities and local communities in terms of establishing inter-communal networks, encouragement of citizens' participation and greater responsiveness to local decision-making. Furthermore the discussion includes the new forms of interaction among local authorities and local citizens which open the new innovative spaces for communication, debates and interests negotiation. We are using empirical evidence from research on mayors in Lithuania which is a part of a broader "Political Leaders in European Cities (second round) 2014-2015" survey. The main empirical questions are how mayors perceive the opportunities to foster local community engagement, what are the main empowered channels to foster participatory action for local citizens, what communication forms are used by mayors to enable effective interaction with social stakeholders of municipalities. It also opens the space for a broader discussion on innovative tools fostering the mutual understanding of public interest among the broad variety of local actors.

RC42-501.3

BUCHEL, ONDREJ* (University of Trento, ondrejbuchel@gmail.com)

Meaningful Participation As an Additional Motivation to System Justify

System Justification Theory (SJT) predicts people in lower status to perceive the social system as more legitimate than those in higher status. Extant research using representative data has provided mixed support for the hypothesis, with Brandt (2013) questioning the very existence of the proposed phenomena. Findings from experimental designs suggests differences in effects of objective and subjective socio-economic status (SES) on system-justifying attitudes. The present paper elaborates on possible pathways translating actual status into system-legitimizing attitudes and suggests an operationalization capturing subjective interpretation of SES using accessible secondary data. An elevated motivation to legitimize the system is found among those with lower SES in a global sample (World Values Survey). When subjective status and well-being were controlled for, residual effect of actual position turned negative, indicating that while higher status leads to higher confidence in societal institutions through positive experience and perhaps positive expectations, lower status is associated with additional motivation to see the societal institutions as worthy of having confidence in.

With data supporting only on the 'weak version' of status-legitimacy hypothesis, possible interpretations of the findings are discussed. The second analysis presents support for a notion that motivation to perceive own continued participation within the system as meaningful may motivate endorsement of system-justifying beliefs. Controlling for multiple measures of status, self-assessed status and satisfaction, the relationship between household income and support of participation-justifying beliefs remained in negative association - suggesting that those with lower salaries tend to utilize additional justifications to explain and rationalize their continued participation within the system.

WG03-652.5

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From the European Financial to the Humanitarian Refugee Crisis. Visualized Imagination of Crisis.

A visual research project at a saxonian Gymnasium aimed especially at the subject and the abilitiy of self-reflection in the context of localities. The localities regarded are the city Chemnitz were they went to school and the vague and elusive entity – the continent Europe. During the project in 2010 the eruption of the islandic volcano Eyjafjallajökull happened and the US subprime crisis began to effect the European financial system. These historical occurrences influences the pupils in a way we didn't predetermine and got clearly visible in the pictures the pupils in the age of 11 to 19 years drew. The pupils not only integrated these topics in the pictures, the depictions are connotated differently and adress the feelings regarding these crisises and visualize imaginations of the humanitarian implications (Appadurai 2010).

With this visual power in mind we got the opportunity to start a new visual research project with refugees of different states of origin that just landed in German detention camps 2 months ago. We used a similar research design, following our hypothesis, that when the crisis is not directly addressed and we instead give them basic instructions, we'll get more personal, unbiased and deeper insights. Our object was to get to know the experiences in the escape and long journey they had and also the expectations for their stay. The results affirmed the hypothesis and it was shown, that there is a big difference in the visual and verbal mode especially when you think of cultural differences and the emotional feelings of the refugees, which they weren´t able to address verbally.

For both projects we use a Blog and Twitter account to publish the results, which is an easy way to spread the detailed and colorful pictures and to enrich them with content, comments and hashtags.

RC51-588.2

BUCHINGER, EVA* (Austrian Institute of Technology AIT, eva.buchinger@ait.ac.at)

Inclusive Innovation: A Systems Theoretic Perspective

Inclusive innovation is nowadays a catchword in political strategies such as of the OECD, the World Bank, and the European Union. Because of its diverse use, the underlying theoretical foundation is somewhat blurred. This contribution aims at clarifying the concept of inclusive innovation on the basis of social systems theory (N. Luhmann, R. Stichweh). Inclusive innovation can thereby occur on several system levels: basically on the level of interaction systems (face-to-face), followed by the level of organization systems (membership) and – most close to

the above mentioned political concern – on the level of function systems such as education, economy, health etc. Therefore, the focus will be on the latter. Inclusive innovation on the level of function systems can unfold in four steps. First, identify weakly included (or even excluded) societal groups (elderly people, unemployed youth, migrants etc.). Second, ensure that weakly included groups do have a reasonable chance to be included (good education, reasonable jobs, optimal health-care etc.). Third, consider the (possible) necessity of innovations especially designed to better integrate the weakly included (i.e. social innovations such as micro-credits or product innovations such as easy useable, cheap equipment especially designed for the weakly integrated). Forth, enable participation in the development of future benefits and services which these function systems provide (via 'open innovation', 'distributed innovation', 'user innovation' etc.). From a systems theoretical perspective it is most striking that a person (i.e. an embodied psychic system with a social 'persona') is usually not fully integrated in every function system (e.g. as it may be true for the science system). Therefore, the concept of inclusive innovation may also not be treated as a universal demand. This contribution will discuss the above mentioned four steps of inclusive innovation in relation to the specific conditions of different functions systems.

RC04-50.11

BUCHNER, TOBIAS* (queraum.cultural and social research, buchner@queraum.org)

The Restroom As a Room to Rest: Territories, Hegemonic Masculinity and Intersectional Practices of Belonging in an 'inclusive' Schoolxs Spaces

This paper is concerned with the interplay of educational spatial regimes and hypermasculinity, forcing female students to create spaces of belonging - and at the same time excluding other girls from these refuges, constructing intersectional rules for inclusion. In my presentation, I will refer to aspects of a case study of an 'inclusive' secondary school in Austria. This case study is based on qualitative interviews with students and field notes I took during a participatory research project. Reading the data was guided by a theoretical framework inspired by Butler and Foucault.

In the first part, I will outline institutional practices relating to performed masculinities of boys during break times: the construction of spatial territories relating to the age of students, supervised and (ostensibly) controlled by teachers. As I will show, boys and teachers developed different spatial and bodily techniques to undermine these measures, maintaining masculine hegemony. Girls were the 'losers' of this assemblage, being forced to inhibit spaces at the margins of these territories, exposed to the boys´ terror. Hence, girls often sought for spaces offering protection from the sexist bullying of male students. The girl´s restroom is one of these and was adopted in a specific way, as will be shown in the second part. In their narrative accounts, girls constructed the restroom as a 'safe place' where they could do "girl things". The physical borders of the restroom and practices, reciting hegemonic discourses of femininity, created a space of belonging - but not for every girl, as will be shown in the third part: the case of Natascha, who was considered as not fulfilling parameters for belonging, as she avoided "girls talk", could not afford stylish clothes and was labelled as having special educational needs, illuminates practices of exclusion based on intersections of ableism, poverty and heterosexual femininity.

RC19-241.1

BUCHS, MILENA* (University of Southampton, m.buechs@soton.ac.uk)

Conceptualising Implications for Human Welfare of Socio-Economic Transformations to a Sustainable Steady State

If degrowth scholars are right in assuming that current societies need to transition away from economic growth to prevent environmental collapse and maintain human welfare in the long term, we need to ask how this *transition* will impact on human welfare. The degrowth literature has argued that economic growth is not a condition for maintaining or improving human welfare and wellbeing because they do not depend on material consumption, at least not beyond a certain level of standards of living. Examples for human needs and capabilities that are thought to be relatively independent from material consumption are autonomy, security and safety, and social integration. Many of these arguments are plausible, especially when we are thinking of these relationships under conditions of social stability. However, if we are to transition to a no-growth society, this is likely to require a rapid phase of economic contraction and social change. What has been discussed less systematically in the degrowth and sustainable welfare literatures is the question of how phases of rapid socio-economic transition impact on these vital conditions for human welfare and flourishing. This transition will not only mean a rapid reduction of material consumption – and thus possible distributional conflicts – but also require a fundamental transformation of practices of how we work, consume and live our lives, all of which are closely connected to our identities and values. If changes in these different spheres happen on different timescales, they may still have negative implications for human welfare in the short to medium term. This paper will review the theoretical and empirical literature with the aim to conceptualise a possible range of implications for human welfare of transitions to a sustainable steady state with particular attention to the role of social context and institutions in mediating these implications.

RC20-255.7

BÜCKER, MEIKE* (University of Rostock, meike.buecker@gmail.com)

Institutional Re-Employment Determinants for the Elderly Unemployed – an International Comparison

Recent unemployment research mainly focused on youth unemployment while the unemployment of the elderly lost its prominent role. However, statistics show that persons over 50 years are still a vulnerable labour market group. While they tend to become unemployed less often, once unemployed they face severe re-employment difficulties resulting in longer unemployment durations. In the first quarter of 2015, 60% of all unemployed aged 50-74 in the EU 28 countries were unemployed for over a year. This is noticeably higher than the overall rate (15-74 years) which averaged out at 48%. But the official statistics also show that there are large country-specific differences in the long-term unemployment rates of the elderly: The rates range from 33% in Sweden to 83% in Greece. These big discrepancies cannot solely be explained by individual characteristics. Though (long-term) unemployment can be largely attributed to gender, educational background or the employment history, the highly varying unemployment rates across Europe suggest that there are also institutional settings – e.g. unemployment benefits, pension regulations and the economic state – that influence the re-employment likelihood of older individuals. Therefore, this study aims to identify crucial institutional determinants of (long-term) unemployment for people above 50 years. Using qualitative Fuzzy-Set analysis, institutional settings of ten European countries will be investigated. Those ten countries will consist of two countries for each regime of Esping-Andersen's extended welfare typology (Conservative, Social-democratic, Liberal, Southern and Eastern), thereby covering a wide range of institutional arrangements. The strengths of Fuzzy-Set analysis lie in the focus on the individual case and the equifinality principle, because it considers that different institutional combinations and path-dependent trajectories can lead to different or even similar outcomes. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of how different institutional settings, and especially their combination, influence the (long-term) unemployment rates in the chosen countries.

RC11-JS-9.5

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Developing Age-Friendly Cities: A Tool to Guide Efforts to Promote Healthy Ageing in Urban Settings

In the context of rapid population ageing and urbanisation, there has been a growing recognition of the need to ensure that cities are places that foster active and healthy ageing. The WHO has been playing a leading role in supporting relevant endeavours, for example through developing indicators of urban age-friendliness (WHO, 2015).

This paper presents an assessment tool that can be applied in different contexts to guide efforts to make urban settings better suited to an ageing population. Its development was informed by research in Liverpool/UK as a city that has made a commitment to an age-friendly agenda. This involved a mixed methods approach that included interviews and focus groups with older residents and key informants in policy and practice, as well as an analysis of secondary health data. A review of the literature in relation to the findings in Liverpool helped shape the tool.

The tool identifies ten key areas where evidence is required to assess efforts intended to make cities more age-friendly. These include political commitment, leadership and governance structures, availability of resources, and involvement of older people. Rather than serving as a checklist, it offers a recording facility for the evidence gathered. A scale for scoring the initiatives considered on the basis of the available evidence enables the identification of strengths as well as areas for improvement.

In addition to its evidence-based nature, a key strength of the tool is its adaptability. It is being pilot-tested in other urban settings. Designed to be user-friendly, it can be applied by policy makers, service commissioners and practitioners to existing as well as planned initiatives to ensure that cities respond well to demographic change.

WHO 2015. Age-friendly City Core Indicator Guide pilot site meeting. Meeting Report Prepared by the WHO Centre for Health Development, Kobe, Japan.

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RC41-492.1

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What We Ask about When We Ask about Sex: Measuring Non-Heterosexual Behavior and Identity in Survey Research

Demographic surveys both illuminate and reflect the social worlds they measure. In particular, scholars have recognized the measurement of identity categories in survey research as a site of political and social contestation and consequence. In this paper, I examine the largest national longitudinal demographic surveys from the United States to illuminate how they measure non-heterosexualities. I analyze when and where questions about non-heterosexuality were introduced, the question wording, and available response options. I contrast these with two large-scale surveys focused explicitly on sexuality that integrate a more social constructionist approach. I find: (1) the construction of sexuality in demographic surveys does not closely align with contemporary theories of sexuality (using language that participants themselves do not use and placing questions along other stigmatized aspects of sexuality); (2) federal funding plays a significant role in setting the research agenda, guiding what questions can be asked; and (3) there are substantial disciplinary divides in questionnaire design and primary outcomes studied, especially between public health (which privileges behavior, asking questions about risk in disadvantaged populations) and sexualities research (which privileges identity, asking questions about pleasure in privileged populations). Demographic surveys have the power to unveil important aspects of difference in the lives of sexual minorities, but they can also reproduce existing inequalities. Given their prominence and privileged position in the world of social science, demographic surveys are an influential place where people's lived experience are translated into categories of knowledge and governance. They can help us interrogate research methodologies (including design, inclusion, and practice) and understand the role of experts in constructing knowledge. The measurement of nonheterosexualities presents a particular problem for survey research, especially when there is a mobilization against fixed categories and simple dichotomies, and current measurement practices both betray assumptions about sexuality while simultaneously contributing to their reification.

RC15-192.6

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Wellbeing, Health, and Welfare Regime: A Qualitative Analysis of Dealing with Health Problems Temuco, Chile and San Jose, Costa Rica.

Chile and Costa Rica have similar health indicators on the macro level, even though the health systems are organized by different welfare regimes: the liberal and social-democratic. We ask: To what extent do the logics of opportunities as shaped by welfare regimes (the interplay of markets, the state, communities and households) play out in everyday life for households and for their wellbeing? We analyze the way households practically deal with health issues, and what repercussions these have on their wellbeing and other life domains. We focus on households in precarious prosperity defined as a position of material wellbeing between secure prosperity and poverty. Such households usually belong to socially heterogeneous (lower) middle-income households, as economic growth has enabled some poor households to make their way out of poverty over the past decades, whilst changes in the way social security is organized linked to the abolishment of the Import Substitution Industrialization model has led other middle-income households to experience an increase in insecurity and downward mobility. We expect households in precarious prosperity to be particularly context-sensitive: Recent research has highlighted their socio-economic volatility; they do not have sufficient financial means to cushion unforeseen events, such as health problems, and are generally not target of social policies. They struggle to maintain or improve their level of wellbeing or avoid slipping into poverty. We analyze how health problems are dealt with by means of qualitative interviews with the same households in 2008/09, 2013 and 2016 in Temuco and San José. Results suggest that the interviewed households in Chile are constantly preoccupied with how to deal with health issues and the consequences. This furthers their anxieties and spills over into other life domains. In Costa Rica, the national health system of sufficient quality limits the spillover of worries into other life domains.

RC06-86.9

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The Overburdened Mother – How Social Work Conceives of Troubled Families

For social workers in child protection families seem to be the main target of intervention and their academic discourse stresses the complexities of the family system. But on the street-level, child protection workers have to deal with individual clients and are confronted with the task to identify the troublemakers and their problematic behavior which may result in child abuse or neglect. Our analysis of 70 case narrations of social workers shows that their interventions mainly focus a mother who is deemed incapable of managing her everyday life, while fathers/male partners are either portrayed as violent or completely absent from those narrations. In this way, the professional program of child protection is strongly gendered and organized around mother-focused routines. Such routines aim at a concept of the family, which – in the way it is fenced in and asymmetric in regard to its gender and generational order – is out of step with broader conceptions of gender and adult-child relations. Our data show that more innovative ideas about parenting and its enhancement are absent from child protection practices.

RC01-22.3

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El Enfrentamiento Entre Guerrillas: Nuevos Aportes Para El Entendimiento De La Lucha Por El Territorio En Contextos De Guerra Civil

La confrontación entre rebeldes con ideologías semejantes es un conflicto particular que pocas veces ha sido analizado. En el caso colombiano, las guerrillas de las FARC-EP y del ELN han tenido una contienda intermitente primero desde el plano ideológico, y después desde el plano militar cuando sus territorios se han visto trastocados entre sí. Una de las regiones que más fuertemente ha sentido el flagelo de este enfrentamiento ha sido Arauca de 2005 a 2010 con la aparición de una guerra abierta que se expandió a la población civil.

Los movimientos sociales de izquierda en Arauca de 2005 a 2010 se vieron fuertemente atacados por cada una de las guerrillas, ya que estas extendían el conflicto que tenían entre sí hasta las "bases sociales" del contrario. La lucha por el territorio está íntimamente ligada con el apoyo civil que los actores armados encuentran y ganan en cada zona. Cuando estos recursos políticos se ven amenazados se entra en una competición directa por conseguirlos pues estos pueden significar la supervivencia de la organización armada.

El anterior fenómeno ayuda a evidenciar una de las muchas particularidades que se pueden llegar a producir un conflicto civil. El estudio de este ayuda a entender mejor las diferentes escalas de confrontación que pueden llegar a producirse, y cómo estas interactúan entre sí con otras; cómo el territorio es visto por cada actor armado; y cómo se construyen las dinámicas de guerra dentro de la población civil. El objetivo de la ponencia es mostrar por medio de un estudio de 2005 a 2010 localizado en la región de Arauca-Colombia, como los conflictos inter-rebeldes se configuran y cuáles son las incidencias que este tiene dentro de los movimientos sociales con los que interactúa.

RC06-JS-1.4

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MUHLICHEN, MICHAEL (Federal Institute for Population Research)

How the Paradigm Shift in Germany's Family Policy Affects Mothers' Labour Force Participation

Parental leave policies and child care programs are two means by which gender equality can be promoted. Designed properly they can reduce women's burden of child care and facilitate female labour force participation (FLP). In most OECD countries, FLP has increased considerably over the last decades. However, in Germany this was accompanied by a continuous decrease of average working hours of mothers. Since 2005, both FLP and average working hours are increasing. In Germany, around this time a paradigm shift in family policy took place: two ambitious child care programs and an income-related parental leave benefit were introduced. This makes Germany especially interesting to study policy effects on FLP. Hence, we investigate if and how these new family policies have affected FLP in Germany – particularly in the group of mothers with toddlers.

Two data sets and different analytical techniques are applied to assess the effects of both policy reforms. Based on the Socio-economic Panel (SOEP) we apply event history techniques to analyse the effect of the parental leave reform of 2006 on the labour force participation of mothers on individual level. Regional data for the years 1996 to 2012 were used to analyse the determinants of the FLP of mothers with toddlers on district level by applying changing rate regressions for

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the years of child-care facilities expansion. Results of the SOEP analysis show, that the parental leave reform caused an increase of FLP after the 12th month of a child. However, this effect only exists for the first but not for the second child. The regional analyses show that the different tempo of expanding child-care facilities affects recent changes in FLP. However, the results show that policies which are supposed to stimulate gender equality strongly depend on the cultural background and the economic structure of the regions.

RC26-324.4

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Working Mechanisms of Empowerment Programs on the Agency of Roma Women in Montenegro

In this paper I focus on the interplay of gender, culture and empowerment in the case of Roma women in Montenegro who choose to break with certain aspects of tradition and patriarchy in order to realize either their work or education goals or to gain autonomy in other fields of their life. More precisely, I explore the working mechanisms of empowerment programs that contribute to the change in terms of agency and gender equality of Roma woman, in mainly Roma and non-Roma communities in Montenegro. Therefore, the concepts that are central to my research topic are at the intersection of gender, culture and empowerment.

I will shortly elaborate on their interconnectedness further on. If we choose to analyze Roma culture through an essentialist perspective, assuming that time, place and context have negligible effect on it, we could conclude that Roma will act the same way regardless of whether they are owners of a property, artisans, refugees, artists, well-educated or not. Moreover, we would neglect the importance of their migration path, their place of residence and their civil and political rights in a respective society. We may even go further and say that all Roma worldwide have preserved the same cultural traits over centuries. The vision of their group as homogeneous would imply that individuals, man or woman, young, adult or old neither could nor would choose their developmental path and thus deviate from the mainstream norm. This approach leaves little space for support mechanisms for those who choose not to conform to the majority norms as it is presumed that the Culture and group rules matter more than the individual choice.

TG04-681.3

BURCH, KARLY* (University of Otago, karlyburch@gmail.com)

Fighting for Food Safety in Post-Fukushima Japan: How Consumers Are Challenging the Governance and Regulation of Radionuclides in the Food System

The ongoing disaster at Tokyo Electric Power Company's (TEPCO's) Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant has renewed conversations about the links between nuclear technology and food safety in Japan and around the globe. As the Japanese government works to ease public worries and establish a regulatory framework to control and legitimize the spread of escaped nuclear matter into the food system, not all consumers feel comfortable welcoming TEPCO's radionuclides into their everyday diets and bodies. For concerned consumers, the food system has become a contentious space where they are forced to encounter new, invisible risks at markets, restaurants and their own dinner tables. This PhD project plans to use Ulrich Beck's theory of Risk Society and Michel Foucault's concept of governmentality to explore the contentious spaces that many concerned consumers find themselves in as actors within Japan's food system, focusing particularly on the experience of people living in the Kansai region of Japan—600 kilometers southwest of the disaster. Though these concerned consumers live far from the disaster, they are intimately connected to the risk of radionuclide exposure via the food system. As fieldwork will begin in early 2016, this presentation will include a discussion of the conceptual framework guiding the research project and preliminary findings.

RC24-296.19

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The Governance of Food Safety in Post-Fukushima Japan: Is There Space for the Public's Rationalities and Experiences to be Included in the Governance and Regulation of Risky Technologies?

The ongoing disaster at Tokyo Electric Power Company's (TEPCO's) Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant has signaled the need for more reflexive governance of modern technologies that takes into consideration the diverse rationalities and experiences of the public. While scientific experts and politicians currently have the authority to make decisions on the use and diffusion of modern technologies, it is the lay public who must deal with the consequences of accidents and disasters. Following TEPCO's nuclear disaster, it is not only the nuclear power plants that have been destroyed, homes, forests, oceans, rivers, lakes, farmlands and

fishing waters are also being contaminated with invisible radionuclides—detectable only by sophisticated scientific instruments—that will remain in the environment for hundreds to thousands of years. In this presentation, post-Fukushima food safety will be used as a case to explore the far-reaching impacts of the disaster and how both experts and the public have responded to the dispersion of TEPCO's escaped nuclear matter into the food system.   Focusing on the experience of people living in the Kansai region of Japan—600 kilometers southwest of the disaster—this presentation plans to use Ulrich Beck's theory of Risk Society and Michel Foucault's concept of governmentality to illustrate how current systems of governance in Japan are dealing with the complex consequences of the nuclear disaster, identify how the public navigates new risks, and recognize spaces where rationalities and experiences of the public can be recognized by those in power and included in the decision making process on the use of risky technologies.

RC22-272.2

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Invoking Heritage: The Catholic Church and the Politics of Religious Diversity in Spain

Processes of ethno-religious diversification in a variety of new immigrant societies have intensified state efforts to 'manage' religious structures and practices through legal and bureaucratic regulations. In some cases, these regulations have been framed as important for the safety, support, and protection of religious minorities. In others, they have been framed as necessary for protecting the civic or secular character of public spaces and institutions. This deepening of governmentality in the religious sphere has generated challenges not only for religious minorities, but also for majoritarian communities that previously enjoyed a high degree of autonomy from the state and its regulatory apparatuses. In an effort to remain shielded from governmental regulation and control, majoritarian religious leaders have increasingly invoked discourses of "heritage". Such discourses have proven critical for defending the differential treatment of distinct religious confessions against critiques rooted in the liberal principles of equality and neutrality. Understood in this way, heritage discourses constitute a cultural resource that majoritarian communities have mobilized strategically in response to the deepening of governmentality within the religious sphere. In advancing this argument, we draw on data and fieldwork from Spain, a historically mono-confessional society that has experienced a tremendously rapid wave of immigration and religious diversification over the past several decades. We focus on recent debates surrounding the laws and regulations around places of worship, devoting particular attention to how the Catholic leadership has responded to regulatory changes developed in response to the proliferation of mosques and Protestant churches.

RC04-48.2

BURGER, KASPAR* (Universite de Geneve, kaspar.burger@unige.ch)

How Educational Policies Affect Social Gradients in Student Achievement: A Comparative Study of 31 European Countries

Research has demonstrated social gradients in student achievement in any country for which data exist. Socially privileged students tend to outperform their peers from lower social classes. Recent evidence suggests that these social gradients in student achievement cannot be explained satisfactorily by differences in genetics or educational aspirations. This raises the question of the causes of these gradients. By now we know that social gradients in educational achievement can be associated with characteristics of the individual, the family, and broader environmental contexts. This study seeks to determine how country-specific educational policies affect social gradients in student achievement in European countries. It focuses on four policy dimensions: pre-primary enrollment rates, public/private education sectors, educational tracking (selection of students into hierarchically structured types of schools), and amount of schooling. The study uses data from the Program for International Student Assessment as well as from several data repositories (e.g., Eurostat, UNESCO). The sample comprises around 200,000 students. Hierarchical linear models are performed which take into account the nested structure of the data (students in schools in countries). Cross-level interaction effects are calculated to establish whether country-specific educational policies moderate the social gradients in student achievement. Preliminary results indicate that social gradients in student achievement change as the policies change. For instance, the longer the annual schooling time, the weaker are the social gradients in achievement. By contrast, the greater the amount of tracking in an education system, the stronger are these gradients. In sum, the study contributes to debates about the effects of educational policies on educational stratification and mobility.

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RC04-JS-61.2

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Student Perceptions of the Fairness of Grading Procedures: The Role of the Academic Environment

This study investigates the extent to which student perceptions of procedural justice and informational justice are not only affected by individual-level characteristics, but also by the *academic environment* of university departments. The focus is on two aspects of the academic environment: the *method of assessing student performance* and the *organization of classes*. Both are subject to department-specific variation: While essays are more common in the humanities and social sciences, STEM fields use exams such as multiple choice tests as the preferred method of student assessment. Likewise, while some programs are geared towards lectures as the primary type of classes, others are more seminar-based. Building upon theories on *justice climate*, it is expected that the department-specific configuration of the academic environment leads to department-specific justice perceptions.

Multilevel analysis is used to estimate effects of individual- and institutional-level variables on individual justice perceptions. Further, cross-level interactions are fitted to check whether effects of the academic environment vary with student SES. The analysis sample is comprised of n=1.629 students nested in n=48 departments of a German university. The dependent variables are procedural justice (PJ) and informational justice (IJ), adapted from Colquitt's (2001) instrument. For PJ, perceptions of the amount of control students can exert on the grading process (PJ-C) are treated separately from aspects regarding the perceived validity of grading procedures (PJ-V).

Regression results show that PJ-C and PJ-V are significantly affected by the method of performance assessment. Higher proportions of essays relative to exams lead to higher ratings of PJ-C, while they decrease ratings of PJ-V. Ratings of IJ are higher as well if assessment is more essay-based, although this only affects low-SES students. As for the organization of classes, higher proportions of seminars were found to significantly increase perceived PJ-C and IJ. Again, effects on IJ are moderated by parental SES.

TG04-674.1

BURGESS, ADAM* (University of Kent, a.burgess@kent.ac.uk)

Towards a (Modern) Historical Risk Perspective

The long term historical distinction between the pre-modern and modern is an important backdrop to the sociology of risk, understanding risk as a distinctively modern perspective, institutionalised through mechanisms such as insurance. Little has been done to enrich and contemporize this perspective, however, through more finely tuned analysis where risk perspectives and mechanisms have unevenly progressed within particular societies. Some recent work has begun to examine the consolidation of risk within the United States and this paper will draw out and integrate these new insights. I will further set out a project focusing on key moments and events that have combined to consolidate another significant 'risk society', the United Kingdom. Such a perspective allows us to highlight the role of particular actors and contingencies in what should be understood as an ongoing process of risk consolidation

RC04-49.16

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Contributions of the Communicative Methodology to Gender Violence Prevention in Educational Research

The present paper analyzes how the Communicative Methodology (CM) in research with teen girls and following the international ethical standards thoroughly, can contribute to overcoming a central problem such as gender violence among teens. The Free-Teen-Desire Marie Curie project funded by the EC analyzes new methodological approaches under the communicative paradigm for that purpose. The project focuses on the potential of dialogue using language of desire to question the change in desire towards violent hegemonic masculinities that some girls present (CREA, 2010-2012; Gómez, 2015). One of the premises of the CM is to include all voices, especially traditionally excluded voices, in egalitarian dialogue. In this dialogue the research participants contribute with context-specific knowledge and the researcher with the scientific knowledge related to the issue. Therewith the standpoint of teen girls from diverse social backgrounds and their interpretation of gender violence can be obtained tackling the mistaken perception that this phenomenon is linked to social class, ethnic or religious backgrounds.

The joint reflection on the evidences and the social reality of the participants in relation to gender violence and the trend of attraction towards violence among the participant and the researcher opens up a possibility for changing the reality. Therefore the research seeks to analyze the influence of using language of desire to facilitate this change in attraction towards violent hegemonic masculinities. The communicative methodology and the egalitarian dialogue with teen girls provides a space in which language of desire comes up to discuss gender violence and attraction towards violent men and facilitate a change in their desire. The paper concludes with main contributions of the CM to responsible social and educational research on gender violence prevention among adolescents preventing any negative outcomes for research participants or vulnerable groups.

RC13-157.8

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Anthropocentric Versus Bio-Centric Views of Parks and Protected Areas: A Comparison of Perspectives from Austria—Germany, Brazil and United States.

One can view peoples' perspectives of parks and protected areas along a continuum ranging from anthropocentric to bio-centric. Those who fall toward the anthropocentric end tend to view parks and protected areas as places in which to recreate, while those on the bio-centric end of the scale often see the same settings as places to be preserved; where human recreation activities should not be allowed. Understanding this can be related to how a person feels a setting should be managed; where we often use zoning techniques in an attempt to meet the desired leisure experiences of various users and user groups. What are the drivers of this anthropocentric or bio-centric paradigm? This discussion will focus on the perceptions of people from three distinctly different geographic regions; Austria-Germany, Brazil and the United States. Von Ruschkowski et al. (2013) Burns, Arnberger, and von Ruschkowski (2010) and Burns and Moreira (2013) suggested several reasons for these varying viewpoints, which will be discussed during the session. A typology of underlying sociological reasons will be discussed, based on empirical research conducted by the presenters. Arnberger et al (2012) suggested that peoples' affinity toward parks and protected areas may be a predictor of support for positive attitudes toward parks. The role of national legislation and its impact on how people perceive parks should be used will also be discussed. The overall discussion will be a synthesis of a body of work that seeks to explain behavior from a social and political perspective.

RC51-576.2

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The Sociology of Complex Social Systems: Applications of Moderns Systems Theory to Practical Problems

This article outlines a sociological systems theory, drawing on the work of Walter Buckley, Margaret Archer, Thomas Baumgartner, Tom R. Burns, Philippe DeVille, Felix Geyer, and others.. The work has shown how key social science concepts are readily incorporated and applied in system description and analysis: institutional, cultural, and normative conceptualizations; concepts of human agency and social movements; diverse types of roles and social relationships; social systems in relation to one another and in relation to the natural environment and material systems; and processes of transformation and sustainability.

A key feature of the theory is its consideration of social systems as open to, and interacting with, their social and physical environments. Through interaction with their environment—as well as through internal processes—such systems acquire new properties and are transformed, resulting in evolutionary developments. The theory incorporates in its framework human agents as creative (destructive) transforming forces. They may choose to deviate, oppose, or act in inno-

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vative and even perverse ways relative to the norms, values, and social structures of the particular social systems within which they act and interact.

The theoretical approach has entailed several key applications, each of which will be briefly illustrated/exemplified in the paper: (1) the conceptualization of human agents as creative (also destructive), and drivers of innovation and creative development within particular social system contexts; (2) the conceptualization of collective consciousness in terms of self-representation and self-reflectivity and applied in analyses of the gaps and dilemmas of international law regarding gender equality; (3) a theory identifying the universal features of groups and organizations and their dynamics; (4) a theory of paradigm shifts in policy regimes and regulative institutions (selected case studies of major EU policy shifts); (5) transition and transformation of social systems: selected historical cases as well as the ongoing "sustainability revolution."

RC13-160.1

BURTZ, RANDY* (Western Washington University, randy.burtz@wwu.edu)

Organizational Cultural Competency and Leisure Delivery

Leisure contributes to the development of strong communities, but what happens when the cultural insensitivity of agency employees creates a barrier to participation in those leisure opportunities? How do we ensure that all cultures are represented in our leisure programming, and that our leisure delivery staff are culturally competent? Cultural competence recognizes, affirms, fosters, and values the strengths of individuals, families, and communities and protects and preserves the worth and dignity of each. Operationally defined, cultural competence is the integration and transformation of knowledge about individuals and groups of people into specific standards, policies, practices, and attitudes used in appropriate cultural settings to increase the quality of services, thereby producing better outcomes pp. 11-12. National Association of Social Workers. (2001).

Municipal leisure service agencies are charged with the formal and institutional delivery of leisure opportunities. However, these agencies and the participants in their programs are very often not represented by the sociodemographics of the publics they serve. The delivery of leisure to these varied cultures is often negatively impacted by cultural incompetence of the municipal employees of leisure services. Data was obtained from a series of 6 focus group meetings which gathered information regarding what agencies were doing to ensure that they are culturally competent, and what resources they felt were needed to aid in the delivery of culturally competent leisure services. Further, 453 employees of municipal agencies were surveyed regarding what agencies are doing to address this issue, and what challenges the employees see as paramount to delivering leisure opportunities to all groups. Results highlight the impact on the development of community through leisure opportunities explored and discussed in the context of cultural competency. The results of this study may enable other agencies to gain insight to the delivery of culturally competent programs and leisure services.

RC07-94.4

BUSSE, BRITTA* (Institute Labour and Economy - University of Bremen, bbusse@uni-bremen.de)

Chance or Challenge? How the European Union Fosters or Interferes with Young People`s Opportunities for Developing a Common Identity

Recent developments such as the EURO crisis or the refugees` rush are challenging the European Union as a common and joining construct. This does not only refer to the political or economic level, but also to a civic and cultural one. On the one hand, values like tolerance, peace and democracy serve as driving factors for people feeling as a part of a unified European population and thus, developing a European identity. On the other hand, differing political and economic interests in the EU member states interfere with this. Considering these prerequisites, we ask to which extent the next generation considers itself as European citizens instead of perceiving their respective national affiliation only. We point out how young people evaluate the European Union today and which expectations they formulate. Thereby, we analyse which aspects and mechanisms of the European Union as it exists today lead to an alienation from or, on the contrary, to a more solid identification with the European Union.

We use data drawn from a large scale EU project (MYPLACE), which focused on young people between 16 and 25 years. This age group is particularly important for analysing the future of the European Union as they have been growing up in its expanding structures. In order to give more detailed insights into young people`s thoughts, we use quantitative data that was gathered in 30 European locations (14 countries). For giving some explanatory insights we refer to in-depth interviews conducted with a sub sample of the survey participants.

RC31-352.3

BUSSE, ERIKA* (Universidad del Pacifico, Peru, busse.erika@gmail.com)

Performing Identity: A Comparative Study of Two Peruvian Immigrant Communities and the Practice of Peruvian Dances

This paper focuses on Peruvian ethnic identity construction in two cities in the U.S., namely Paterson, New Jersey and the Twin Cities, Minnesota. Theoretically, I argue that in order to understand the ethnic identity of a group, we need to pay equal attention to the notions of ethnicity (intertwined with race, gender, and class) that immigrants bring from their home country as well as to the racial and ethnic context in the country of reception. Considering these two sides is more relevant in these times given the technological development of communications that allow immigrants to be in permanent contact with their family members back home. Which in turn, will reinvigorate the notions of ethnicity from home.

In order to illustrate this case, I study the practice of a traditional Peruvian dance that is very popular among Peruvian immigrants in a well-established Peruvian community in the U.S. (Paterson, NJ), and in a less prominent destination for Peruvian migrants (Twin Cities, MN). Empirically, what are the notions of ethnicity do Peruvian immigrants bring to the States? What does their engagement (or not) with the Marinera tell us about the Peruvian ethnic identity construction? To what extent does the context of reception shape how immigrants construct their ethnic identity? I argue that by choosing the Marinera among other cultural practices to assert Peruvian ethnic identity, Peruvian immigrants reinvent their ethnic identity in a racialized country by highlighting their mestizo identity. This speaks to the U.S. context but can only be fully understood by bringing in the notions of ethnicity that operate in Peru. In so doing, dancing is a window to study how Peruvians construct their ethnic identity vis-à-vis the ethnic communities, the larger community, and their families back home.

RC07-90.4

BUTLER, NINA* (Rhodes University, nina.btlr@gmail.com)

Becoming in the Open Space of History: Imagining Alternative Possible Futures in Palestine/Israel through the Words and Images of Mahmoud Darwish, Mustafa Hallaj and Edward Said.

It is international consensus that the most favourable outcome of the Middle East Peace Process is a 'two-state solution'. It is not obvious or certain that a perpetuation of the entrenched binary in national identification – Palestine/Israel – is at all a favourable, just, and peace-enabling solution. What is most remarkable about this is not just how unsuccessful attempts at this solution have been, but that there are no viable alternative solutions imagined and tabled other than that of 'binationalism', which also perpetuates instantiated nationalism in the region. This presentation attempts to contemplate alternative futures through Edward Said's writings in *After the Last Sky,* Mahmoud Darwish's poetry in *Unfortunately it Was Paradise,* and Palestinian artist Mustafa Hallaj's endeavour to 'rewrite' a history of the region based upon synthesis, multiple perspectives and cyclical time. Focus is placed on historiographical temporality, and the role 'ways of seeing' the past have in conceptualising and enabling an alternative future. What these Palestinian voices reveal is potential for the construction of a sense of self and one's community in terms of open incompleteness, and a disposition to the past and future as integrative and fluid. This view is exilic and not tied to dogmatic ideas of a homeland, but rather finds a homeland within the expression of self. Furthermore, this view is the foundation for a postnational identification that frees up the weighted and reflexive histories for Palestinians and Israelis.

It is postulated that this view of temporality is in keeping with Martin Heidegger's notion of time as 'ecstatic' in Being and Time. Heidegger offers a refutation of teleology, and along with it historicism. This paper thus argues that a decontextualisation of the prosaic 'historical separateness' of Zionist and Palestinian national narratives could palpably assist in the imagination of alternative futures that are more equitable.

RC23-288.2

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What about the Workers? the Latest Industrial Revolution and Its Shop Floor Effects

The effects of digital rationalisation on employee's working conditions, specifically on workplace health and safety and worker participation have been largely ignored in the German discourse on the digital economy. We criticize the current debate for its technocentric orientation, its frequently narrow and national perspective, its focus on manufacturing and on the single company organisation. Current, rather futuristic, debates about a fourth industrial revolution in Germany or the coming of the 2nd machine age in the US tend to discuss economic transformation without paying sufficient attention to the manifold aspects of capitalist

crisis, e.g. increasing social inequality, weak economic growth and escalating ecological problems.

This contribution is structured as follows: we will introduce the German discussion on the latest industrial transformation, for which the term "Industrie 4.0" has been coined. The dominant strand within this debate predicts positive economic effects: According to BITKOM`s (an association of IT businesses) calculations, there is a potential to create a relevant increase of GDP and efficiency effects supporting a break-through for green economic growth. When it comes to expected results of "Industrie 4.0" on work and employment, projections of fully automated production and deserted factories are widely rejected. Quite to the contrary, workers will take increasingly coordinating functions in production and will be able to develop and broaden their skills.

We will then present case studies from an interdisciplinary research project. Using original qualitative data we will offer an account of the discernible effects of digital rationalisation on working conditions, health and safety and worker participation in the workplace. For this purpose, we have identified organisations that are quite advanced when it comes to the application of cyber-physical technologies. These empirical insights help us identify problematic forms of work organizations caused by digitalised, networked processes, new software and machine-to-machine communication.

RC05-61.3

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Race Science and Surveillance

This paper aims to use a global perspective to address the relationship between race and the urban through an examination of the role of surveillance—a growing global phenomena—in contemporary western cities and its uses in creating and maintaining boundaries of race, particularly because surveillance of racial and ethnic minority groups tend to be grounded in specific and bounded geographic locations. Using data from the New York Police Department (NYPD) Stop and Frisk program during the 2003-2013 period, this paper asks whether or not, strategies of state surveillance of racial and ethnic minority groups, should be interpreted as a "new" type of scientific racism given the state's desire to deploy and its hyper-reliance on technologies to fulfill its surveillance role.

RC25-311.1

BYFIELD, NATALIE* (St. John's University, byfieldn@stjohns.edu)

Re-Defining 'the Human': A Necessary Step in De-Coloniality

Using the theories of Sylvia Wynter, Frantz Fanon, and Walter Mignolo, this paper provides a socio-historical critique of European conceptualizations of "the human" and the significance of these conceptualizations in modernity/coloniality /post-coloniality, particularly the relationship between "the human" and "blackness" in those contexts. Using language articulated by members of the #BlackLivesMatter movement, this paper examines whether or not some of these contemporary formulations of blackness emerging from this resistance movement challenge European conceptualizations of "the human" and are representations of the "de-linking"/de-coloniality Mignolo (2007) articulates.

C

WG05-667.4

CABALLERO, HILDA* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, hildac@unam.mx)

Legitimación De La Desigualdad y Naturalización De La Pobreza En Los Programas Sociales Neoliberales. De "Oportunidades" a "Prospera" En México: Conceptos, Asunciones y Efectos.

En este trabajo se reflexiona sobre los resultados de la política social neoliberal aplicada en México para "combatir" la pobreza, dando cuenta de que han sido insuficientes frente a la magnitud del problema. Se considera que no inciden en las causas histórico-estructurales que la generan ya que se identifican las fallas en los procesos de aplicación, las mediciones, los métodos de focalización, el destino de los recursos y la articulación de las fases y actores que intervienen, para proponer modificaciones y/o ajustes a los programas. Sin embargo, en el tránsito de un programa a otro, de "Oportunidades" a "Prospera", no se cuestionan los fundamentos y concepciones que históricamente han legitimado la desigualdad, asumiendo que la acción individual se rige por la competencia, el afán de lucro, la acumulación y la ganancia, parámetros utilizados para jerarquizar y darle sentido a la organización social.

Asimismo, asumen que el incremento de la pobreza deriva de la falta de competencias y habilidades de cada individuo para insertarse en la dinámica del "desarrollo". Así, la pobreza se plantea como una condición natural propia de la dinámica social, por ello, se da continuidad a los programas para fortalecer el llamado "capital humano", en el entendido de que éste facilitará a los individuos contar con "capacidades" para aprovechar las "oportunidades" que brinda el mercado. En consecuencia, el mercado se encarga de los "exitosos", y la intervención del Estado se dirige a "aliviar" la situación de quienes no logran serlo.

Tampoco toman en cuenta el "divorcio" entre política social y política económica, misma que impulsa la desregulación del mercado de trabajo, la eliminación de los derechos laborales y el deterioro del salario real, en un periodo histórico en el que el predominio del capital financiero ha profundizado los procesos de marginalidad social y desempleo estructural.

RC06-85.5

CACHAPA, FILIPA* (University of Lisbon, Institute of Social Sciences, fccachapa@ics.ulisboa.pt)
COSTA, ROSALINA (CEPESE)

Unwrapping the Children's Gift Box. a Sociological Perspective on the Role of Offering Toys, Clothes and Money in the Construction of Desirable Futures.

Offering and receiving presents is ubiquitous in family life, particularly in the context of children's birthday's parties and other special events such as Christmas. In their narratives about gift giving, present-day parents tend to emphasize the importance of granting what the child wants and what makes him/her happy. However, when asked about what children actually receive, parents end up referring to multiple gifts, including toys, clothes and money. Although gift giving is a classical topic in anthropology studies, some questions remain unsolved as far as a sociological perspective is concerned. Why does this happen? What is behind these decisions and why are gifts perceived differently by the parties involved, namely the parents and children? To answer this question, this paper brings together contributions from two sociological studies carried out in Portugal based upon semi-structured interviews. Through qualitative content analysis procedures, data was examined and analyzed in the context of how parents reflect on the gifts they offer to children, and how young adults retrospectively realize the importance of the gifts their parents offered them during childhood and adolescence. By the end, we expect that crossed gazes over the seemingly ordinary act of gift giving to children might shed new light on the issue, especially regarding their role in the construction of the futures familes both want and do not want.

RC12-150.5

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CADEMARTORI, SERGIO (Unilasalle - Canoas (RS))

Dialogue on Democracy and the Environment from the Approaches Procedural and Substantial Democracy

The article exposes the debate that involves two types of democracy - the substantial or social and the formal or political- *and the debates on deliberative democracy*, in order to seek solutions to the problem of how - to confront the environmental crisis - including the subject of sovereignty future generations and the

biotic community without action and word. To do so, Habermas proposed of popular sovereignty and guidance to the procedure, provides important information so that it can assume the presence of such diffuse subjects rights and interests. The debate allows to realize the enormous difficulties that this task involves considering obstacles to democracy represented *by the current environmental crises.* The obstacle arises from the contrast between the citizen's incompetence of citizen facing ever more complex problems and teaching technical solutions accessible only to specialists. Given that environmental problems involve the difficult balance between maintaining a healthy environment and economic / industrial development made possible by advances in science and technology, the compatibility between democratic participation and a tendency to the solution of environmental problems precisely because of its complexity, it is increasingly decided by a technocracy, is a debate that needs to be faced.

RC11-135.1

CALASANTI, TONI* (Virginia Tech, toni@vt.edu)
REPETTI, MARION (University of Lausanne)

Swiss Retirees As "Active Agers": A Critical Look at This New Social Role

Nationalized retirement began in Switzerland as a response to economic crisis and unemployment in the 1930s, and the content of this role reflected this context. Over time, changes in this role have occurred in relation to economic and demographic shifts, especially since the late 1970s. Similar to other countries in the European Union, contemporary Switzerland faces concerns about an ageing population, and the policy framework of active ageing is one response. Today's retirees are asked to actively participate in society in ways that are recognized as social contributions. We argue, however, that the redefinition of the role of retiree to be an "active ager" rests upon age and gender inequalities, among others. We argue that if these inequalities are not challenged, this well-intentioned framework can reinforce both the construction of dependence in later life and the exploitation of elders, especially old women. To illustrate our argument, we draw both on national data on gender, age, and unpaid work and on interviews conducted among Swiss retirees to demonstrate the ways that active aging can reinforce both ageism and gender inequalities in late life.

RC10-124.3

CALDERON COCKBURN, JULIO* (Consultor independiente, cockburnjulio@gmail.com)

Democracia, Individualismo y Clientelismo. Un Contra Ejemplo En Peru

La experiencia peruana difiere de la de otros países de la región. El proceso de democratización (1980-1992) fue interrumpido por un gobierno neoliberal -autocrático (1990-2000), una guerra interna y la destrucción del tejido social configurado en las década de 1970 y de 1980. El modelo neoliberal (1990-2015), a través de políticas y leyes promovió el individualismo, la propiedad privada y la privatización de la función pública.

Entre sus consecuencias un proceso de crecimiento económico, diferenciación social, surgimiento de una nueva clase media (ex pobre) y permanencia de un núcleo poblacional pauperizado. En el mundo urbano popular se ha constituido un desinterés por la cosa pública, un desvanecimiento de la conducta ciudadana y mercantilización de la vivienda. Se han constituido subalternos autónomos, sujetos que tienen autonomía de decidir en qué espacio moverse mientras construyen redes y se encuentran atrapados en una lógica de vida a la que le han dado sentido. El individualismo ha socavado las bases de solidaridad y de la acción colectiva, removiendo las demandas de ciudadanía. Este proceso no podría funcionar sin, a la vez, haber constituido un "sistema" de prácticas clientelares fomentadas por autoridades políticas y partidos políticos.

Un estudio histórico comparativo, a partir de las demandas de gestión del territorio entre las décadas de 1970 – 1980 y el siglo XXI, mostrará los mecanismos que han llevado a un desprestigio de la acción colectiva y la ciudadanía (social), el clientelismo político y un mayor individualismo. Los ejes del acceso al suelo y la ciudad y los perfiles biográficos de los dirigentes serán considerados.

RC10-121.1

CALLEGARI, JOSE* (Programa de Pos-graduacao em Sociologia e Direito, calegantonio@yahoo.com.br)
BASTOS, DAVID FERREIRA (Univsersidade Federal Fluminense)

Brazilian CIVIL Procedure: Democratizing the Procedure Relationship.

We investigated the narrative structure in the Code of Civil Procedure. We observed in each one deontic marks that delimitates the argumentative strategy of the procedures subjects

The data show an important new procedure: mediation. This is a discursive space in the process less formal and more dialogical than jurisdiction. In jurisdiction, we have a complex discursive network. In mediation, the procedure constraints are mitigated. The judicial discourse is more technical end hermetic with lexical expressions that require certain epistemic domain or cultural fluency (MELLO, 2014). The reduction of formalities as in mediation and the simplification of proceedings could facilitate the transit of communication between litigants, judges and lawyers

Besides, we noticed a linguistic turn of participation of the parts involved in the management of the process. For the Brazilian procedure doctrine, the new procedure civil code have a vision of shared management of proceeding, putting the parts in active position in the relationship of the process. If a systemic view of the process make you believe in a procedural relationship of the process developed with the concerned (LUHMAN, 2009); a dialogic vision of the process tend to create a new procedural relationship of the process managed by the concerned (HABERMAS, 2003). We would be against of an inclusive proposal and democratizing of the Brazilian procedure, or we will be witnessing only a rhetoric participation without the Brazilian judicial structure break with the old institutional paradigms of operational closing? Issues like that indicate the relevancy of the research in course and the opportunity to communicate some observations to the scientific community.

With this research, we tried to contribute for a less dogmatic view and more discursive practices of the process.

RC24-JS-20.3

CALLEROS-RODRÍGUEZ, HÉCTOR* (University of Warsaw - COLTLAX, hcalleros.coltlax@gmail.com)
GUEVARA-ROMERO, MLOURDES (Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla)

Protected Natural Areas in Indigenous Lands: The Lacandon Community of Mexico

This paper researchs six Protected Natural Areas (PNAs) located in Indigenous lands in Mexico´s Lacandon rainforest. Based on information on land use changes and census data for the period 1990-2015, the paper assesses how environmental public policy has shaped the rainforest as a priority region for conservation in Mexico. The paper then examines the extent to which the indigenous population has utilised the local natural resources, and highlights the problems in the operation of protected areas. The PNAs under study, located within the lands of the Indigenous Community called *Comunidad Zona Lacandona* (Lacandon Community), have different categories: three are Biosphere Reserves (Montes Azules, Lacan-Tún, Nahá-Metzabok), two are Natural Monuments (Yaxchilán, Bonampak), and one is a Protected Area for Flora and Fauna (Chan-Kin.)

RC32-JS-14.4

CALLEROS-RODRÍGUEZ, HÉCTOR* (University of Warsaw - COLTLAX, hcalleros.coltlax@gmail.com)

Womenxs Empowerment and Political Extremism

While female empowerment appears to be a solution to the universal problem of oppression of women by men, the paper highlights the existence of different methods and goals of empowerment. For instance, while the Millenium Development Goal has sought to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women by means of increasing female representation in national legislatures, some other women have chosen political violence as a tool of empowerment. By looking at cases of women active in guerrillas (El Salvador, United States), terrorism (Rusia, United Kingdom), and civil guards (Pakistan, Siria and Iraq), the paper examines three issues: 1) the historical and contemporary nature of militant women. 2) Stereotypes associated with female participation in armed political movements. 3) Female roles within radical organisations (sympathizers, spies, fighters, leaders/generals, suicide bombers). The paper concludes by stressing the need to continue studying women´s political participation beyond Democratic institutions. Qualitative data for this paper comes from digital and printed versions of internaitonal newspapers, and biographies.

RC14-171.7

CALLES-SANTILLANA, JORGE* (Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, callesantillana215@gmail.com)

Ayotzinapa in the Mexican Press: Between a State Crime and a Mafia's Grudge Match

On September 26, 2014 a group of indigenous students from Ayotzinapa (Guerrero, Mexico) were victims of an armed attack that left a death toll of six students, two civilians and the dissapearance of other 43 students. This attack turned to be one of the most shocking events of the administration of the President Enrique Peña. As news broke, national and international public opinion were shaken up

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

by facts that have let think the students had been massacred. Two versions of the attack had been spread by traditional media and social networks that have dominated the political milieu: some see the attack as a state crime while others as a mafia's grudge match. Based on a theoretical argument built on Jeffrey Alexander's cultural sociology, Ann Swidler's sociology of culture, Peter Berger and Thomas Luckmann's sociology of knowledge, Anthony Giddens' theory of structuration and Sthepen Reese, Nadia Koziner, Dennis Chong and James N. Druckman, Claes H. de Vreese, Dietram A. Scheufele and María Teresa Sádara contributions to the media framing theory, I will analyze the construction of the event using two of the most important national newspapers, *Excélsior* and *La Jornada*. The former is a paper that have been focused on national security issues and is close to the official version of the attack while the latter is a left-wing paper identified with the left parties that are opposed to the government of Peña Nieto. I will identify events that were watersheds in the investigation of the attack and analyze the news coverage, the graphic visual representation of the events and the debate developed in the op-ed pages in order to disclose the discursive patterns of constructions of the phenomenon and the resources the papers used to biuld meanings and representations of the event. My methodological approach will be discourse analysis.

RC15-194.4

CALOVSKI, VID* (University of Kent, vc202@kent.ac.uk)

The Growing 'Blurred Lines' of Health Care Provision in the English NHS

With the advent of the 2012 Health and Social Care Act, marketization policies with an emphasis on both competition and choice have been pushed into the NHS limelight and there has been intense debate about whether or not the English NHS will be subjected to privatisation as a result of restrictions being lifted on commissioners. Under the reforms, commissioning of services has moved from managers to clinicians operating in Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs), who have the power and freedom to pursue provision from a large array of different providers, public, private and third-sector. This has lead to public debate about the use of non-public sector provision in the NHS and how the commissioners will choose to utilize the opportunities that they have in their new roles.

This paper will provide analysis and findings from a comparative ethnography, which follows the commissioning processes in two CCGs. This ethnography involves interviews with key informants and observation of committee meetings. Throughout two different services, mental health and elective surgery, with different histories of private provider involvement, have been traced and examined. The analysis looks at the commissioning process and how important the type of provider is to commissioners in their decision-making. Preliminary findings suggest that commissioners' decisions are shaped by other influences that are more important than the type of provider, with commissioners pursuing a stance that can be described as being essentially pragmatic.

RC41-484.4

CAMARENA-CORDOVA, ROSA MARIA* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, rcamaren2001@yahoo.com.mx)

Reproductive Trajectories of Indigenous Mexican Women

Reproductive Trajectories of Indigenous Mexican Women
Fertility levels in Mexico had a sharp drop in the last forty years, from an average of 6 children per woman in 1975 to 2.2 children in 2014. However, results from several research have shown this decline occurred differently among women from various socio-economic and cultural backgrounds. In particular, they have consistently shown a delay in fertility decline and persistent higher levels of fertility among indigenous women compared to non-indigenous ones, as well as a tendency among the former to suffer more underserved complications during pregnancy.

This paper analyzes and compare the reproductive behavior dynamics of Mexican indigenous and non-indigenous women throughout their reproductive lives. From a life course perspective the focus is not only on the total fertility levels reached by women at the end of their fertile period, but mainly on the ways those levels are reached.

Based on reproductive histories of women and by using event history analysis and sequence analysis techniques, reproductive trajectories of women are built and analyzed. Trajectories are built taking into account the occurrence of reproductive events such as pregnancies, abortions, stillbirths and childbirths, whose frequency, timing and sequencing are analyzed. The aim is to provide an overview of the reproductive dynamics of indigenous and no-indigenous women, to identify and understand the similarities and differences between them.

Data used come from the National Survey of Demographic Dynamics (ENADID) conducted in 2014, which collected longitudinal and retrospective reproductive information for a sample of 98,711 women of reproductive age. The analysis is performed for women whose fertility is considered complete (45-49 years old at the survey time), as well as for those aged 30-34 as a way to analyze recent changes among younger women.

RC55-624.5

CAMARERO, MERCEDES* (Universidad Pablo de Olavide, mmcamrio@upo.es)

Construction and Results of a Weighted Incidence Index (WIIPA) to Measure Frequency and Severity of Personal Accidents: Europe 2009

Accidents constitute a serious public health problem. To effectively and efficiently address this public health problem, it is necessary to launch adequate intervention programmes. To design such programmes, as well as to evaluate them, it is necessary to establish a thorough and complex apparatus for the statistical measurement of daily accidents.

The study that we present consists in the design, construction and calculation of a synthetic index to measure the annual incidence, weighted by the seriousness of their consequences, of personal accidents in the 28 member countries of the European Union. The index is calculated based on data from several sources: Statistics on causes of death, the different administrative registries that provide data on "hospital discharges" in each country, and micro-data from the first wave and, when available, the second wave, of the European Health Interview Survey(E-HIS).

It is necessary to combine statistical sources because none of those currently available provides a complete count of accidents. Thus, fatal accidents are gathered in an annual registry, Statistics on causes of death; data on severe accidents - those that require hospitalisation - come from hospital registries, although they do not provide information on the place of accident, and lastly, the number and location of accidents, although not including fatalities, are from a representative survey carried out every five years, the European Health Interview Survey.

The index of the incidence of accidents is calculated as the sum of the frequency of incidents - deaths, hospitalization, injuries, accidents without victims and/or minor accidents and total accidents - weighted according to their severity. The index results in "death equivalent units" per 100.000 population.

RC34-JS-43.9

CAMOZZI, ILENYA* (University of Milan Bicocca, ilenya.camozzi@unimib.it)

A Cosmopolitan Youth? New Directions in Research on Contemporary Youth

Contemporary youth is a challenging field of research. The effects of contemporary globalisation processes and social uncertainty on young people's biographies and their *Weltanschauungen* require new scientific tools. Cosmopolitanism is a fertile category to investigate the consequences of the individualisation and de-standardisation processes that are affecting young people's transition to adulthood, and their life-styles in terms of consumption practices, values and future projects. Moreover, it helps to analyse young people's identitarian configurations and their sense of belonging.

The paper is based on a qualitative research conducted in Milan (Italy) on young cosmopolitans who were temporarily residing in the city for a dual purpose: that of enriching their education in the arts, scientific research or design, and first and foremost that of having new life experiences.

The biographical profile of these young people – aged between 24 and 33, both with Western and non-Western origins, in possession of high levels of cultural and social capitals, with middle-class origin and a high level of mobility– gives us an image of 'distinctive subjects'. They differ from 'traditional' migrants in terms of educational credentials and highly specific career paths, constant mobility and the planning involved in that. Moreover they consider themselves different from 'traditional' migrants showing a cosmopolitan Weltanschauung. Indeed, since they consider themselves 'citizens of the world', they assume international mobility as a key element of their identity.

The paper will underline the epistemological need to overstep the dichotomy migration/mobility, suggesting the concept of cosmopolitanism; a concept stemming from political philosophy and recently embraced by anthropology. This new perspective allows sociology to focus on the very characters of contemporary youth, that traditional sociological categories are not able to grasp.

RC07-93.3

CAMPA, RICCARDO* (Jagiellonian University at Krakow, riccardo.campa@gmail.com)

Robots and Unemployment: A Scenario Analysis

The aim of my presentation is to explore the possible futures generated by the development of artificial intelligence. Our focus will be on the social consequences of automation and robotisation, with special attention being paid to the problem of unemployment. In spite of the fact that this investigation is mainly speculative in character, we will try to develop our analysis in a methodologically sound way. To start, we will make clear that the relation between technology and structural

unemployment is still controversial. Therefore, the hypothetical character of this relation must be fully recognized. Secondly, as proper scenario analysis requires, we will not limit ourselves to predict a unique future, but we will extrapolate from present data at least four different possible developments: 1) unplanned end of work scenario; 2) planned end of robots scenario; 3) unplanned end of robots scenario, and 4) planned end of work scenario. Finally, we will relate the possible developments not just to observed trends but also to social and industrial policies presently at work in our society which may change the course of these trends.

RC30-JS-42.4

CAMPBELL, IAIN* (RMIT University, iain.campbell@rmit.edu.au)
BOESE, MARTINA (Latrobe University)

"Slaving Away": Temporary Migrant Workers in Australia's Farm Workforce

The farm workforce in Australia has been transformed over the past ten years, as employers in the sector have come to rely more heavily on temporary migrant workers. Farm employers are able to draw on a rich and growing variety of types of temporary migrant, spurred on by a new globalisation of labour supply. They include undocumented workers – generally on tourist visas without work rights – and participants in the small Seasonal Worker Programme, which draws on workers from eight Pacific island nations together with Timor-Leste and Papua New Guinea. Perhaps the major source of seasonal labour is the Working Holiday Maker (WHM) scheme (417 and 462 visas), which since 2005 has deliberately supported farmer employers by offering a second year on the 417 visa if the WHM can demonstrate that they have completed 88 days of specified work in a regional area. The number of WHMs engaging in farmwork has boomed, with labour hire agencies, either in the home country or in Australia, stepping in to organise the traffic into regional areas and the accommodation in 'working hostels'. This paper describes the growing significance of the 417 visa scheme as a source of farm labour. It draws on extensive interviews conducted in 2015, primarily with WHMs, to describe the impact of low wages and poor working conditions and to analyse the experiences of precariousness. It argues that the growing significance of the scheme illustrates and reinforces the dilemmas of labour regulation in the sector. Increased supply of a vulnerable group of workers to service employers' needs has led to several unfortunate consequences, including cases of worker abuse, the spread of unfair competition amongst employers, diffusion of precarious and informal work, and displacement of competing sources of labour from groups such as participants in the Seasonal Worker Programme.

TG06-695.3

CAMPBELL, MARIE* (University of Victoria, mariecam@uvic.ca)
KIM, ELENA (American University of Central Asia)

Institutional Ethnography and the Practice of International Development: Exploring Ruling Relations

The International Development literature is awash with critical analyses offering various explanations for a development program's poor performance, or for a project achieving less than its promised outcomes. Bringing Dorothy E. Smith's (1990) social organization of knowledge approach to such puzzles is, as Adele Mueller (1995) suggested, rather like examining the inside seams of a garment to find out how it is shaped and held together and, eventually, discovering how or if "what happens" can be read as institutionally acceptable achievements. Using this approach, an institutional ethnographer looks analytically at the language used in the framing of such projects learning from those involved in the work itself how they (become engaged in) enacting and materializing an institutional design. Instead of applying the concepts of a social theory, or an institution's accountability framework, or a policy discourse, the analyst must therefore attend to what actually happens, including who does what and how they know what to do. A social organization of knowledge analyst assumes that each actor stands in a particular and socially organized relation to the project, and while these relations may not be apparent even to participants, the analytic purpose is to discover and describe the relations of ruling and how they work. In international development work, ostensibly characterized by "the will to improve" (Li, 2007) there is much to be learned about ruling practices. This paper offers the opportunity to consider some of the critical writing by practitioners and researchers in the field of international development, drawing on some of our own analyses of development work in which we employed a social organization of knowledge analytic framework.

RC16-205.1

CAMPBELL, THOMAS* (University of Leed, T.W.Campbell@leeds.ac.uk)
DAVIS, MARK (University of Leed)

Freedom and Morality in Indebted Societies

This paper argues that morality, specifically sentiments of guilt and fault, is deployed through the mechanism of debt to subjugate humans at a pre-subjective. Debt is fundamentally linked to time, wrestling the unknowable future of free human activity into a present set of financial and moral constraints upon that free action, rendering freedom knowable, calculable and therefore governable. The debtor is in this sense disciplining themselves, rather than being coerced by a disciplining society. It is our thesis, that in the post-crisis era entire nations and their populations have been forcefully 're-born with original sin' – an economic sin, that we propose constrains free human action through moral constraint and the production of particular temporal experiences for the debtor. We shall deploy the reflections on original sin of Charles Baudelaire, and one his key influences Joseph de Maistre, along with Benjamin's analysis of 'capitalism as religion', to analyse how the experience of sinful debtors (both nations and individuals) experience time without the possibility of redemption, without the promise of salvation. We present an analysis of the erosion of our freedom through the creation of a particular moral and temporal experience for indebted men and women.

RC06-77.3

CAO, SIYANG* (University of York, sc1568@york.ac.uk)

Egalitarian Husbands and Engaged Fathers? Negotiating 'New' Familial Masculinity in Contemporary Chinese Families

Rapid social transformations have brought great changes to domestic practices and familial masculinity in contemporary China. While an increasing amount of scholarly research acknowledge the home as a key site of constructing masculinities in both historical periods (Davidoff & Hall, 2002) and contemporary world (Robinson & Hockey, 2011; Song & Hird, 2013), relatively few empirical investigations have been conducted in the non-Western context. This paper is going to present some initial findings from in-depth interviews with 30 young men during my fieldwork in two urban Chinese cities. Despite proliferating media discourse and globalizing influence on transforming gender roles and domestic labour divisions, my participants demonstrated little departure from conventional perception of gender roles. However, as I shall explore, the construction of familial masculinity is not a smooth and stable process, but rather subject to consistent negotiation, adaptation, resistance and reinforcement. Inspired by Jamieson's (1999) work on how couples may employ diverse and creative strategies in disguising inequalities, I intend to unpack young men's narratives through which they constructed themselves as the 'new' family men, especially represented by the egalitarian husbands and engaged fathers. Beyond this, I will further look into the intentional tactics and unconscious negotiations that are frequently used to deal with the gendered domestic agenda, including housework division, fathering practices and the perpetuating obsession with being the breadwinner. Grounding my research within Jenkins's (2004: 5) theorization of identity as 'never a final or settled matter', I see familial masculinity, as a form of gendered identity, as fluid, negotiable and an in-process work, which is meanwhile significantly located within broader social contexts. In this sense, I also try to contextualise young men's construction of familial masculinities within the transforming social realities that speak to the tension and negotiation between tradition and modernity in contemporary China.

RC25-314.14

CAPOBIANCO, PAUL* (University of Iowa, paul-capobianco@uiowa.edu)

The Impact of Second Language Acquisition on Foreign and Japanese Identities

Scholarship from communication studies and applied linguistics have shown that engaging in second language study often alters one's perception of the world and can induce changes in the way learners conceptualize their self-identity. The context of Japan provides an intriguing opportunity to examine the material effects of these identity changes. Japan has experienced intensified diversification in recent decades and foreigners are rapidly comprising larger portions of Japan's population. These foreigners come from diverse ethno-national and socioeconomic backgrounds and many embark on efforts to learn or improve their Japanese language skills. Concomitantly, English education remains popular amongst the Japanese population and the EFL industry has experienced considerable diversification in recent years. These linguistic pursuits are occurring in the context of a rapidly changing Japan where status quo constructions of identity are becoming difficult to uphold. Previously Japanese collectivity had been established upon characteristics that emphasized ethnic homogeneity, linguistic and cultural uniqueness, and psychological exceptionality. The presence of increasing numbers of foreigners in Japan destabilizes such notions and raises questions concerning the future of Japanese identity and the relationships that develop between foreigners and Japanese citizens.

Drawing on ethnographic data, this presentation shows how intercultural communication and relationships that develop between foreigners and Japanese induce identity reconstructions in both parties. These interactions provide a means through which formerly exclusivist ideas about Japanese identity can be tangibly renegotiated. Mutual linguistic and cultural interests within this particular context provide a platform for these changes to occur. Situated within a changing Japan, these reconstructions have considerable implications for the nature of foreigner-Japanese relations in ways that may permit greater recognition of foreigners

within Japanese society. However, this paper also explicates how these identity reconstructions are not always utopian in nature and in addition to embracing diversity can also engender new forms of marginalization.

RC12-152.3

CAPPELLINA, BARTOLOMEO* (Sciences Po Bordeaux, bartolomeo.cappellina@gmail.com)

From European Standard(s) to a European Space of Justice? Judicial Networks, Quality of Justice, and the EU.

The concept of quality of justice appears nowadays a mandatory reference in every policy discussion over justice and its organizational dimension. However, its significance is far from being uniform depending on the context and the actors employing it. In the international sphere, a broad spectrum of activities and documents focuses on this issue. These standard-setting activities take place in various transnational arenas, promoted either by international organisations as the Council of Europe and the European Union or by the professionals of the justice sector themselves. This paper looks in depth at the transnational standard-setting activity on "quality of justice", considering if and how this characterisation effort participates to the construction and definition of a proper European space of justice. A comparative study of the activities and instruments developed by three European judicial networks (CEPEJ, CCJE, ENCJ) particularly active on this topic is at the core of the analysis. Building on a theoretical framework inspired by political sociology and sociology of public policy instrumentation, I combine an analysis of the social fabric(s) of these policy instruments with an analysis of their circulation at the European level, considering in particular their reception and adaptation by the European Commission. Therefore, this paper provides, in first place, a theoretical reflection over the role of actors, of their professional backgrounds, and of their cognitive arguments in framing the connotation of "quality of justice" at the European level. Additionally, focusing on the process of reception-adaptation of these instruments, this paper draws attention to both the dynamics of learning through which the European Commission constructs its own expertise in matters of judicial organization, and the role played by the latter in sanctioning a certain view of the quality of judicial systems as an integrant part of the constituting European space of justice.

RC12-147.3

CAPPELLINA, BARTOLOMEO* (Sciences Po Bordeaux, bartolomeo.cappellina@gmail.com)

From Evaluation to Evidence-Based Policy. the Council of Europe, the EU, and the Construction of European Indicators on Judicial Systems.

Since the end of the last century, a new focus has been put on the measurement of judicial activity, expanding it far beyond the national borders and the previous limited areas of measurement (crimes, prisoners...). The transnational sphere played an important role on this expansion, with the development of policy instruments by a number of international organisations trying to assess the performance of judicial systems in aspects as varied as the human rights' enforcement or the capacity to ease economic activity. Out of this heterogeneous array of international indicators, this paper focuses on two specific projects of quantification of the judicial organisation and activity, both developed with the goal of enhancing knowledge and comparability of European judicial administrations. In particular, the analysis looks in depth at the origin and evolution of the "Evaluation Report on European judicial systems", developed by the CEPEJ (Council of Europe), and of the "EU Justice Scoreboard", developed by the DG Justice of the EU Commission. While giving an insight on the historical and institutional premises to the creation of these two respective projects of judicial performance measurement, this contribution analyses in detail the methodology of both the initial design and the successive modifications intervened on the indicators composing the two reports. This analysis shows that the goals associated with a certain instrument are fundamental in determining the type of knowledge that is to be produced through the instrument, or in other words, that "what we plan to do influences the way in which we measure". Moreover, focusing on the use of these instruments in the decision-making sphere, this paper points out that instruments are never neutral and that their effects can go far beyond initial expectations. Finally, "what we measure influences what we do", even besides initial intentions.

RC14-178.2

CAPPELLO, GIANNA* (Department of Cultures and Society - University of Palermo, gianna.cappello@unipa.it)

Digital Labour and the "Social" of Social Media. a Marxist Critique

The Web 2.0 has certainly made it easier for amateur/grassroot/DIY culture to reach unprecedented levels of visibility and creativity. What was once a "piece of work" shared within the restricted face-to-face circles of amateurs and circulated only via traditional forms of mailing, is now boosted into the virtually unlimited digital communities of social media. Not only that. Also the creativity process is changing as its social/collaborative dimension grows in unprecedented ways too. Of course, acts of creativity (however you define them) have always involved a connection with other people, either directly (in the actual "crafting" of the piece of work) or indirectly as a form of cultural influence. With the emergence of social media this connection is further developed into ever-new forms, means and modes of collaboration, both offline and online.

While the positive aspects of this process are undeniable (access to and use of social media are typically free or little expensive; interfaces are typically "friendly" and intuitive; the commenting and sharing they allow is crucial to build people's self-esteem and expertise, etc.), this contribution intends to offer a critique of it by arguing that the various forms of cultural production being created and circulated in/by social media are in fact a form of digital labour and that Marxist theory may offer some interesting insights to counteract the hyper-enthusiastic an populist myths that often accompany discussions (both at academic and popular culture level) about the "social" of social media.

RC13-164.4

CAPPELLO, GIANNA* (Department of Cultures and Society - University of Palermo, gianna.cappello@unipa.it)

The Augmented Experience of Television "Watching" in the Web 2.0. a Marxist Critique

Watching television has been typically one of the most important leisure activities in people's everyday life. In the convergence culture, where old media and new media collide (Jenkins 2006), this activity is being reshaped in quite new and unprecedented ways. Connected to and "watched" through mobile devices and social media, television screens are today sophisticated means of entertainment bringing to a radical change both at the level of consumption and production. Broadcasters are rapidly changing their productive and marketing strategies to tune in with the multiples places and practices "networked publics" (boyd, 2010) inhabit and share. While the augmented experience of television watching in times of Web 2.0 is undeniably symptomatic of an "active" audience, a Marxist critique of it, as developed in this contribution, may give quite interesting insights in arguing that in fact it may also be seen as a form of exploitation by a capitalist industry in search of ever-new markets and low-cost (digital) labour.

RC34-390.4

CARBAJO PADILLA, DIEGO* (Universidad del Pais Vasco // Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea, diego.carbajo@ehu.eus)

Becoming Self-Entrepreneurs through the Debt. the Processes of Residential Emancipation of the Young People in the Basque Country (Spain).

The presentation focuses on some results obtained from a recently finished thesis about the residential trajectories of young people in the Basque Country.

In Spain and in the Basque Country a generalized precarization process intertwines with a residential culture that fosters the home ownership. The subjections and strategies that simultaneously are producing the job insecurity and the indebtedness —due to "the goal of the property"— requires to rethink not only terms like young, adult or emancipation, but also what kind of representation of the individual is working behind them. From this framework the self-entrepreneur emerges as a useful concept to understand the logics of action of an actor that, in order to develop his/her life project, is obliged to manage entrepreneurially not only a debt, but also a wide range of resources, bonds, affects and dependencies. So two are the main ideas to be exposed: The extension of youth can be better understood focusing the attention in the precarization of the adult identity or the "arrival position". And, the responses to that de-stabilization can be better grasped through the logics of action and self-management strategies that sets the self-entrepreneur. In short, the emancipation processes of youth have become reversible and they don´t result in definitive subject-positions. Rather, they have become an uninterrupted work of self-maintenance —mediated with others.

RC07-JS-8.3

CARDENAS, JULIAN* (Freie Universitat Berlin, julian.cardenas@onlinebschool.com)

Corporate Elite Networks and Social Inequalities Around the World

The number of billionaires and the wealth concentration on the 0.1 % of the population has increased in the last years. At the same time, the number of poor people and inequalities has augmented in most of the developed and emerging economies. Wealth concentration is one of the causal conditions of the augment of poverty and inequalities. However, I introduce another possible causal condition: corporate elite networks. Previous research has indicated that cohesiveness of corporate elite networks increase social closure and facilitate collective action for policy lobbying, and consequently corporate networks might reduce opportunities of mobility and elite circulation. The present research study: 1) cohesiveness

of corporate elite networks in 17 economies on basis of network analysis of inter-locking directorates among the largest corporations, and 2) measures the impact of business elite networks on social inequalities using qualitative comparative analysis (QCA). Results show that, under certain conditions, the cohesiveness of corporate elite networks has influence on the reduction of social inequalities. Fi-nally, I evaluate the relationship between corporate elites and social inequalities.

RC51-579.4

CARDIEL, JORGE* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, mfcardiels@gmail.com)

The Technological and the Human in Contemporary Society: Artifacts, Devices and Representations

My research project is located at the convergence of Social Studies of Technol-ogy, Anthropology and Social Systems Theory, mainly focused at emerging and potential relations of humans and technological artifacts through the organizing processes of social formations. Relying on Luhmann's distinction between social structure and semantics, on the medium/form distinction, and on the concept of structural coupling, the questions guiding this paper are: ¿How social structures that couple the human and the technological are formed? ¿How a device emerges, which is both social form and material support? ¿How does contemporary soci-ety includes and excludes the technological in its representations of the human? ¿Which social movements appear, searching to uncouple or to couple in alterna-tive ways the human and the technological?

In this study I observe how some communications of contemporary society react to an increasing interdependence between humans and technology and re-flect on how technological proliferation modifies the human condition. To achieve my aims, I analyze certain outcomes creating public opinion (newspapers, radio, television and social media), artworks, literature, and technological metaphors and metonymies in contemporary philosophical thought.

By thinking the human as a bio-psycho-social event from a social systems the-ory approach, my aim is to observe not only the structural couplings between psychical (consciousness) and social systems (communication), but also how bi-ological (corporality) and technological systems (devices, artifacts) are implicated in the formation of social structures of interaction. This means complementing Luhmann's theory, like Jorge Galindo proposes, by recognizing an embodied so-cial form (as in Bourdieu's notion of habitus) and the presence of social forms surrounding 'non-human' technological artifacts (as in Latour's actor–network theory).

RC19-245.1

CAREJA, ROMANA* (University of Southern Denmark, rca@sam.sdu.dk)

DAMYANOSKA, MILA (University of Southern Denmark, Political Science Department)

Immigrant Integration Programs and Job Quality in Denmark

The paper builds on dualisation/segmentation of labour markets and on inte-gration theories to investigate the effects of the integration program implement-ed from 1999 on in Denmark in terms of preparing immigrants for the labour market. Taking advantage of a quasi-experimental situation, generated by the fact that such programs were absent in Denmark before 1999, the paper will com-pare the labour market outcomes of immigrants who have followed this integra-tion program and those who have not. Through interviews with immigrants, the paper will examine whether a job was obtained, and will pay close attention to the quality of the jobs. Our study has implications on understanding the effectiveness of integration program in terms of providing migrants with the ability to earn their own living.

RC23-JS-71.6

CARON, CECILE* (EDF R&D, cecile.caron@edf.fr)

Ambivalences Experimental Devices on the Appropriation and Diffusion of Eco-Innovations in the Field of Energy

In the area of managing electricity demand, eco-innovations in the residential sector oriented dynamic pricing, piloting or uses information devices (Darby, 2006; Faruqui, 2010) borrow heavily to the experimental method. They seek primarily to measure in real and controlled situation with a set of household effects and their maintenance over time, of such devices on the load curve. The robustness of the results is related to the representativeness of panels and control groups (Fisher, 2008). Nevertheless, since the surveys (1927-1939) conducted at the West-ern Company, we measure the participants' commitment is partly shaped by the monitoring and observation devices produced by the experimental setting (Ro-ethlisberger & Dickson, 1939). A structural tension therefore passes through the conduct of experiments looking at the same time to neutralize the effect of "haw-thorne" and forms of reflexivity induced by the experimental method to evaluate the effectiveness of proposed devices (Teil, Muniesa, 2006) and rely on the own stylistic devices in experimental mode that encourage participants to be stake-holders of results (Lanham, 2006) to accompany incentives "behavior change". We intend, through a qualitative survey conducted among experimentalists working households (30 households) in the residential sector and holders of the "Smart Electric Lyon" (15 participants), to see how this tension and un-certainty it generates shape the ownership of various devices experienced. It appears that the experimental device is a true "trajectory" that binds the events that punctuate the course of any work organization deployed to follow the (Strauss, 1985, trans. Fr. 1991). Here, the key steps of the experimental pro-cess going through the devices and professional or collectives involved in porting their help shape the direction and manner of appropriation experienced devices. These focus moments wondering, in terms of participants, the devices, whose use eventually stabilizes in practical and specific logical losing the original incentive dynamics.

RC15-186.5

CARON BOUCHARD, MONIQUE* (UQAM (Universite du Quebec), mcaronbouchard@gmail.com)

Quest of Information on Health Issues through Social Networking on-Line and Off-Line, Among 18-34 Years Old.

This paper discusses the findings of an exploratory qualitative research con-ducted among 18-34 years old. It focuses on their use of social networks, off-line and on-line, in their research on health issues. It examines whether *digital natives* still prioritize traditional research paradigm including face-to-face inter-actions with family, friends and health professionals. The analysis of in-depth in-terviews conducted with 21 subjects (the majority of whom consider themselves healthy) from the greater Montreal region (Canada) identifies factors influencing their approach to seeking information on health issues, as well as their use, their perception and their search trajectory on social networks. This paper examines the following questions: What place is granted to interpersonal skills and to trans-actional communication between the patient and health professionals? Do the connectivity and the interactivity of individuals constitute vectors of use? This pa-per shows the importance of offering a diversity of sources for finding health in-formation. It also argues that interpersonal participation regarding health issues occurs both in off-line and on-line social networks.

RC11-129.4

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HEAD, JENNY (Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College London, UK.)

Long-Term Effects of Job Strain and Mental Health in Midlife on Early Labour Market Exit

Higher life expectancy and persistently low birth rates has resulted in popula-tion ageing across European countries. The consequent increase in old-age de-pendency ratios (persons aged 65+ as a proportion of persons aged 20-64) pres-ents a serious challenge to the fiscal sustainability of old age pension systems. In response, many governments have sought to delay statutory retirement ages and extend working life (beyond age 50). Several studies have shown stressful or demanding working conditions in midlife (around age 45) to predict early re-tirement. Similarly, poor mental health has consistently been linked with early labour market exit. However, few studies have considered the interaction of job characteristics and mental health, and none from a cross-national perspective.

This study draws upon three longitudinal occupational cohorts from England, Finland and France (with follow-up between 1985 and 2013). The psycho-social work environment (measured with the Karasek job content questionnaire) and mental health (measured using GHQ and CES-D) are measured repeatedly during midlife. We then estimate the additive and interactive associations with timing of labour market exit at ages 50+.

In the Whitehall II cohort, both job control and poor mental health were in-dependent predictors of labour market exit. However, the effect of poor mental health on labour market exit was similar for people with low and high job control, supporting only the additive – but not interactive – relationships between men-tal health and work characteristics. Initiatives that enhance mental health among older workers and improve the psychosocial work environment (e.g. reduced de-mand, increased control) may contribute towards European policy goals of ex-tended working life.

RC25-JS-27.5

CARRASCO, ALMA* (BENEMERITA UNIVERSIDAD AUTONOMA DE OUEBLA, almacarrascoa@gmail.com)

Reading with Infants in a Mexican Day Care Center

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

Reading with and to babies (0 to 3 years) is an emerging theme in research and practice (cfr. Maas, et al., 2013) and is highlighted by UNICEF (2001). This research focusses on literacy practices and communities of practice and recognizes babies as social participants and cultural apprentices.

This presentation reports findings from a 10 month reading intervention in child care centers with infants aged 45 days to 24 months. Thirty minutes of reading per week were enough to familiarize babies with reading as an activity and as a way of handing books. We designed a shared context for communication and language interaction around reading events of fiction and non-fiction books for children.

Babies learned to use the books as linguistic participants (cfr. Barton y Hamilton, 2004) in interactions with adults (cfr. Schaffe, 1989). Our results show that they express themselves through babbling and gesticulations of joy. They also learned to look at books as objects and to point out specific aspects of reading materials. As they participated in these literacy events, they recognized and appropriated their environment, books as technologies and different roles. Each infant seems to decide how to intervene and assume passive or active stances toward reading. Commitment by infants to reading practice does occur but only in carefully structured environments for this purpose. This is important for promoting reading in a highly inequitable society such as Mexico.

RC47-540.13

CARRILLO SAENZ, ROBERTO* (Universite Libre de Bruxelles, carrillosaenz@yahoo.com)

Individual Determinants That Trigger Protest Participation: The Case of Mexico City

During the decades of 1960-1970, big Protest Events (PE) have taken place in Europe and in the USA, those mobilizations have drawn the attention of social scientists and among all the approaches that were explored to study this phenomenon two were used and developed the most. On one hand, the resource mobilization theory was emphasized in the USA, whereas the new social movement was privileged in Europe

Both theories were developed in two societies that are not different – socio-economically speaking – from each other. Hence, PE participants will share some characteristics. But what happens in societies that don't share the same characteristics found in those countries? Who are the people who take part in PE? To what extent the social movements theories can explain this phenomenon in a country like Mexico where it's a fact that the society differs from countries where the mainstream theories were written?

At the micro level, Mexican demonstrators should be studied taking into consideration the variability of the traditional determinants that trigger social protest. In this regard, based on a questionnaire applied to 569 people (including protest participants and non-participants) during and after street demonstrations in Mexico City in 2014, this research aims at analyzing if variables related to demographics, emotions, satisfaction with the political context, political/civic membership and participation of the social circles that surround an individual could predict the probability of taking part in PE according to the relevant theory.

For the study of these determinants, the data collected will focus on three subjects aiming the individual level: contextual dissatisfaction, characteristics and socio-structural conditions. The first findings suggest that some characteristics diverge from what was expected, for example, the traditional role of the family, the active participation even under conditions of danger or the potential that personal invitations still have over social-media.

RC02-31.3

CARROLL, WILLIAM* (University of Victoria, wcarroll@uvic.ca)
COBURN, ELAINE (American University of Paris)

Counter-Hegemonic Projects and Cognitive Praxis in Transnational Alternative Policy Groups

Since the mid-1970s, and particularly since the 1990s, *alternative policy groups* have generated ideas, both visionary and strategic, for a 'globalization from below' in which transnational social movements have been leading protagonists. This paper presents a comparative analysis of eight *transnational* alternative policy groups (TAPGs) along with a basic conceptual framework for understanding them as sites of *cognitive praxis*: producers and mobilizers of knowledge for social transformation. We explore how, in contrast to neoliberal think tanks (NTTs), TAPGs endeavour to expose private interests' problematic role in the global political economy. Their remit is not to centralize knowledge within elite policy networks but diffuse it, and promote dialogues that strengthen processes of democratization by building the capacity of counter-hegemonic publics. And although both TAPGs and NTTs mix, in different degrees, research, analysis, advising, lobbying, persuasion, deliberation and advocacy, there is a key difference: NTTs are vehicles for dominant class interests; TAPGs align with subaltern classes and groups. Taken together, the TAPGs introduced here represent an important source of alternative knowledge production and an illuminating contrast to hegemonic think tanks. They matter because they create new critical sources of knowledge and mobilize that knowledge within projects aimed at social justice, human thriving and ecolog-

ical well-being. TAPGs remind us that enlarging such spaces is a practical matter. It means critically analysing, but always doing so in close cooperation with actual on-the-ground struggles towards a different and better world.

RC02-25.1

CARROLL, WILLIAM* (University of Victoria, wcarroll@uvic.ca)

Modalities of Corporate Power in Carboniferous Capitalism: An Overview

Based on a six-year interdisciplinary research partnership that brings together academics and activists in a program of critical knowledge production and mobilization, this paper presents a conceptual framework for understanding the structures and practices of corporate power within contemporary fossil capitalism. Our focus is on the carbon-extractive resource sector of Canada, but from that vantage point we map relations of power and influence, nationally and transnationally, while also attending to relations of struggle that interrupt flows of power and commodities at key flashpoints. The project examines a variety of modalities through which corporate power is expressed, including elite networks, networks of capital ownership, policy-planning groups, mass media influence and corporate social responsibility advertising, and commodity chains. Preliminary findings are offered, along with reflections on the implications of our work for democratic movements and progressive political alternatives.

RC11-131.3

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Does Retirement Improve Health Outcomes of Older Individuals? Comparison Between Retiring and Remaining Employed.

Does retirement improve health outcomes of older individuals? Comparison between retiring and remaining employed.
The impact of health status on retirement decisions has been widely studied, there has been less attention focussed on researching the effect of retirement on health . Variation in the relationship between retirement and health outcomes and socio-economic group in particular has been under researched and remains a key gap in evidence.

Three international harmonised longitudinal data sets, the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA), the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement (SHARE) and the Health and Retirement Study (HRS) are used to compare health and wellbeing outcomes of individuals following retirement compared to 'matched' individuals who remain employed. Propensity Score Matching (PSM) techniques are used together with the Difference-in-Difference methodology to control for unobservable characteristics of individuals and time fixed effects.

Results are presented by age group (those up to and those over the State Pension age) and by socio-economic status and type of occupation. In addition, differences between countries are included, understanding not only individual characteristics but also country-level factors, as national pension system or working practices, likely have a simultaneous effect on health and retirement decisions. The findings have implications for policy – the impetus toward extending working lives and delayed retirement evident across the EU, US and beyond, may be associated with quite distinct consequences for different socio-economic groups.

RC06-85.2

CARTER, JULIA* (Canterbury Christ Church University, julia.carter@canterbury.ac.uk)

The Wedding: Constructing Family Meaning through Ritual

According to Durkheim, rituals are acts of collective celebration around shared symbols and practices. Rituals comprise a set of shared symbols which confer shared meanings for shared practices in which individuals participate. These shared symbols and practices are annexed from everyday social life and become sacred entities; those which represent the group's significance to itself and the relationships to one another. In order for a ritual to succeed, a shared definition and understanding of the situation and ritual itself is paramount. It is the purpose of this paper to demonstrate how in an age when marriage and weddings are no longer social or political necessities in Britain, contemporary couples still engage in wedding practices to achieve a sense of sacred significance to their relationship and family life. The wedding provides a means, as a ritual, to separate their relationship from profane everyday concerns to another plane of sacredness. This paper draws on three ways in which participants in a study on weddings in the UK narrated this separateness. The first is through the notion of performance before a gathering of family and friends, the second through the fantasy of extreme commodity consumption, and the third through the appropriation and reassertion of various wedding 'traditions' and ritualistic practices. Due to the shared nature of

the practices and processes involved, a common understanding of the 'wedding' emerges, not only in the talk and description of weddings but also in popular culture, media and discourse where weddings appear remarkably similar. The ritualistic nature of weddings enables anyone to create one and yet, the impact of consumer narratives pushes the opposite agenda- to create a unique, one-off event. The result of the clash of these hegemonic discourses is what I call 'individualised conformity': narratively unique events with ritually similar construction and meaning.

RC06-86.7

CARTER, JULIA* (Canterbury Christ Church University, julia.carter@canterbury.ac.uk)
DUNCAN, SIMON (University of Bradford)

Troubling Relationships: Towards a New Language of Personal Life

Despite recent moves in family sociology in the UK towards alternative and more inclusive notions of family and family relationships (intimacy, personal life, relationality and so on), there remains a pervasive appeal to the notion of 'family' in British public, political and policy discourse. What Gilding (2010) has noted is that the writing out of 'family' has also resulted in a writing out of convention as a central part of relationships and family life. What we hope to demonstrate in this paper is both that family is still an important notion for individuals in varying circumstances, and that notions of convention and tradition are pivotal in the constructions of family life. We demonstrate the pervasiveness of 'family', 'families' and 'tradition' through two examples: LAT (living apart together- a potentially 'troubling' concept in itself) and marriage. While LAT relationships have been heralded by some as a mark of transformed, individualised lives where individuals can live in relationships free from the conventions that previously restricted them, what we found instead is that LAT is often used as a precursor to more traditional cohabitation or marriage or that LAT is used as a protection or defensive relationship state after bad previous experiences. Neither state suggests individualised lives free from constraints and convention. Similar findings were revealed when talking to young women about marriage who were, on the whole, extremely keen to conform to the traditional norms and conventions of gendered marital roles. What we conclude is that a new discourse is required to talk about the nature of family and personal relationships and we suggest that family relationships and personal life are constructed and reconstructed and invented and re-invented through choice, agency, convention and tradition- of which the appeal to 'family' is clearly a part.

RC47-544.1

CARTER, NEIL* (University of York, Neil.Carter@york.ac.uk)
CHILDS, MIKE (Friends of the Earth)

The Big Ask: An Exercise in Effective Policy Entrepreneurship

Friends of the Earth's 'Big Ask' campaign is widely regarded as one of the most successful UK ENGO campaigns of recent years. It was launched in May 2005 as a response to the perceived failure of voluntary emissions reduction targets. FoE chose a simple but radical policy demand: a Climate Change Bill with statutory targets for annual emissions reductions. Remarkably, by October 2006 the Labour Government announced it would be introducing a Climate Change Bill. The path-breaking legislation, the *Climate Change Act* (CCA), was eventually passed in 2008. Since then FoE Europe has campaigned to get similar legislation passed across Europe.

Although the Big Ask has been examined in the wider context of UK climate and energy policy there has been no detailed analysis of the campaign itself. Drawing on the inside knowledge of one of the authors (who was Head of Climate at FoE during the Big Ask campaign), interviews with key ENGO actors and politicians, and documentary evidence, this paper analyses how the campaign strategy evolved and its efforts to mobilise the wider public, so that FoE was able to exploit the window of opportunity that opened in climate politics during 2006-08, first to get cross-party support for the Bill and then to strengthen its content. The paper examines the attempts by FoE Europe to roll out the CCA to other countries. The paper applies an analytical framework based on Kingdon's multiple streams approach, focusing on the role of FoE as a policy entrepreneur in shaping the agenda-setting process. It argues that FoE exerted a major influence on the UK Government's decision to introduce the CCA, but the conditions that FoE exploited domestically were not replicated in the later phases of the campaign.

RC15-185.1

CARTER, PAM* (University of leicester, pc216@le.ac.uk)

Participation, Involvement and Engagement – More Than a Question of Semantics

Internationally, the distinctions between the state, the market and civil society are becoming increasingly blurred. Governance theories show the complexity and interdependency of relationships between actors and institutions working across these fields. We are currently conducting a qualitative case study incorporating ethnographic methods to research the process and effects of patient and public involvement in one region of the English NHS. To date we have conducted in-depth interviews with a sample of members of the public / patients who get involved, Healthwatch Chief Executive Officers and Chairs of Health and Wellbeing Boards. In the next few months we will be interviewing NHS staff and observing involvement processes.

Our focus of inquiry is on a relatively new body Healthwatch, described as a 'consumer champion'. Healthwatch is mandated to involve volunteers in its work of amplifying the voice of local people who use statutory health and social care services. Commissioned by local authorities, Healthwatch organisations are entitled to a seat on the local Health and Wellbeing Board. They have powers to 'enter and view' NHS and social care establishments and report their findings to these providers and to commissioners.

Preliminary findings suggest that statutory bodies are actively engaging local public(s) as they plan for service transformation. Recognisable tensions surface around how public(s) are constituted, how deliberative or not methods of engagement are, as well as the usual problematic issue of representation. Unexpected and novel findings are emerging around legal definitions and requirements for statutory consultation in the context of major service changes. It appears that patient and public engagement is being carried out in an attempt to pre-empt objection to proposed service changes when these are formally presented for legal consultation. This raises interesting theoretical questions about governance and governmentality and empirical questions concerning agenda setting and manipulation versus empowerment and co-production.

RC04-53.1

CARVALHO, MARILIA* (Universidade de Sao Paulo, mariliac@usp.br)
SENKEVICS, ADRIANO (Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisas Educacionais)

Does the "Developing Countries Girl" Exist?

The notion of a homogenous "girl from developing countries" underlies as an implicit assumption in many academic papers in the field of education and development. Such girl is supposed to be uneducated, oppressed by traditional gender patterns, family oriented, victimized and object of processes on which she has no influence. She is understood as having no access to school or to a safety childhood, burdened with domestic or paid work and having no agency to build better conditions, either in the present or in the future. As a result, the diversity of experiences of young women within the developing countries, the range of possible femininities, and their own negotiations and resistances are likely to go unrecognized. This paper aims to criticize this notion, putting together tools offered by post-colonial theories, feminist studies and the sociology of childhood. This means using a concept of a socially constructed gender, which emphasizes its contradictory, non-linear aspects, and also taking children as active subjects in the process. Therefore gender relations are defined – in the global North as much as in the global South - as a complex dynamics of power, resistance, oppression, and freedom, inside a specific context. Empirical finds on girls from urban low-income families from São Paulo, Brazil, are used to exemplify how that monolithic notion of a "girl from developing countries" is useless to understand their diverse life experiences, their high performance at school and their active position in feeding new life perspectives for their future.

RC48-552.1

CARVALHO, PRISCILA* (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais/ Federal University of Minas Gerais, prisciladcarvalho@gmail.com)

When Social Movements and States Ally: The Associations That Led to the Creation of Reaf/Mercosur

The paper discusses complex interactions among rural labor unions, rural social movements, the Mercosur and its member-countries by presenting a detailed account of the process that led to the creation of an institutional space for family farming issues in Mercosur, namely the REAF- Special Meeting on Family Farming, subordinated to the Common Market Group, the executive body of the block.

REAF includes representatives of national governments, trade unions and social movements form each of the Mercosur countries. It meets at least twice a year, discusses common public policies for family famers and is known as one of the most relevant experiences of social participation in Mercosur.

The interactions among these actors are an example of the often tortuous paths for building dialogue among international organizations, states and civil society at the transnational level, since each of them is highly heterogeneous. The research stresses the common political projects that allowed these different actors to establish connections and the relevance of previous articulations among social movements and labor unions. Some of the main actors present through this process are COPROFAM - Coordinator of Family Farmer Organizations of Mer-

cosur, and the Brazilian CONTAG - National Confederation of Agricultural Workers and MDA – Ministry of Agrarian Development.

The analysis is based on the actor-network theory. It follows the associations established by the actors by the time they were struggling to create REAF. This approach has specific theoretical-epistemological assumptions (such as understanding the social as a collective of on-going associations and including objects as actants in its assemblages). Therefore, the paper discusses opportunities and pitfalls of employing this theory for studying transnational social movements and how it differs from other well established theoretical framework in the area, especially network approaches.

RC52-600.1

CARVALHO, TERESA* (University of Aveiro and CIPES, teresa.carvalho@ua.pt)

Who Is in Charge? Internal Differences on Perceived Organisational Power of Portuguese Academics

Portuguese higher education reforms, inspired by New Public Management, promoted changes at the system and institutional level with a reconfiguration of the collegial regime towards a more corporate and entrepreneurial-like system. The decline of the importance of collegial and democratic bodies in the decision-making is said to decrease professionals' power within Higher Education Institutions. Several studies on governance and professionals' power have been developed to attest this. However, these studies tend to look at academics as a single and homogeneous profession neglecting important variables as the type of institution, the generation and gender. The purpose of this paper is to overcome this gap by analysing the internal differences of Portuguese academics' perceptions of organisational power. The study is empirically based on data deriving from an on-line survey administrated to all Portuguese academics (with 1320 valid responses). Survey's results were analysed according to the type of institution (new and old universities); generation (based in three age groups: the youngest generation- from 22 to 35 years; the middle generation- from 36 to 49 years; and the oldest generation - from 50 to 70 years), and gender (women and men).

Data analysis reveals that the type of institution does not affect the perceptions of organizational power but there are relevant differences based on generation and gender. Youngest generations and women tend to consider having less influence in shaping institutional policies at the department, faculty and top management levels and tend to perceive more frequently institutional top managers and units' managers as the more powerful actors. These findings reveal that to understand how professional power change in the organizational context it is important to look at the internal differences in professional groups.

RC20-250.1

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FUKS, MARIO (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais)

Democratic Legacy, Education and Support for Democracy: Direct and Interactive Effects.

Education is a key variable to explain support for democracy. The vast majority of research shows that the higher the education, the greater the support for the democratic regime. However, does this relationship is the same in all contexts? This paper studies how the democratic legacy of a country determines the effect of education on support for democracy. Our hypothesis is that in countries where the democratic legacy is more consolidated the education has a stronger and more significant effect. Using the latest wave of the WVS, preliminary results confirm this hypothesis. We will discuss the mechanisms that explain this relationship and also its implications for democratic legitimacy.

RC12-146.4

CASALEIRO, PAULA* (Centre for Social Studies of the University of Coimbra, pcasaleiro@ces.uc.pt)

Child Custody Disputes: The Role of Social Workers

The relationship between law and other knowledge is not new and arises as a concern of the socio-legal studies, since the twentieth century. These studies have used the concepts of "trading zone" and "boundary work" to describe the conditions and modalities of dialogue and negotiation between law and other knowledge, in which they are mutually transformed.

The recent changes to the Portuguese regulatory regime of parental responsibilities narrowed the relation of law and justice with other knowledge, such as social work or psychology. In the current legal regime, in the absence of agreement between parents, it is mandatory to carry out a social, moral and economic survey (social report), that's done by the Court Support Multidisciplinary Teams (EMAT, composed mainly by social workers). According to Bolieiro and Guerra (2009) the use of these surveys is increasingly common and often the judge decides based

only on these social reports. Simultaneously, there has been a gradual increase of family disruption and the (consequent) demand of courts regarding the judicial regulation of parental responsibilities (Pedroso et al., 2012), which has given social, media and academic visibility to interdisciplinary nature of this judicial cases.

This communication aims to analyze how judges, public prosecutors and social workers act and interact in the judicial regulation of parental responsibilities, contributing or not to the (re)production of gender inequalities. Through the analysis of child custody proceedings, we intend to examine how non-legal reports and opinions of social workers are integrated and interpreted in court decisions and examine to what extent the conformation or not to the traditional gender roles and parenting is present in technical and scientific advice and in judicial decisions.

RC12-146.10

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Family Disputes in Times of Austerity: The Growth of Family and Children Legal Disputes in Portugal

In the beginning of the 21st century, in Portugal, there is the deepening of family transformations and, simultaneously, an economic and financial crisis, followed by austerity measures. On the one hand, there is an increasing fragility of family relationships, with the increase in divorces and separations and subsequent regulation (extrajudicial and judicial) of parental responsibilities. The family of the second modernity translates, in general terms, a deepening of individualization process, which have begun in the late nineteenth century, and the transformation of family ties with a growing valorization of love in family relationships, as well as privacy and independence family life (Beck, 2005; Singly, 2011).

On the other hand, the economic and financial crisis and austerity policies in Portugal contributed to the increase of unemployment, particularly unprotected unemployment, and underemployment situations. The "society of austerity" (Ferreira, 2012) is perceived as a generator of income inequalities through the exclusion of the labor market and of the social protection system (Carmo and Cantante, 2014). This implies a sharp impoverishment of the material and subjective conditions of individuals and families (idem).

In this communication we argue that this context of crisis and austerity contributes directly and indirectly to the increase of family disputes in the Portuguese family and children courts: namely it increases the judicial mobilization to solve child support payments disputes (reduction of the value and failure to pay) and to regulate parental responsibilities, in order to access social protection mechanisms. We will also analyze the responses of the Portuguese family and children courts to this family disputes, seeking to realize to what extent the judicial decisions may contribute or not to deepen the consequences of the crisis on families and to the feminization of poverty.

RC37-434.4

CASALS BALAGUER, MARTA* (CECUPS, University of Barcelona, martacasals@ub.edu)

Artistic-professional strategies in music art scene in Barcelona. The case of modern music and jazz

The main objective pursued in this investigation, which is being developed as part of the doctoral studies in PhD program in Sociology (UB), is to analyse the creative and professional dynamic and the artistic-professional strategies and formulas undertaken by musicians of modern music and jazz living in Barcelona, as an exponent of the situation faced by musicians in developed societies, with working conditions often characterized by growing fragility and a digital transition that challenges the traditional creative practices. The study case is focused on musicians specialised in modern music and jazz that are professionals in the current art scene in Barcelona. Through this case, we will try to observe and discuss the existing professionalization processes and ways of transition between different stages of professionalism.

We would conceive strategies as those formulas of combined activities that will allow musicians to develop processes of managing creation and simultaneously managing processes related to more professional practice in the music sector. We are going to present different major areas in which musicians pass and develop them as professional strategies to sustain their career. For example, the role of teaching as a parallel activity to the music practice; all training and studies of technique that will determine the different valuation criteria established as a mean of recognition inside the group of professionals, and the multiactivity or multiple job, and therefore versatility and flexibility, considered as a form of optimization to reach the professionalism and stay active in it.

RC11-137.3

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Key Drivers and Barriers of Social Innovation in Long Term Care: Lessons from the Italian Case.

Background: In the last decades the debate on policies to address the challenges posed by population aging has led to a change in the approach used to to tackle this issue. More attention is being paid to the impact this phenomenon might have on society and on lifestyles along the life course (Leichsenring et al., 2013; Walker & Foster, 2013). The widespread use of keywords such as "active ageing" and "social innovation" in formulating policies underline the emergence of innovative strategies to face the new challenges deriving from changes in socio-demographics and societal needs (European Commission 2012).

In Long Term Care (LTC), social innovation has been focussing on attempts to improve the quality of life of frail older people and their informal caregivers. In recent years, many good practices have been activated in this respect, but no systematic review of these experiences has yet been carried out. This would be helpful to better understand what are the main barriers and drivers of social innovation in this field, and what can facilitate the mainstreaming of prototypal actions into systematic change.

Focus of this presentation: Starting from the research carried out by the MO-PACT project (*http://mopact.group.shef.ac.uk/*) in the field of LTC, this presentation aims to illustrate which social innovations have been implemented in the Italian context, and the areas in which further steps are more urgently needed for the future. This will take place by highlighting first the linkage between social innovation and LTC, as well as the strategies and actions undertaken so far. In a second step, the key factors that can facilitate or hinder the process of implementation of these initiatives in this country will be identified, on the background of recent developments across Europe. Finally, suggestions for a realistic strategy to implement social innovation in LTC will be formulated.

RC02-JS-49.3

CASES, RIZZA KAYE* (University of Trento, rizzakayecases@gmail.com)

Filipina Domestic Workers and Caregivers in London and New York: Networks, Networking, and the Limits of Organising

One major trend in international migration of Filipinos is that women generally outnumber men and that most of these Filipinas are employed in caregiving and domestic work. While hailed as unsung heroes of their country of origin and whether they have the legal authorisation to work or not, they remain disadvantaged and vulnerable to exploitation in their countries of destination.

However, alongside the focus on the difficulties that migrant workers face, it is also equally important to explore the strategies they employ in order to survive and realise their aspirations in a foreign place. Using quantitative and qualitative techniques, this paper focuses on one form of such strategies – forming and maintaining networks. It is recognised that potential material and non-material resources can be accessed through one's connections. Going beyond the individual ties that constitute migrant networks, the study also examines Filipino communities and organisations as key players in improving the conditions of Filipino workers as a particular group. By tracing the development and possible transformations of migrant networks from initial migration phase (pre-London/New York) to the process of settlement and subsequent integration, the paper examines the transition from forming informal ties to engagement with formal organisations, particularly in identifying the conditions in which such engagements become possible.

On the other hand, it also argues that the reciprocal exchange of support from migrants' informal connections can also be seen as a way of self-organising such that each member of the network can expect help and assistance in times of need without needing the ties with formal organisations.

Finally, the study resonates the idea that networks are not static sets of connections but are also subjected to the changing needs and experiences of migrants. The paper concludes with exploring the practices of engagement and disengagement vis-à-vis the evolving nature of migrant networks.

RC31-360.3

CASES, RIZZA KAYE* (University of Trento, rizzakayecases@gmail.com)

Lessons from Utilising Retrospective Network Mapping and Visualisation: Comparing the Networks of Filipino Nurses, Domestics, and Careworkers in London and New York

Past studies have recognized the crucial role network connections play not only in facilitating the movement of potential migrants but also in serving as a resource

both for the migrants settling in a new place (e.g. finding a job) and for those they left behind (through remittances that migrants provide).

However, it has also been noted by previous researchers that collecting personal network data entails a heavy burden to the respondent as it not only requires to list relevant people and their characteristics but also to evaluate the ties between those people they listed. Another issue to consider is the tendency to inaccurately recall all relevant connections. For instance, respondents mostly remember those they have recently in contact with but tend to forget the relationships that are distant in time.

In this study of the networks of Filipino nurses, domestics, and careworkers in London and New York, I employed several strategies to minimise the issues mentioned. In order to reduce respondent burden and to aid respondents' memory, I utilised network mapping and visualization both in paper-based and electronic formats depending on the respondent's preference and the given interview situation. The software package VennMaker was used for the digitized version. The diagram is comprised of four concentric circles corresponding to the level of importance of each actor named and divided into geographical locations of the relevant actors.

Though not technically a longitudinal study, I attempted to reconstruct changes in migrant networks through retrospection by asking for a particular network in each migration phase (before coming to London/New York, initial settlement, and further integration). While eliciting these networks by embedding them within migrants' narratives does not entirely eliminate the problem of forgetting, I argue that doing so enhance the ease of recall of relevant ties thereby providing a better understanding of migrant networks.

RC25-314.23

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Occupied, Unoccupied, Inhabited, Inhabitable: Sociological Dimensions of Housing Categorization

This communication deals with the lability of categorizations and its articulation with the research question. The research context is related to the future designed by a public policy aiming at being able to identify unoccupied housing to offer solutions regarding the lack of housing. The primary objective is creating, testing and validating a methodology to do so, and understanding why these housing are unoccupied. The data were collected in Charleroi, Belgium, between June 2014 and February 2015.

At the first sight, language is primary both researched and unresearched as the identification of given, labeled, situation (unoccupied housing) is implemented without researching the (unexpected) diversity that might be related to it. The landlords are contacted on the basis of low water or electricity consumption for the concerned housing. During the research, several landlords refused categorizing the concerned housing as unoccupied, but agree for instance in categorizing this housing as uninhabited. Also, several landlords, immediately after having underlined that the concerned housing was in fact occupied, were asking what would be the consequences in the case the concerned housing would have been unoccupied. The objective of this communication is to shed light on what is as stake through this, including a critical analysis of the consequence of having missed to include from the beginning the issue of language in the research. Thus, a secondary analysis of the data was implemented and focused on the sociological dimension of language to understand when, who, and why landlords shifted from a label to another. The results help to reframe the research question and give more insight regarding the results of the primary research.

RC16-206.4

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Forms of Representation As Socio-Discursive Formations: The Case of Mexican Democracy Deficits

A form of representation is a socio-discursive formation, like a national myth, a social problem or a civilization trauma: its being what it is depends on its being recognized as such, which in turn is the result of narrations and argumentations sanctioned by civil society. Its emergence and maintenance are functions of communicative activities by pluralities of groups, that produce action models, participant typologies and approval rituals, as well as identity symbols and compact designations, which allow for its roles in both the aggregation of individuals and in the emergence of non-aggregative properties of collective beings.

As a consequence, observing representation from the perspectives of political science or political sociology, and hence focusing on variables such as number of parties or mean party age, is not sufficient to identify a democracy's strengths and weaknesses. In particular, to understand the quality deficits of Mexico's democracy, the standpoints of cultural sociology are necessary, for represented and representatives are arrived-at configurations: they are semiological and pragmatic attributions.

From a conjunction of the said standpoints and perspectives, ideal and actual forms of representation in Mexico are characterized as sets of commitments and

options in language games of negotiation, alignment, deliberation and contest. Furthermore, hypotheses are formulated for future research on the potential of initiatives to reduce the gap between those forms.

RC40-467.2

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Civic Agriculture in Calabria: What Next ?

Calabria, a region in the south of Italy, is the least developed region in Italy in terms of per capita GDP. In 2014, its rate of unemployment (22,2%) is still higher than in Italy (12,2%) and Europe (10,1%), especially for women (21,1%) and young people (59,7%).

The importance of agricultural sector in the regional economy (4%) is still higher than in Italy (2,1%) and Europe (1,7%). Demografich trends are negative across the region especially in the most remote areas where essential services are lacking. Overall the quality of services in Calabria is lower than North and Central Italy. Another key element is the criminal organisation. Its control of territory is pervasive.

As such, without commited efforts by local, regional and national institutions and civil society long-term sustainable development efforts will continue to yield below minimum results.

This paper presents experiences of civic agriculture in Calabria and illustrates different aspects of this experiences: processes of re-territorialisation, social inclusion, the reuse of land that has been confiscated from the mafia.

The paper illustrates the learning curve of these experiences; their relative strengths and weaknesses are assessed on the basis of the principles of civil economy (Bruni, Zamagni, 2004); specifically, the aspects that are analysed are the relationships between reciprocity, freedom and individual creativity. These experiences demonstrate that:

1) giving and reciprocity may be ways into the market;

2) social cooperative companies can be a model for territorial development in Calabria;

3) it is a complex development model: social cooperatives are multi-stakeholder organisations that require the involvement of different participants and complexity in the network of relationships.

This paper is a moment of reflection for the proposition of public policies.

RC13-162.6

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World Cup 2014: Brazilian Football Gentrification

In 2007, FIFA has named Brazil as the host nation of the Wold Cup 2014. In addition to the celebration of the population, as well as the Brazilian government, this choice led to several structure changes in the country's football. Until then, the stadiums were democratic places and represented on of the most frequented leisure facilities by the disadvantaged socioeconomic classes. However, in post-modern times – named liquid-modern (Bauman, 2008) – uniformity and standardization are inevitable. Thus, Brazilian soccer clubs implemented the system of "associated fan" that had already been done in Europe and, associated with the construction of new arenas standardized by FIFA, they provoked a gentrification of the national sport. This research aims to discuss this phenomenon in the context of the 2014 WC through the following questions: organizing a mega sports event can influence the leisure practices of the host country population? In the liquid modernity, the commercialization of football necessarily leads to fan's gentrification? Through a qualitative approach, the theme will be analysed taking into consideration the testimonies of the main actors (organizers, fans, club directors, politicians) in the context of the WC 2014. The fieldwork took place between the years 2013 and 2015 and included two host cities - Belo Horizonte and Rio de Janeiro - of the event. Data collection combined the analysis of official documents – and those published in the press – with participant observation in their spatial and interactive dimensions. Moreover, semi structural interviews were conducted with stakeholders. The temporal aspect - before, during and after the event - contributes considerable data, enabling a comparative analysis in the long term. Indeed, the results show a significant change in supporter's profile in the stadium after the 2014 WC and a greater commercialization of the sport in the country.

RC42-JS-30.4

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Distributive Preferences and Types of Participation in Latin America

High levels of economic inequality have characterized Latin America over the past 40 years. As economic resources have been typically associated to higher rates of electoral participation, this means for unequal contexts a high concentration of income and the transmission of economic inequality into political inequality, threatening ideals of equality and even the legitimacy of the political system. Social protests and movements have demanded more equality and redistribution in different parts of the world in the last years, raising the question of to what extent distributive demands translate into different forms of participation. Using data from the Latin American Public Opinion Project 2012 - 2014 (N app 28,000 per wave - countries=18), this paper aims at identifying different typologies of participation through latent class analysis, and then to assess to what extent distributive preferences are related to the belonging to different classes. Preliminary results from multilevel estimation show that status variables such as the educational level are positively related to classes characterized by higher participation levels. Furthermore, those with a strongest preferences for redistribution depict a higher probability to participate mostly in protest activities.

WG02-643.1

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Derechos Sociales Ayer y Hoy: Breves Notas Sobre La Nueva Ofensiva Neoliberal En El Brasil Contemporáneo

Este artículo tiene como objetivo discutir la actual ofensiva neoliberal en los derechos sociales en el contexto brasileño. Así que al principio, vamos a presentar el modelo de ciudadanía implantado en Brasil, a partir de 1930, a través del acceso a los derechos sociales. La investigación tiene como objetivo realizar un análisis crítico de la acumulación de las manifestaciones de la vieja y la nueva cuestión social en nuestro contexto.

Con respecto a la antigua "cuestión social" discutirán temas relacionados con las contradicciones resultantes de proceso de acumulación capitalista (especialmente la informalidad, el subempleo y los bajos salarios), que son concomitantes a su desarrollo y por lo tanto se remontan a la emergencia de la sociedad capitalista.

En cuanto a la nueva cuestión social, cuestionamos las transformaciones contemporáneas que ocurren en el lugar de trabajo, que han surgido "nuevos" problemas derivados del proceso de acumulación (que se manifiestan en forma de desempleo estructural, trabajo atípico y ocupaciones precarias).

En el tercer y último tema del artículo, se presenta la configuración de ajuste actual y el desmantelamiento de los derechos sociales ganados en los últimos veinte años, a partir de las medidas económicas y sociales impuestas recientemente, durante el segundo mandato de la presidenta Dilma Roussef. La hipótesis es analizar si este proceso puede llegar a estar en marcha en Brasil, una nueva ofensiva neoliberal, marcada por una profunda austeridad económica y social.

Vamos a utilizar como métodos de investigación revisión de la literatura y la encuesta de datos empíricos y las noticias sobre los principales indicadores económicos y sociales de Brasil.

Por lo tanto, esperamos profundizar en el debate sobre el delicado solapamiento existente entre el neoliberalismo, los derechos sociales, la ciudadanía y la cuestión social que ha contribuido sólo a la intensificación de nuestra histórica exclusión social.

RC52-597.6

CASTRO, MARIA PIA* (University of Catania, Italy, mpcastro@unict.it)

Social Workers, Higher Education and Managerial Practices in Welfare Organizations: An Italian Case

In Italy the professionalization of social worker has been closely linked to the development of social work education. It has been a "professionalisation from above", also favoured by state intervention. Laws on the establishment of welfare organizations (in the 1970s) had assigned important roles to social workers, contributing to their professionalization. In the 1980s the higher education programmes were unified and then education to social work became an academic training.

The university's reform carried out in 1999 with the Bologna process set up bachelor and master courses also for the social work: the bachelor (a three-years

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course) corresponds to the traditional training and qualification level for social workers, while the master (a two-years course) concerns a new managerial and organizational training, with learning goals and contents still heterogeneous in the several universities and addressed to professional with various bachelor' degrees.

So the social workers' community asks for a greater recognition through an unique five-years training course and laws that give managerial roles in welfare organizations only to their profession. But the current rescaling processes in public administrations are producing as results that managerial roles traditionally played by social workers are also carried out by other professionals, mainly due to the spending review. Furthermore, in no-profit organizations managerial roles are played by professionals with heterogeneous academic backgrounds and skills mainly learned by doing, during their working life.

The paper offers a comparison among the goals and the contents of Italian higher education in social work, the laws that set requirements for performing managerial practices in Italian welfare services and the results of a recent analysis carried out with qualitative methods about skills, managerial practices in Italian welfare organizations (both public and no-profit) and the ways of their learning.

RC35-410.1

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Power, Exclusion, and Critique: Between Cognitive Dissonance and the Social Constitution of the Space of Reasons

Exclusion is usually understood as the situation of those who are outside of the recognized social order and who struggle to be incorporated into it. However, this dualistic understanding of exclusion as the simple "outer" side of society is a problematic way to critically analyze social orders and to account for the way in which exclusion within those orders is produced. Against the dualistic conception, I will provide an alternative, immanent conception of exclusion, defined not as a peripheral condition, but rather as the counterpart of the exercise of constitutive social power. This reconceptualization of exclusion takes the analysis from a purely phenomenal or ontic level and brings it to a noumenal or ontological one. In connection with this, I will distinguish the latter concept of exclusion from a more limited approach related to the exercise of power over an agent, which has been often used to explain social relations of domination and subordination. By doing so, I try to show that it is possible to speak of exclusion in an immanent way without understanding the excluded as the result or the object of an intentional act of an agent with whom an easily identifiable (and eventually criticizable) dyadic relationship is established. Rather, the immanence of exclusion has to do with the position that agents occupy in a shared social space of reasons which they implicitly make use of, but in whose constitution they have not explicitly participated. In that sense, I intend to explain why the possibility of social criticism is related to some form of cognitive dissonance, that is, to a perceived inconsistency in reference to the agent's own set of valid beliefs and reasons. Thus, rather than being the object of criticism, this form of exclusion represents an instance which enables immanent social critique.

RC12-150.2

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La Fragmentación Del Derecho y El Deber De Reparar (o no) Daños Vinculados a La Concesión De Crédito a Sobreendeudados

La investigación científica aquí desarrollada está **ambientada** en la Sociedad de Consumo esbozada por Jean Baudrillard, Guy Debord y Benjamin Barber. El **problema** que inspira ese artículo puede ser delineado en la fusión (a) de la percepción de que la concesión de crédito es uno potencial factor de estímulo al sobreendeudamiento de una infinidad de consumidores en Brasil – y, por supuesto, no solamente en Brasil – (b) a la indagación sobre la posibilidad de identificación (o no) de una conducta contraria al Derecho en la concesión *abusiva* del crédito y, en ese caso, a la consecuente posibilidad de reparación de los daños atados a la violación de derechos de la personalidad de titularidad de seres demasiado humanos. La **hipótesis** a ser comprobada (o no) está basada en el presupuesto de que la concesión de crédito, sin el *previo, cuidadoso* y *minucioso* análisis concreto de la situación socioeconómica de cada mutuario, ha de ser comprendida como un ejercicio inadmisible de posición jurídica capaz de disparar el deber de reparar daños – eventual y comprobadamente – ocurridos en tal contexto. Entre los **objetivos** aquí proyectados – más allá de la pretensión de esbozar una pequeña parte de la realidad en la cual todos estamos inmersos – elíjese la necesidad de analizar las categorías jurídicas: (a) sobreendeudamiento, (b) ejercicio inadmisible de posiciones jurídicas, (c) daños extrapatrimoniales y (d) los presupuestos del deber de reparar, saberes que permitirán comprobar (o no) la hipótesis que motiva esta investigación, vinculada **metodológicamente** a las corrientes jurídicas postpositivistas de comprensión del fenómeno jurídico, y también, a la Sociología del Riesgo de Niklas Luhmann. Finalmente, se anticipa que la contraprueba de las afirmaciones teóricas construidas a lo largo del texto será buscada en juzgados del Superior Tribunal de Justicia tupiniquim.

RC55-624.2

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Partial Least Squares Path Modelling Approach for Social Composite Indicators Using Different Sources of Data

Many social phenomena are complex and therefore difficult to measure and to evaluate. Complexity implies also multidimensionality and high level of abstraction.

Several social concepts represent multidimensional concepts that are difficult and complex to define. For this reason, researchers in many fields of social sciences, have been focusing on the development and use of a "composite indicators" in order to obtain a global description of the various faces of a complex phenomenon, and to convey a suitable synthesis of information.

The existing literature offers different alternative methods in order to obtain a composite indicator.

Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), and specifically the Partial Least Squares approach to SEM (PLS Path Modeling, PLS-PM) can be used to compute a system of Composite Indicators.

Empirical case on Italian Social Cohesion was analyzed with the aim to research alternative sources to compute the Italian Social Cohesion, using PLS-PM approach.

We apply a theoretical model firstly on data using European Value Study - Italy database (2008), and secondly on mixed data (official data, administrative data an networking data), using some indicators extracted from different sources (I.Stat and SocialCohesion.Stat warehouse). These warehouses have, as reference periods, different years (from 2011 to 2013).

Moreover, for the Latent Variable "Italian Sentiment", social media data were used, specifically Twitter data.

Finally results are compared. The first important result is the confirmation of the unidimensionality property, in both models, for each latent block. This result shows that the outer model is well specified and that the LVs are well measured by the Manifest Variables, being a good their synthesis.

This result suggests that it is possible to measure the social cohesion using heterogeneous sources of data.

RC02-35.2

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The Democratic Impacts of EU Macro-Economic Surveillance: Reconfiguring the Eu's Gendered Normative Base

This paper explores how EU integration has progressed after the financial crisis, focusing specifically on the increased role of macro-economic surveillance and the resulting re-location of democratic control over budgetary policy. Focusing on feminist activists working at the EU level it maps shifts in civil society participation mechanisms to examine 1) how the EUs core economic policies have proved impervious to gendered critique emanating from: the EU parliament; the gender unit in the Commission; and feminist civil society and 2) feminist civil societies efforts mobilise and contest the re-newed dominance of a macro economic model which regards gendered social impacts as irrelevant or necessary.

Premised on this empirical material the paper examines 'the crisis' as a critical juncture enabling a reconfiguration of the EU's normative priorities where economic standardization takes re-newed prescience over the EU's flagship normative commitments such as democracy, solidarity and gender equality. In doing so, the paper deepens our understanding of the role this crisis has played in steering EU integration and its normative values.

RC04-43.5

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BALDINO, JOSÉ MARIA (PUC Goiás)

DUARTE, ALDIMAR (PUC Goiás)

Permanence Strategies in High Selective Undergraduate Courses and Professional Expectations: The Case of Quota System Beneficiaries in Brazilian Public Universities

The aim of this paper is to present the results of a research about the strategies of permanence and professional expectations from high selective undergraduate students who entered through quota system in Brazilian public universities. Quota system, which is an affirmative action and a demand from minorities, was implemented in public universities in 2003 in Brazil and became compulsory for federal universities in 2012 with the approval of a law. This affirmative action has been a strategy for people in disadvantage as well as a way of breaking the social reproduction cycle. It has benefited blacks, indigenous, disabled and public schools students to have access, not only in prestigious universities, but also in very competitive courses. With the quota system, access problems for these groups have been partially resolved although merit and gift ideology are still the main legitimated filters in universities. In highly competitive courses and universities, students are classified and declassified according to the structure and the volume of cultural and informational capitals and because of their social and racial background. The outcomes of the research show that the students developed a sense of the game creating material and symbolic permanence strategies in order to increase their chances to become successful in the academic field and to be recognized as legitimated students among a very selective group of students. Their professional expectations are ambiguous and based on the material existence in the university. Time is a very important capital for these beneficiaries as they urge to be engaged in work as soon as they graduate.

RC30-JS-42.2

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KRONER, EVANDER ELOI (Federal University of Pernambuco)

OF QUALITY FOOD AND LABOR IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH. CASES FROM THE NORTHEASTERN OF BRAZIL

Agriculture and food are some of the most globalized economic sectors. The corporate search for convenient factors and conditions of production illustrate new and, often more exploitative, labor relations. The growing demand for quality products has materialized in recent decades from processes such as certification of local products, geographical indications and quality labels that emphasize aspects such as good agricultural practices, tradition, identity and territoriality of food. Local food is part of global value chains in which farmers are subordinate to the power of large multinational companies. These companies control the production and ways of producing food by imposing strict quality standards that directly affect the structuring of production, labor relations and local regional dynamics. Fruit production in the São Francisco Valley, Brazil, is a case in point. In this region of Northeast Brazil, multinational companies, supermarket chains, third part certification bodies and large retailers interfere with new regulations on fruit production. However, these new forms of control over local production are involved in a bulk of relations enmeshed in socio-economic contradictions. For example, increasing forms of labor exploitation: Laborers work longer for less pay, perform tasks that are more sophisticated, mostly under temporary contracts, and experience new and more advanced forms of control; and a large number of small family farms, excluded from the global markets, become simple providers for large producers. The purpose of this article is to discuss and analyze the contradictions and processes found in quality production system in the São Francisco Valley to understand how the controls exercised by the hegemonic organizations of the global food system affects the structuring of production and social relations, but does not immediately translate into better labor relations in the global South.

RC11-135.7

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Volunteering in Spanish Older People: A Life Course and Multicontextual Perspective

This study explores older people's involvement in volunteer activities through non-governmental organizations in Spain. The objective was to describe trajectories of this kind of participation across older people's life and how it is balanced or confronted with other traditional roles as grandparenthood. Thirty-nine older adults that volunteering in 3 different organizations (management, cultural actions, and social care) participated in the study. A semi-structured interview was used in order to elicit narratives of how important is to older adults to have an impact in their society either in their families or through their volunteer activities. Data was verbatim transcribed and results were analyzed by Atlas.ti program. Three main issues were highlighted: the confrontation with a stereotyped image of older adults as passive, the on-going duty/responsibility towards family and society, and the rewards older adults obtained doing volunteer activities. Those

results will be analyzed taking into account macrovariables (such as the economic crisis) and microvariables, such as identity, generativity and activism in older population.

RC33-JS-11.4

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TEAM Ethnography: A Comparison Between Perspectives of Different Researchers

Starting from an ethnographic research carried out for one year in two neighbourhoods of public housing in the city of Livorno in Italy, the paper aims to contribute to methodological reflection on team ethnography.

Although ethnography is conceived in the collective imagination as a solitary activity, a good deal of sociological and anthropological research is often the result of teamwork (Douglas, 1976; Salzman, 1989). The methodological reflection on team ethnography was launched (Erikson and Stull 1998; Mitteness and Barker 2004; Fortune and Mair, 2011), but still needs to be developed.

The research experience in two neighbourhoods of public housing involved a group of researchers and it was therefore distinct from that of classic studies in which the ethnographer alone immerses him/herself in the field. Being a team meant that researchers were engaged in an exercise in which they had to deal not only with the social actors in the field, but also with each other. Through their 'ethnographic performance' they were almost always able to arrive at shared, inter-subjective interpretations.

Ethnographic research has been used in order to compare two different neighbourhoods. Team ethnography aimed to the comparison of different perspectives.

The paper proposes a reflection in particular on the various activities relative to access to the field, immersion in it, note-taking, and interpreting the information gathered. Through the analysis of different aspects of ethnographic research in the two neighbourhoods – managing the entry into the various situations, gaining trust, coping with emotional problems, dealing with polysemy in interpretations – advantages and drawbacks of team work in ethnography will be highlighted.

RC10-118.1

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Reductionism and Short-Termism in EU Knowledge Policies: How Are We Conceiving EU Future?

European Union declared in the 2000 Lisbon European Council the will to turn itself in "the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world". The core idea of *knowledge-society* as a theory of contemporary society is that during the second half of the XXth century knowledge has come to the real centre of it. Due to its capacity to re-valuate the traditional economic factors (*land, capital* and *work*) it has progressively been taking the scene, relegating them on the backstage. We shall try to give an insight into how Europe is structuring knowledge policies, which have become increasingly relevant for the socio-economical functioning of developed countries: which are their shaping criteria? What are the declared aims of research and what are the structures and instruments of policy? Who is deciding over policies and how? Is there a particular, if not openly declared, sociological imagination underling such orientations? Knowledge production, access and use, indeed, have not only acquired importance as key economic factors, but also a matter of lively public dispute in Western countries about daily-life-relevant matters. The request underlying citizens' protests is strongly related to legitimacy and breath of the scientific decision-making process. European Institutions especially are perceived as opaque and far from citizens' concerns, and many inquiries have already been made on the public attitude towards techno-scientific decisions. Our research, conversely, will focus on the European policy-makers' implicit theory, their policy-shaping guiding values and the actors they consider legitimate to participate in decision-making. We will then convey evidences from official publications to two main theoretical topics within contemporary *sociological imagination*: *reductionism* as epistemological tool and *short-termism* as scope of both societal challenges and social science. Along these two tracks runs the *sociological imagination* with which we are conceiving the future.

RC37-434.1

CERVINO, MARIANA EVA* (Universidad de Buenos Aires-Conicet, marianacerv@gmail.com)

Gay Ethos and Countercultural in Argentina's Artistic Field during the Transition to Democracy

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

This paper analyzes the cultural changes in Argentina during its transition to democracy (1983-1993) cross referenced with the history of homosexuality. The international level provides a background (e.g., Stonewall), but the shift from totalitarianism to democracy 'shaped these changes in a distinct way. This research is based on different sources: deep interviews, análisis de obras del período y publicaciones del activismo. I examine how the prior homosexual experience and their subsequent collective coming out in the 90s (called gay experience) promoted the construction of spaces of autonomy and artists how took over esthetic ruptures.

I propose exploring relationships and transferences between homosexuality and the counterculture from a sociological perspective, beyond aspects related to LGBT politics, like: 1. A type of sociability derived from the homosexual "insular cosmos" which existed until approximately the mid-90s; 2. A selective homoerotic tradition, encouraged by national and international cultural models, in the face of the prevailing intellectual canon; 3. A morality constituted around the authority of the group itself. These dimensions favored a non-instrumental relationship with the lettered culture which was interwoven emotionally with personal life and which allowed actors with no significant cultural inheritance to become involved with the high culture practices of heterodox social actors.

WG03-657.5

CHAI, CHOON LEE* (Red Deer College, chai.choonlee@rdc.ab.ca)

Visual Sociology and Experiential Learning

With the proliferation of digital photography, more and more students are taking pictures of their everyday life and share it with their family and friends. In this paper, the use of photographs as a learning tool is analyzed. The author modifies the Photovoice approach and makes it a part of course assignments. In the assignment, students are required to carefully take photographs that they think can be related to sociological concepts they learn class. Students will then interpret the photographs, in the form of a "Sense Poem", or according to the SHOWeD approach (Wang, 1999), and make connections to sociological concepts they learn. Students will also incorporate personal meanings to their analysis of the photographs. This process of relating sociological concepts to the photographs often elicits personal emotion and meanings from students. In the process, students achieve personal transformation intellectually and emotionally, and visual sociology is made a form of experiential learning.

RC48-560.5

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Mobilizing Representations: The Condition Sine Qua Non for a Social Movement

In this paper we will suggest a cognitive approach in order to reach a better understanding of the emergence and maintenance of a social movement. It is in the context of the most lasting and persevering antigovernment protests in the recent Bulgarian history that we will proceed to an analysis inspired from the theories of frame alignment processes that focus on the interpretive frameworks emerging within a protest movement. According to David Snow, frame alignment processes are "the linkage of individual and social movement organization (SMO) interpretive orientations, such that some set of individual interests, values and beliefs and SMO activities, goals, and ideology are congruent and complementary. »[1] Therefore, this conception implies the pre-existence of organization structures. How should we study the cases when organizations emerge post factum? Put in other words, how could we explain unsolicited and spontaneous social movements? How does an individual become a challenger? Our main thesis consists in the apprehension that the condition sine qua non of a social movement is a set of mobilizing representations. How do they crystallize? How are they constructed and diffused? Therefore, we will strive not only to make a point about the reasons for participation in the movement but we will try to elicit the motives of challengers.

The development of the notion of mobilizing representations will lead us to discuss the theories of both sociology of knowledge as sociology of social movements, based on empirical data. Understanding the emergence, development, dissemination and incorporation of a representation is a theoretical, methodological and empirical challenge that could solve Olson's Paradox - the aporia of social movements.

[1] SNOW A. David, Frame Alignment Processes, American Sociological Review, 1986, Vol. 51 (August), 464-481, p. 464.

RC29-329.1

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Is Rehabilitation Essential in Probation Service? : A Socio-LEGAL Approach to Developing a Theory of Self-Correction?:

The policy of inclusion of offenders to the mainstream through the process of self-correction in probation is a less traversed path of research. All the Probation Service Agencies adopt a rehabilitation programme to help the probationers for their ultimate return to normal life. The study raises the question: "Is rehabilitation essential in Probation Service ?" The study is based on (1) official data, (2) house-to-house survey, and (3) field observations. The research question in the study is that how without any rehabilitation programme or proper supervision, majority of the ex-probationers are able to lead a normal life by engaging themselves mostly in unskilled lawful occupation? To get answer to this question the author analyzed (a) psychological, (b) criminological, and (c) sociological variables. An analysis of the data reveals that majority of the probationers came from families with poor financial condition (66%), unskilled agricultural or industrial laborers (82.89%), illiterate(59.43%) rural background (65.71%) and their monthly income was unsatisfactory ($13) (Source: Office of the Chief Probation Officer, India, West Bengal, Calcutta). From the study it is also revealed that (1) there is no voluntary or governmental programme of rehabilitation for the probationers in the state; (2) and sample survey of 100 ex-probationers clearly reveals that about 70% of them are able to lead a settled life with lawful activities and returned to normal life process; and (3) the state of affairs of probation supervision in the state is very poor and not up to the standards followed by many countries. Thus it can be concluded that the probation system has an inherent efficiency of "self-correction" by which the system has survived for the last 175 years and will survive for a long time to come. Hence 'Theory of 'Self-correction' should be considered as a process of rehabilitation in probation system.

RC05-66.6

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Life Strategies in the Context of Societal Inequalities and Asymmetrical Migration and Gender Relations – Intergenerational Transmissions

In our paper we explore how women, who are faced with ascriptions to be the ‚migration other', develop ways of dealing with social inequalities, asymmetrical gender relations and hegemonic racialised and gendered power structures. Our focus lies on how these ways of dealing are transmitted and/or transformed intergenerationally and within a family and how continuities, as well as modifications and disruptions in transmissions between mothers and daughters can be reconstructed.

The qualitative data for our paper – collected via group discussions with families and biographical interviews – is from a European research project focusing on life strategies of families with a migration background in marginalized urban neighbourhoods in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. In our theoretical approach, family members are seen as actively dealing and negotiating with societal circumstances and social meanings (Wacquant 2006). Their strategies are analysed, with regard to enabling and hindering contexts, which shape each person's scope of possibilities (Holzkamp 1983). Our research project aims to transcend beyond the deficit-oriented perspective without neglecting the social and societal challenges families have to deal with (Riegel/Yildiz 2011).

We would like to show how under conditions of migration, and societal inclusion and exclusion processes connected with it, certain ways of dealing are transmitted and or transformed. We ask in which ways life strategies (with a focus on education and care work) of mothers and daughters are connected and in which way, implicitly or explicitly, connections to the other generation are made and how gender and generation contexts are made relevant.

The transmissions, transformations and disruptions in intergenerational mother- daughter-relationships and strategies connected to dealing with gender and generation will be analysed in their societal intersections and interplay with racialised and gendered power and inequality conditions.

RC52-600.6

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The Vulnerability of Prudential Professions. How the Concept of Practical Wisdom Explains Increasing Pressure and Allows Revisiting the Practical Question of Professional Control

This presentation first aims at showing how a general lack of awareness of the prudential nature of the work of some professions has caused increasing pressure on them. Their high level of expertise was a key argument to give them special autonomy. As objectivity is a very positive value, professionals have put this theme at the core of their discourse. First this strategy worked well. Then it became a trap. Over the past 50 years, doubts about professionals' ability to provide high quality services, namely objective services, have been a key argument to put their power under attack. Yet some subjectivity is unescapable in prudential activities : practical wisdom (or prudentiality) aims at facing situations in which singularity and complexity bring a high level of uncertainty. This uncertainty makes bets necessary, for instance about diagnosis, prognosis, and the efficiency of different cures in the case of medical practice. The demand for objectivity thus is impossible to fully satisfy and the gap between discourse and practice justifies control. Second the presentation will show how the idea of practical wisdom allows revisiting the theme of professional control on a practical point of view. Given the prudential dimension of professional work, the level of control is not the main question : actually the link between control (or autonomy) and practical wisdom is equivocal. A more appropriate question is : how do contexts of work and controls impact the ability of professionals to practice prudentially ? We will present research conducted to answer this question.

RC48-559.1

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Lasting Struggle: Ideology, Frame Transformation, and Collective Action of the Chinese Falun Gong Movement

As one of the most popular *qigong* groups in China, the *Falun Gong* captured the world's attention and inspired voluminous scholarly research during its tumultuous times in the 1990s. However, it has lost public support and drawn less attention from the media and academia in recent years, despite having undergone a striking transformation. The FLG of the 1990s emphasized their peaceful nature especially in demonstrations before and during the crackdown from the Chinese state in 1999. In contrast, FLG followers in the 2010s are unashamed of their "radical" image and publicly display their mission of overthrowing the Chinese Communist Party. Based on a social movement framework, this project seeks to understand changes in the FLG by examining the interplay of micro and macro factors in the process. Using the FLG as a case, this research is aimed at unpacking and theorizing the evolution of a quasi-religious movement in relation to the movement's ideological content, the role of its charismatic leader, the actions of the state authorities, and the immediate socio-political forces. In particular, this project traces the transformation of FLG's collective actions and the ways they framed their actions over two decades from the mid-1990s to the mid -2010s. It identifies changes in their collection action frames over three periods of time: prior to the crackdown (1996-1999), during the crackdown (1999-2000), and after the crackdown (2000 – present). I examine how the FLG mobilized different ideological ideas to construct different action frames under different political contexts, and why their collective actions have turned radical after the crackdown period.

RC47-549.1

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Co-Creating Movement Symbols: The Umbrella Movement of Hong Kong

The Umbrella Movement of Hong Kong taken place in 2014 was to fight for universal suffrage. Besides democracy, ideas such as non-violence and autonomy were celebrated in the movement. Since the movement was triggered by student strikes instead of the occupation advocated by Occupy Central with Love and Peace since 2013, framing of the movement was not planned and executed by movement organizers. They were spontaneously co-created by protestors. Among many symbols representing the spirit of the movement, umbrella, Lennon Wall and a study room in the occupation site were selected in this study to demonstrate how framing task in "crowd-enabled connective action" was carried out without central authority.

The use of umbrella as major symbol of the movement was purely accidental. Since many ladies in Hong Kong always bring along umbrellas to block sunshine, they were immediately used by protestors as shields to protect themselves from police's pepper spray and later became a symbol of non-violence. The Lennon Wall was named after John Lennon probably due to a banner hanged in a nearby footbridge with the verse from his song Imagine. Protestors wrote down their wishes such as "I want universal suffrage" on colorful post-it stick to the wall. It was a wall of dreams and a symbol of good will. The temporary study room was built by volunteers to cater the needs of student young protestors. Human power station was installed for protestors to help generate energy for the study. Photos of student studying in this room became a symbol of diligence, environmental protection and mutual support.   With these symbols, the occupation space was seen as a utopian community celebrating a set of civil virtues. This study illus-

trates how public space could be configured and symbols be created to frame a radical action such as occupation.

RC22-263.16

CHAN, SHUN-HING* (Hong Kong Baptist University, shchan@hkbu.edu.hk)

The Protestant Community and the Umbrella Movement in Hong Kong

This paper examines Protestants' participation in the Umbrella Movement in Hong Kong through Richard Wood's theory of faith-based community organizing. Protestants were an integral part of the protesters in the movement. Despite many church leaders expressing reservations and opposition, the Protestant community displayed a high degree of participation in the Umbrella Movement, far exceeding any previous collective action. The author argues that the Protestant's participation can be explained by the theory of faith-based community organizing, in which organizers of action groups used biblical stories, ideas, images, and symbols to create meaning and to build an internal political culture, leading to the Protestants' spectacular involvement in and commitment to the Umbrella Movement.

RC06-81.2

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LANGNER, LAURA (University of Oxford)

Economic Risks, Shocks and Responses: Family Dynamics in a Comparative Perspective

In this paper we study family response to economic risks and shocks in China, Germany, the Netherlands and the UK. We use data from recent and large scale household panel surveys from these four countries. We focus on cases where the household head is of prime working age (roughly 30 to 55). Because these countries face very different macro-economic and labour market conditions in the past few years, and also because their labour market institutions and social welfare systems are very different, families and households in these countries face very different risks. We seek to determine the commonality and difference in the risks that they face, and explore how families respond to the vulnerabilities and shocks that they might experience as a result of changes in the labour market and/or the family.

RC36-420.2

CHANCER, LYNN* (Hunter College, lchancer@hunter.cuny.edu)

Revisiting Sadomasochism in Everyday Life

This paper returns to a book I wrote in 1992 entitled *Sadomasochism in Everyday Life: The Dynamics of Power and Powerlessness* and tries to update the arguments presented there so as to take into account mediating factors that can either encourage or mitigate against the dynamics discussed in the earlier volume.

In particular, the paper looks at the overlap between my arguments and that of Erich Fromm, and attempts to look at whether developments in the public sphere (especially the emergence of Donald Trump in the United States as a viable political candidate) and in the private sphere (discourse about the private sphere, and efforts to protect reproductive freedom currently being made by feminists) suggest an ongoing relevance of Frankfurt School perspectives. However, in an updated context, the paper also reflects from a social movement perspective on what might help to offset contemporary sadomasochistic dynamics -- i.e., it analyzes 'mediating' factors that were not given adequate attention in the book when previously published.

RC23-279.3

CHANDRA, VINOD* (J N P G College, Lucknow University, vchandra009@gmail.com)

Building the Knowledge Society through Digital India Programme

Modern nations develop their society as 'knowledge society' through promotion of various uses of science and technology. Information and communication technologies play an important role on expanding the horizon of knowledge society. India is one of the major countries in BRICS nations where the government has focused on the digitalization programme at various levels of governance. The industry, education, health and service sectors in India are using digital technologies to enhance its reach to masses and through these new technologies a knowledge society has been created. The present paper is examining the strength and weakness of Government of India's "Digital India" programme and will try to

sketch out the role of digital India programme in creation of knowledge society in modern India.

RC34-403.1

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Young People's Experience and Understanding of Climate Change and Natural Disasters in India

Climate change is a global challenge of modern times. Recent events have emphatically demonstrated India's growing vulnerability to climate change and various natural disasters such as earthquakes and landslide in mountain region. The consequences of climate change on ecosystems, weather conditions and socio-eco-political realities is experienced by all sections of the society including youth which consists more than fifty percent of Indian population. Young people not only experience the consequences of climate change and natural disasters, but also study these issues in their classes. Topics like global warming, climate change, earthquakes, tsunami, and other ecological disturbances are subjects for discussions, debates and academic assignment in school-college curriculum in India. Young people have to play a crucial role in combating climate change and natural disasters as they are real contributors in nation building. Given to this, an empirical study was planned to study the experience and understanding of climate change and natural disasters of 300 youth of age group between 12-17 years from two senior secondary schools in Lucknow city. The data has been collected through a well designed and focused interview schedule. The four major research questions are probed in the present research. 1) How young people take the current changes in weather conditions? 2) Are young people aware about the possible threats of natural disasters and climate change? 3) To what extent young people are prepared to face the challenges of natural disasters? 4) What is young people's experience of recent April-May 2015 earthquake in North India? The main argument in this research paper is that youth in Indian Cities are well aware of the phenomenon of climate change and various consequences of natural disasters. They also see their role in combating it. They relate themselves to future of ecosystems in which they live.

RC41-490.6

CHANDRIKA, K.B.* (Number and Name of RC: 41 Sociology of Population, chandrikakb@rediffmail.com)

Healthy Ageing:Interventions to Improve the Quality of Life

In recent years, due to significant changes in the demographic characteristics of the older population, researches on Sociology of Aging has provided new insight concerning the problems and challenges associated with aging. Age related Biological, Psychological and Sociological changes that occur with the aging influence the extent to which an individual is able to cope up with the changes. The so far evidences point out to the importance of various interventions to enable old persons to improve the quality of their later life.

The main objectives of the study are-: 1) to identify older people's perceptions and attitude on quality of life and healthy ageing, 2) to identify dietary and lifestyle factors, that contribute to healthy ageing, 3) to study the ethical dimensions of quality of life in aging, and 4) to know about the morbidity profile and interventions to maintain the health status of old persons. This is an empirical study conducted in Belgaum city, of Karnataka State, India. 160 respondents in the age group 60-70 were selected on random basis and data were collected using structured interview schedule. A simple descriptive statistical method is applied to analyze the data.

The findings of the study suggest strategies in improving the quality of life of elderly. It is concluded that, the social, personal and philosophical interventions on their own habits and activities help elderly in improving the longevity and quality of life. Interventions to slow the aging process could be regarded either as an enhancement of health spans or as preventative therapeutic interventions that reduces risk of illness and disability.

RC04-42.4

CHANG, BENJAMIN* (The Hong Kong Institute of Education, benjichang@gmail.com)

"What's the Point When We Can't Even Afford a Home?" Competition, Competence, and Agency Among Hong Kong and Mainland Chinese Tertiary Students

For over 15 years, the Hong Kong Education Bureau (EDB) has attempted to address paradigm shifts related to the emergence of the globalized economy and knowledge society. Through reform policies like *Learning To Learn* and the *New Senior Secondary* curriculum (implemented in stages beginning in the early 2000s), the EDB has rapidly revamped its educational system to boost mastery of the core competencies that are supposedly essential to competing in the global marketplace. Indeed, Hong Kong's continued success as one of the top achievers in

TIMSS and PISA scores can be a testament to the effectiveness of its reforms. Yet there remain strong contentions in scholarship and public discourse concerning the state of Hong Kong's educational system and its impact towards an unequal social order. Despite high rankings, Hong Kong is critiqued as being too focused on exams, competition, and test preparation. Critiques hold that such a focus does not lead to real-world competence or greater social-economic development, but instead reifies existing stratification and elitism within a society that already has the highest income gap between rich and poor of any developed economy.

This paper examines these issues of competition, competence, and agency (socioeconomic, political) from the perspective of tertiary students from Hong Kong or mainland China, in the aftermath of the 2014 Umbrella Movement struggles. Utilizing a critical sociocultural framework, this paper reports on a study that conducted individual and focus group interviews with students across different campuses, with an emphasis on how they articulated their views on pedagogy, empowerment, and futures. Drawing from the author's previous research on similar issues with Chinese students in North America, this paper nuances notions of the Chinese learner, Confucian values and ethics, and student agency across the Chinese diaspora. Ultimately, this paper generates implications for teacher education, Chinese studies, and educational equity.

RC16-203.3

CHANG, CHENG-HENG* (National Taiwan University, cchang23@illinois.edu)

The Emergence of Rhizomatous Community: Toward an Ontological Turn in Community Studies

This paper aims to propose a new theoretical concept of community based on an empirical study. By applying the idea of social ontology to community studies, I argue that it is necessary to discard the conventional concepts of community formed in the dualist understanding of the social. On the one hand, contemporary politics of locality production under global capitalism urges new formations of social relationship and connectedness in the local context. On the other hand, a community is not only about a group of persons who live together or share the same believes. Rather, community is also about the social co-evolution of human and nature, or *terroir* and *fûdo*.

I collected the empirical data of this paper through a long-term fieldwork on a community-making project called the BVP in a rural town of Japan. This project aims to recruit retired urbanites to settle in their depopulated town to practice pesticide-free farming. Through the research, I found that the implementation of the BVP has created a new form of communal life, which I term, a "rhizomatous community." At the end, the BVP grows into a discursive community that does not physically exist but that is substantially constituted by face-to-face contact, seasonal events, gift exchange, and various interactions with nature. In this respect, the BVP can be imagined as an assembled network that is composed of heterogeneous actors and things.

The social ontological view contributes to community studies by challenging the understandings of community in classical and contemporary theories. A rhizomatous community is neither an interpersonal network existing in a socio-geographic vacuum, nor a traditional neighborhood situated in a spatially bounded place. Rather, it is a heterogeneous assemblage discursively constituted through the process of producing locality. It is liberated from while remaining associated with traditional bonds such as family, kinship, and neighborhood.

RC04-42.1

CHANG, CHIHMING* (National Dong Hwa University, cmchang@mail.ndhu.edu.tw)

Does Confucian Culture Make Difference on Student Achievement?Cmchang@Mail.Ndhu.Edu.Tw

The purpose of this study is to use Taiwan Assessment of Student Achievement database 2006, in which sixth grade student test scores as the dependent variable to explore the relationships between the achievements and student common background variables and individual disciplines learning variables by using data mining, the decision tree method.

In TASA database, common background of sixth-grade students are 28 variables, and the result shows the common background variables for all subjects have discriminating effects. Two phenomena are interesting :(a) on Chinese, mathematics, natural, and social science, fewer and more concentrate common background variables make differences. On the other hand, for English subject the impact variables are distributed more widely; (b) the impact of variables to each subjects can be divided into three main aggregation scope: The first part is the student›s native family backgrounds, including students' ethnic groups, their parents› education level and occupation, and whether to accept free lunch program; the second part is the time for students to use at home, including the completion of homework, reading, watching TV, and use the amount of computer time; the third part is the habit of reading, including reading like essays, novels, adventure, or detective books.

In addition to background variables, this study also analyzed students' achievement with disciplines learning variables. It is interesting to find, except to English

subject, background variables have no discrimination effect on learning outcomes to the remaining four subjects, when disciplines learning variables were added to the analysis.

RC48-560.2

CHANG, HENG-HAO* (National Taipei University, henghaoc@gmail.com)

Transnational Social Movement Network and the Implementation of Crpd and in Taiwan

The United Nation Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in 2006 triggered the disability rights revolution globally. Taiwan is not a member of United Nations and has been excluded from the international human rights framework. However, the government continuously seeks to engage in international affairs through non-official UN channels. This paper explores the role of the transnational disability rights social movement networks in promoting a rights framework for Taiwan and a unique way of ratification of CRPD in Taiwan. The data include interviews with activists from major Taiwanese disability rights non-governmental organizations (NGOs), newsletters from disability rights organizations, documents of workshops and conferences with transnational social movement networks, legal documents related to disability policies, and participation observation of workshops and rights campaign related to CRPD. This paper shows that transnational networks bring rights framing to local disability rights NGOs. The rights frame not only transforms the disability policies, but also triggers new wave of political participation by disabled people and led to the establishment of new advocacy networks by disabled people. Finally, this paper discusses the politics of cooperation among a non-UN regime, local social movement organization and transnational civil society organizations in transnational human rights campaign.

RC31-366.6

CHANG, HSIN-CHIEH* (National Taiwan University, hcchang@ntu.edu.tw)
FU, YANG-CHIH (Academia Sinica)

Attitudes Toward Labor Migrants, Live-in Care Workers, and Skilled Migrants in a New Immigrant Destination: Does Social Contact Matter?

Ever since Taiwan first opened its door to labor migrants in the early 1990s and later to more types of foreign workers, the Taiwanese government has only considered marriage migrants (who married with Taiwanese citizens) as legitimate citizens and all others as temporary. As a new immigrant destination and an aging society, Taiwan is in need of more human capital from its neighboring countries to support care work and industries such as construction, fishery, and agriculture. However, unlike western immigrant societies, these migrants have to leave Taiwan whenever their contract ends, without any possibility to apply for citizenship, unless they marry with Taiwanese. The 2015 Taiwan Social Trends Survey is the first-ever large-scale representative survey covering questions on attitudes toward the citizenship rights among labor migrants, live-in care workers, and skilled migrants. Would the Taiwanese welcome non-marriage migrants to apply for citizenship if these "temporary" migrants wish to migrate permanently? Using a representative sample in Taiwan (n=1,203), we found that male, the younger generations, and the highly-educated, tend to be more open to the idea that these temporary migrants becoming permanent residents or citizens in Taiwan. Further, more social contacts with live-in care workers and skilled migrants have statistically significant and positive effects on Taiwanese's attitudes, but not the case for labor migrant workers. Last but not least, we include some analysis on Taiwanese' attitudes toward runaway (undocumented) migrant workers, who are constrained by the very restrictive migration policies that they do not have the rights to change employers even under unreasonable work conditions. Using the most updated data in Taiwan, we aim to explore Taiwanese' attitudes toward migrants of different gender, education levels, and countries of origin. We also wish to call for more tolerant migration policies in Taiwan and other new immigrant destinations.

RC31-356.7

CHANG, HSIN-CHIEH* (National Taiwan University, hcchang@ntu.edu.tw)

Social Integration and Post-Divorce Wellbeing Among Marriage Migrants: Evidence and Policy Implications

The social phenomenon of intra-Asia marriage migration has received considerable attention from marriage and family scholars. One common observation across several new immigrant destinations, including Taiwan, Hong Kong, and South Korea, are the relative high prevalence of divorce among these transnational marriages. What happens to marriage migrants who choose to remain in the host societies after getting a divorce? In this article, I use a unique social survey in South Korea to investigate the associations between social integration and post-divorce wellbeing among 2435 female marriage migrants who come from China, Vietnam, the Philippines, and several other Asian societies. Descriptive results show that the self-rated health and life satisfaction of migrant divorcees are significantly worse than the average of all marriage migrants. Compared with all marriage migrants in the sample, migrant divorcees maintain less social relationships with Koreans and more of them perceived discrimination in daily lives. Logistic regressions indicate that social relationships with Koreans play a crucial role in migrant divorcees' better wellbeing. Those who have Korean friends to turn to when in trouble and to spend leisure time with reported significantly better health (OR=1.48) and life satisfaction (OR=1.55) than those who do not have social relationships with Koreans. However, perceived discrimination is significantly associated with worse health and life satisfaction. Such results indicate both the positive and negative consequences of social interactions with the native population, which is especially important for migrant divorcees who lack of social support from natal families in the host societies. Furthermore, I examine the effects of other aspects of social integration-related factors and the influence of marital family's socioeconomic status on migrant divorcees' wellbeing. Using the case of migrant divorcees in South Korea, this article ends with policy implications on social integration that may inform other marriage migrant receiving societies within and beyond Asia.

RC05-68.3

CHANG, JUHUI* (National Taitung University, amandac@nttu.edu.tw)
WANG, CHIEN-LUNG (Department of Education, National Taitung University)

Is Gender Division of Labor Unequal? Children's Experiences in the Puyuma Tribe

The Gender Equality Committee in Taiwan is in charge of bringing gender perspectives into the government's policies. In 2013, the committee suggested the Council of Indigenous Peoples should have examined indigenous peoples' traditional customs and ceremonies which limited women's social participation, such as the Puyuma tribe's ceremonies. The above suggestion made Puyuma indigenes angry, because traditionally, the Puyuma is close to a matriarchal society, the eldest daughter inherits the property, but the title of chieftain is passed on from father to son. Women suffer from no gender oppression, and they have superior power over men in their familyhood. Women and men have different roles and tasks in the traditional ceremonies, but it is not unequal. They thought the suggestion showed the arrogance of feminists and the incompatibility of multiculturalism and gender equality.

However, there were some researchers found that the Puyuma's matriarchal society changed gradually influenced by the mainstream patriarchy. This study employed semi-structured interviews and participation observations to explore Puyuma children's experiences about gender division of labor in their customs and ceremonies. The research found that merely classifying the indigenous society in terms of the patrilineal or matrilineal character would limit our understanding. Properly speaking, the Puyuma is bilateral descent. However, from children's experiences, the researchers found boys from elementary schools had the opportunities to learn and practice their culture, gender roles and masculinity in the ceremonies and the Men's House according to the age system, but there were no ceremonies belonged to girls at the same age. In many ceremonies nowadays, these girls felt like tourists, and they thought women were "prohibited" participating in men's activities, and women's jobs in the ceremonies were only serving and waiting according to the tradition. Therefore, the gender division of labor in the ceremonies would affect women's cultural learning and social participation.

RC14-174.12

CHANKOVA, ELENA* (Russian State Social University, chev3@yandex.ru)

The Reflexivity of Modern Communication As a Factor of Socio-Cultural Changes

It is known that modern IT tools lead to a reduction of the regulatory functions of social institutions in society. It is important to understand the underlying causes and social consequences of this trend.

Nowadays communications are concentrated in network structures. These structures often provide people an opportunity to position themselves using convenient notations, such as fictitious names and icons, without fixing social status. Since the presentation of the social status is the most important condition to realize of institutional relations, then definitely this fact destroys the industrial tradition of creating relationships based on social norms. Networks and communities are defining a new trend of communication based on a different approach, where social status isn't taken into account and socio-cultural norms are not necessarily used.

This different approach of communication is created at the moment of interaction between communicants considering the specific situation of commu-

nication and the individual conception of participants› life-world. That is, it takes the ability to co-create agreements in area without ready-made rules. This ability requires reflexive relation for the institutional norm that still exist in culture, but no longer relevant to online communities. Thus personal creativity and innovation are becoming essential.

Today, the innovative potential, tolerance, willingness to take risks, mobility, the dominance of horizontal business relations are more pronounced in online communities. As a result, the demand for these kind of personal characteristics at the system level leads to a change in social and cultural environment in the society.

RC46-528.4

CHANTRAINE, OLIVIER* (Universite de Lille 3, ochantraine@dbmail.com)

De L'ecriture Comme Souffrance Au Travail à Une Reformulation De La Performativité.

Les pratiques professionnelles des secteurs sociaux, éducatifs, sanitaires et judiciaires sont affectées depuis un demi-siècle par d'importantes mutations éthiques, pragmatiques et épistémologiques. On propose ici de s'intéresser à celles des pratiques d'écriture, production et fourniture d'écrits, dans le contexte professionnel complexe de « l'éducation judiciaire ».

Une recherche multidisciplinaire dans une grande région française a permis de renouveler l'approche de cette pratique, souvent rattachée à l'idée de souffrance au travail, d'échec et de normalisation abusive ou de management communicationnel paradoxal. On peut ainsi montrer que des approches psychologistes, sociologicistes, pédagogistes ou historicistes de l'écriture au travail ont participé de la construction de cet objet en objet partiellement dénié dans ses réalités pratiques, pour le plier à des approches s'intéressant systématiquement à « autre chose » que la dynamique essentielle du travail et de la pratique. On proposera qu'une approche radicalement performative de l'écriture au travail peut participer d'une restitution aux acteurs professionnels de leur autorité et du sens de leur activité.

RC14-181.1

CHANTRAINE, OLIVIER* (Universite de Lille 3, ochantraine@dbmail.com)

French "Chrononym" "Spirit of January Eleven", State Propaganda and Society

The idiom « War on terror », acronym "WOT", can be considered as the title of a widely spread epic tale, which succeeded where the clumsy slogan "crusade" primarily hammered by president G.W. Bush failed. It is the banner and label of a variety of episodes and series which can be designated by "chrononyms" , like "Nine Eleven"

In the recent French history, the president Hollande himself promoted the chrononym "Esprit du 11 janvier" ("Spirit of January 11th"), after he took the head of a gigantic street demonstration with his guest leaders of the "free world" (Omar Bongo et alii) on January 11 2015, in an attempt to inaugurate a new era of political correctness and unanimity for "War On Terror" in a French version. The non-adhesion to that "spirit", its slogan – "Je suis Charlie", its ceremony – "minute of silence" enforced in all schools - , created a stigmatization of numerous youth, mainly designated by their supposed religious or "origin" identities, as well as located as living in specific areas or being educated in the second-rate school system. The mass reaction to violence against freedom and non-racist society was deeply divided by this state propaganda, resulting in widely spread defiance towards official tales of public action.

We will focus on academic and educational actors who worked in this context to rehabilitate youth of discriminated schools and areas in their democratic and human feelings and opinions. And on attempts by scholars and writers to promote an alternative representation of youth, suburbs and cultural diversity.

RC24-296.23

CHAROENRATANA, SAYAMOL* (CUSRI, saya21@yahoo.com)

Human Security in New Frontier of Environmental Sociology: EIA, Community Participation and Community Right in Petroleum Exploration and Production Project in Thailand

This study is seeks to highlight the community participation and community right in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and the petroleum exploration and production project impacts human security. The qualitative methods were used in four rural agriculture communities, Ban Komyai, Ban Kompai, Ban Nalao and Ban Namon in Northeastern of Thailand. This paper provides a brief background to community participation and community right versus EIA in Thailand and reports on the human insecurity in health, economic and environment from petroleum project. EIA is a tool for integrated environmental management of complex and potentially high impact activities such as health and environment

impact. Although, public participation is being considered as an integral part of the assessment procedure, but EIA process is extremely limited in community level, knowledge, right, access and appeal. In petroleum project not only lack of community participation but also transgress community right. Understanding and accepting in multi-right concept, claim right, legal right, and culture right, in development process can relieve the hostility between petroleum stakeholders. While petroleum project is running, health risk, low income and biodiversity reducing rise in community as human insecurity. This paper argues that standard EIA is a tool of community participation to extricate human insecurity situations and the application of complexity of right concept will stabilize the human security.

RC40-476.3

CHAROENRATANA, SAYAMOL* (CUSRI, saya21@yahoo.com)

Transforming Rural and Indigenous Farming Communities in Thailand: Household Food Security and Globalization in the Twenty-First Century

Food security policies planned nationally and globally challenge the farming lives of rural and indigenous communities. This paper presents five qualitative case studies: two rural and three indigenous villages in the forests of Thailand. National policies affected by globalization not only restrict the rural and indigenous villagers from managing their own lands and natural resources, but also challenge them to secure their own living. Limited access to farm lands and forest reservations results in insecure and unstable food availabilities in those villages. Transforming their lifestyles today depends highly on the market economy. How can they have stable access to food in the market system? How can we make the system as fair as possible in a rapidly changing society? Studies show how lack of social capital, along with the loss of local culture and shift to a modern consumption-oriented lifestyle, could affect the living conditions of local villagers. They suffer from insufficient household food productions and limited food availabilities from the forests. My findings suggest that community food sovereignty is important to sustain household food security. Moreover, I argue that the supports from both local and national governments are crucial for the villagers to successfully secure food, particularly at a developmental stage of such village transformations. This study provides a critical perspective toward the global trend which drives the governments to implement policies with few concerns for negative impacts on everyday food productions in local farming communities.

RC02-30.1

CHARRON, JACQUES-OLIVIER* (Paris Dauphine University, jacques-olivier.charron@dauphine.fr)

Investees' Voices

Building on our prospective approach on investees' capitalism (Charron, 2015) and Michel Feher's work on investees' activism, we will try to understand how investees are making their voices heard *as such*.

Valuation happens to be a topic that draws attention in social sciences, as shown for example by the recent creation of the Valuation Studies journal. However, studying what valuation actors and valuation formulas actually do on financial markets leaves a specific feature of these markets unnoticed: what is valued here are people, not things.

Consequently, valuation can be envisioned as a relationship between the valuers and the valued or, as we now say, the investors and the investees. We used the term investee (first in Charron, 2010) to designate, in a broad sense, any kind of actor, organization, state, etc. that is financed and valued by a financial market. Investees can be firms, states or households, in any case human communities that can be considered as actors. Therefore, in the case of financial markets seen as valuation relationships, what is valued may want to have a say about how it is valued.

This is what happened on several occasions in the recent years. We will try to show through several examples how investees chose, in hirschmanian terms, to voice instead of just exiting (defaulting) or being loyal (abiding by investor's demands). The "Strike debt" movement, the "Escrache" movement in Spain, the Greek debt crisis can provide material showing notably how valuation criteria, but also the behavior or reforms demanded by investors are discussed, questioned, acted upon.

The project being at an early stage, we are just beginning to collect it. The general idea is to show in which ways finance may be made more symmetrical by making valuation political.

RC30-JS-42.1

CHARTAIN, LAURA* (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS/Paris), laurachartain@gmail.com)

How an Organic Certification System Transforms Farmers' Work: The Case of a Transnational Cotton Production Chain Between France and Brazil

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

In this presentation, I analyze the effects of a certification system on the work of North-Eastern Brazilian farmers (from the region of « Sertao ») in an agroecological cotton production chain that is built by French social entrepreneurs advocating criteria of fair-trade. I will present observations and interviews for my doctoral thesis in sociology conducted during several months with a plurality of actors of the chain (social entrepreneurs, farmers producers of cotton, local NGOs linked to regional social movements). An apparent tension lies in how social entrepreneurs justify organic certification as a market and consumers requirement while simultaneously establishing it as a strategy and firm policy which aims at improving local organizational performance. Entrepreneurs' imposition of organic certification of cotton as a new purchasing criterion becomes a control system on local farmers' work-norms who subsequently start thinking and acting differently in relation to their work and start imposing new requirements upon themselves. I notice the important transformations of farmers work, such as additional working hours and differentiated attention to the cotton production process. Such differentiated attention alters value and quality perceptions that small-scale Brazilian farmers have of their cotton and their own work. As a result, some farmers demand a higher price for their work, claiming that the higher quality of their cotton and extra time spent to produce it justifies a higher compensation than initially paid by French entrepreneurs. The relationship between French entrepreneurs and Brazilian farmers is based on a contract signed by both parties and reinforced by meetings and direct exchanges, there by seemingly creating a new kind of transnational wage system based on hybrid social techniques of control and exchange.

RC55-JS-69.2

CHASE, ELAINE* (University of Oxford, e.chase@ioe.ac.uk)
MELONI, FRANCESCA (University of Oxford)

Unsettled Transitions to 'Adulthood': Young Migrants' Experiences of Future, Self, and Wellbeing in the UK

Previous work has shown that young people subject to immigration control frequently draw a link between their own subjective wellbeing and whether or not they have a projected sense of self within a clear future trajectory (Allsopp, et al. 2014; Chase 2013). Drawing on in-depth narrative interviews, this paper examines the meanings and associations of wellbeing linked to futures for unaccompanied minors, as they transition to 'adulthood' within the UK asylum and welfare systems. The paper further explores the relationships young people draw between intentions for their future, notions of imagined self, and their subjective wellbeing in transition. By demonstrating the multiple, complex and dynamic transitions that young people encounter and respond to as they become 'adult' within the migratory project, the paper unsettles the dominant theories of youth transitions linked to human capital development and critically engages with the methodological and ethical challenges of conceptualizing wellbeing in 'transition.'

RC20-257.4

CHASE-DUNN, CHRISTOPHER* (University of California-Riverside, christopher.chase-dunn@ucr.edu)
INOUE, HIROKO (University of California, Berkeley)

Size Upswings of Cities and Polities: Comparisons of World-Systems Since the Bronze Age

This study examines growth and decline phases of cities and polities (states and empires) since 1500 BCE in order to test explanations of the evolution of complexity and hierarchy in world-systems. World history has long recognized that the population sizes of largest cities as well as the territorial sizes of largest polities go through cyclical growth and decline phases. It has been found that urban and polity upsweeps (large changes in scale) are correlated in time. But the number of these instances of large-scale change (upsweeps) is limited to about 40. Far more numerous are the smaller **upswings** in which the sizes of the largest city or polity increases but is not significantly larger than earlier increases. This study will examine these upswings and will compare them with upsweeps in ten world regions (Europe, Southwest Asia, Africa, Central Asia and Siberia, East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Oceania, North and Central America, and South America and Caribbean) since the Bronze Age. We will also use political/military interaction networks as units of comparison and analysis. And we will examine the temporal relationships between urban and polity upswings and such potential causes of upswings and upsweeps as warfare and trade and the hierarchical or decentralized structure of interaction networks.

RC24-301.2

CHATTERJEE, DWIPARNA* (IIT Bombay, dwiparna@iitb.ac.in)

Gentrification in the Textile Mill Areas of Mumbai: Changing Spatial Relations and the Role of State

This paper attempts to portray the transforming textile mill land areas of Mumbai, its changing spatial relations from the past and the negotiation with the State in the post industrial city. The process of deindustrialisation followed by the prolonged textile mill strike that lasted for two years (1982-83) led to an eventual but gradual closure of the textile mills. This culminated into city space transformation where redevelopment regeneration of the built environment and city branding process became the main mantra. The emergence of the new landscape with service sectors firms, IT industries, creative sectors, cheek by jowl shopping malls, high- end restaurants, pubs, nightclubs, fashion houses and gated communities juxtaposed with long rows of chawls (houses for the working class) in the old neighbourhood of working class community led to an exorbitant land values and reproduced itself as a landscape of contrast, contestation and rising aspirations. The mill lands in the central part of the city turned into a gold mine for the real estate developers and also a space of negotiation for the ex mill workers and state.The arrival of the upwardly mobile middle class and the effect of bourgeoisie culture deeply disturb the older urban rhythms related to space, place, work and life in these localities and also changes their everyday life practices. The lack of employment, the ghettoisation of working class chawls surrounded by gated communities and low affordability, displaced many workers to far off places. Those who sustained to stay here became informal workers. This creates not only a sense of discontent but ignites a process of negotiation and bargaining with the state. This ethnographic paper through observations and semistructured interviews take into account of the transformation, role of state and its policy formations and the process of practice, negotiation attached to it.

RC13-170.7

CHAUDHURY, SANDHYA* (University of Lucknow, sandhyachaudhury9@gmail.com)

Spirituality and Faith through Leisure: A Study of Two Cities in India

For a standard living leisure is essential for the human beings today. Social development requires both work and leisure in a balanced manner. Leisure is cultural in nature hence; different societies have different concepts and types of leisure. In this manner leisure has been structural to every society. Spirituality is an integral part of many societies. Spirituality comes under essentials of living conditions for human beings. In this paper I would like to analyze on how spirituality is a type of leisure activity, particularly among the city dwellers in India.

People in the cities have both a traditional conservative mind set as well as some have a rational modern mind sets. Most of the people have integrated these two types of mind sets for life style in general and leisure activity in particular. For the purpose of analysis for this paper two cities have been chosen: Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh, India and Berhampur in Odisha, India. It is really interesting to know that there is a great similarity between the cities: both are relatively traditional cities, in both the cities people are mostly ritually oriented. It means they get pleasure out of the rituals and for them going to temples is a leisure activity. In these manner temples, pilgrimages and rituals are linked with leisure.

RC13-163.3

CHAUDHURY, SUKANT* (Lucknow University, sukantkchaudhury@gmail.com)

Sociology of Leisure and Climate Change: Some Observations

Leisure and its creative utilization have been crucial to Social Development. In the development scenario despite criticisms social development holds the key towards the human development**.** However, in today's era of Global Warming such kinds of development become very difficult in the whole world. Climate change has been a crucial issue not only in India but for the whole world. It has affected the basic living standards in the world irrespective caste, class, creed, religion and race. Leisure activities contribute immensely towards Global Warming: for example transportation involving carbon emission, use of hotel, use of plastic bag, wrappers, wastage of food products and may be washing of hair daily. Undoubted the advance countries have undertaken major steps to control carbon emission.

If you consider cities the pollution index has been alarming in thickly populated countries like China and India. Both have five cities each in the first twenty five most polluted cities in the world. In light of the above this paper will make an attempt to analyze various causes of climate change in India particularly in the cities. Under this backdrop this paper would try to analyze the factors of Warming through leisure activities and the measures of control for such warming.

RC14-174.7

CHAUHAN, ABHA* (University of Jammu, abha1chauhan@yahoo.co.in)

Food Culture, Identity and Globalization: The Dogra Weddings of Jammu in Northwest India

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Food shapes our identity as people and gives meaning to our culture. The surrounding society and ecology influence the development of individual taste, explaining why and how food cultures are identified and associated with groups and nations such as Italy with *pizza* and *pasta*, *kimchi* with Korea or potatoes with Ireland and *wazwan* with Kashmir. Among the Dogras of Jammu in the northwest state of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) in India food at weddings reflects the identity of its people as well as the social transformation to which the Dogra food culture is adapting. No wedding can be complete without food being served in an appropriate manner and style, and with required taste and flavour with typical essential Dogra dishes like *Rajmash, Ambal, Kalaari* or *Mitha Madra*. However, in the recent years it is seen that other cuisines like Punjabi, Kashmiri, South Indian or even international ones like Chinese or Italian have been added to the food served at Dogra weddings. This shows on the one hand, the impact of globalizing consumer world, and on the other, the urgency on the part of the people to maintain their identity through food culture. The paper explores the dimensions of food culture of the Dogras of Jammu region, best expressed in their weddings, in the context of their transforming identity as a result of the process of globalization facilitated by new developments in the field of information and communicative technology.

RC32-381.6

CHAUHAN, ABHA* (University of Jammu, abha1chauhan@yahoo.co.in)

Honor Killings and Gender-Based Violence in India: Women's Activism and People's Initiatives

'Gender-based violence' refers to violence that targets individuals or groups on the basis of their gender, most of them being inflicted by men on women and girls transgressing their fundamental right to life, freedom, security and dignity. Gender-based violence cannot be understood outside the social structures, norms and roles that support and justify it as normal or tolerable. In many cases it is tacitly supported by different people, groups and institutions. 'Honor Killing' is one such type of violence that occurs as an act of revenge or vengeance usually resulting in a murder or death of a member of a family or social group due to the belief of the perpetrators that the victim (usually women) has brought dishonor and shame to them. In the year 2000, the United Nations estimated that 5000 people were victims of honor killings including 1000 from India. Most of these cases reported from the states of north India occurred when the age-old rules of marriage related to religion, caste, community, clan or village were violated, i.e. when people married outside prescribed social rules and norms of their choice. No specific law against honor killings exist in India today, though other legal provisions include various forms of crime against women. Efforts are being made by women activists, lawyers and several people and organizations against these acts. This paper aims to understand the role of women's activism and people's initiatives and the difference they are making towards generating discourse that looks at women and their issues more favorably from gender-sensitive and human rights perspective. The analysis is based mainly on the studies on Hindus, and the cases are drawn largely from the state of Haryana in north India.

RC14-174.4

CHAUHAN, ARVIND* (Department of Sociology, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, (M.P), 462026, India, drarvindchauhan@gmail.com)

Communicating through Internet in India: Some Formulations on Understanding Change

The paper is divided into following five parts: (i) introduction; (ii) the use of internet and transformation of relationships in India; (iii) inequality and challenges posed by digital divide in India; (iv) communication through internet: some conceptualizations in sociology, and (v) conclusion. Following questions have been raised and discussed in the paper: (i) how has internet communication transformed the nature and types of relationships in India?; (ii) what has been the social background of internet users in India?; (iii) what has been the notion of 'consumerism' and its association with 'gratification' in Indian society and how is it different from the western countries; and (v) how have the internet users participated in various political discussions and processes and strengthened democracy in India? Finally, some of the conclusions arrived at are discussed like: (i) communication through internet has helped in the formation of new types of relationships in the virtual world at the expense of primordial ones like kinship relations in India; (ii) older people prefer to use communication through internet at their homes, while the people of younger generation prefer to use it at internet café; (iii) the class-divide suggests that the communication through internet is out of reach for very large population in India; (iv) social inequalities have further increased and strengthened as a consequence of digital divide in India; (v) 'consumerism' led 'gratification' exists in India also, but it is different from the one found in the west; (vi) different political parties and 'caste like-groups' have been using internet for communication to further their political interests like addressing and convincing their respective constituencies.

RC52-598.6

CHAUHAN, ARVIND* (Department of Sociology, Barkatullah University, Bhopal, (M.P), 462026, India, drarvindchauhan@gmail.com)

Significance of Complementary and Alternative Medicine Systems in India: Some Issues of Its Continuity and Re-Emergence

This paper attempts to examine the significance of 'Complementary and Alternative Medicine' (hereafter CAM) systems in India. Following questions have been raised and discussed in the paper: (i) as the very idea of CAM systems came from west, it's significance in the context of Indian Society needs re-examination; (ii) how the CAM systems with it's strong tradition in the history of India responding to the challenges of other systems in the era of Globalization?; (iii) which sociological theories and concepts are useful to understand this emerging phenomenon?; (iv) what has been the response of the patients to the claims of CAM systems?; (v) how does sociology of professions get strengthened with the studies of CAM systems? Following are the main conclusions of the paper: (i) the CAM systems need to be seen and analysed in the wider context encompassing other competing systems as well; (ii) Talcott Parsons' theoretical and conceptual formulations particulary 'belief-system' are relevant to understand CAM systems; (iii) the process of globalization has strengthened the continuity and re-emergence of CAM systems; (iv) in the era of globalization the CAM systems have attracted patients from upper classes along with middle and lower classes; and (v) the patients have been using both the CAM systems and allopathic medicines for the treatment of the same diseases.

RC20-248.2

CHAUVEL, LOUIS* (University of Luxembourg, louis.chauvel@uni.lu)

Between Welfare State Retrenchments, Globalization, and Declining Returns to Credentials: The French Middle Classes Under Stress

In a critical approach of Bourdieu (1979) and Schmoller (1897) before him, and within a Piketty (2013) debate, I rework here the multipolarity of middle classes between higher and lower, and between cultural and economic capitals. This theoretical reconstruction helps understand the "middle classes adrift" in France and Continental Europe. After the golden age of the "new wage earner middle class" and the Welfare state expansion, the European social structure faces a trend of "repatrimonialization" (or re-wealth-isation), a U-turn towards expansion of wealth and a relative decline in the value of middle level skills. Assets, housing, inheritance, savings, and wealth accumulation, more than consumption in broad definition, are again key issues. First, a new description of repatrimonialization is useful in the specific European context of middle class societies. We need a re-definition of the system of middle classes (plural) in the context of the construction and decline of strong welfare states. Second, we have to analyze three ruptures in the social trends of the 'wage earner society'. In this period, economic growth, social homogenization, and social protection were major contextual elements of the expansion of a 'new middle class,' based on educational meritocracy, the valorization of credentialed skills, and 'depatrimonialization'. After the 1980s, the post-affluent society generated a backlash in the system of middle classes. Third, I analyze the demographic and social consequences of the new trends in terms of the shrinking and quartering of the middle classes in a context where the inheritance of assets and resources changed the previous equilibrium. Finally, I highlight the importance of addressing the problem of social stability when large strata of the middle class have less interest in the maintenance of the social order.

RC20-256.3

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More Necessary and Less Sufficient: An Age-Period-Cohort Approach to over Education in a Comparative Perspective.

During the last 5 decades, tertiary educational attendance rates increased dramatically, both for men and women. In most countries, the demand for academic skills did not expanded at the same rate tertiary educational did, even during the information revolution. The U.S. debate between Richard Freeman (Overeducated American 1975) and Herbert Smith (Overeducation and Underemployment: An Agnostic Review 1986) was one of the first in a much contrasted international comparison of social trajectories: in many countries, some birth cohorts have been exposed to risks of over-education, or a decrease in returns to education.

In our paper we analyze LIS data on five contrasted western countries (US, Germany, France, Spain, Denmark) for cohorts born between the Second World War to more recent generations of young adults today. This dataset built on harmonized cross-sectional surveys, is combined with secondary data on skilled biased technological to study whether educational expansion reduced both relative

and absolute returns to education. Using newly developed age-period-cohort gap models (taking into account the most recent debates on APC models), we are able to study whether the younger cohorts enjoy higher or lower returns to education than older cohorts. Our results suggest that generally, the increase of skill based sector was not enough to provide demand for the supply of tertiary education graduates, leading to a decrease in educational returns relative to older cohorts. However, the expansion of skill based sectors increased within-cohort inequality, especially increasing the gap between tertiary and secondary education graduates.

RC34-397.8

CHAVES, MARIANA* (CONICET-LECyS, FTS y FCNyM, UNLP-CEIPSU,UNLP, chavesmarian@gmail.com)

Positions and Perception of Social Mobility in Young People and Their Families from Popular Sectors in La Plata, Argentina.

Ubicados en una ciudad media de la provincia de Buenos Aires (Argentina), a partir de diferentes situaciones y referentes empíricos de experiencias juveniles en la ciudad, nos propondremos analizar, por un lado las posiciones ocupadas en el espacio social en términos de tres trayectorias contextualizadas históricamente: sector de clase, familia e individo. Y por otro, la percepción de la posición y de las movilidades sociales, sean descendentes o ascendentes en perspectiva de las trayectorias antes enunciadas. La construcción de los datos se funda en investigaciones etnográficas propias y en revisión de investigaciones de otros colegas en la región, tanto de modalidad cuantitativa como cualitativa. Siguiendo a Tilly (2000) entendemos la desigualdad como una característica de las relaciones, y no solo como la existencia de dos posiciones asimétricas. Desde ese lugar interesa el punto de vista del actor juvenil en el análisis de la desigualdad, así como el conocimiento del contexto que lo hace posible, tanto en términos de espacio social general como del escenario de las interacciones donde se funda y pone en acto las representaciones de las posiciones percibidas y ocupadas. Interesa además dar cuenta de los argumentos con los que los sujetos explican las movilidades, cómo éstos se legitiman o no en matrices valorativas y culturales más generales de la gramática social, y cómo operan en la persistencia de las desigualdades.

RC35-414.2

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La Modernidad y Su Eterno Retorno Moral, o La Voluntad Por Lo Correcto

Esta ponencia reconoce las inquietudes político-morales en ciernes como principios rectores que determinan la agenda política de los diversos movimientos sociales contestatarios, inmersos en el actual contexto de modernidad -para algunos posmodernidad- y diversidad. Ante lo cual, es sustancial que nos preguntemos cómo el camino de la tradición permea a los individuos para que éstos continúen reproduciendo las formas simbólicas, revestidas de alegorías modernas que sustentan los triunfos sociales por la recomposición de un estado moral y político que se sabe expropiado, a través de los distintos mecanismos de configuración discursiva que ponen en operación el Estado e instituciones al servicio de la tradición, de la clasificación, del estigma y del aislamiento posmoderno.

Hay que considerar a la tradición como ese conjunto de dispositivos y tecnologías morales, de la vida cotidiana y del sentido común, a partir de las cuales el individuo organiza su vida, le da sentido, se diseña como sujeto moral en la práctica y en la auto concepción de su mismidad clasificada como gay, lesbiana, bisexual, intersexual, indígena, mujer, obrero, migrante, joven... Estos principios morales tienen su fundamento en la tradición. Por ende, es desde la tradición que el sujeto se autodiseña en un ejercicio hermenéutico, de la "inquietud de sí" o lo que Foucault nombró como "tecnología del sí" (Foucault, 2001), para dinamizar la auto-concepción del individuo y de sus relaciones totales con los otros, cuyo consecuente es la posibilidad de modificar, no cambiar ni sustituir, las configuraciones sociales imperantes de una época. De esta manera, la tradición es el punto de partida bajo el que se expresa los actuales principios político-morales, en ciernes, a la que nombramos como "voluntad por lo correcto", ese eterno retornar de las formas simbólicas, el camino que recorren los movimientos sociales a la modernidad, o si se prefiere, a la posmodernidad.

RC04-47.23

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La Excelencia Del Profesorado Universitario. La Visión De Los Estudiantes.

Este trabajo es producto de una investigación que se vincula con el campo de la ética y la educación, que busca en lo general analizar las valoraciones sobre la docencia y el trabajo académico en una universidad pública del noreste de México, particularmente sobre los rasgos y características profesionales y éticas que

deben cumplir como formadores, siguiendo algunos planteamientos del proyecto Excelencia del profesor universitario de Hirsch Adler. La labor de los profesores es relevante en la formación de nuevos profesionistas, en la generación y divulgación del conocimiento y en la gestión institucional, lo que justifica observar, analizar y comprender su actividad desde diversas perspectivas, considerando sus propias percepciones, las de los estudiantes y las de otros actores universitarios. El proyecto de investigación particular tiene como propósitos, fundamentar teóricamente el tema de la excelencia académica en nuestro contexto, contrastar los supuestos bajo los cuales se valora a los docentes universitarios con los datos resultantes de diversas fuentes de información, analizar dichos datos en el marco de los criterios o indicadores que la Universidad toma en cuenta para ubicarlos en un cierto sistema de categorías académicas o apoyos de diversa índole, a efecto de realizar un diagnóstico del perfil real del profesorado universitario. El enfoque metodológico es de tipo mixto: se revisan datos cualitativos y cualitativos procedentes de profesores, estudiantes y otros actores universitarios, así como también los indicadores que promueven los rankings nacionales e internacionales. Las categorías de análisis que se analizaron son: excelencia, ética, calidad, liderazgo, institución, formación, valoración, profesionalismo y crítica. Lo que esta comunicación ofrece en particular, es un análisis de los datos procedentes del cuestionario aplicado a estudiantes que muestra la satisfacción con el trabajo de sus profesores, en tanto que es un indicador que habla de la calidad educativa.

RC23-288.5

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Enabling Institutional Innovations: A Critical Examination of Initiatives in Public Service Delivery in India

Public service delivery systems are the most critical components of good governance. However, their efficiency and effectiveness are contested, by the beneficiaries who utilize them and the bureaucracy or bureaucratic structure implementing it. Sociological perspectives on bureaucratic form of organisation, especially the classical notion by Max Weber conceives of it as a rigid structure. However, there has been some transformation as the State, with its bureaucratic machinery and the society in which it exists are in constant interaction. This interaction is mediated by technology and other socio-political and cultural factors, while bringing about innovations in the public delivery systems. In this context, innovations in the public delivery systems in India are now being institutionally promoted by the State in India. Factors that contribute to these innovations are technology and the human and organisational processes which are oriented towards innovation, in spite of the stringent institutional framework. This paper discusses two innovative initiatives in the health sector, focusing on the complex social, cultural and institutional milieu which contributed towards their continuous and sustainable implementation and replication. Based on primary and secondary data collected, this paper tries to decipher the processes and practices which have evolved successfully despite some limitations of the regulated bureaucratic environment, as well as the social and cultural complexities.

RC07-89.5

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A Time-Series Cross-Sectional Analysis of Exposure to Competition and Sense of Fairness in Urban China

Situated in transitional China with a rapid market expansion and rising inequality, this study discusses the relationship between an exposure to competition and sense of fairness. A puzzle rises as whether exposure to severe competition encourages individuals to averse risks and desire for fairness, or it contributes to a belief in the law of jungle and a tolerance on inequality. Labor market incentive hypothesis has already supported the validity of college (or high school) premium as an indicator of competition. Therefore, I apply a time-series cross-sectional calculation of competition index based on Chinese Household Income Projects (CHIP) and Urban Household Survey (UHS), represented by college/high school premium at the time of entering senior/junior high school. This measurement fully reflects the heterogeneity of macro condition on individuals by time-series cross-sectional consideration.

The data on sense of fairness are drawn from urban sample of Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS) 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013, nationally representative social surveys. Sense of fairness is measured as to what extent one agrees that the society is fair. By coding competition index to the pooled datasets, I obtain three main findings. 1) The severity of competition one experiences in school is likely to exert an undermining effect on sense of fairness, which is still effective when one leaves school. 2) This undermining effect is contingent on economic development, with a more explicit effect in less developed areas while insignificantly in developed areas. 3) Self-rated class ratings is positively related to sense of fairness due to self-interest explanation, yet competition has little effect on this relationship. This study emphasizes the role of competition as a determinant of social mentality in transitional China that should be explored in future research.

RC04-49.2

CHEN, CHI YUAN* (Chinese Culture University, cqy8@faculty.pccu.edu.tw)

Do the reasons professors choose academic work influence their work interest, time devotion and achievements? A study of academics in Taiwan's higher education

The purposes of the study are to explore the relationships among the reasons professors choose academic work and their devotion to and achievements in their work. To achieve the purposes, the study used questionnaire investigation and interview as methods to collect the data needed. One hundred and seventeen questionnaire samples and fifty interview samples were collected, which included different professional areas, ranks, gender, educational types, and university types. The data collected were analyzed statistically. The results show that the reasons people choose academia for their careers influences the time they devote to different work areas (research, teaching, and service) and the achievements they produce related to these three duties. The study offers suggestions for academic human resources management based on the findings.

RC06-82.5

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Childhood Poverty, Cumulative Risk Exposure, and Adjustment in Emerging Adults: A Prospective Latent Profile with Contextual Factors

Families in poverty are more likely to suffer from financial stress, to live in disorganized neighborhood and to experience more negative life events compared to average families. Consequently, the cumulative risks are more likely to increase depression and substance use of children who grow up in these families. Nevertheless, variations among families in poverty have been identified; resilience has also been proposed. Therefore, factors that contribute to their resilience should be identified, too. The present study was designed to (a) identify, using confirmatory latent profile analysis, groups of poor Taiwanese youths who show distinct groups in exposure to cumulative risks and adjustments; (b) identify, using multinomial logistic regression model, contextual factors that distinguish the identified groups. The study used data from an ongoing survey on economic disadvantaged families with child who have received welfare services over 4 years (N=1,622, mean age=16.07).

We proposed that poverty-related risks and adjustment assessment would reveal 5 patterns including (1) experiencing high levels of risks with high levels of behavioral maladjustment, a externalizing problem group; (2) experiencing high levels of risks with high levels of emotional maladjustment, a internalizing problem group; (3) experiencing high levels of risks with high levels of emotional and behavioral maladjustment, a comorbidity group; (4) experiencing high levels of adversity with a low level of adjustment problems, a resilience group; (5) experiencing low levels of risks with a high level of functioning, a low risk group.

A latent profile analysis identified 5 profiles in the data that confirm the hypothesis. Academic engagement, involvement in prosocial behavior, and parental monitoring are key protective factors to distinguish the resilience group from the externalizing problem and commodity groups. The results suggest youths in poor families benefit from these factors facing the effects of poverty stress across childhood to early adulthood.

RC44-JS-52.2

CHEN, LIN* (National Taiwan University, r03325014@ntu.edu.tw)

Out of Rural Community While in the Family: The New Form of Work-and-Family Linkage of Migrant Women Workers in the Construction Site

Sui Gong Fu Nv is used to define migrant peasant women workers who accompany their husbands to metropolitans to work and live in the same space. SGFNs left rural places to construction sites so they have broken free from complicated family relationship and the supervision from relatives and acquaintances in rural communities. The one-to-one link in each pair of couple may bring some certain changes to SGFNs' status and power in the core-family.

I respectively conducted the first time fieldwork in Chang Ping district in Beijing suburb from October to December in 2012 and the second time from July to August in 2015. Under the sub-contracting system, there was a hierarchy within workers in the construction site, including labor contractors(Bao Gong Tou),vice labor contractors, skilled and unskilled workers. Compared with two years ago, there are more and more SGFNs in the construction sites and their age tends to be younger. It is common for spousal workers to do some specific types of work like kitchen work and elevator work.

The research studies the group in three theoretical perspectives. Production regime: The share of work and the access to salaries under the fixed production regime can reveal the employment's influence on family relationship; Dormitory system: The daily activities and social network in the dormitory is equally important when viewing the employment's effects on women's lives; Allocation of housework between every husband and wife: It is helpful to see the couple's coordination in the special construction site.

Based on cases study in Beijing, the article breaks through the traditional conception on the controversy between the Patriarchy and women's autonomy. It proposes that these women respond to their own roles in the family in a more positive and initiative way in the working site. The work and family are interactive for SGFNs.

RC39-466.1

CHEN, MING-CHI* (National Tsing Hua University, mincchen@mx.nthu.edu.tw)

The Elephant in the Room: Living and Dying with Hazardous Chemicals in Urban Settings in the Disasters of 2014 Kaohsiung Gas Explosions and 2015 Tianjin Chemical Explosions

Within a little more than one year's time span, two major explosions in the East Asia have drawn the worldwide attention. On July 31, 2014, a series of gas explosions rocked Kaohsiung, a big industrial city in southern Taiwan, a country with vibrant electoral democracy. It was discovered that the explosions were caused by the gas leaked from the labyrinth of underground pipelines that deliver hazardous gas from the port to the petrochemical plants in the city's heavy industrial suburb. One year later, on August 12, 2015, another chemical explosion of even greater scale stroke China's major industry-port city of Tianjin, a metropolis designated as the growth pole by an authoritarian regime. This time the culprit was a company specialized in the logistics of hazardous chemicals whose licensed warehouse located less than one kilometer from the middle-class housing complex. Similar to two urban disasters is the proximity or even the overlap of residential area and industry facilities has caused the heavy civilian casualties. This seemly deviant urban design is rather normal in most of the developing countries. This paper first analyzes the normalization of deviance in the daily operation of petrochemical industries in late industrializing settings. It then explores the political economy of the spatial production that has led to the urban disasters beyond the differences of governance regimes. This paper attempts to shed lit on the urban development pattern common in the newly industrializing countries and its potentials for disastrous consequences.

RC04-47.12

CHEN, WAN-CHI* (Department of Sociology, National Taipei University, wchen@mail.ntpu.edu.tw)

Does the Age of Career Decision-Making Matter? Accounting for Teacher's Job Commitment in Taiwan

Accounting for teacher's job commitment, does the age of career decision-making matter? Before 1994, teacher education in Taiwan has been largely controlled and monopolized by the government. Through institutional arrangements such as tuition-free teacher education, future job guarantee and stability, teacher's colleges attract many teenages at the age of 15 or 18. However, examination-oriented educational environment in Taiwan did not provide much chance for youths to explore one's aptitude. It also commonly seen that decisions on fields of study have been influenced or even determined by the parents. In this case, the decision on attending teacher's college almost determines lifelong careers.

Using data from Taiwan Education Panel Survey, this study investigates whether the age of career decision-making among middle school teachers has any impact on their job commitment. It is hypothesized that career decision-making at a younger age in the job-guarantee system in Taiwan before the 1994 reform is unfavorable to job commitment among these prospective teachers, which in turn affects students' performance. It is possible that the rigidity of institutional arrangements prevents youths from a self-determination process. When extrinsic motivation outweighs intrinsic motivation, lack of intrinsic motivation is detrimental to job commitment as well as teaching efficiency.

RC42-500.2

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Criminogenic Knowledge Structure and Youth Violent Behavior: The Role of Co-Evolution of Friendship Network

Recent advances in criminological theories have focuses on structured individual variation (or propensity) in violent behavior. Simons and Burt (2011) have pro-

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posed their knowledge structure theory. The theory proposes that environmental adversities (conflicted family relationship, disorganized community, and victimization) influence criminogenic knowledge structure (CKS), including immediate gratification, hostile view of relationship, and disengagement from conventional norms. This CKS, in turn, influences youth involvement in violent behavior. The theory of CKS focuses on individual framing on personal understanding of social scripts, interpersonal relationships, and social rules and norms. The social adversities structured the CKS and push the person into involvement of violence.

Although past studies have provided supportive evidence of the theory, two components of the theory remain untested. First, tests of the theory were based on African American samples. Whether or not the theoretical model can be applied to other populations remains in question. Second, although current literature on violent behavior emphasizes on the role of peers, CKS theory has not incorporated this important component in their theoretical and empirical work. The present study sets to fill this literature gap.

The present study adopts data from an on-going longitudinal study in Taiwan. There are around 1,600 adolescents, aged from 13 to 17 within 56 classes. Data on the components of CKS and friendship nomination within a class were collected to answer the proposed research questions: 1) Structural equation modeling will be used to test the construct validity of CKS in an East-Asian sample; 2) The dynamic influence of peers and their CKS will be assessed via friendship nomination across two time points. Network analysis will be used to present the impact of co-evolution of friendship network in both the network characteristics and attributes of the target adolescent's friends.

RC06-74.7

CHEN, YU-HUA* (National Taiwan University, yuhuac@ntu.edu.tw)

The Rise of Solo Living in Taiwan: Age, Gender, and Educational Differences

Family sociologists have been engaged in a heated debate about dramatic transitions in the structure and functions of families over the twentieth century. What is new is the option of forming a one-person household within a traditionally family-oriented society like Taiwan. According to the latest population census, there are more than 1.6 million Taiwanese or 7.2 percent of the population living alone in 2010. The one-person households have constituted 22 percent of the total households. Such a rise is attributed to the increasing number of young Taiwanese in their twenties and thirties who leave their parents' homes to live independently as well as people who delay marriage or choose not to get married. There are also those who live alone after getting divorced and some widowed seniors who live by themselves. However, people living alone can be split into two types, *elective* one-person households who have chosen living alone as well as *forced* one-person households who have been constrained to this lifestyle by circumstances. Why are more people living in one-person households in Taiwan? How much is by choice and how much is by necessity? What demographic and socioeconomic factors underlie the growth and how are these likely to change in the future? To answer these questions, this research examines the factors that affect the formation of one-person households among Taiwanese and their housing characteristics by using four decennial censuses of 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010.

RC04-42.5

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A Review of the Common Core State Standards Initiative in the United States and Its Relevance in Taiwan

The Common Core State Standards (CCSS) initiative has been regarded as one of the most influential educational movements in the United States since *Brown vs. Board of Education* in 1954. While its origins can be traced back to a much earlier date, the CCSS were officially launched by the National Governors' Association Center for Best Practices and the Council of Chief State School Officers in June 2010. As of December 2014, 43 states, the District of Columbia, and four U.S. territories have adopted the CCSS. Standardized testing at the K-12 level is a topic that has received growing attention for decades across the world. And with comparison data from the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) and the Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS), many U.S. policy makers and practitioners felt it was time to help provide a common standard in key subjects at the national level as well. Advocates argue that the CCSS focus on fewer, clearer, and higher educational standards in English language arts and literacy and mathematics. In this article the authors analyze the historical background and rise of the CCSS within the United States, and then compare the CCSS with other U.S. education laws and initiatives, including the Head Start Program and the *Elementary Secondary Education Act* in 1965, the Standards and Accountability Movements in the 1990s, the *No Child Left Behind Act* of 2001, and the Race to the Top Fund in 2009. The concluding section offers recom-

mendations and practical suggestions for policy makers and educators in K-12 settings in Taiwan and other international contexts.

RC34-394.3

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Transnational Views on/from Arab Mediterranean Youths: Challenges and Potentialities

Recent debates in the sub-field of youth studies have been engaged in methodological and epistemological discussions about what instrument of analysis need to be deployed for the examination of youth in the Global South. This paper aims to contribute to such debate by analysing the views on the Arab uprisings and the current events unfolding in North Africa of young migrants of North African origins in Italy.

The paper will draw from the research experience accumulated thanks to an international research project on Arab Mediterranean youth, and will tackle the issues of transnational and youth activism.

In particular, the paper will focus on a qualitative study on young people of Arab Mediterranean origins living in Italy, exploring their views on the Arab uprisings and their aftermaths, their transnational practices of participation to these key events and their views on the current affairs unfolding in Arab Mediterranean countries.

The paper is part of the EU FP7 research project "Empowering the new generation: towards a new social contract in South and East Mediterranean countries (SAHWA)".

RC04-48.1

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Educational Expansion and the Persistence of Social Inequality Related to Parental Education in Australia

Since the 1990s, the Australian higher education sector has undergone a series of changes that have resulted in the doubling of the number of universities, a tripling of the number of undergraduate university students and the creation of alternative pathways into university. Access to university is no longer restricted to high performing secondary school graduates and the majority of undergraduate students now enter via alternative pathways. Despite these changes, inequalities continue to exist due to differentiation within the university sector with entry into elite professional degrees and elite universities still highly selective. Effectively Maintained Inequality theory posits that highly-educated parents are able to identify opportunities to secure qualitatively better educational outcomes for their children regardless of the structure of the education system. Using data from the Household Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) project, I examine trends in university graduation for four cohorts of Australians born between 1948 and 1987. Preliminary findings indicate that the association between having university-educated parents and graduating from university has persisted over time. Furthermore, individuals with at least one university-educated parent were more likely than those with low-educated parents to graduate from an elite university and/or with a higher status degree.

RC04-49.10

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The Societal Effects of Secondary School Curriculum Reforms on Gender Participation in Higher Education: A Comparative and Longitudinal Study of Asia, 1950 - 2010

The paper investigates how changes in secondary school curricular emphases reallocate education opportunities for women and men in higher education with a regional focus on Asia. This paper argues that any reorganization of curricular emphases in secondary schooling enacts a societal effect on gender partitioning in higher education. Empirical findings present a worldwide picture of gender equality with an almost equal rate of gender participation in higher education since 1990s. At the same time, a "new" form of gender inequality is emerging with women's increasing prevalence in higher education after the time point of equal participation. Recent literature draws a close attention to social consequences of quantitative rise in higher education, such as stratification of gender enrolment in disciplinary areas (Barone 2011; Ramirez and Wotipka 2001). As a world region, Asia is highly responsive to such redrawing of gender partitioning. The study explicates how a world-integration model of educational culture rearranges social

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partitions of gender in regional higher education. But still, the paper examines to what extent a colloquial-differentiation model of cultural attributes purports gender reorganization in a region with varying levels of economic modernization, differing types of political regime, and diversified groups of religious beliefs and cultural values. The study takes two aspects of cultural attributes into investigation, first, religious traditions and cultural beliefs, such as Confucianism, Islamism, and Buddhism; second, colonial hegemonies and legacies. To evaluate which model provides viable explanations to higher education expansion in Asia, the study employs, first, multiple regression analyses to assess factors relating to higher education expansion in two time panels: 1950-1989, 1990-2010; second, textual analyses to compare formal statements of higher education goals and secondary school curricula across seven polities in Asia (China, Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, and Vietnam) over two time periods in 1980s and 2000s.

RC04-46.8

CHEUNG, YUK MAN* (Chinese University of Hong Kong, agentchosan@hotmail.com)

Cultural Dynamics and Educational Expansions of Secondary Schools in Japan and Hong Kong: Equality for Individuals or Citizens?

While New Instituionalism now becomes one of the standard intepretations of the expansion of mass and elite education by means of comparative and statistical methods, the strength of this line of thought cannot be fully appreciated if one ignores the cultural dynamics of how institutional legitimacy and isomoprhism could also be achived in different contexts. This paper argues the importance of introducing the historical dimensions and qualitative methods to examine how legitimacy towards educational expansion could be achieved in very different contexts. The case of Japan higlhy relies on the logics of the nation-states which emphasizes equality among citizens, while the case of Hong Kong defines equality in terms of the competativeness of individuals. This paper argues why both cases could both use the same concept of "equality" and seems to be coupled to the world-society, thus examining in what sense the concept of "decopuling" is useful for institutional analysis.

RC32-370.4

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Taming the Rape Scourge in Nigeria: Issues and Actions

Gender-based violence, including rape, domestic violence and other sexual abuses, has assumed serious dimensions globally. In Nigeria, incidences of rape are fast assuming a threatening dimension that requires urgent intervention. Rape, like other forms of violence against women, is an infringement on women's rights, privacy, self-preservation and dignity. Available data in the print and electronic media reveal that rape issue has become a serious social problem of epidemic proportion and no longer an isolated criminal act affecting just a few women in the society. Thus, sexual assaults and their debilitating consequences for the victim, particularly under aged children, adolescents, young women and the elderly, have become serious societal issues in recent times. This paper interrogates the dynamics, institutional, socioeconomic and cultural factors accentuating cases of rape on both the victims and the perpetrators of this heinous criminal act. The paper concludes with recommendations on ways and means of tackling this social menace.

RC40-469.2

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Labelling Social Innovations: A Solidarity Label in France and a Participatory Guarantee Scheme in Namibia

A number of alternative socio-economic approaches to how food is produced, distributed and consumed 'sustainably' are presented as innovations. At times connected with social and solidarity economies or with social movements that seek to reclaim control over how one can produce, trade and consume differently, these initiatives are relatively new. Nonetheless, they are increasingly being recognized by the public as important means to stimulate transitions to sustainable agrifood systems. Indeed, the literature on social innovations focuses on those innovations whose main driver is the desire to address a social problem. Using Polanyian theories of embeddedness, we examine two social innovations that have emerged from groups who have been working to de-marginalize women in the processes of production, trade and consumption of food. The first experience comes from France and is focused on a short food value chain (*circuit court*) that uses a solidarity economy label to join economically marginalized female farmers and consumers. The second case focuses on a participatory guarantee system (PGS) in Namibia that has been the core innovation in the emergence of a small organic movement that is made up of wives and mothers as producers and consumers. Through these two cases we focus on a number of key analytical elements that constitute these experiences as social innovations: such as the identification of the social problem, the innovative techniques and knowledge mobilized to create group identity and the work of intermediaries in the innovation trajectory. The authors reflect on these two cases so to understand how these innovations might contribute to transitions to sustainable agifood systems.

RC55-629.2

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Young Australian's Education and Employment Transitions: Comparing Young Immigrants' Wellbeing to Their Native Australian Peers.

Previous research indicates that, in Australia, educational achievement among immigrants at age 15 is, on average, equivalent to or slightly higher than that of students of long standing Australian heritage. However, these averages hide wide variation in achievement within the immigrant student population. Even with this variation, post-school study rates are higher for young immigrants compared to native Australians. Although Human Capital Theory suggests that increased education should lead to improved likelihood of employment, rates of unemployment are higher among immigrants. Given that improving lifetime wellbeing is a core aim of the Australian Government's settlement policy, examining levels of well-being of young immigrants as they transition between education and employment and/ or tertiary study has important policy implications. In this paper, I present findings from analysis of data collected by the Longitudinal Surveys of Australian Youth project. My research questions examine whether young immigrants differ from their native Australian peers in terms of their education, employment and engagement outcomes as well as their levels of well-being. I also examine differences between migrant groupings based on country of origin. Using a cross-disciplinary approach, I construct a comprehensive model to identify various factors in education to employment transitions for young immigrants to Australia. Additional variables based on social capital, cultural capital and psychological approaches are tested to determine if they provide additional explanatory power across comparison groups.

RC26-JS-29.3

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Local Practice of Solidarity Economy: A Case Study on Pgs Project for the "Tribal E-Shop" in Taiwan

Solidarity economy is a community-based economic model to resist the exploitation of capitalism and neoliberalism. In the case study on PGS project for the "Tribal E-shop" in Taiwan, solidarity economy not only provides a solution for promoting organic agriculture in indigenous tribes, but also can be beneficial to human rights, health, food sovereignty, fair share of land of indigenous peoples and avoid the domination of food chain as well as preserving biodiversity from big corporations or financial institutions.

The Association of Taiwanese Indigenous Peoples' Development (a local NGO) had established a platform named "Tribal E-shop" for cooperative production and marketing since 2005. It has a retail shop for marketing agricultural product of indigenous farmers. The project of participatory guarantee system (PGS) provides an alternative path for whom in a difficult position to conform to the official standards of certification. One of the authors in this study is the manager of this "Tribal E-shop". Through years of management and participatory observation, we found PGS established a high autonomous guarantee system and paves a way for the development of organic agriculture in indigenous tribes. Taken as a whole, PGS offers two important mechanisms: First, the PGS fosters social networks, increasing farmers' participation. Second, in order to empower farmers' ability to surmount the difficulties of the prevailing system, the PGS integrates the habitus of local contexts into a relatively autonomous field, which is called 'indigenous farmers' cooperative'.

For sustainable development of indigenous peoples, this study suggests that the stakeholders (including consumers, producers, retails etc.) should cooperate and have the opportunity for coexisting in the context of capitalist society.

RC24-294.2

CHIU, HUA-MEI* (National Sun Yat-Sen University, fschiu@gmail.com)

Environmental Conflicts and Risk Governance after 2014 Kaohsiung Gas Explosion

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In the midnight of 31 July 2014, a deadly gas pipeline explosion killed 32 people and injured over 300 people in Taiwan's second largest city, Kaohsiung. Due to the lack of precise information about the pipelines of toxic gases and the operators, the municipal government and fire brigades have failed to prevent the disaster. Kaohsiung people suddenly found that they have been actually living in a mega petro-chemical industrial zone for decades. How to deal with the complex net of underground petrochemical pipelines connecting several industrial zones, gas storages and the harbor becomes a big challenge to Kaohsiung. This paper examines the responses to the risk of petrochemical pipelines from the environmental organizations and the communities, the municipal government and the companies involved after the Kaohsiung Gas Explosion. It finds that, while the leading environmental group and the general public request for environmental justice, information transparency and community right to know, and the establishment of risk control platform with public participation, the local government and the industry are rather reluctant to engage the issues raised by the public. Moreover, although the local government has released a rough map of 89 pipelines and the Petrochemical Pipeline Self-governance Articles one year after the disaster, the government has shown little interests in industrial transition. Both central and local governments and the industry have advocated a proposal of a new mega petrochemical industrial zone off-shore or on the coastal area of Southern Kaohsiung. The attitude of the government disappoints the environmental and community groups who want to get rid of petrochemical dependency and advocate of industrial and energy transition. The tension and conflict between the government, the industry and the environmental groups are in continue. How different players can work together to reach a consensus on disaster prevention and risk management remained a challenge.

RC31-356.1

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Postmarital Residence Patterns and Wellbeing of Female Marriage Migrants in South China

Typically studied in the literature of cross-border marriages is the gendered marriage migration led by the female partners who physically migrated to reunite with their male partners, few look at those who do not spatially move as a result of cross-border marriage. In light of this, this paper attempts to contest this monotonous prototype by comparing three types of cross-border families with different residence patterns – (1) *wife-to-husband, (2) husband-to-wife,* and (3) *dispersed residence* (one or both partners commuting between two places). Using ethnographic data from Mainland China-Hong Kong cross-border families in South Chin, results revealed that diverse residence contexts did bring differential gendered power dynamics to couples, which significantly affected the wellbeing of female marriage migrants. Mainland migrant wives in the mainstream *wife-to-husband residence* group appears to be the most vulnerable group due to their disrupted social network, lack of childcare support from extended family, discrimination and assimilation difficulties in the immigration context. Whereas Mainland wives in the *husband-to-wife residence* group could maintain their social network, obtain childcare support from their natal families, and receive less discrimination and assimilation problems than those in the former group did. Interestingly, the *dispersed residence* context enabled Mainland wives to gain autonomy in household management and parenting and provided a context for Mainland wives to avoid conflicts with their husband and in-laws, but they had to shoulder the childcare burden alone and find ways to maintain their intimacy with their husband and to help their children to build bonding with the father. Nevertheless, prejudice and discrimination against female marriage migrants appears to be universal across various residence contexts, which may well suggest that the hypergamous nature of marriage migration appear to be a quintessential cause of gender inequalities in cross-border marriages, irrespective of residence localities.

RC14-178.6

CHMIELEWSKA-SZLAJFER, HELENA* (Kozminski University, chmielewska.szlajfer@gmail.com)

Votes and Visibility on Social Media. the Case of Poland's 2015 Surprising Presidential Elections

The paper aims to explore the influence of visibility on social media in Poland's public sphere today, in this particular case: the unexpected 2015 presidential election results. The sure-to-win candidate Bronisław Komorowski, then president in office, lost to a newcomer from the main opposition party, Andrzej Duda, with the help of another unusual presidential candidate, Paweł Kukiz, an outsider punk-rock star. Both their powerful internet campaigns significantly focused on social media—e.g. memes on Facebook and news bites in tweets—successfully swayed the voters by using the power of viral information. The virals (i.e. information which spreads in a viral-like manner) included campaigning for single-member districts (Kukiz) as well as negative campaigning filled with quotes out of context (Duda). At the same time Komorowski put little effort in his own campaign, his use of social media was barely noticeable, and often unsuccessful in gaining attention of social-media users.

While it is difficult to claim that social media determined the outcome of the recent elections, they undeniably played an instrumental role in engaging people in the campaign on the internet: they shared memes, tweets, and news articles, and they often engaged in discussions concerning the candidates' programs. Furthermore, social media platforms, e.g. Facebook and Twitter, are perfect examples of contemporary everyday tools which influence what information users see, how they interact with it, and how they organize it by sharing information with others. It is particularly visible in situations when information posted on social media is intended to achieve a particular goal in "real" life (i.e. outside the internet), such as national politics. Thus, I believe a close analysis of virals focused on the candidates during the 2015 presidential campaign may show interesting insights concerning the visibility of different types of information used on social media to influence citizens' choices.

RC31-353.6

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Gender and Anti-Immigration Politics in Post Colonial Hong Kong

Since the late 1970s, Hong Kong has witnessed gradual intensification of anti-immigration sentiments directed mainly at immigrants from Mainland China. After the handover to China in 1997, rather than subsiding, these anti-Chinese immigration sentiments have reached a new high and crystallized in the implementation of restrictive migration policies, tightening of welfare access for immigrants; overt discrimination against immigrants in the media and internet fora, at community and family levels and the emergence of independence movements openly advocating the 'Hong Kong for Hong Kongers' manifesto. Since the mid-1980s, the majority of immigrants from Mainland China have been women, in cross-border marriages, who came to join their Hong Kong husbands. In 2011, 34.6 per cent of all marriages registered in Hong Kong involved a local male resident and a Mainland Chinese woman. As a result of the concentration of Mainland foreign brides in the recent immigrant population, anti-immigration sentiments have assumed a distinctly gendered dynamic, with Mainland women seen as the epitome of the uncivilized, ruthless, and dangerous aliens; posing an imminent danger to society and positioned to wreck marriages and break families. By means of a mixed method approach combining textual analysis of newspaper reports, internet discussion fora, immigration and related policies, interviews with politicians and government officials, this study asks the following questions: 1) How have anti-immigration politics in Hong Kong stigmatized Mainland women in cross-border marriages? 2) How do antiimmigration discourses reflect particular concepts of manhood and contribute to the formation of specific types of masculinity? The research is significant because it sheds lights on how anti-immigration discourses and policies, nationalism, and gender join forces to structure the process of settlement of a rapidly growing group of female immigrants, thus producing and reproducing gender inequalities in a local and regional scale.

RC39-455.2

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Forgotten Fever. How Municipalities (do not) Adapt to Heat Waves.

Heat waves, are assessed as one of these effects of climate change that are to be more frequent (Della-Marta 2007). Moreover, their duration and intensity increases as well (Graczyk et al. 2015). This extreme weather event impacts societies by bringing economic consequences as well as threat for human health. Since the year 2000 Europe was hit by two large heat waves that brought thousands of fatalities: in 2003 Western Europe up to 70 thousands (Robine et al. 2008), in 2010, Eastern Europe about 56 thousands (Munich Re 2011).

Poland, although during the mentioned heat waves was not experienced so severe, also faces problems related to this type of event. Within the years 1989 – 2012, four years with significant heat waves were observed: 1992, 1994, 2006 and 2010. Large cities are at the disposal of different resources (starting with financial, human, infrastructural) to cope with the issue of heat waves. Nevertheless, they are also vulnerable, especially because of the urban heat island effect that mostly strikes large agglomerations due to large population density and concentration of buildings and concrete covered areas.

With these research authors are analysing the problem of municipal preparedness to the risk of heat waves. The focus is on smaller towns in the Wielkopolska region in Poland, with reduced resources when comparing with large agglomerations. It is stated that hardly any efforts are undertaken by municipalities in this respect, even though ageing population of smaller towns increases the risk of dramatic consequences.

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

The selection of analysed municipalities bases on statistics (from Central Statistical Office of Poland) covering the number of mortality due to cardiovascular disease during heat waves (1992, 1994, 2006, 2010). The communes with the highest number of fatalities, as those mostly experienced, are under investigation. The research is conducted through in-depth interviews.

TG04-680.5

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Money Isn't Everything. Adaptation of Municipalities to Extreme Rainfall.

Heavy precipitation is seen as risk that will become more frequent and more intense in the future (IPCC 2007). This extreme weather event is a threat for human health as well as for infrastructure. It is predicted that due to changes in heavy precipitation patterns larger financial losses will occur.

Large agglomerations are more exposed to the problem of heavy precipitation mostly because of high density of population and accumulation of infrastructure. Smaller municipalities are less vulnerable, but they are also in the disposal of different resources. The scale of risk is smaller (less inhabited, still urbanised), but their potential to react is different (financial resources, infrastructure, knowledge and social resources). Studies point out that in smaller communes in case of reaction to natural hazards there is a large role of local authorities (Biernacki 2009). The most important issue making local authorities the successful actor is the awareness of local community needs and knowledge of local specifics (Michałowski 2006).

In this research authors are suggesting that financial resources are not a barrier for increasing resilience. Studies indicates that the main issue that needs to be solved regarding low resilience is the case of hazards perception and resulting from the behaviours (Collins et al., 2014). Municipal budgets for dealing with hazards are significant (but that does not mean that mitigating activities are sufficiently funded (Nemayer et al., 2014)). The problem is the direction of resources, so the consequences of hazards in the future will be not as severe. The process of learning, crucial for resilience, is the main issue regarding decreasing losses in the future and developing natural hazards preparedness.

The analysis bases on in-depth interviews with municipal representatives from the Wielkopolska region, Poland. Communes with a high number of fire department interventions related to extreme rainfall (2010-2014) are investigated.

RC44-506.1

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A Permanent State of Crisis? Lessons from Organizing Migrant and Immigrant Workers in Quebec

Montreal's Immigrant Workers Centre (IWC) arises from community organizing and non-traditional labour organization traditions. Its activities include casework, the building of worker leadership, organizing against precarity and immigration injustice, build grassroots solidarity between temporary agency workers, migrant workers in several programs, undocumented workers, and other coalition work. This paper explores the successes, challenges, and limitations of the IWC considering increasingly restrictive immigration/labour policies, an unresolved crisis of organized labour (Camfield, 2011), and a climate of 'austerity'.

Drawing from interviews with workers, organizers, and allies, and literature about organizing migrant/other precarious workers outside of traditional trade union forms (e.g. Choudry and Hlatshwayo, 2015; Fine, 2006, 2011; Ness, 2014, Suzuki, 2012), we discuss the IWC model as developed over 15 years. Considering the 2008 crisis, we contend that there is continuity and change in the conditions for migrant and immigrant worker organizing.

First, we give a brief history of the IWC's development, contextualized in relation to the state of Quebec/Canadian trade unions as precarity increasingly becomes the norm for many workers. We argue that the IWC has helped advance an analysis relevant to confronting labour precarity and exploitation, strategy and organizing in the context of the crises of capitalist globalization, the attendant neoliberalization of the Canadian immigration regime, and the transformation of work. We also consider challenges surrounding the IWC's sustainability, scale and impact, and the dynamics of its relationships with unions.

Second, we examine IWC's work to build and develop worker leadership, maintain political autonomy, and responses to austerity measures, including building worker associations of agency workers, and temporary foreign workers. We explore a) challenges from women im/migrant workers; b) knowledge produced with/by workers in building resistance; and c) the dynamics of coalition work. (eg. on the minimum wage). We conclude with some broader lessons about labour organizing models.

RC53-609.2

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Children's Marginalization in Sports in India: A TALE of Multidimensional Experience

The present study explores various forms of intersectional discrimination experienced by children in India within the institution of sports. Intersectionality during the last three decades emerged as a primary analytical tool in sociological discourses which questions the ideology that construe inequality as an inevitable consequence of one's social position, taking into account not gender alone, but also other sources of identity like race, class, sexuality, religion, age, ability, nationality. Though a deficient amount of literature exists examining varied factors that promote or inhibit children's participation in sporting activities, Annette Lareau (2003) noted that children's access to and participation in structured sports are highly influenced by the union of their class location, family environment, school curriculum, gender, and parenting style. In fact, burgeoning researches in North American and European societies espousing intersectional approach within sociology of childhood has brought to the fore the diverse lived experiences of children belonging to different strata of the society. Conversely in India, research on the interrelationship of childhood and sports, more specifically the intersectional complexities influencing children's participation in sporting activities has not been sufficiently examined. This paper hence illustrates by drawing real life examples from Indian context like, the case of Purulia football team, Deeksha boys football team, Para Athletic team, and many more how the communion of diverse social identities like class location, religion, gender and disability situate children in multiple hierarchies i.e. expose them to structural intersectional discrimination, which controls and manipulate their opportunities to participate in organized sporting events. Secondly, this paper also focuses on how the complex alliance of social characteristics along with the legal and political institutions facilitates discriminatory practices by reproducing their subordinate status and fabricates unequal prospects for these children.

RC09-JS-32.2

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MEDIA Representation and Gendering of Technology: Assessing Social Transformation in 21ST Century India

This paper utilizes feminist intersectional approach to assess social transformation through media representation of gendering of technology in 21st century India. Feminist critiques have acknowledged gender along with other social variables like class, race, religion, and sexuality as a decisive amalgam of constructing gender power relations that shape the everyday life experiences for women. In addition feminist researches further advocate that along with these sources of identities other institutions such as science, technology and media symbolize and reconstitute the existing ideologies of gendered practice prevailing in the society. Dwight E. Brooks and Lisa P. Herbert (2006) posit that the commodified texts produced by media construct notions of self identity i.e. what it means to be a male or female, heterosexual or homosexual, elite or poor in the larger social context, i.e. it ultimately represents social realities. Similarly Judy Wajcman (1994) advocates that technology is not a neutral scientific product, rather it bears the imprint of dominant patriarchal knowledge and practices that encroach every aspect of public and private lives. Therefore technology along with media plays an integral role in crafting the knowledge about one's class position, sexuality, masculinity and femininity, based on the notion of biological differences, technical expertise – dictating who can access to technology, what kind of technology one can use, and what kind of technology usage will make one more acceptable within the patriarchal arrangement of social order. However, Indian sociological discourse has been mostly oblivious to the relationship between gender and technology and more specifically to the distorted media depiction of the gendered nature of technology. This paper hence explicates how the present Indian visual media culture expresses and consolidates power relationships between technology and women; secondly this paper also elucidates how the intersection of gender, class and sexuality accentuate such stereotypical representation.

RC54-615.5

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Researching the Female Reproductive Body: Theoretical Approaches

The expanding academic interest in the body during the last three decades has resulted in remarkable work concerning the construction, representation, and experiencing of the body across diverse geographical, socio-cultural, and historical contexts. However, much of the work produced tends to rely on distinct theoretical approaches, utilizing either approaches that focus on the social regulation of

the body or phenomenological approaches that emphasize the lived experience. In this paper I discuss the use of multiple conceptual tools for the empirical study of Greek Cypriot women's experiences of menstruation and menopause. Specifically, I discuss how I approach the body both as a subject and as an object, by examining the women's experiences and practices on the one hand, and by examining the construction of the female body and its representations within discourses and institutions on the other, and how these affect the women's experiences in the context of everyday. Combining phenomenological approaches with the theories of Douglas, Elias and Goffman, enables me to pay particular emphasis to the notions of embodiment and agency, that is, to view women as embodied social actors who reflexively construct meaning and interpret their experiences. Additionally, such a framework allows me to take into consideration the materiality/ corporeality of the body, which is inextricably linked with women's reproductive experiences. I argue that researching the female reproductive body provides an excellent opportunity to connect the lived body and the body as a site of social control and regulation. This paper illustrates that adopting an open, flexible theoretical approach that engages with diverse theoretical concepts according to their usefulness can provide significant insight into what it means to be a woman and to 'have a woman's body' in the context under investigation.

RC04-56.2

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The Gender of Accountability

In this paper I use feminist theories of the ethics of care (Tronto 1989) in order to analyze the gendered implications of educational accountability policies. Accountability is a term shaped both by moral reasoning and the methods of financial accounting (Strathern, 2000). Although educational accountability is a desirable quality, it has become problematic through the equation of good practice with high test scores and financial efficiency. This focus on teachers' performativity at a global level has redefined teachers' time through the lens of test results and ignores the fact that teaching is not simply instruction but also the labor of care that cannot always be measured. Feminist perspectives on teaching and the ethics of care have discussed the invisibility of teachers' and especially women's labor in the classroom (Acker, 1995; Vogt, 2002). I point out that, in this process, the political dimension of care (care as necessary for survival, care as a commodity, care as work) is replaced with a notion of care as a 'natural' psychological state of women. Within accountability policies, care practices are rendered un-measurable, neglectable and even punishable. I argue that, although the concept of educational accountability implies good practice, it has moved away from a relational definition of responsibility which involves active agents (whose responsibility? to whom?), towards a mechanical process of auditing. This new globalized version of educational accountability has ritualized an abstracted notion of responsibility that is not only unrelated to learning but it also fosters indifference towards learning.

RC34-400.11

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Labor Integration and Job Embeddedness and the Role of Social Factors on the Transitional Phases of Greek Youth in the Time of Economic Crisis

For Greek youth, the transition from education to employment has become hard and often impossible in a labor market characterized by low demand for young graduates. In an age of austerity, large numbers of young people shift their prospects towards an internationalized European job market, particularly if their professional abilities are in demand in countries that have under-invested in professions such as nurses, engineers, etc. In this paper, trends and behavior profiles of young people in today's labor market are analyzed. The study is based on primary data collected via a survey conducted in Greece from 2012-2015 (sample of 1952, ages 15-34). The statistical analysis included Multiple Correspondence Analysis. We found that unemployment and situations of unwillingness to pursue work embeddedness are often related with strong dependencies on family and a high degree of support reception, while stable employment status is associated with strong social capital but moderate family support. The flexibility of contemporary labor activity continues to call into question work position, security and predictability. Our findings suggest that the Greek labor market appears to present a particular triadic segmentation not common in more dual market segmented developed capitalist economies, as those proposed by Doeringer and Piore (1971). Our proposal for a triadic structure of the labor market also differs

as to the perceptions of the second and third generation models, regarding the segmentation of labor markets (Rubery 1992) where the new form of flexible production and the variable product markets play an important role. In Greece, social regulation plays an important role for the transitional phases from education to employment for Greek youth. Most often, youth social networks, accumulated social capital, and family encouragement, play an important role as main factors of economic integration for young people. Finally, these findings are discussed in relation to their policy implications.

RC49-571.1

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The Meaning of Social Inclusion

THE MEANING OF SOCIAL INCLUSION

What is it social inclusión? In a way some authors state that to be integrated means the fulfillement of social norms. Or in another sense means to be socially adapted. This leaves the subject in a pasive and subordinated position, moreover if there are exerted coercitive means to achive this adaptation. According to this look the system is first and then the subject.

But there are other alternatives. If we consider social structure of contemporary societies in a historical way, a "normal" adult person that has a "good life", usually have a qualified work that allows a suitable earning that facilitate to make up a new own familiy, and a social and political active life. To achive this, he has to use all his creative resources and initiative. A "normal" person is not subsumed in the system but has an important personal component.

Social inclusión has to be conceptualized and measured with three criteria:
1. The degree in which the person achives valuable social goals.
2. The degree in which is allowed to practice his most beloved values.
3. The degree in which he can use all his creative potential and initiative.

Among the valuable social goals are to have a good job, to have a good partner,to live in a suitable home. We know that for mentally ill persons frequently lacks some of this achivements, but is a question of degree: it is better lo live in a suitable home than to live in a hospital, better to have a good partner than the opposite, and so on, and these goals according to some or all his beloved values and using his creativity in the highest posible degree; they are no replaced by a dubios "social adaptation" that ussually conducts to a compulsory conformism.

RC25-311.3

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"Otherness" in Traditional Russian Media in the Modern Social Context

The oppositions "we - they (the others)", "my – alien" constitute any society and set up the basic framework for its functioning. According to Hegel, Husserl, any "something" needs "other" in order to determine their identity. Currently, scientific category "other" can be interpreted from the standpoint of the phenomenological, hermeneutical, poststructuralist leading directions. The problem of detection the "other" is actual both in theoretical terms (e.g., to diagnose the state of a particular society at a particular time of its development), and in practical terms (e.g., for a just solution of social conflicts). Despite the fact that a society aims to maintain its cultural and moral core, the list of social groups perceived as "other" is not a constant. Changes in the socio-economic context cause the changes in the nomenclature of "others" and in intensity of attitudes to them. The purpose of our research is to characterize the media category of "others" in its dynamics in modern Russian society. The empirical object includes texts of traditional media (television and newspapers) of the capital region. Particular emphasis is placed on the period of preparation for the state elections due to higher attention to issues of social identity in communicative space. Media, on the one hand, reflect the actual societal assessments and opinions, on the other hand, introduced into society certain social stereotypes that support the interests of specific social actors. As a result of a content analysis and discourse analysis a number of conclusions was made regarding the typology of the "other", the transformation of the image of the "other", the public reaction to the "other" and his media image, the linguistic representation of the "other" in the contemporary geopolitical context.

RC44-513.3

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Organizing Care and Construction Workers in South Korea: The Complex Entanglements of Gender, Ethnicity, Migration and Nationalism

Care and construction workers in South Korea – workers in two contrasting sectors of gendered informal employment – are creating new organizations and experimenting with new representational strategies. Founded in 2004 under the

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Korean Women Workers Association, the National Home Managers' Association is a membership-based social cooperative with 14 branches across the country that represents women who provide housecleaning, cooking, personal care, childcare, and eldercare to private households, forms of domestic work that have been historically excluded from the national labour standards law and social insurance schemes. Established in 2007 as an affiliate of the Korean Federation of Construction Industry Trade Unions under the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions, the Korean Construction Workers Union is a regionally-organized labour union that represents men who work as day labourers on residential building construction sites and as own-account workers in industrial plants under a multi-layered subcontracting system that is unlawful and perpetually violates minimum employment standards. Interestingly, both organizations utilize collective contracts, either in the form of collective bargaining agreements or domestic service contracts, to secure job placements for their members: Korean nationals who face age and social status discrimination as older workers in their 50s and 60s and who confront labour market competition from a younger cohort of Korean Chinese migrant workers, commonly referred to as Joseonjok. Such agreements provide important institutional vehicles for reducing job instability and improving working conditions for specific groups of socially marginalized workers, but they also reflect the complex social terrain upon which informal worker organizations are building collective voice and representation. In this paper, I draw upon preliminary field research conducted with a team of graduate students for a global comparative study to explore how gender, ethnicity, migration, and nationalism shape the priorities and strategies of newly created organizations in the informal care and construction sectors.

RC06-JS-1.2

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VAN DER HORST, MARISKA (University of Kent)

Flexible Working and Consequences for Working Patterns Post Childbirth for Mothers in the UK

One of the commonly used strategies for mothers to combine work with family life is to reduce their working hours, and move to a part-time job (Visser, 2002). Although part-time work could increase perceived work-life balance of workers, it also entails career sacrifices that (can) have consequences for the rest of the career (Yerkes, 2009). Another strategy that is frequently adopted by companies is to allow workers to combine work with family demands by working flexibly (Eurofound, 2015) – e.g., flexi-time that allow flexibility in starting and ending time of one's work, and tele-working that allows workers to work from home. Studies have shown that flexible working can allow a better work-life balance (Allen et al., 2013) and can potentially increase parent's time spent with children (Craig and Powell, 2012). However, it is still unclear whether flexible working patterns can be used as substitutes for part-time work, i.e., whether mothers are likely to retain their working hours if they are allowed to work flexibly. If this would be the case, allowing mothers to work flexibly can help reduce gender inequalities in labour market outcomes after childbirth. We examine the UK case, where the right to request flexible working has been expanded quickly over the past decade and where flexible working is being promoted as a major way to address work-life balance issues. The data used is Understanding Society (2009-2013), a large Household Panel survey with data on various types of flexible work arrangements including flexitime, working a compressed week, and regularly working from home. The analysis proposed is a competing risk event history model where we examine the effect of having a first child on the likelihood of remaining working full-time (versus part-time or not working) and compare the risks between mothers with and without various flexible working arrangements.

RC40-468.2

CHUNG, YI-TING* (National Cheng-Kung University, yiting.jung@gmail.com)
TAI, HUA (National Cheng-Kung University)

Transition to Sustainable Agri-Food System through CSA Initiatives: The Social Innovation Attempts of the University and Local Communities

Social responsibility has been recently included by universities in their strategic goals, which represents a commitment to promoting the well-being of local communities and wider regions through teaching and research. In the face of widespread deprivation and deactivation of agriculture and rural life, how universities can bring positive impacts on rural transformation to more sustainable development? This paper explores the potential for such transformation to sustainability by bridging the university and rural communities. We examine this potential by reflecting on projects undertaken by a university research team in Taiwan to implement Community-Supported Agriculture initiatives. CSA is designed to directly connect growers and consumers and to foster reciprocal and caring relationship between them. The projects in question were developed and practiced by appealing to CSA principles. It was found that not only can access to safe and healthy food be created through CSA initiatives, but these initiatives, in which

student groups participated with the assistance of the research team, can also have positive effects on campus, by raising students' consciousness of agri-food production and their consumption habits, and by calling their attention to issues over "ethical" consumption. Moreover, participation of students in agricultural activities, such as harvesting, selling farm produce, and helping to arrange experiential tours, can provide significant support for transformation to sustainable agriculture in rural communities, where farmers are typically elderly people.

RC11-137.9

CIARNIELLO, MAITE* (Núcleo Interdisciplinario de Estudios sobre Vejez y Envejecimiento (NIEVE), Facultad de Psicología, Universidad de la República, Uruguay, maitec@psico.edu.uy)

El IEA (Índice de Envejecimiento Activo), Su Aplicabilidad En América Latina y Su Valoración Conceptual Desde Los Ejecutores De Políticas Públicas. El Caso De Uruguay.

En 2012, la UNECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) desarrolla el IEA (Indice de Envejecimiento Activo), en el marco del Año Europeo para el Envejecimiento Activo y la Solidaridad Intergeneracional.

Su objetivo es proveer de información pertinente, actualizada y comparable entre países, a los ejecutores de políticas públicas, de cara al fortalecimiento de este grupo poblacional, en términos de identificar sus necesidades y potenciar sus capacidades de participación social, desarrollo personal y aporte a la comunidad.

Las particularidades de su diseño lo hacen compatible con su aplicación fuera de la Unión Europea, ampliando su margen de utilidad y fortaleciendo la discusión sobre las políticas de envejecimiento en todos los países que se encuentran en un estadio avanzado de su transición demográfica.

Trabaja sobre cuatro dimensiones: 1) empleo, 2) participación social, 3) independencia física, salud y calidad de vida, y 4) capacidad para el ejercicio de un envejecimiento activo.

Estas dimensiones se desagregan en indicadores específicos que contemplan otros aspectos como la perspectiva de género, el acceso a las TICs, los servicios de cuidado, etc.; permitiendo permite distintas combinaciones y ponderaciones de cada dimensión e indicador, lo que habilita a contemplar la idiosincrasia cultural de cada país.

Su versatilidad metodológica permite adaptar los indicadores previstos a las fuentes de datos disponibles, respetando las dimensiones conceptuales propuestas.

Para los ejecutores de políticas, la valoración del IEA estará relacionada con el grado de compromiso con la problemática del envejecimiento y las líneas orientativas en materia de política pública más actuales (Plan de Acción de Madrid-2002, Convención Interamericana sobre la protección de los derechos humanos de las personas mayores de la OEA-2015); y por lo tanto las necesidades que se definen desde los órganos de ejecución política constituyen un insumo para adaptar el IEA a la realidad específica de cada país.

RC13-169.4

CIESLIK, MARK* (Northumbria University, mark.cieslik@northumbria.ac.uk)

'the Best of Times, the Worst of Times': Making Sense of Young People's Wellbeing?

This paper draws on recent empirical research that explored the different ways that individuals experience wellbeing across the life course (Cieslik, 2016). I focus here on the lives of young people and contradictory research findings that suggest that many western youth are experiencing a wellbeing crisis whereas others suggest they are resilient and have mostly positive experiences of growing up. The former position suggests that structural changes to youth transitions (such as precarious routes through work and welfare) have eroded the wellbeing of young people. Whilst the latter shows that the majority of young people in western societies are usually happy most of the time. I argue that one way to make sense of these contradictory positions is to employ a more nuanced, process based conception of wellbeing (Eudaimonia) acknowledging that wellbeing is an ongoing collaborative process as well as a measurable, subjective experience (Cieslik, 2015).

I examine the different networks and practices implicated in young people's leisure showing how their wellbeing can oscillate from good to bad events framing their (un)happiness. Often their educational and employment experiences were problematic, threatening their wellbeing but many were also connected to supportive networks and activities that allowed them to flourish. Their accounts of happiness therefore involved disappointments as well as stories of overcoming these challenges and developing creative, nourishing pursuits. This processual approach to wellbeing is one way of offering a more insightful analysis of young people's lives that avoids the traditional divisions between cultural and transitions approaches in youth research.

Cieslik, M. (2015) 'Not Smiling but Frowning': Sociology and the Problem of Happiness. Sociology 49(3) 422-37.

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

Cieslik, M. (2016) The Happiness Riddle and the Quest for a Good Life. London: Palgrave.

RC02-32.3

CILLO, ROSSANA* (Ca' Foscari University of Venice, rossana.cillo@unive.it)

New Frontiers of Precariousness. Internships and the Training to a Precarious Life

Over the past few years, the European young workers have experienced increasing job insecurity and growing unemployment. Policy makers, employers and educational institutions have promoted internships as a fundamental training experience for the integration of educational pathways with practical experience and the insertion in the labour market. However, the recourse to internships is increasingly related to unpaid/low-paid work and exploitative work experiences.

Referring to the research "Internstage: internships, work placements, volunteering: stages on the road to decent work or to insecurity?" and focusing on the Italian case, this paper explores the impact of the growing diffusion of internships on the labour market and on the working life of youth.

In Italy internships have spread since the last decade, after the implementation of the Bologna Accords and the labour market de-regulation. They have been promoted as an active labour market policy, however, currently only a small part of half a million of young people that every year has one or more internships is hired, usually with precarious employment contracts.

The intern may be given low-profile tasks – which devaluate the internship's training and "train" the intern to accept her/his own devaluation. Alternatively, after a brief training, the intern is required to meet the standards of a regular employee in terms of working hours, productivity, and discipline, but with no other rights but those of an intern. Moreover employers are using internships to substitute paid work with unpaid work and work with rights with work without rights, thus resulting in a general downgrading of labour conditions. For these reasons, the internships' "training to work" socializes among youth the idea that the precariousness is the rule and that obedience, competition and individualism are the only relationships that can exist in the workplace – thus resulting in a veritable disciplining to the neoliberal values.

RC44-509.26

CILLO, ROSSANA* (Ca' Foscari University of Venice, rossana.cillo@unive.it)

The Struggles of Immigrant Workers in the Logistics Sector in Italy

Since 2008 the logistics sector in Italy has been affected by an increasing number of strikes, that have been successful thanks to the organisation activities by the independent trade union Si-Cobas, the support of far left organisations and, last but not least, the self-activation of precarious immigrant workers employed in the co-operative enterprises of the subcontracting system. These strikes had a strong impact on the most important logistics hubs of Northern Italy (such as Bologna, Padua and Piacenza) and have temporary blocked the "just-in-time" commodities' circulation of the most important multinational corporations in the logistics (TNT, DHL, GLS, SDA, Bartolini...), in the e-commerce industry (Yoox), in the large-scale distribution (Coop, Esselunga, Ikea) and in food industry (Granarolo).

Even if state and employers have reacted with a severe repression, these strikes represent by far the most important struggles that have developed in Italy as a result of the crisis and the very first attempt to organize a workers' struggle outside the social-democratic unions, which are more and more accepting compromises with capital at the national level.

RC12-152.4

CIOCCHINI, PABLO* (University of Liverpool, ciocchini@gmail.com)

Quick and Dirty: Speeding up Criminal Procedures at the Cost of Defendants' Rights

Since the late eighteenths, following the transition to democracy, there has been a process of reforms in criminal courts all over Latin America. They were carried on by governments applying programs designed and supported by local and international experts and sponsored in most cases by international financial organizations. Those reforms were aimed at democratizing Latin American criminal courts by introducing adversarial-based procedural systems. However, in the new century, the focus of the reforms has changed from expanding defendants' rights to improving the efficacy of the system, especially to speed up procedures. After more than three decades of reforms, the results show that changes have deeply affected the way criminal courts work. By drawing from the example of reforms made in Argentina, particularly in the Province of Buenos Aires, this article argues that those reforms introduced a managerial rationality in criminal justice. However, the historical, cultural and material local context has limited and shaped that rationality. The undesired results are criminal courts that promote the resolution of cases through plea-bargaining, probation or penal mediation instead of public trials. The final consequence is that most sentences are passed without a comprehensive debate on the grounds of the cases, which in the vast majority of the cases is sustained by police reports. Therefore, criminal courts end up legitimising police action without properly reviewing it.

WG03-JS-37.4

CIOCHETTO, LYNNE* (College of Creative Arts, Massey University, Wellington, l.m.ciochetto@massey.ac.nz)

Advertising and Consumerism Versus Social and Environmental Activism in Myanmar, Malaysia and Indonesia through the Lens of Visual Communication

This paper explores the expansion of advertising in three emerging economies in South East Asia: Myanmar, Malaysia and Indonesia. While activism on climate change and sustainability is increasing in western industrialized societies, in emerging economies priorities are quite different and are felt more immediately. In these countries (making up 80% of the world population), those who have recently reached the middle classes aspire to achieve some approximation of the western affluent lifestyles they see portrayed in the media. Their interest in consumerism is stimulated by advertising and media programming and they are less concerned about issues of social justice and environmental sustainability. In comparison the majority of the population in emerging economies are still struggling to meet their basic needs for food, housing, education and healthcare. The poor are more likely to be immediately affected by environmental issues such as poor health provision, deforestation of land for agribusiness and social injustice. The poor are more likely to be involved in activism and social movements to protect the rights they have that are under threat or to regain what they have previously lost. This paper compares and contrasts advertising versus activism in the three countries through examples of visual media.

RC22-263.8

CIPRIANI, ROBERTO* (University Roma Tre, rciprian@uniroma3.it)

World Diffused Religions

Having theorized that "new modern topics" like individual autonomy, the *ethos* of mobility, self-expression, self-achievement, sexuality, familism and the private sphere were destined to replace historically institutionalized religions (Luckmann 1963), giving rise to a kind of "invisible religion" (defined as such by the publisher, not by the author, but only for commercial reasons), Luckmann has addressed the issue once more. He has acknowledged the fact that religion has not disappeared from the modern world and that various minor, intermediate and major degrees of transcendent experiences, seen as existential components, are to be found and that they cause differentiation at social-structural level and an institutional specialization of religion. This tends towards privatization, thus becoming a matter for single social actors who pass from major extra-terrain transcendence to one of an intermediate socio-political kind and, finally, to minimal individual realization, subjective autonomy and personal expression (Luckmann 2014: 40-44). Along this pathway one finds an increasingly marked gap between religious institutions and individual actors. Empirical investigations, however, even the most recent (Campiche 2010; Abbruzzese 2014), seem to reveal a tendency for traditional religious institutions to remain firm and maintain a certain link with individuals despite formal estrangement and radical criticism. Rather than as a breach or a separation, it appears more opportune to interpret the dynamics at work at present from the point of view of a substantial *continuum*.

RC39-462.1

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Playing with Catastrophe: Law, Urban Regenerations and Contestations in Turkey

In the aftermath of the 2011 Van Earthquakes that occurred in the Eastern part of Turkey and killed approximately 600 people, the ruling Justice and Development Party (AKP), which imposed profound urban regeneration projects all over Turkey in the last fifteen years, has developed a new rhetoric around the alleged forthcoming fatal earthquakes and vulnerability of towns and cities for the future outcomes of disasters. The AKP, therefore, has been able to instumentalize the past disasters to further urban regenerations and, despite large oppositions, passed a new law, Law No: 6306 "Regeneration of Zones under Risk of Disasters" which opened a direct way to regenerate public and private lands once they are approved to carry "risk". The new fashionable discourses around "victims" of catastrophes and "salvation" of "vulnerable" settlements have spread to local governments to push opportunities for urban regenerations. My paper will present three case studies from Eskişehir which have been initiated by two different municipalities ruled by AKP and Republican People's Party (CHP). Although, CHP

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was one of the oppositional body which criticized the Law No: 6306, we see cases where the same party utilizes the same law in the municipal level. In my presentation, I will show how centrally produced discourses have been penetrated into municipalities of different political views and what kind of contestations started to take place among the inhabitants of the three neighborhoods about whether the zones carry real risk of disasters, how they can manage to pay monthly payments to the regenerated housing units, or whether they would be displaced out from their neighborhoods.

RC15-195.3

CIVETTINI, NICOLE* (Winona State University,
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Same-Sex Marriage, General Health, and Health-Risk Behaviors in the U.S.

Marriage is associated with numerous benefits for husband/wife couples in the U.S., including better physical health. Using results from a web-based survey of members of same-sex couples and same-sex-attracted singles in the U.S. (N=429), I tested whether these "marriage benefits" extend to same-sex marriages, civil unions, domestic partnerships, and cohabiting couples with regard to general health, cigarette smoking, and alcohol consumption. Although there was no difference among cohabitors in self-rated general health, legal recognition (marriages and civil unions) did provide some benefits in terms of health-related behaviors. Specifically, same-sex spouses and legal partners were 68% less likely to smoke than singles/daters, but cohabitors were no more or less likely to smoke than singles/daters. Among those who drank alcohol, spouses and legal partners drank less than couples who were only cohabiting, consuming about 6 fewer alcoholic beverages per month.

In the U.S., there are diverse views on marriage equality, and the question of whether legal status matters beyond legal rights is a legitimate one. Does marriage need to be a structurally integrated institution (i.e., a legal status with all rights and benefits) to provide intangible benefits, or can marriage as an ideological institution (i.e., an emotional state) provide the same experience? To broach this subject, I re-tested the models above using "self-defined marriage" – viewing one's own relationship as a marriage, regardless of legal recognition. This measure grouped cohabitors who viewed their relationship as a marriage with legal marriages and partnerships. Self-defined marriage was also strongly associated with a marriage benefit; self-defined spouses were 47% less likely to be smokers than those who were single or just dating. I conclude that, although self-definition as a married person did reduce the likelihood of smoking, having a legally recognized relationship proved more beneficial in reducing health-risk behaviors.

RC15-193.11

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Housing As a Social Determinant of Health: Its Impact on Health Inequalities Across Europe

Housing has long been considered a key determinant of health, however research has tended to focus on the physical qualities of housing, such as the presence of damp or overcrowding. Yet the role of housing in people's lives is such that this approach does not adequately demonstrate the full importance of housing to health and the role it plays in health inequalities. This presentation brings together a portfolio of research investigating the broader influences, such as affordability and stability, of housing on health. Results of secondary analysis of large-scale data, including the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions survey, are presented. Results of multilevel modelling and fixed-effects regression analysis show that falling into housing arrears has a significant detrimental impact on health equivalent to that caused by job loss. However, this impact varies across tenures, levels of wealth, gender, as well as across countries. Generally it is renters rather than owners, the less wealthy and women that are affected most severely, but this varies across countries. Indeed in some countries no negative impact on health is found for those that fall into housing arrears, suggesting some countries are better able to protect the health of those in housing difficulty than others. The causes of these variations and consequences for health inequalities are discussed with particular reference to the development of scales of housing precariousness and precarity. These scales have been developed using cross-national secondary data from a range of sources and are used to investigate the stability and security of housing across countries, their association with different approaches to housing policy, and which policies are most successful at mitigating health inequalities.

RC17-211.1

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LOGUE, DANIELLE (University of Technology Sydney)

Social Organization, Classificatory Analogies and Logics: Institutional Theory Revisits Mary Douglas

As a social theory of organization, it is unsurprising that institutional theory draws upon the profound and ambitious work of the late anthropologist Mary Douglas. One of the foundational concepts of organisational institutionalism, institutional logics, directly draws upon her work. Yet, in recent times this foundational role has faded from view as institutional theory itself becomes increasingly institutionalized as a vibrant branch of organization studies. This is unfortunate for there is much continuity in current work with that of Douglas, it now being 50 years and 30 years, respectively, since the publication of some of her formative works. The deep analogies that underpin classificatory systems and the processes by which they are sustained remain significant areas under continued investigation by institutional theorists. Thus, in this paper we revisit Douglas' core arguments and their connections to institutional theorizing. We specifically explore her contribution of 'naturalizing analogies' as a way of accounting for the unfolding of change across levels of analysis, extending, modifying and enriching explanations of how institutional change is reified, naturalised and made meaningful. We do this by providing empirical descriptions of meta-organizing analogies and also field-level applications. Douglas' major theoretical works are of considerable relevance for current institutional theorizing, particularly in informing accounts of the movement between individual cognition and collective signification.

RC37-437.4

CLOUET, CLAIRE* (EHESS, centre Georg Simmel,
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Ce Que Fait La Musique : Espaces D'écoutes En Foyer De Travailleurs Migrants

« La musique ne parle pas aux travailleurs migrants », me dit un résident syndicaliste, dans un *foyer* du 19ème arrondissement de Paris. Pourtant, « la musique », et plus précisément un CD rarissime de l'Orchestre National de Mauritanie, fera parler cet homme, quelques minutes plus tard.

L'État français a construit des foyers dits de travailleurs migrants (FTM) à partir des années 1960 pour accueillir les « travailleurs » d'Afrique du Nord et de l'Ouest. Ces constructions ont peut-être amélioré leurs conditions de vie, mais leurs vies elles-mêmes ont été concentrées pour pouvoir être mieux gérées. Aujourd'hui encore, les espaces de vie sont standardisés et leurs usages sont contrôlés. Dans ma communication, j'analyserai la place que la musique s'y fait.

Je le ferai à partir d'ethnographies de situations d'écoute. Si certains résidents étiquettent leur musique de « musique du village », on s'aperçoit que leurs bibliothèques musicales sont hétéroclites. Certaines musiques sont liées au lieu d'émigration, d'autres ont été découvertes en chemin ou sur leur lieu de résidence, et toutes peuvent leur permettre d'agir sur leur environnement actuel. Ils les convoquent pour créer des espaces de recueillement ou de partage, pour fédérer la communauté émigrée au delà des foyers, pour appuyer leur parole lors de revendications politiques...« La » musique est elle-même un instrument.

De là, il ne nous reste qu'un pas à franchir pour la considérer comme un outil de politiques culturelles. En collaboration avec des résidents, des associations et des festivals choisissent dailleurs les foyers comme lieu d'action et de programmation. Les événements transforment la salle polyvalente en salle de concert, les résidents en musiciens ou en public, le bâtiment en lieu public. Nous verrons comment la musique reconfigure les espaces et les dénominations qu'on leur attribue, comment elle altère leur « identité dominante ».

RC32-380.4

COCKBURN, JENNY* (Carleton University,
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Indigenous Women and the Struggle for Food Sovereignty: Engaging with State Policy in Bolivia

Indigenous women's organizations in Bolivia are employing the concept of Food Sovereignty (FS) in their struggle for an equitable future. The logic underpinning FS involves the right to decide what to produce, and how to distribute and consume nutritious, culturally appropriate foods in ecologically sustainable ways. A key issue at the World Conference on Indigenous Women held in 2013, indigenous women are examining FS and their role in local and global food justice. They have constituted transnational networks to put forward the agenda at the global level including G-77, Indigenous summits, and the creation of international spaces like the *Comité Internacional de Planificación por la Soberanía Alimentaria*. In Bolivia, women's organizations, like Bartolina Sisa, were among those instrumental in the inclusion of FS in the new Constitution in 2009. Yet state-mobilized FS is transforming the concept in contradictory ways, creating tensions as well as spaces for continued engagement. These spaces have the potential for further incorporating gender into the priorities of FS at the state level. However, contradictions suggest that the direction the government may take in further gendering FS will continue to be informed by preconceived notions of gender roles that limit the ways in which women are included. Furthermore, the tension between policy and practice in gender equality exposes a persistent struggle for women's secure access to

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farmable land and food security. As indigenous women's organizations take up FS as a tenet in Bolivia, they work toward reshaping gender relations at the grassroots and state levels, with implications for food security and sovereignty policies within Latin America more broadly.

RC40-470.4

COCKBURN, JENNY* (Carleton University, jennyc.cockburn@gmail.com)

Realizing Food Sovereignty in Bolivia: Collaborations and Contradictions

This paper examines tensions between the MAS government's recent implementation of Food Sovereignty (FS) policies and the pressure to increase development based on an agro-industrial model. The Bolivian state's incorporation of the FS concept with Food Security policies has implications for small farmers that raise questions regarding the concept's limitations once it is adapted to serve state purposes. Contradictions between FS as it is envisioned by the global peasant social movement, La Vía Campesina, and the way it is utilized by the Bolivian government present challenges to collaboration efforts between local social movement actors, small farmers and state actors. Importantly, related contradictions emerge between certain ideals of a plurinational state and (neoliberal) economic policy. This paper scrutinizes FS policy implementations through a gendered lens, shedding light on the extent to which patriarchal structures of the state have been overcome or remain entrenched. The tension between policy and practice in gender equality exposes a persistent struggle for women's secure access to farmable land and food security. As indigenous women's organizations take up FS as a tenet, they work toward reshaping gender relations at the grassroots and state levels, with implications for food security and sovereignty policies within Latin America more broadly.

RC18-225.1

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Idéologies Politiques, Recrutement Politique Et Sécurité Publique : Une étude Des Agents De La Sécurité Publique Au Brésil

Au Brésil, la sphère de chaque état est le niveau où se concentre la plupart des activités de la sécurité publique. Ainsi, le Secrétaire de Sécurité Publique occupe une position importante dans la structure publique de sécurité. Hiérarchiquement il est au-dessous seulement du gouverneur par qui il est nommé, de sorte qu'il y a une dépendance politique dans leur recrutement. Historiquement, il a été représenté par différents types sociaux. Pendant la dictature militaire (1964-1985), le poste du Secrétaire de la Sécurité Publique a été occupé par des hauts officiers de l´armée ; après cette période, pendant la démocratisation, le poste a été progressivement lié à des commandants de la police militaire, hommes politiques, procureurs et chefs de la police judiciaire, etc. La présente recherche se propose de faire une cartographie des profils des secrétaires de sécurité publique et de vérifier à quelles familles idéologiques ils sont liés. Pour résoudre cette question, nous réaliserons une analyse des origines professionnelles des secrétaires de sécurité publique entre 2003 et 2015, en les confrontant avec les idéologies politiques des gouverneurs respectifs des états fédérés. Les résultats montrent qu'il y a une orientation cohérente dans le recrutement des secrétaires par l'idéologie politique depuis ces treize dernières années. Tandis que le centre et, principalement la gauche concentrent des policiers nationaux, la droite préfère les hommes de carrières juridiques, comme les procureurs. Ces résultats rendent compte de la croissance de la politisation du thème de la sécurité publique au Brésil pendant les gouvernements de gauche.

RC32-380.3

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"If We Get New Generations to Enter the Feminist Movement... It Will be Different, It Will be Fantastic": Youth Gender Justice Activism in Peru and Ecuador.

This paper focuses on youth feminist political action in Ecuador and Peru and its relationship to professionalized adult feminism. In Latin America, social movements are crucial democratizing forces not only due to their influence on civic and

political society but also because they constitute sites of struggle over meanings and practices of inclusion, participation and citizenship. Feminist movements are no exception. Social divides based on class, "race" and ethnicity have generated important debates within Latin American feminisms, yet age and generational divides remain less visible.

In Peru and Ecuador, a new generation of feminism has emerged among youth initially mobilized by professional adult feminism. However, whereas professionalized adult feminism seeks changes to government policies, youth gender justice activism seeks changes to cultural discourses and practices, especially in the family, intimate partnerships and household. In this sense, young feminists have more in common with youth in general in Latin America than professionalized adult feminists. Our paper aims to clarify why this is the case by drawing upon a grounded theory study among 21 youth gender justice activists.

We found that youth activists developed new ways of perceiving political action in response to exclusionary processes within professionalized adult feminism and contradictory processes within gender equality policies. Exclusionary processes consisted of professionalized adult feminists defining "the movement" on the basis of their own organizational structures, thereby preventing young women from joining the movement on equal terms and hindering young men from being included. These exclusionary processes were exacerbated by professionalized adult feminism's strategic emphasis on government policies. Youth activists perceived three contradictory processes within government gender equality policies: inconsistent policy approaches and implementation, institutional practices upholding gender hierarchies, and demobilization/de-politicization of civil society. We discuss these findings in relation to current theorizing of feminist and youth movements in Latin America.

RC49-566.1

COHEN, BRUCE* (University of Auckland, b.cohen@auckland.ac.nz)

Diagnosing Neoliberal Subjects: A Textual Analysis of the DSM

The American Psychiatric Association's (APA) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) has become the most authoritative text on defining the nature of mental illness in western society. The psychiatric profession claim that this document reflects the advancement of scientific knowledge in the area and is unaffected by subjective and politically-motivated value judgements. In this paper I aim to question this assumption through presenting a textual analysis of mental illness classifications and symptomologies presented in each edition of the DSM (I-V). It will be demonstrated that, over time, the language employed by the APA has increasingly conformed to the development of neoliberal values and the closer surveillance of the self – this is an expert discourse where words and phrases such as 'productivity', 'employment', 'school', 'leisure', 'play' and the 'home' have taken on greater meaning and been enshrined in typologies of mental disorder.

The presentation will take time to consider the theoretical implications from this case study for understanding the structural forces which may aid or hinder the construction of psychiatric classifications. For example, following the neo-Focauldian argument of Nikolas Rose (1999), psychiatric discourse can be understood as a necessary technology for the management of neoliberal selves. Such a view suggests that the recent DSM additions of Social Anxiety Disorder, Pre-Menstrual Dysphoric Disorder and Hoarding Disorder reflect contemporary social problems and popular anxieties surrounding patterns of work, consumption, the family, and leisure. Utilizing a more traditional Marxist analysis, however, it could be argued that the reinforcement of neoliberal ideology identified within the DSM may instead suggest the increasing hegemonic role played by the institution of psychiatry in medicalizing social and economic problems within capitalist society.

RC49-JS-28.2

COHEN, BRUCE* (University of Auckland, b.cohen@auckland.ac.nz)

The Meaning of Illness: Narrative Approaches

Narrative scholars of health argue that we give meaning to our behaviour through the stories we tell about ourselves (Gergen 1994; Kleinman 1988). When we experience serious illness such as cancer or schizophrenia, for example, we attempt to make sense of it in personal terms rather than through grand theories offered by medicine. Likewise, our road to recovery from illness will involve a compromise or resolution of such understandings at the personal level. This approach is in stark contrast to the dominant biomedical view of mental disorder where illness is considered as pathology; that is, an irrationality or deviation from the 'normal' state of the body and mind, one in which the individual is isolated and alienated from the process of medical intervention and recovery.

This presentation draws on the emerging academic literature that has given primacy and validity to biographies of mental illness and recovery (Brown 2008; Carless and Douglas 2008; Foster 2007; Ridge 2009) including my own research with mental health users in the UK (Cohen 2008). These studies demonstrate that the illness process is fundamentally 'storied'; it is understood in terms of a wider biography that includes social, economic and cultural frames of reference. For

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

example, it will be highlighted that user narratives typically involve points of perceived failure and crisis (such as the loss of the job, a divorce, or a breakdown in social relations due to alcohol use) as well as positive life events and successes (such as the birth of a child, completion of a college qualification, or taking leadership of a prayer group). With the recent release of the revised edition of Mental Health User Narratives (Cohen 2015), time will be given to consider the advantageous position of sociologists in undertaking narrative research in this area.

RC09-112.1

COHN, SAMUEL* (Texas A and M University, s-cohn@tamu.edu)

Changing Economic History and Unchanging Development Theories: Can World Systems Theory Survive a Past That Is Continually Being Re-Written?

There is a tendency in development sociology to view all theoretical advancement as coming from recent economic and sociological changes. Such discourse carries the implicit assumption: *"We Understood the Past Perfectly Well – So Our Theories of the Past Are Practically Perfect. The Only Challenge Out Theories May Face Come From Late Breaking Recent Empirical Developments."* Unfortunately, the historical profession does not stand still – and new data continuously emerge about older realities that suggest that our former theoretical constructions do not even fit the old data terribly well.

This paper addresses the adequacy of world systems theory as an explanation of global disparities in development. The paper addresses the following "inconvenient" changes in the historical narrative:

1) Jeffrey Williamson's discovery of a positive correlation between low commodity prices and SUCCESSFUL rather than failed industrialization.
2) Dieter Senghaas's discovery of the economic advantages of core nations stemming from agricultural rather than manufacturing exports
3) Jonathan DiJohn's discovery of the positive relationship between latifundism and national capacity to confront international capital and create nationalist development
4) Wallerstein's own treatment of the failure of Hapsburg Spain – which undercuts most traditional of the developmentalist arguments made by world system theorists

World systems theory can actually survive all of these inconvenient empirical formulations – but it requires a new series of propositions about the relationship of global economic relations of domination to national economic growth. I conclude by presenting an initial version of what such a revisionist world systems theory might look like.

WG03-JS-45.1

COLEMAN, REBECCA* (Goldsmiths, University of London, rebecca.coleman@gold.ac.uk)

Developing a Sensory Sociology of the Future: Affect, Participation and Politics

This paper explores the difficulty of researching the future because of its intangibility. It proposes that one way to research a not-yet temporality is through the development of a sensory sociology of the future, and more specifically of sensory methodologies. Drawing on recent work in visual and sensory sociology, on affect, and on time and futurity, I suggest that sensory methodologies provide some ways of grasping, understanding, attuning to and relating to the future. To develop this argument, I pay close attention to the *Children of Unquiet* (2013-14) project by artist Mikhail Karikis, and especially the film of the same name. This project involved Karikis working with local children to probe the possible futures of a site that was invested with hope and progress in the twentieth century, but has since been depopulated. In turning to an art project to consider the developments of a sensory sociology of the future, my intention is to examine the resonances between the project and some of the concerns of a sensory sociology of the future. In particular, I discuss the following issues which are apparent both in the film and in some sensory sociology: participation, and especially the participation of children; the entanglement of space and time, and of nature and culture; the evocation of an affective atmosphere through sound, images and techniques of filming and editing, and; outputs, dissemination and exhibition or screening. The paper therefore seeks to contribute to a sensory sociology of the future not by providing a blueprint for further work, but rather by mapping out some indicative points that may offer some coordinates for this emerging field of research.

RC16-198.3

COLEMAN, REBECCA* (Goldsmiths, University of London, rebecca.coleman@gold.ac.uk)

Temporalities and the Ontological Turn: Futurity and Potentiality in Amazon's System of Speculative Shipping

This paper suggests that one of the implications of the ontological turn in social theory is an increased interest in temporality, and particularly futurity. It has been suggested, for example, that the erosion of distinctions between subject/object, nature/culture, ontology/epistemology indicate that the social is alive, becoming and transformative (for example Adkins and Lury 2009) and that the speed of contemporary technologies require an understanding of that which exceeds the human (for example Clough 2009, Clough et al 2014). This paper considers some of these arguments through a focus on a patent granted to Amazon in 2013 for a system of 'speculative shipping', which aims to ship products near to potential customers in advance of orders. I concentrate on the temporalities of speculative shipping – and more specifically on the significance of potentiality and possibility to it – and argue that speculative shipping is a good example of a contemporary logistics system (and, more generally, a contemporary business practice) that attempts to harness and/or engage the future. I suggest the concepts of lines and the diagram are a means to understand speculative shipping as a surface that is arranged and co-ordinated in terms of both the actual and potential, planning and adaption. To conclude, I consider how these lines and diagrams are not simply illustrative but performative; that is, lines and diagrams co-ordinate the surface in ways that enact worlds. In so doing, I pose a number of questions about the kinds of worlds that are brought to life and about the capacity of potentiality to be put to use in and by speculative business activities.

TG07-698.2

COLES, BENJAMIN* (University of Leicester, bfc2@le.ac.uk)
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Dis/Placements and Dis/Ruptures in Cosmopolitan Conviviality: 'Writing' Multi-Cultural London

Cosmopolitan conviviality is located within the 'maelstrom of affectivity' (Thrift 2004) that makes up everyday life in a city. Within this context, consumption, specifically that of food, becomes a primary means through which everyday cultural identities are negotiated. Focusing on notions of affinity and commensality these perspectives highlight food consumption's capacity to mediate multiculturalism by signaling the seemingly uncanny ability of food to bring diverse arrays of people together. Additionally, signaling social-sensuality they identify the radical potential of particular consumptive arenas, such as markets, corner shops or 'ethnic'/multi-'ethnic' neighborhoods and the social-sensual experiences that they engender to overcome and transform otherwise fixed social, cultural and political relations. Current debate about transnational migration and global gentrification, however, indicate the concurrent re/emergence of a visceral nationalism that demarcates social and cultural, as well as, political spaces. Alongside 'together-in-difference', these spaces suggest that projects of convivial cosmopolitanism come laden with displacements, fractures and ruptures.

Drawing from interconnected case studies of London's Kingsland Road and Borough Market, this paper seeks to examine the multiple, mutually construed relations that lead to affinity and displacements within spaces that define both convivial cosmopolitanism and visceral nationalism. We interrogate the ways in which material, social and discursive relations surrounding food and its consumption assemble to re/produce, re/construct, but also contest, the muti-cultural urban landscape. This is explored via the [creative] spatial practices of geo/graphy and topography ('earth-writing' and 'place-writing respectively'), that enable the emergence of place through its writing, telling and re/presentation. Utilising both form and content to construct affective re/presentations of multi-cultural places, these approaches move beyond the conventions of academic publishing to embrace the disruptive nature of place in proactive and provocative ways that engage the multi-sensorium that surrounds consumption,

RC15-184.1

COLLIN, JOHANNE* (University of Montreal, johanne.collin@umontreal.ca)

Social Plasticity and Pharmaceuticalisation

This paper discuss, through a series of specific examples (hypertension, suppression of menstruations, smart drugs), the manner in which medications play a significant role in three central processes of contemporary social dynamics: medicalisation, molecularisation and biosocialisation. It highlights the ways in which they operate to transform the social and medical gaze toward what is normal and pathological, natural and artificial, and the processes of inclusion and exclusion. The first transformation concerns medicalisation, as a shift in the boundaries between the normal and the pathological. Through molecularisation, the blurring of boundaries occurs between living and non-living organisms, and by extension, between what is considered as *natural* from what is perceived as *artificial*. Through biosocialisation, pharmaceuticals would play a significant role in the constitution of a techno-scientific identity fashioned by drug-taking as something to either embrace or reject. Hence, central to this conceptualization is the assumption that, through medicalisation, molecularisation, and biosocialisation, the same basic mechanism is at work: that of an evolving polarity between two antinomic categories, the positions of which are constantly being redefined by the various

uses of drugs, among other social forces. By examining the question from this angle, I seek to understand how these polarities evolve and the role pharmaceutical drugs play in the process. I will end by proposing three core characteristics of pharmaceuticals that distinguish them from other medical technologies, and that help explain their relative omnipresence in contemporary western societies.

RC55-JS-60.4

COLLINS, JOCK* (UTS Business School, University of Technology Sydney., jock.collins@uts.edu.au)

Aspirations and Outcomes for Temporary Migrants to Australia: Korean Working Holiday Makers and Pacific Island Seasonal Workers

Australia is a traditional settler immigration nation that has been transformed in recent decades into a predominantly temporary migration nation. In 2014 Australia received 700,000 temporary migrants compared to 200,000 permanent migrants. Temporary migrants enter Australia under three main programs: international students, skilled migrants and working holiday makers. The advantages to Australia are obvious: temporary workers or students who will leave when their labour is no longer demanded or their education is completed. But what are the advantages to the temporary migrants themselves? Are their expectations fulfilled or do they face considerable disillusionment? This paper draws on primary research with Korean Working Holiday Makers and Pacific Island Seasonal Workers as well as secondary research to argue that experiences vary considerably even within the one national and visa group of temporary migrants. Some temporary immigrants face discriminatory work practices and severe exploitation in Australia. Co-ethnic entrepreneurs are often the source of this discrimination. Others have more positive experiences and are able to transfer to permanent visas, often the main motivation for temporary migration. The paper explores their aspirations, their experiences at work and their social relations in Australian neighbourhoods.

RC15-194.1

COLLYER, FRAN* (The University of Sydney, fran.collyer@sydney.edu.au)

WILLIS, KAREN (Australian Catholic University)

Missing in Action? Sociological Analysis and the Provision of Public/Private Healthcare

The sociology of medicine arguably began as a specialty of sociology with a structural functionalist, systems approach to the field, propagated by Carr-Saunders and Wilson, and even more notably by Parsons, between the 1930s and 1950s. Critiques of this approach from Illich and Zola during the 1970s and 1980s made it evident that the very structures and organisation of medicine are crucial determinants of medical practice and medical knowledge. Subsequent studies of the political economy of healthcare in the 1980s and 1990s, particularly the studies of the American healthcare system, pressed home these ideas. Recent decades, in contrast, have seen relatively little theoretically-informed debate in sociology about the healthcare system as a structured field of practices, organisations and institutions. In this paper we report on a context-content analysis of publications from the major journals in the sociology of health, illness and medicine, combined with an analysis from the Thomson-Reuter Web of Science. We find evidence of trends towards the experience of illness; but little theoretically informed debate about the healthcare system as a whole. Our discussion centres on the reasons for this disciplinary lacuna and its implications for the making of sociological knowledge. We argue that such analyses are vital in order to inform public and policy discussions about future directions in healthcare.

RC34-397.2

COLOMBO, ENZO* (Università degli Studi di Milano, enzo.colombo@unimi.it)

LEONINI, LUISA (Università degli Studi di Milano)

How the Economic Crisis Is Affecting Young People. a Research in the Milan Area

This paper investigates how present economic crisis is affecting the daily life and social position of young people in Italy. The data presented are based on 65 narrative interviews with young adults (aged 20-30) living in the urban area of Milan, North Italy. Adopting an intersectional perspective, interested in analyzing the effects of different social locations derived by the intertwining of gender, class, education, and ethnicity, we focused on the perceptions of crisis and the strategies and tactics young adult in everyday life.

The narrations collected show that precariousness and reduced job opportunities, with their consequences on social mobility, constitute only the more explicit and raw evidence of the lived experience of the crisis among young people. The research shows that these consequences are diversified according to the economic, cultural and social capital of families, to gender and generation position, and to subjective and contextualized perceptions. The central hypothesis of our work is that 'the crisis' is not just a temporary economic conjuncture; it is also a social phenomenon reshaping the social positions of individuals in both structural and subjective terms. Showing how the crisis is affecting different young people in very different ways, the paper investigates both structural evidence and subjective interpretations of the crisis. It highlights how the current economic crisis might represent both a potential danger and a new opportunity, stressing the relevant role of structural intersection of gender/education/ethnicity in shaping the factual space for youth's agency.

RC19-239.7

COLOMBO, FABIO* (University of Urbino Carlo Bo, fabiocolombo06@gmail.com)

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Housing First: From Local Social Innovation to a New Policy Strategy?

Housing First is a model of intervention on homelessness, created in New York City in 1992. It is growing and spreading in US and Europe and it is strongly challenging the traditional staircase approach, whose underpinning logic is that homeless people are expected to qualify for housing after having proved to be ready for it. For this reason, they are placed in different forms of shelters and other collective, temporary and supervised accommodations. The Housing First approach overturns this logic and considers housing stability as the pre-requisite to promote health and mental well-being, support social inclusion, participation and activation.

We compare seven qualitative case-studies (conducted within the European research project ImPRovE: Poverty, Social Policy and Innovation) on local initiatives inspired to the Housing First model realised in Europe (Austria, Belgium, Hungary, Italy, Sweden, UK) and US, with the aim to highlight:

- Which are the trajectories of this process of innovation? How is the new approach influencing and how can it be influenced by the different context conditions and welfare models?

- Which policy-making strategies and processes are being successful in promoting innovation? Which are the governance challenges to be faced to transform new ideas into mainstream policies?

- Which actors and coalitions are influencing the innovative/conservative processes? To what extent Housing First has introduced new decision-making processes, promoting (or not) participation and including (or not) new actors or social groups?

The local practices inspired to the original model present some common features, but also relevant differences depending on the local needs, actors and institutional conditions, as regards different aspects: governance coalitions, strategies and styles, funding, target groups, aims and activities.

RC45-518.4

COMBET, BENITA* (University of Bern, bcombet@gmx.ch)

BERGER, JOEL (ETH Zurich)

Late Selection, More Equality of Opportunity? an Experimental Analysis

A longstanding hypothesis of educational sociology is that the timing of tracking affects track choice differently for students of low and high social background. The earlier tracking occurs, the less inclined are parents from lower classes to choose longer educational tracks. One explanation is that upper class parents react less to the timing of tracking, since their aim is to reproduce their social position (Breen/Goldthorpe 1997). In order to test this hypothesis, we conducted a laboratory experiment in which participants had to solve a certain numbers of anagrams in a time period over several rounds with increasing time pressure. Not solving enough anagrams would lead to a lower payoff in the end. We manipulated two factors: The first factor is timing of decision. Participants had to decide after a short time period (early decision) or a long time period (late decision) whether they wanted to continue solving anagrams. A second experimental factor was status maintenance. Half of the subjects could win money if they completed enough anagrams (no motive for status maintenance), while the other half could lose all of the money (motive for status maintenance). We hypothesize that the risk of continuing with the anagrams was greater in the system with early tracking because it is harder to estimate one's future performance (i.e. one's ability to solve enough anagrams under increasing time pressure). However, in accordance with the status maintenance motive, this should concern individuals without a motive for status maintenance more. Therefore, the difference in the rates of subjects who decide to continue between individuals with and without motive for status maintenance should be greater when decisions are made early. Indeed, we found that an early decision point reduced the overall willingness to continue but more so for subjects without a motive for status maintenance.

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RC12-146.3

COMINELLI, LUIGI* (The University of Milan, luigi.cominelli@unimi.it)

Mediators with Italian Characteristics. Styles, Conflict Attitudes and Settlement Rates

We analyzed a questionnaire sent to 200 mediators registered with the mediation providersof the Italian Chambers of Commerce. We sought to investigate three areas relevant to the professionalism and attitudes of the mediators: the style of mediation; the personal attitude towards the conflict; effectiveness in leading the parties to a negotiated agreement in mediation. To determine the stylistic orientation of the mediator, we tried to find out what types of behavior by respondents corresponded to his/her own style as a mediator, and the style that ideally they believed the most correct. The distribution of the styles of conflict management is homogenous even compared the experience of mediation and the number of mediation agreements.

We then probed the relationship between the variables related to characteristics of respondents through correlation analysis. There were no significant correlations between the style of mediation and the attitude of the respondents to the conflict. A second significant result is that individuals with economic education have a higher rate of agreements with respect to the lawyers. Although not by a significant difference due to the relatively small sample, respondents with a post-graduate training in economics or accounting, report rates of agreement significantly higher than those who reported a background in law, in ADR, in psychology or who do not report a post-graduate training. Finally, the anova test on the rate of mediation agreements shows a significant difference between men and women. The Italian model is legalistic, but its practical results seems not so distant from the results obtained in voluntary models. It seems that the style of the mediator might be of some use as a paradigm of orientation with respect to each phase of the process, but has no sufficient predictive value to be confirmed as a key to the functioning of the mediation

RC12-145.2

COMINELLI, LUIGI* (The University of Milan, luigi.cominelli@unimi.it)

The Epigenetic Hypothesis and the Social Sciences: Socio-Legal Implications

The epigenetic hypothesis is currently the most interesting attempt to overcome the eternal dilemma between biological determinism and sociological idealism in the explanation of social behavior. Based on some empirical studies that have considered the permanent effects of poverty, war or social deprivation, it is hypothesized that environmental factors retroact on the genome and that therefore the environmental influences have an impact on an equal basis with the biological individual factors. The epigenetic hypothesis argues that genes are turned on or off, and exert their influence on social behavior, depending on the surrounding environment. This hypothesis, which began with the experiments on rodents and is still in a rather early stage, argues that human nature is not formed niether by the genes themselves, nor by cultural universals, but by "rules of inherited mental development". Behaviors acquired in response to the environment become hereditary, being transmitted to subsequent generations. This perspective is particularly interesting for the social sciences, and poses serious questions in terms of law-oriented decisions and policies.

RC39-465.1

COMPANION, MICHELE* (University of Colorado-Colorado Springs, mcompani@uccs.edu)

The Production of Material Goods As Resilience Adaptation By Impelled Migrants in Malawi

Framing impelled displacement resulting from ecotourism promotion and development as a form of sociocultural and economic disaster, this study investigates the challenges faced by this new class of environmental refugees. Interviews conducted in Malawi with 153 local craftspeople and vendors show that the portability of human capital helps to ease the rural to urban transition and reduce the impact of anomie. Through the production of material goods, impelled migrants forge connections with their past while reinventing their sense of self. This contributes to disaster literature that focuses on transition processes in the aftermath of disasters and provides suggestions to improve resilience amongst displaced populations.

RC32-369.26

CON, GULCIN* (Purdue University, gcon@purdue.edu)

Negotiating Care Responsibilities for Older Parents: Intersection of Gender and Socioeconomic Status in the Case of Turkish Siblings

Negotiating Care Responsibilities for Older Parents: Intersection of Gender and Socioeconomic Status in the case of Turkish Siblings
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The gendered nature of care work is a topic widely studied; however, there have not been many studies focusing on gendered caregiving dynamics among siblings in a non-Western context. In this paper, I utilize within-family data collected from adult siblings participating in their parents' care in Turkey to explore gendered practices in the dynamics of caregiving when parents are in need of assistance. Analyzing qualitative data collected from two siblings in 15 Turkish families, I identify themes explaining why some adult siblings assume caregiving responsibilities to older parents whereas their siblings do not. Gendered expectations and practices are found to play an essential role in reports of within-family differences in sibling relations during not only division but also negotiation of care responsibilities for older parents. Findings reveal that in Turkish culture, the pathways to caregiving are shaped by both the gender of the adult child and the gender composition of sibling groups in regard to gender norms around caregiving and family responsibilities. In addition, these pathways are observed to be affected by the socioeconomic status of the siblings. As a result of this qualitative study, it is noted that intersections of gender and socioeconomic status create great impact on both negotiation and division of parent care responsibilities among Turkish siblings.

WG03-JS-37.3

CONILH DE BEYSSAC, MARIE LOUISE* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, marie7@terra.com.br)

D'AVILA NETO, MARIA INACIA (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)

Paiter-Surui on Google Earth: Interative Mapping for Local-Global Sociabilities and Sensibilies on Environment Conservation

Within a research project scope which aims to investigate the online mobilization with regard to the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD) in Brazil, with the systematic tracking of the Brazilian environmental public sphere vehicles and themes, a video circulated by the Paiter-Surui of the Brazilian Amazon, during the *United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development*, Rio + 20, which took place in June of 2012, called our attention. The message aimed to divulge the multimedia content on this people in the Google Earth platform, an interactive 3D modeling georeferenced cultural map, which has been elaborated to represent the Surui territory.

On the one hand, the Surui Map confronts us with a digital representation of the nature in a new sociability experience, in this case, the territory representation is expressed and propagated through abstractions, a symbolic and interactive leisure experience, which is build through informatics applied to cartographic tools, so as to "turn tangible" the articulation and the expression of reciprocal relations between nature and culture both at local and global level. This takes place with the potential to "inform" and update on the relations between the natural world and the social in the process that engenders, here and now, this territory form and composition of nature, culture, and politic transformations.

However, the map transcends such analysis revealing an "enchanted forest", shared in the Internet, which envisages the entertainment – the ludic – that incentivizes the feedback and collaborative construction, and what is constructed with representation layers that include myths, oral narratives, and images on the Paiter-Surui ways to relate with the forest. This includes expressing that their culture depends directly on their existence and vice-versa, and with this message, an invitation for reflection and dialogue. Could this be an attempt to "educate the foreign eye" favoring different symbolic perspectives toward nature?

RC39-461.3

CONNON, IRENA* (University of Dundee, i.l.c.connon@dundee.ac.uk)

Contested Spaces, Diverse Places: Socio-Cultural Diversity and Weather-Related Hazard Mitigation Policy in Contemporary Rural Scotland

While scholars working within the fields of climate change mitigation have moved beyond referring indistinctively to different socio-cultural groups, it can be argued that recent UK government hazard mitigation initiatives, like many other centrally-controlled hazard response developments, continues to lag behind in terms of consideration of the socio-cultural diversity embedded within contemporary rural communities that shapes local residents' responses to extreme weather hazard events and hazard mitigation policy strategies. With extreme weather-related hazard events becoming more severe, the Scottish Government has focused on increasing the adaptive capacity of rural communities through initiatives aimed at establishing local resilience committees with responsibility for

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devising practical strategies to protect local citizens in the event of weather related incidents. However, the appropriateness of these initiatives for mitigating the effects of extreme weather events in contemporary communities can be questioned because they are can be argued to be underpinned by outdated assumptions about the demographic and cultural character of rural Scottish communities. In effect, this not only disempowers certain groups of local residents in their abilities to shape storm response policy development, but detracts from the practical effectiveness of local 'informal' coping strategies already embedded within local contexts. Yet, at the same time, the increasingly diverse character of rural Scotland demonstrates some need for a more formal response procedure than what can be afforded by sole reliance upon 'informal' local strategies and 'traditional' adaptation measures. Using empirical evidence derived from ethnographic research examining experiences of storm responses and policy-driven initiatives from three Scottish rural communities, this paper reveals how rural experiences of weather-related hazards and mitigation policy developments are both ground upon and affected by wider cultural, socio-economic and political factors, which are not evenly distributed within each individual locality, but which are not fully incorporated into the frameworks of existing mitigation policy.

RC40-471.2

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KONEFAL, JASON (Sam Houston State University)
GRANT, KAITLIN (Sam Houston State University)

Unpacking Sustainable Intensification: Discourses from Agribusiness

In response to the growing legitimation crisis of the conventional agrifood system, competing discourses have emerged around the general and opposing positions which can be typed as "agro-ecology" and "sustainable intensification." The agro-ecology discourse centers on honoring indigenous cultures and appropriate technologies that support a sovereign and decentralized agrifood system aligned with concepts of fair trade, while the sustainable intensification discourse continues the Green Revolution focus on high-technology solutions to growing more food on less land with more efficient use of resources to feed the world aligned with a comparative advantage framework and free trade. Using secondary data gleaned from agribusiness and trade association documents, this research investigates the particular discourses employed by advocates and practitioners of sustainable intensification, in particular the major agribusiness TNCs and their allied organizations.

RC14-173.1

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LAROCHELLE, LAURENCE (University of Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris III)

Pouvoirs Contemporains, Mises En Scène, Symbolismes Et Récits : Introduction

La relation entre médias et vie politique constitue de nos jours un facteur important pour la compréhension des enjeux liés aux pouvoirs en place. Il est particulièrement intéressant de se pencher de plus près sur certains aspects du politique contemporain, qui se rapprochent intimement du processus communicationnel et des médias.

La « médiatisation de la vie politique » est liée indissociablement à la transformation du cadre politique des sociétés modernes situant progressivement la question des rapports entre médias et pouvoirs au cœur des débats. La relation entre médias et vie politique constitue de nos jours, un facteur important de la compréhension des enjeux liés aux pouvoirs en vigueur. Il s'avère particulièrement intéressant de voir de plus près certains aspects du politique contemporain, qui se rapprochent intimement du processus communicationnel et des médias et pour chacun des points suivants nous allons donner un exemple de la vie politique contemporaine :

Les mises en scènes des pouvoirs.

Les nouvelles stratifications sociales et les nouveaux pouvoirs (la gestion économique et sa médiatisation).

Les relations du pouvoir avec le sacré (rites, liturgies, symbolismes) dans les sociétés mondialisées.

Les propagandes et les récits (narrations sociales autour du pouvoir).

Le « marketing électoral » et les effets des médias sur les citoyens.

Les inégalités et les stratifications : questions de genre et d'appartenance.

Comment ces points définissent-t-ils la culture politique en train de se former ?

RC05-63.5

CONTRERAS, PAOLA* (Universidad de Barcelona, paolaandreacontrerashernandez@gmail.com)

Giro Decolonial y análisis Interseccional: Una Aproximación Epistemológica/Metodológica Para El Estudio De Las Mujeres Latinoamericanas En España

Al momento de investigar la realidad de las mujeres latinoamericanas que han asumido el reto de emigrar a España, es posible observar situaciones que complejizan su devenir migratorio; este es el caso de factores relacionados con el racismo, la racialización e inferiorización socio-cultural hacia éstas; los cuales fortalecen los paradigmas que las sitúan desde la subalternidad. Es en este contexto, que surge la necesidad de buscar nuevos enfoques y metodologías que nos permitan aproximar a sus trayectorias migratorias consideren estos aspectos, ya que éstos cruzan de manera transversal sus historias, experiencias y subjetividades. De ahí que, para comprender estos escenarios localizamos la migración de este colectivo de mujeres desde el giro epistemológico decolonial, pues éste nos nutre de un marco teórico que permite desmontar los procesos históricos que han delineado una jerarquía de dominación sobre lo humano, y cuya base es el racismo; entendido éste no solamente como estereotipos y prejuicios, sino también como prácticas institucionales. Entonces, desde este enfoque entender el racismo nos aproxima a una mayor comprensión sobre la interseccionalidad de opresiones que se ejecutan como poder racial en el contexto moderno-colonial.

Por ello, esta comunicación presenta una propuesta epistemológica/metodológica desde el giro decolonial y análisis interseccional para desarrollar investigaciones sobre las migraciones; poniendo especial énfasis en los resultados de la investigación doctoral en curso, la cual ha profundizado en las mujeres latinoamericanas que han emigrado hacia España; y que refleja, por un lado, las múltiples discriminaciones que éstas enfrenta a raíz del racismo imperante en la estructura social y en los discursos políticos-normativos; y por otro lado, evidencia la capacidad agencial como mecanismo de sobrevivencia en contextos adversos.

Asimismo, esta propuesta podrá ser extrapolada a la realidad migratoria que vive América Latina en la actualidad.

Palabras Claves: Racismo/racialización; Decolonailismo; interseccionalidad; Propuesta epistemológica/metodológica

WG02-646.4

CONVERSI, DANIELE* (University of the Basque Country, dconversi@telefonica.net)

The Ideology of Modernity? the Study of Nationalism Between Historical Sociology and Political History

As a discipline born to tackle and make sense of the social problems brought by modernity, sociology would seem well placed to elaborate on the concept's ideological underpinnings. However, the outcomes have rarely been satisfying and most developments in this area of research have emerged from other disciplines.

The paper defends the need to incorporate contributions from kindred social sciences in order to integrate sociology's capacity to fully grasp and comprehend the broader implications of the ideological components of modernity. Building on Charles Tilly's study of 'war and state formation' and James Scott's notion of 'high modernism', it explores the ideological kernel of the concept of modernity by associating it to the spread of nationalism as the triumphant form of political legitimacy. It does so by bringing in contributions from political history, comparative history and the history of political ideologies --besides historical sociology.

The temporal focus is on the formation of the modern nation-state articulated through the ideology of nationalism, but is also accompanied by a critical attention to the rise and fall of the 'developmental state' characterized by high modernism.

This is needed, I argue, to advance our understanding of the current predicament facing the sociology of modernity in a world dominated by neoliberal impulses framed by their own ideological matrix.

RC14-175.4

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Les Firmes Et Leur Management à Travers La Science Fiction / Science Fiction Stories of the Firm and Its Management

Les mondes créés par la science-fiction (romans, comics) proposent des représentations de la firme, de l'entreprise, du management. On montrera, en travaillant sur plusieurs récits, la forte politisation des récits proposés, qui vont de la défense libertarienne de l'entrepreneur et de l'entreprise (dans la lignée de

Ayn Rand) à la méfiance à l'égard d'un pouvoir exorbitant des grandes organisations (Dick, Ballard). Enfin la SF propose des images pour évoquer les dérives possibles des techniques managériales et de leur emprise sur les subjectivités et les sociétés. La SF a parfois nourri la politique (Reagan lisait assidument Rand), mais on pourra montrer aussi la forte politisation des récits qu'elle propose, et, globalement, la forte politisation de ce sous-champ littéraire.

The worlds created in science fiction stories (novels, comics) provide descriptions of firm, company and management. A variety of books reveals a high political signification of the tales displayed, ranging from libertarian defense of entrepreneurs and free enterprise (in the tradition of Ayn Rand) to defiance towards excessive power of global organizations (Dick, Ballard). Science fiction proposes images evoking the possible vicious trends of management techniques taking hold of subjectivities and societies. Sci-Fi happened to inspire politics (Reagan read Rand assiduously). The paper will focus on the high level of political convictions and expressions in that literary domain.

RC48-JS-44.2

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Feminist Struggles over Social Reproduction: In the Squares and Beyond

A new wave of democratic movements has emerged globally to challenge both authoritarianism and austerity, and the connections between them. Women and feminist issues have been central to these struggles (Moghadam, 2013; Potuoğlu-Cook, 2015). Social reproduction has formed a particular strand of feminist activism within these movements. Social reproduction refers to the unpaid activities associated with family and societal maintenance – procreation, socialization, and nurturance – as well as paid work in social sectors such as health care, education, childcare, and social services (Bezanson and Luxton, 2006; Ferguson, 2008; Federici, 2012). Socially reproductive work was visible in the squares movements in their focus on daily maintenance of life through food provisions, shelter, security, and childcare (Brown, et al. 2013; Feigenbaum, 2014).

Feminist contestations over social reproduction recognize that socializing reproductive work is an essential starting point for women's participation in the public sphere. However, it is also central to the more egalitarian gender orders and democratic social orders. Politicising social reproduction forces a larger conceptualization of both the political and the economic, and can provoke a rethinking of the core democratic demands of anti-austerity movements. Social reproduction is central to women's participation, to their democratic voice, but is also central to the content of democracy.

Since the squares movements of 2011 feminist initiatives in Spain centring social reproduction have proliferated, all with historical lineages to earlier feminist struggles. Through an empirical study of these initiatives, we seek to understand to what extent socially reproductive practices in the squares were sites of feminist contestation and have precedents in women's movements prior to the square, how they persist beyond the square in time and space, and how such practices impact feminist struggles over citizenship and political subjectivity.

RC54-611.3

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The Quantified-Self Movement and Basketball: From Cagers to Cyborgs

This paper seeks to describe and survey the sociological perspectives on the emerging quantified-self movement as applied to basketball. Modern society has long adhered to self-management techniques found in cultural artifacts such as wristwatches and alarm clocks. Much of the movement is targeted specifically in the sectors of health care and bodily wellness programs. With this ever-increasing integration between material technologies and the corporeal body, this offers an opportunity to assess these trends both descriptively and from critically sociological perspectives. The paper will review the research literature regarding the quantified-self movement, while locating the movement in time and space, as applied to basketball. A review of past, present, and emerging forms of the quantification of the body playing basketball will be addressed. Further, this paper is informed by Michel Foucault's work on the body, yet it specifies bio-power techniques as exerted on the corporeal body from the corporate body. Namely, how corporations today, exert a constantly measuring surveillance system over professional basketball athletes. What sociological perspectives can best inform our understanding and use of these emerging technologies?

RC19-239.5

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Social and Environmental Policies As Context for Systemic Social Innovation: Comparing Networks of Re-Use Work Integration Social Enterprises in Belgium and the UK.

This paper analyses how the historically grown institutional arrangements of welfare regimes and more recent evolutions in local, national and European policies shape the form and trajectory of social innovations. We do this by comparing the evolution and current governance challenges of two large networks of work integration social enterprises (WISE) in the reuse sector in Belgium (Flemish region) and the UK: namely De Kringwinkel (KW) and Furniture Reuse Network (FRN). Both pursue a more sustainable and circular economy, combining the aims and policy instruments of waste reduction, of provision of jobs and work experience for the long-term unemployed and the sale of low price quality second hand goods. We observe that differences between the networks such as heterogeneity in organisations and involvement in poverty reduction reflect differences in the respective countries' welfare mixes. The Flemish KW combines government supported job creation and regional waste reduction policies (setting re-use targets and incentives for local authorities), which explains the rather successful mainstreaming and professionalization of the sector. In the UK, FRN is more rooted in the charity model, makes use of short-term 'workfarist' programs and engages more systematically with the private sector while the government does little to promote re-use social enterprises and cuts funding for schemes that could enable local cooperation. This helps to explain more heterogeneity within the network in terms of professionalization and relations with local authorities. Still, due to EU legislation and directives (for instance on waste reduction) and EU level lobbying (on reuse, social enterprise and public procurement) both networks pursue similar strategies in terms of setting up new activities and raising public awareness. As for current governance challenges, we highlight the differing impact of tendencies towards more strict activation policies, austerity policies and relatedly, internal and external pressure to become self-supporting social enterprises.

RC34-400.4

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Imagining Different Ways of Working with Young People – the Utility of Utopian Dreams

A long-standing limitation in youth policy debates is the inability to conceptualise and dream differently possibilities for human wellbeing beyond what 'should be'. Mainstream social policy thinking is largely limited to 'tinkering' with the system, influenced by normative thinking dictated by a particular morality. This inability to imagine a reconstituted society ('utopia') encapsulating human flourishing is addressed by Levitas (2013) who urges sociologists to take utopia studies seriously and as offering 'a critical tool for exposing the limitations of current policy discourses ... [promoting] genuinely holistic thinking about possible futures ... The core of utopia is the desire for being otherwise, individually and collectively' (Levitas 2013: xi). Levitas' call informs the substance of this paper. It utilises William Morris' *News from Nowhere*, written in 1890, to illustrate the potential of utopia as a social science method that offers a heuristic device to encourage us to desire something better. '[W]e should understand it as the catalyst of a process, in which the reader is an active agent, of disrupting the normative and conceptual frameworks of mundane experience' (Levitas 2013: 113).

The diverse experience of an ISA audience offers an opportunity to facilitate dialogue to explore the possibilities of dreaming different ways of working with young people – beyond the current neoliberal system to what 'could be'. It is clear from the current literature, and today's difficult economic and social context, that this is an area both ripe and vital for exploration.

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TG07-703.2

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Stewardship: An Ethico-Aesthetic Approach to Uncertain Futures in the Valley of the Wild

In January 2010 I deployed an ethico-aesthetic technique to address urgent issues in the area where I live. Issues that are common the world over, such as climate change and environmental degradation are also issues affecting our valley, but there it is also the question of community, of community's human and non-human relations, and the ways these unfold at local and micro levels. The ethico-aesthetic technique I began to deploy is similar to Felix Guattari's notion of "ecosophy" that operates across the three registers of the environment, social relations and human subjectivity. Within our valley, processual ethico-aesthetic techniques and modes of expression demand a rethinking of relations between humans and the environment, without preference to either. Instead, they are thought and enacted ecologically, or what Guattari terms "ecosophically".

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

Aesthetic machines of the type emerging in our valley are generating heterogenous events toward the resingularization of subjectivity and the aestheticization of the everyday. This project addresses processes that occur in the everyday but that can become resingularised: listening, noticing and waiting. Through this resingularisation such processes create the conditions for events to emerge collectively.

The techniques, processes, conditions and events that have occurred over the last four years will continue to become. It is from such becoming that more sustained evental conditions emerge that provide a sense of collectivity across the community, our environment and our subjectivations. Via such evental conditions, systems of durational stewardship become possible.

In other eco-art projects, the question of stewardship is present. But I suggest, through this process-based art research, that what is needed is durational stewardship, referring to ecologies of care that operate over long time scales. Durational stewardship challenges notions of relations between artists and community as it may well require artists to situate themselves within the project indefinitely.

TG06-696.1

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The Social Organization of Dispatch Operations – the "Brains" of Emergency Medical Services

Most sociological research that investigates the work of those in Dispatch Centres uses ethnomethodology's conversational analysis (CA) to explore the "joint interactional work" (Cromdal, Persson-Thunqvist, & Osvaldsson, 2012, p. 200) or "talk-in-interaction" between call-takers and callers and how this interactional work is coordinated vis-à-vis talk for the purposes of dispatching or not dispatching emergency services (e.g. police and ambulance services) (Whalen & Zimmerman, 1990, p. 467). Understanding how talk is coordinated between callers and call-takers at Dispatch Centres and describing how technologies shape the work of callers is important because there is much at stake during this interactional event, such as the appropriate coordination of emergency services. However, Smith (2005) explains, "Ethnomethodology's conversational analysis can be understood as investigating how people's ordinary talk is coordinated" (p. 60). As such, conversational analysis "cuts out pieces" of social relations for scrutiny, without a focus on the social organization that coordinates such interactional events. By focusing on isolated units of talk for analysis, "ethnomethodology and, more specifically conversational analysis, differentiates talk from what becomes its context, relegating the latter to a region that its methods do not embrace" (p. 67).

This presentation draws on an institutional ethnographic inquiry into the work of paramedics and the institutional setting that organizes and coordinates their work processes. Drawing on over 200 hours of observations and over 100 interviews with paramedics and other emergency medical personnel, I explore the work of people at the Dispatch Centre and the highly organized and coordinated environment in which they work. In doing so, I explore "what people are doing or what they can tell us about what they and others do . . . to find out how the forms of coordinating of their activities 'produce' institutional processes, as they actually work" (Smith, 2005, p. 60).

RC11-129.2

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Employment Experiences in Later Life in England and the US: A Gendered Life Course Perspective

Policy responses to recent concerns over population ageing and the sustainability of public pensions tend to gloss over the considerable heterogeneity in older adults' labour market trajectories and the social and biographical factors that shape them. Indeed, decisions about work in later life are linked to gender, social position, employment and family histories, as well as being shaped by the national context in which they occur. While England and the US are both classified as 'liberal' welfare states, important differences exist with respect to family, employment and pension policies that have implications for understanding patterns of later-life labour market involvement and its relationship to health. In this paper we adopt a gendered life course perspective to understand the association between later-life employment biographies (ages 50-69), gender and health among older adults in England and the US using data from the English Longitudinal Study on Ageing and the US Health and Retirement Survey. Our approach uses sequence analysis to model labour market biographies, and regression techniques to assess their gender-specific relationships to family and work experiences earlier in the life course and to health and well-being in later life. While later life employment is gendered in both countries, stronger gender gradients are evident in England relative to the US. Between-country differences in the gendered nature of labour market involvement and its association with health are discussed in light of country specific policies across the life course.

RC34-400.13

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Rethinking Youth Mentoring: Limitations and Possibilities for Youth Work

Rethinking Youth Mentoring: Limitations and Possibilities for Youth Work Abstract:

Youth mentoring is being promoted as an intervention strategy for those at-risk. Young people are vulnerable to physical and mental health concerns during adolescence and their transition from school to work; higher mortality rates; higher rates of death from drug and alcohol use; higher suicide rates; increased likelihood of premature death from disease; and greater susceptibility to the effect of worsening socioeconomic status. However, young people are less inclined than other demographic groups to seek help.

Mentoring has appealed as a means of achieving positive youth development; school-based mentoring programs have proliferated as a way of improving retention, academic performance and behavioural issues. Many countries have active peak bodies promoting mentoring and mentoring programs are being delivered by various non government organisations. However, the evaluative evidence of efficacy is mixed. While there are reports of positive effects the size across programs is modest and there appears little consensus on how to engage the highly disadvantaged. Access to mentoring programs for high needs young people is an issue where mentors are voluntary. The modest efficacy effects may suggest that taking mentoring to scale may involve inherent practical limitations. This paper suggests that current youth mentoring iterations may be being 'oversold' as a simple cost effective community strategy for dealing with complex social problems.

The paper discusses whether the broader concept of 'significant others' is a more promising reference point when recognising the limitations of current conceptualizations of mentoring. Help-seeking behaviour in young people is more likely when there are supportive social relationships, including from non-related individuals acting as mentors or concerned family and friends. The paper questions whether current strategies directed to at-risk youth should focus more on the ecology of supportive social relationships rather than traditional mentoring.

RC32-374.4

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Women's Voices in Europe: Alternative, Indigenous and Dominant Intellectual Traditions

In this paper I use my own research and lived experience and the work of others I have edited to examine the impact of commonly employed western feminist frames of reference on the ways in which the production of knowledge is gendered and the ways in which gendered knowledge influences the outcomes of attempts to create gender-affirming social change. I will consider the implications of terms such as East/West and First/Third World used to designate populations and geographic locations and the consequences of applying and teaching our concepts and protocols for social change out of context. I will call attention to the ways in which concepts are modified as they travel and the difficulties we encounter in framing subject matter such as gender-based violence for study or application in ways that are context-specific yet allow for comparison and generalization. I will show that despite advances in our understanding, the creation of knowledge is gendered and its transmission occurs within gendered institutions including the academy, publishing, governmental agencies and NGOs. While acknowledging that that we are well beyond essentially all women or seeing women outside the west as radically different from ourselves, I will also show that preconceived notions as well as our own feminist values and goals can sometimes be barriers to understanding what we observe.

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RC52-591.4

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Refinements to the Study of the Day-to-Day Life in Organizations: Exploring a Neo-Institutionalist Approach to Doctors' Behaviour in Hospital Organizations

The evidence gathered has not yet produced a clear picture of how the institutional (i.e. macro) and behavioural (i.e. micro) relationship/link works for doctors in hospital organizations, in particular with regard to their reasons for being for or against organizational change driven by managerial values.

This article seeks to address this issue by looking at what structures the actions of doctors, in order to see possible reasons for the conflict and alliances among them and between them and? managers.

Drawing on qualitative, in-depth research conducted in a hospital organization, with the focus on doctors from two wards (one surgery and one internal medicine), differences in their actions and discourses challenge the coherence associated, as a rule, with professional values and organizational culture. Rather than denying these influences/differences, we relate them to the way the medical professionals reflexively make use of their roles in situated circumstances. In sum, this presentation discusses not only the fact that the doctors' medical rationale is crisscrossed by a diversity of influences – ethics, management itself and the organizational culture and subcultures – but also that they make reflexive deliberations about themselves and that their personal interest(s) are defined in relation to specific contexts. Theoretically, the analysis is aligned with other work on critical realism, which is expected to refine the study of organizations as inhabited spaces by adding empirical accuracy to theoretical arguments in social theory on reflexivity.

RC52-592.3

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The Medical Profession Between New Limits and Values: Lessons from the Portuguese Case

The challenges of the growing exposure to the market and the neo-liberal policies generally adopted in the European countries to the governance of public services and the professions has been widely debated. One of the conclusions often referred to is the variety of outcomes across countries, particularly in the health sector, which therefore calls for comprehensive analyses focusing on such processes in different contexts.

This presentation seeks to address the situation of Portugal specifically referring the healthcare system. One the one hand, the place of health professions and their relationship with the State is still poorly understood in comparison with countries sharing the Beveridge model (e.g. UK, Sweden, Norway, Finland). On the other hand, Portugal was one of the European countries subjected to the conditions imposed by financial assistance programs with the institutions also known as the Troika, which resulted in tighter mechanisms to control both clinical and managerial procedures while public investment retracted considerably. These are usually considered as factors responsible for changing professional values and autonomy in healthcare organizations.

Based on a national scale survey to doctors (n=3442) collected in 2014, the aim of the analysis is to describe how doctors think their work has been affected by the policies applied during the bailout and to discuss possible implications to their autonomy. The doctors' response is consistent regarding greater administrative controls to their practice of medicine. However, we argue that this is not enough evidence to conclude as to new limits to medical autonomy and that medical professionalism actually can be reinforced in this context. In sum, theoretical conclusions are drawn in order to help framing this evidence as indicative of the interdependence between the State and medicine rather than simply assuming new limits to medical autonomy and deep changes in professionalism.

RC07-99.3

CORTES, SORAYA* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, vargas.cortes@ufrgs.br)

Cash Transfer and Social Assistance Policies Devised As Means to Improve the Consume of the Poorest in Brics Countries

The institutional history, macro politics and the ideas supported by decision-makers of particular policy areas can promote shifts in policies that go beyond incremental changes. Ideas supported by sectorial policy communities, with enough political power to promote their proposals, usually generate only marginal adjustment in policies, since institutional legacy and macro politics tend to exert decisive influence over policies. However, occasionally ideas can create fundamental change (Baumgartner, 2012).

The paper analyses the convergences and contrasts in policies promoted by governments of Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa – the Brics countries – aiming to integrate the poorest in a consumer society and to reduce socioeconomic inequalities, during the last 15 years. It highlights the role of cash transfer policies – that played a major role in Brazil, India and South Africa – and social assistance policies – more relevant in Brazil, Russia, China and South Africa – to make a comparison of the ideas – values, justifications, intended objectives – sustaining these policies in the five countries. It also examines major changes and tendencies in such policies in the period. The analysis places such policies in the broader framework; since each of these countries' governments has implemented distinct macro policies (in which cash transfer and social assistance played different role) aiming to fully integrate the poorest in a consumer society. The analysis is based in a systematic review of the literature and governments' documents on these themes.

Baumgartner FR. 2013. Ideas and Policy Change Governance: An International Journal of Policy, Administration, and Institutions, 26 (2): 239–258.

RC19-238.2

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Social Assistance Policies in Brazil: The Role of a Policy Community Defending the Rights of the Citizens

The institutional history of a policy area, the macro politics and the actions of sectorial policy communities can promote shifts in policies that go beyond incremental changes. Communities refer to a limited and relatively stable number of members who share beliefs, values and a view about what should be the outcomes of policy (Baumgartner, 2013). The paper focuses on strategies of a policy community defending social assistance as a right of the citizen. Such strategies have led to structuring the Social Assistance Unified System (Sistema Único de Assistência Social - SUAS), set up in 2005, and to an impressive expansion of the social protection offered to Brazilian citizens. The research analyses: (1) interviews with decision makers in this policy area and members of the community, (2) documents and (3) the literature. It concludes that by 2005, social assistance ceased to aggregate a set of relatively disorganised actions promoted by 'charitable' individuals or organisations to become one of the most important areas of public policy in the country. It was the social area that expanded the most between 1995 and 2010 when one takes as an indicator federal government spending as a percentage of GDP. The growing importance of the area is partly due to strategic actions developed by a policy community that took advantage of windows of opportunity to advance institutional and policy changes that created a national system of social assistance and ensure the right to assistance for those in need.

Baumgartner FR. (2013) Ideas and Policy Change Governance: An International Journal of Policy, Administration, and Institutions, 26 (2): 239–258.

RC47-539.2

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La Sociología De Alain Touraine y El Movimiento De Pobladores Chileno

La trayectoria de Alain Touraine ha estado estrechamente ligada a Chile. Su influencia intelectual fue decisiva para la conformación del campo de la sociología local, sea mediante la dirección de tesis de algunos de los más importantes investigadores chilenos o a través de la circulación de su teoría y método. Precisamente esa doble influencia se plasmó en la Intervención Sociológica, el método touraniano de análisis de los movimientos sociales, realizada al movimiento de pobladores chileno entre 1985 y 1987 por un acuerdo entre CADIS (Francia) y SUR (Chile) y que concluyó que éstos no correspondían a un movimiento social, siendo incluso asimilables a la idea de un "anti-movimiento". En un contexto político en el cual se debatía si la salida a la Dictadura de Pinochet sería por una vía institucional o por una de movilización social, con protagonismo de los pobladores; algunos autores recientemente han afirmado que esta intervención sociológica contribuyó a consolidar la opción por una salida pactada al régimen, prescindiendo de los actores sociales. A partir del análisis crítico de este caso, esta comunicación pretende mostrar las tensiones existentes entre la teoría touraniana centrada en los movimientos sociales y la investigación sobre los mismos, que terminaron por mostrar la distancia entre la construcción analítica y su expresión empírica.

RC14-174.9

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CORTES OCAZIONEZ, MARTHA ISABEL (National University of Colombia)

The Boom in Latin American Literature and the Beginnings of Globalization

The most visible of globalization has been the technological development which has generated what Castells has called "the culture of virtual reality". However, this wide and rapid technological penetration it was only possible due to the social changes they preceded him. The paper seeks to detect such social change in Latin America, on the periphery of the world system, at a time as early as the decades of 1960 and 1970 through the great cultural movement known as the "Latin American literature boom". The importance of this movement was that with some own issues had a global reach, with which several writers won the Nobel Prize, but, above all, began to be read en masse not only on the continent but in much of the world. Its success is explained by making visible processes that were hidden behind a narrative of modernity that exalted exclusively the civilizing role of an imperial European culture. Since the beginning of the conquest, Latin America began a comprehensive process transculturador as the "war of images", studied by Gruzinski, currently produced by phenomena such as the "Televisa" in Mexico and "O Globo" in Brazil, or processes management rationalist in the cities, according to Romero and Rama, that they have been phenomena such as Buenos Aires and Mexico city at one end, or as Bogota and its urban network, on the other.

RC10-125.3

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The Debate on the Post-2015 Global Agenda. Civic Participation from the Local to the Global.

During the last years an International debate ocurred around the Millenium Development Goals (MDG) and to define the Agenda Post -2015, now called the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Very different actors both from governments and from civil society were part of this discussion and participated in this debate, seeking to influence the orientation. The level of participation gotten, became this in one of the global debates around the "common worries" about poverty and sustainable development. As part of this process, the initiative "Participate" had an active role in this debate, like a space through which numerous organisations of Civil Society and academic institutions working in 29 countries, were able to be involved in this global debate from their work at local and national areas.

For this purpose, the Initiative developed some methodologies oriented to do participative research that present the perspective of the Citizenship participation and of the accountability for sustainable development, seeking to take the perspective of people living in poverty and exclusion in very different societies around the World.

In the paper it is presented a reflection on the experience of this initiative, their origins and development, considering what this initiative mean, and what are some of the lesson that we have learned, and that could be considered in similar initiatives for the future. The work is based in the participation that the author have had in this initiative as one of the participants of the Participatory research Group and as a member of the Steering Comite of this Initiative.

RC48-JS-44.1

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The Colour of the Resistance; Is It Red, Purple or Green? the Grassroots of the Eco-Feminism in Gezi Resistance

We are in the war with black. Biased creatives are manipulating the colours. They are putting on the screen a black ninja and an orange victim. This manipulation and by the control of the perception, small children are running out with the knifes and behead their brown teddy-bears. We are in the post-communication era. The colours are so saturated, lively and garish. The image is powerful in HD; high-definated times.

If we have the definite screen as a member of "society of spectacle", we are looking and seeing the plastic colours but if we were the initator resisters from the beginning; for example read Bookchin and practice ecology and be aware of the global environmental crisis, what if the colours look like?

Gezi resistance in 2013 in İstanbul, it was an unique uprising in Taksim square and for 15 days a commune experienced in the center of the city. There were different social resistant groups, even the feminists which represented by purple or the socialists with red, LGBTI with the rainbow…

Gezi protesters were talented and avant-garde in art. They drawed and coloured the stairs, the walls, the city in every colour. The state colored back in grey. The police was like against to the all colours of the world. What is the war of the colours? What are their symbolism? The purple's, the red's, the green's in the park… Which contains the other? And if the words come into the social movement, can be told any organisation for a political participation which contains the true colours? What is the junction point of the green movement and purple representation of feminists in Gezi resistance? We have to examine the grassroots of eco-feminism in Turkey and their methods for activism in the light of the road to the Gezi experience.

RC47-541.3

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Beyond Network Structuralism: Weaving Webs of Publis in ART-Activism.

Within the research field who investigates social networks' role in mobilization, we can identify an emerging research strand that is moving beyond the understanding of networks as organisational and communication structures (Kaun, 2014; Barassi, 2013; Gerbaudo, 2015). While each of these contributions develops its counter-narrative to network-structuralism, they converge in stressing the cultural dimension of networks as spaces of negotiation of meanings and identities. This proposal tries to understand networks of protest as webs of "addressed" publics, applying notions developed in media research (Dayan, 2005; Barnett, 2003) to the study of social movements. The paper focuses on Macao who is part of the Italian network of occupied cultural spaces and an active participant in the informal and international network of art-activists since May 2012. In Macao's first phase, strategies of mobilization were inspired by what it has been previously defined as "eventful logic" (Cossu e Murru, 2016), within which a wider and inclusive public was addressed through big and resounding cultural events around the city. Through such events, Macao publicly offered itself as the liminal space where the insurgence of the unexpected into society was possible. Our contribution here focuses on Macao's stabilization phase during which wider summons of general public are replaced by targeted strategies aimed at creating webs of identified and circumscribed publics. Our research aims at identifying and classifying the heterogeneous publics addressed by Macao in its last year through a multi-method approach that combines critical discourse analysis applied to their digital production (blog and social media) with interviews to key activists that define their communication strategies. Such methods will be triangulated with research techniques inspired by the "digital methods" approach (Rogers, 2013). It is argued that understanding networks as webs of "addressed" publics allows to rescue both the collective and the symbolic dimensions of digitally-enabled contentious action.

RC20-246.4

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Norbert Elias and Psychoanalysis: The Concept of Figuration in the Clinical Practice.

The influence of Sigmund Freud's psychoanalysis in the work of Norbert Elias is notorious and recognized by the sociologist himself. The Freudian thought grounds the thesis about the civilizing process, according to which social norms are internalized by individuals, leading them toward a differentiation with others at the expense of the repression of drive and affections. According to the idea of the civilizing process, we should not think on social structures as static, but always consider them as subject to a long-term development. We also should not think on acts as due just to individuals, because individuals are part of a network of relationships. For psychoanalysis, the individual cannot be thought out of social ties, as well as social discourses should be understood through subjective processes. In turn, the concept of figuration shows that individuals are in relationships of interdependence with each other, allowing the dissolution of the antithesis between individual and society. Figuration is a concept that Elias applies in sociology, but can be extended to every discipline that works in the perspective of understanding the human being within a network of relationships and interdependencies, beyond a structure closed in itself. In this paper, we propose to consider how the concept of figuration can contribute as an operator for the field of psychoanalytic practice. So, we will seek to articulate psychoanalysis and Norbert Elias's sociology through the concept of figuration as a methodological operator that helps us understand the subjective processes in psychoanalytic practice. Jacques Lacan's psychoanalytic theory will contribute to our research through concepts such as discourses and social ties. For Lacan, the unconscious is the politics and his theory of discourses show different forms of production of subjectivity.

RC44-505.6

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ESTANQUE, ELÍSIO (University of Coimbra)
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Can Austerity Also Aggregate? Discourses and Responses of Trade Unions and Socio-Occupational Actors

As a result of the Eurozone crisis, "austerity" became the overwhelming issue of Portuguese industrial relations system. Particularly since the end of 2010, labour relations were affected by measures of employment liberalization, with implications for working time, contractual arrangements, rules for dismissal, etc. Consequently – and also because of a resurgence of old "materialist" values centered on employment issues and protection of labour rights (Estanque, Costa and Soeiro 2013: 33) –, new synergies between trade unions and other socio-occupational actors/movements were stimulated.

In order to discuss last years' struggles against austerity, we have a double goal. Firstly, we want to characterize the old trade union actors that historically defended labour rights (CGTP and UGT, the main trade union confederations) in order to highlight their discourses on the crisis. The same exercise in proposed with the new socio-occupational actors like FERVE (Fartos Destes Recibos Verdes, Fed up of these green receipts); MayDay network; Precários Inflexíveis (Precarious Inflexible Workers). Secondly, we compare the episodes of "traditional" social conflict (strikes) with the "innovative" social conflicts and broader social protests.

In our analysis of the strikes, we focus on: a) five general strikes (between 2010 and 2013) organized by CGTP and UGT and also on b) the 2014 workers' strike in a specific precarious sector (employees at the "Saúde 24" medical helpline), which provides scope for an assessment of the challenges facing trade union activity and reflections on new ways of organising social conflict. On the other hand, our analysis of broader social protests if focused on demonstrations (12th March 2011, 15th Sept 2012; 2nd March 2013) directly oriented to the denunciation of austerity and to the defense of Social state. By doing this, we identify both the basis for alliances between trade unions and social movements, and the old cleavages between them.

RC10-123.2

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CARNEIRO, BIA (University of Coimbra)

Changes in Labour Law and Devaluation of Labour in Portugal: Critical Perspectives and Prospects for a New Labour Regulation

Especially since 2008, public authorities and lawmakers across Europe have taken steps to make labour markets more flexible. According to Clauwaert and Schömann (2012), two types of measures were adopted: a) transitional measures, mainly related to working time (increase in working hours or reduction in overtime payment) and atypical employment contracts (fixed-term; part-time; temporary agency work); b) permanent measures, related to redundancy rules (e.g. reviewed definitions for collective redundancies; flexibilisation of existing regulations) or the trends to decentralize collective bargaining and the progressive weakening of trade union representation.

Portugal was not immune to such changes. Accordingly, and based on the research carried out within the Observatory on Crises and Alternatives, our goal is threefold:

i) first, we intend to systematize the main changes in labour law in order to propose a measurement of the income transfers from labour to capital (on this purpose, and among others, some figures concerning overtime work are presented);

ii) we then identify and classify the main forms of precarious employment in Portugal (which the debt crisis helped to exacerbate), as these enhance the weakness of regulatory mechanisms oriented to the world of work. Our analysis will be focused on fixed-term contracts, "green [self-employment] receipts", involuntary part-time work, temporary work, and state-induced precariousness;

iii) finally, we list a set of priorities for the world of work that should involve political, economic and social actors. In this sense, a prospective exercise necessarily involves the contribution of the main actors of the Portuguese industrial relations system: government, employers and trade unions.

RC29-328.4

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Social Responsibility and Police Forces an Investigation about Values and Practices Developed in Brazil and Portugal

The theme of social responsibility in security forces yet is little explored. In our view, this fact occurs because some academicians and politicians believe that introduction of the management models typical of private sector in the public organizations would conduce to the destruction of social state model implemented in Europe.

Many studies developed in the security area associates defend the social responsibility as being the obligation of police forces to prevent the crimes and the extreme violence situations.

The extreme use of violence by the policemen in the United States, especially against African and Latin American communities in 70th decade, conducted the security organizations to reinforce the human rights (Valente, 2011) in its doctrine as well as in its graduation plans.

As consequence, the polices were going to privilege pedagogical initiatives (Balestreri, 1998) that contribute to the prevention of crimes (Avina, 2011) to ostensive interventions that use violence and fire guns to combat the crime and the violence (Serrano,?:112).

After 2003, different police forces in Europe and South America reinforced the ethical principles (Gregori, 1998) in (Balestreri, 1998:2) in its strategic and operational choices (Stephens and Millen, 2012:1).

Until now, there aren´t any normative orientation on social responsibility to police forces in Brazil and Portugal. Despite, they are creating departments and internal agendas to support initiatives developed in areas as social, environment and prevention of crimes.

We propose in this study discuss how the concept and the practices of social responsibility are being implemented in police forces of Brazil and Portugal. The outcomes would contribute for the developing of new scientific knowledge and for the clarification of potentialities, difficulties, opportunities and threats of this practice.

RC06-72.3

COSTA, ROSALINA* (Universidade de Evora, rosalina@uevora.pt)

Understanding Families Beyond Ruler and Square. Advances in the Use of the Genogram in Family Sociology Research

As many people enjoy telling the story of their family, to design genograms has never been easier than today. Nonetheless, genograms seem to be used mostly in the anthropology of kinship, psychology, nursing, family therapy and counselling, with a restricted use in the sociological practice. This paper aims to present the familial genogram to a wide audience of family sociologists and to illustrate and explore its possibilities within the framework of qualitative strategies adapted for the sociological inquiry. A genogram is a graphic representation of a particular family, desirably involving more than one generation. Using symbols and standard rules, it synthesizes multiple data ranging from the genetic aspects, medical, social, behavioural, relational and cultural while providing an account of the family structure, its functioning and dynamics. Used either as a data collection technique, usually together with a semi-structured interview, or as a data analysis procedure, it allows the researcher to review at any time relevant information about the interviewee (ego), in particular, demographic data, pathways of conjugal and parental life, both for the ascendants and descendants. Despite being a static representation of the family, whose understanding requires the knowledge about certain rules and symbols, its analysis is very fast and extremely intuitive. Additionally, designing family genograms nowadays does not have to be a difficult task of using pencil, ruler, square or graph paper. Specific software (e.g. GenoPro®) exists to turn the task easier and more professional while allowing for a rapid and friendly incorporation of results in research reports. Using empirical illustrations from previous work, this paper ultimately seeks to (re)discover genograms within the field of Sociology of Families and, thereby, contribute to broaden the array of commonly employed qualitative research methods within the field.

RC35-410.2

COSTA, SERGIO* (Freie Universität Berlin, sergio.costa@fu-berlin.de)

Downsizing Exclusion, Bringing Inequality Research Back in

Due to its empirical self-evidence and political appeal, the concept exclusion has been vastly applied in social research as well as in public policies. The paper makes an argument against this elastic use of the concept in two steps. Initially, building on knowledge accumulated within inequality studies (C. Tilly, G. Therborn, R. Kreckel), it defines exclusion as one of at least six mechanisms of reproduction of inequalities, also including hoarding of opportunities, distanciation, hierarchisation, exploitation, imposition of environmental risks. In order to empirically illustrate this argument, the paper examines, in its second part, the national programs to promote racial and gender equality in Brazil. Focusing only on discrimination/exclusion, both programs have been unable to mitigate socio-economic and power asymmetries between blacks and whites and women and men.

RC18-221.1

COSTA DE OLIVEIRA, RICARDO* (Universidade Federal do Paraná, ricardocostade.oliveira@gmail.com)

Political Families in Brazil and India. Social Structure and Hereditary Power

Brazil and India are BRIC countries and they share some common features. They are big countries with large and complex societies. Brazil and India are democracies with relatively competitive political party systems and "free" regular elections. We can observe different forms of political background of Brazilian Congressmen and Indian Members of Parliament. Family is a very important factor in the politics of both countries. We can find political families in Brazil (Na Teia do Nepotismo, Ricardo Costa de Oliveira: 2012) and in India (India: A Portrait, Patrick French: 2011). Nepotism and strong social inequalities have been historical processes in both societies. "Longue Durée" structural inequalities like Colonial Slavery in Brazil and Castes in India were long-term historical structures with pre-modern forms of socio-political stratification. The quest for modernization and citizenship. How political dynasties or political families are interacting with the political and judicial systems in both democracies. The different conceptions and elites building the Nation-State in both countries. How the social classes or social groups are affected by the power families and forms of nepotism present in almost all political and social institutions of Brazil and India. Trends and challenges. Age, gender, ethnic and regional features are also related to some politically hereditary conditions of access to the Legislative Power in many empirical cases to be investigated, analyzed and described.

RC42-495.1

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Toward a Critical Interactionist Approach to Emotion-As-Practice

Over 35 years after Hochschild (1979) and Shott (1979) each published ground-breaking work theorizing a sociology of emotion, the field has blossomed in unexpected ways with new theories and empirical applications. Of course, critique has also been a healthy part of this development. As part of that critique, Emirbayer and Goldberg (2005) call for an "emotional sociology" rather than a sociology of emotion, which attends to how "matrices of emotional ties or transactions are ordered, how they are put together from within, and how they operate" (497). While they primarily focus on the study of social movements and the role of emotion as a *catalyst*, their synthesis of pragmatist philosophy with Bourdieu's theory of social practice make for a compelling critique of the dualisms inherent in current theorizing of emotion and society.

Following their call, this article aims to develop an emotion-as-practice perspective that transcends underlying dichotomies within social theory, synthesizes previous theoretical approaches within the sociology of emotion, and makes the study of emotion more applicable to various facets of the sociological endeavor, including the role of emotion in perpetuating social inequalities. We draw on the work of Pierre Bourdieu to theorize emotion as the non-conscious (potentially conscious or unconscious) modes of engagement/being that infuse and emerge from structural conditions, social interactions, and internalized dispositions. Feelings exist in tandem with information. As the line between reason and emotion is blurred, both infuse each other. Applying this conceptualization to healthcare—an area of general sociological concern, we flesh out a critical interactionist approach to emotion-as-practice using data drawn from 48 nurse diaries. Our findings push for a new conception of emotion as structured, as well as fluidly absorbed, channeled, and transformed into other emotions, cognitions, and actions within every day social practice.

RC23-285.2

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Building Alternative Infrastructures for Digital Communications: Technoscientific Activism in the Italian Wireless Community Network

Wireless Community Networks (WCNs) are grassroots emerging infrastructures of communication, build up at local level by activists as political and material alternatives to the hierarchical global governance of the Internet (Chenou, 2014)**.** WCNs are raised by groups of people rooted in media-activism (Carroll and Hackett, 2006) and engaged in the implementation of a non-profit infrastructure, which is developed through the cooperation of activists, including scientists, hackers, and lay-people. Technically, a WCN is a decentralized infrastructure for digital communication, alternative to commercial Internet Service Providers, that allows interconnecting a community of people sharing a set of goals, beliefs, and political identities, and resulting in radical criticism of the contemporary governance of Internet.

In this paper we present the outcome of an on-going qualitative research (articulated through in-depth interviews, ethnographic observation and document analysis) focussing on the multi-dimensional processes of democratic involvement and technoscientific activism of the Italian WCN named Ninux.org, started in 2001 and composed by more than 320 interconnected nodes.

In the presentation we will particularly unfold the cultural, political, and technological issues raised by the Ninux.org project, highlighting how these different aspects are strictly interwoven each other, and can hardly be understood as separate dimensions. Thus, we will pay attention to the relationship between the various actors involved in the project, highlighting how the WCN is the emerging outcome by the cooperation of members involved in a process of mutual-learning and of sharing of scientific expertise and political outlooks.

In this sense, we ends up describing the WCN as an "heterogeneous" (Law, 1987) innovation process, in which technical, political, material and cultural aspects interact recursively each other, and where the democratic involvement of media-activists and scientists is crucial to materialize a political project into an innovative model of the digital infrastructure.

RC15-JS-26.2

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HORTALE, VIRGINIA (ENSP - FioCruz)
DUSSAULT, GILLES (IHMT-UNL)

Health Workforce Evidence Informed Policies? Portuguese and Brazilian National Policy-Makers' Perspectives

In most policy areas, there is significant evidence about research that is not used or not used in a sufficiently timely manner to inform policies. There has been a surge in the production of knowledge on health workforce (HW) issues since 2000, with the creation of Human Resources for Health Observatories, initially in South America, and gradually in other regions of the world. However, integrating the results of research in the policy-making process remains a challenge. For instance, how can research on making the HW more effective/efficient contribute to the objectives of strengthening the health systems and reducing health inequalities? We analyzed what explains how and why research knowledge was or was not used to inform policy decisions/interventions affecting the HW.

We analyzed education and management policies/interventions in two different health care systems with distinct political and institutional environments (Portugal and Brazil), but which have cultural affinities and similar commitments to providing universal access to health services to their population.

We conducted semi-structured interviews with present and past national policy and decision-makers directly or indirectly involved in HW policy and management, as well as "producers" of evidence; the only selection criterion is to be available to participate. The key issues explored include conditions of access to evidence; strategies of communication and dissemination of evidence; influence of political, social and economic context on demand for and utilization of evidence; measures to overcome the gap between research and policy-decision. We will focus on what utilization is made of sociological knowledge on professionalism in the design of policies/management practices in relation to physicians and nurses. The comparative analysis will allow us to understand the influence of the social, political and economic factors in the process of research utilization in decision making process through the perspectives of political actors involved.

RC11-140.5

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OKULICZ-KOZARYN, ADAM (Rutgers University)

Age, Sex, and Happiness Among Men

We use pooled General Social Survey data (1989-2014) to study the effect of frequency of sexual activity on subjective wellbeing (happiness) in the U.S. Prior research has found a general positive effect. However, we do not know yet how the effect differs by gender and age group. We hypothesize that frequency of sexual activity has a larger impact on happiness for younger persons and for males. Hence, younger males should see the largest happiness increase. Furthermore, we hypothesize, that sex still remains a significant predictor of happiness among older males. In our analysis we aim to discover at what age, on average, sex ceases to be a significant predictor of happiness—we hypothesize that at some point sex is not important for happiness. Furthermore, we expect a nonlinear effect, specifically, diminishing marginal returns—having some sex rather than none is more important for happiness than having a lot of sex. Controls include race, marital status, children, perceived health, socioeconomic status, region, and place of residence. We examine whether age also conditions the effects of these variables.

RC13-159.1

CREMIN, COLIN* (University of Auckland, c.cremin@auckland.ac.nz)

Exploring the Affective Dimensions of Videogame Play with Deleuze and Guattari: An Analysis of the Player's Investments in Hegemonic Narratives

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

Videogames are a unique media form, and require an equally unique language to understand and interpret them. In this paper I turn to Deleuze and Guattari's non-representational philosophy to develop a conceptual toolkit for thinking anew about videogames and our relationship to them. Rather than approach videogames through a language suited to other media forms, the paper invites us to think in terms of a videogame plane and the compositions of developers and players who bring them to life. Accordingly, we are not simply playing videogames we are creating them. We exceed our own bodily limitations by assembling forces with the elements comprising them. Beginning with the question 'What is a videogame?' the paper, drawing on my book *Exploring Videogames with Deleuze and Guattari*, develops a critical methodology for interpreting the form and also the player's affective investments in games that reinforce hegemonic myths and gendered and racial stereotypes. Of sociological importance, here I discern between those in which the player is active in advancing hegemonic narratives and those in which only the non-playable segments are framed in such ways.

RC36-424.4

CREMIN, COLIN* (University of Auckland, c.cremin@auckland.ac.nz)

Going Back to the Future of the Culture Industry

The concept of the culture industry, introduced by Theodor Adorno and Max Horkheimer in their 1944 book *Dialectic of Enlightenment*, explains why under conditions of servitude people identify with interests to whom they ought logically to oppose. Their focus is not culture industries as such but rather the adaptation of factory-style techniques to aesthetic production for the purposes of exchange. This leads to the standardisation of culture and the reification of easily reproducible, interchangeable and marketable artefacts, be they films, music, paintings, celebrities and so on. Familiarity is key to popularity. By seeking out and consuming the ever same, the aesthetic sensibilities and intellectual capacities of the individual are stunted and they regress into a childlike state. To engender novelty minor variations are factored into cultural production. By identifying with and recognising his or herself in these novelties, the person becomes a pseudo-individual with anything substantive liquidated.

Rather than consign the culture industry thesis to history, the paper will claim that it was ahead of its time and is indeed relevant now. Taking into account new technological developments, the sphere of Internet communication in particular, it will be argued that the thesis is also useful when speculating on the future. Gilles Deleuze will be enrolled into this task.

RC18-226.1

CREPAZ, KATHARINA* (Max Planck Institute for Social Law and Social Policy and Technische Universitat Munchen, crepaz@mpisoc.mpg.de)

"Bottom-up" Europeanization and Transnational Civil Society Collaboration: Examples from the Refugee Crisis

The ongoing refugee crisis has been characterized by an overwhelming amount of tragedy, and the EU's inability and partially also lack of political will to find a fitting solution for the problem. As attempts to reach an agreement on a quota system fail, and as more and more people make their way through different EU member states, civil society has become an active player in the public reception and evaluation of the issue, especially through the use of social media. While the lack of a European public sphere is often criticized, activists are creating and using this sphere for their projects. People willing to engage are able to connect in a low-threshold, local, and interactive way, while also keeping connected to similar movements in other EU countries. This process of connection and collaboration can be regarded as an instance of "bottom-up" Europeanization processes, in which national and subnational actors work together transnationally to reach a common goal. Social media as fora for exchange allow efficient communication, present a possibility to directly lobby the decision makers (e.g. local politicians), and provide an apt tool for the planning of collective actions. The present paper aims to look at how "bottom-up" Europeanization and new possibilities for collaboration through the internet as a transnational, open forum for discussion have influenced public debate over the recent months, as well as if and how a transnationally connected civil society may also be able to lobby the European level for a common approach to the issue.

RC25-311.5

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"Otherness" As a Prerequisite for Self-Identification? Europeanization and Identity Change Regarding National Minorities

My paper aims to address the paradox of identity continuity and identity change regarding different national minorities in 'old' and 'new' (post-2004) EU member states, and to shed light on how Europeanization processes may influence these developments. For national minority groups, an identification as being "different" from the majority population is essential, as its different characteristics (e.g. in language and culture) provide the basis for the demanding of group rights and safeguarding measures. Keeping a distinct minority identity is therefore important for its long-term goals of preserving its identifying, differentiating features. On the other hand, minority identity does not exist in a vacuum, and is heavily influenced by socio-political processes of change, such as European Integration. I therefore argue that identity continuity and identity change are not mutually exclusive concepts, but rather that they precede, overlap and complement each other. I aim to look at the conditions under which identity becomes permeable, and on how shifts in emphasis on minority identity take place. The German-speaking minority in South Tyrol (Italy), the Italian minority in Istria (Croatia) and the German minority in Silesia (Poland) will serve as case studies to illustrate these developments.

RC31-360.4

CRETU, OLGA* (Middlesex University Business School, o.cretu@mdx.ac.uk)

'Londongrad': A New 'Home' for 'Migrants' from the Post-Soviet Space?

This paper seeks to uncover whether and how London turns into 'home' for post-1991 'migrants'. It draws on a qualitative research investigating migration trajectories of professional women originating from the post-Soviet space. Therefore, firstly, a regional perspective in understanding migration will be conceptualised as the alternative to methodological nationalism and ethnicity-centred approaches in migration studies. Its strengths and weaknesses will be discussed. Secondly, gradual and smooth moving to London will be explained through previous experiences of mobility, 'urbanity' factor, re-migration and living 'in-between-cities' phenomenon. Thirdly, women's pre-migration expectations and initial impressions about life in the UK/London will be compared with 'stabilizing' feelings and thoughts about new 'home'. Finally, their preferences for living in London as well as plausible future mobility scenarios will be analysed. Overall, this paper should reveal whether these women feel themselves as 'migrants' in so called 'Londongrad'.

WG03-JS-45.4

CRINALL, KAREN* (Federation University Australia, karen.crinall@federation.edu.au)

The Quest for a Violence-Free Future: Drawing Visual Connections to End Men's Violence Against Women.

The past four decades have seen building momentum in global and local initiatives to address the 'wicked problem' of men's violence against women (MVAW). In 1979 the United Nations General Assembly adopted the *Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women*, now ratified globally by all but seven states. In 1996 the World Health Organisation (WHO) declared intimate partner and sexual violence as a global public health issue. Amnesty International launched a campaign to stop violence against women in 2005, and in 2011 Australia implemented the *National Plan to Reduce Violence Against Women and their Children (2010-2022)*. Current statistics indicate an average of one in four women has experienced male violence; in some countries the rate is 70% (WHO, 2010). As yet, there is little evidence suggesting this issue is retracting. Even so, feminist activists retain hope for a future free of MVAW. Prevention campaigns have made widespread use of visual imagery to convey messages through popular media, such as print and television, and social media has now become a key platform. This presentation draws on the case study of a social media initiative led by a regional women's health organisation in southeastern Australia, known as 'Make the Link'. The campaign involved the development of a set of posters for display in workplaces, which are designed to challenge beliefs about the origins and nature of MVAW; image-based messages are also conveyed through Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook. In this presentation I will critically reflect on the various, multi-dimensional visual devices employed in 'Make the Link'. A key line of inquiry will be exploring how a positive 'future vision', ie. a violence-free future for women and children, is founded on faith in the power of the visual to shift deeply entrenched gendered attitudes and practices.

RC34-JS-36.4

CROCKER, DIANE* (Saint Mary's Univeristy, diane.crocker@smu.ca)

Integrating Complexity into Research on Rape Culture on University Campuses

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Recent incidents in Canadian universities have highlighted the problem of "rape culture" on university campuses. We are seeing renewed interest in improving the institutional response and efforts to prevent future events and improve campus safety. This paper argues that our efforts will continue to have little effect unless we integrate lessons of complexity theory into our work.

Those who write about complexity compare simple, complicated and complex problems. Simple problems are characterized by repeating patterns and linear, cause and effect relationships. These problems may be addressed based on facts and "best practices." Complicated problems require expertise to uncover the less obvious cause-effect relationships and underlying patterns. While there may be more than one solution to a complicated problem, the resolution is still driven by facts. Complex problems present as "fluid and unpredictable" (Snowden and Boone 2007:7). They require innovative responses and creative methods to uncover patterns. Fixing a Ferrari is a complicated problem but fixing a rainforest is complex (Snowden and Boon 2007).

Given the context described above, "rape culture" is complex. Despite the proliferation on programs and policies, reports of sexual violence and manifestations of "rape culture" continue to take place on campuses across North America. In my view, the research underpinning the responses to has not approached "rape culture" as a complex phenomenon.

This paper describes the findings of a project that involved university students in a participatory research project to explore how they how they understand, negotiate or make meaning of rape culture. This project has adopted innovative research tools specifically developed to capture and analyze large amounts of narrative date in complex contexts. The preliminary results of the project suggest new ways to tackle the problem of rape culture on university campuses.

RC02-31.6

CRONIN, BRUCE* (University of Greenwich, b.cronin@greenwich.ac.uk)

The Rise and Decline of the Business Roundtable: Large Corporations and Congressional Lobbying

The US Business Roundtable provides an interesting extension of the legitimising claim that think tanks act above particular interests as expressions of a common or national interest. While explicitly advocating the interests of the largest US corporations, the Roundtable simultaneously embodies Charles Wilson's popularly interpreted dictat "What's good for General Motors is good for the country". Where more broad-based business-based associations such as the Chambers of Commerce were unrelenting in opposing government restrictions in virtually any form, the Business Roundtable was much more selective, pragmatic and ultimately effective through the 1970s, 80s and early 90s.

Mark Mizruchi argues that the success of the Roundtable and other business-based interest groups and think tanks during this period actually generated the hysteresis apparent in contemporary US government, ultimately undermining the ability of such lobbies to act collectively. But in this chapter I challenge this proposition through an examination of the dual strategies used by large corporations in the US to represent their interests.

Previous research on corporate engagement with think tanks and lobbying has concentrated on interlocking directorships, membership of collective groups and contributions to political action committees as indicators of corporate unity and proxies for government influence. But lobbying disclosure returns, mandated over the last decade, provide a large untapped source of data on the efforts of corporate representations to Congress in considerable detail. I employ social network analysis to identify the distinct channels of representation used by large corporations individually and complementarily to pursue a variety of issues with Congress.

I find that participation in think tanks such as the Business Roundtable is one mechanism of representation that complements rather than contradicts more direct political representation by individual corporations themselves and that collective action is still evident with respect to congressional lobbying by large corporations.

RC20-250.3

CROTHERS, CHARLES* (AUT University, charles.crothers@aut.ac.nz)

Theorists Views on Variations in Futures & Their Confrontation with Evidence

To the considerable empirically-orientated sociologies of the varieties of capitalism and of welfare states there can be added an emergent – more theoretically intense - sociology of the varieties (or multiplicities) of modernity and likely trajectories into the future. This literature encompasses an array of social theorists' attempts to depict the essential features of the contemporary and its futures and to conceptually isolate possible trajectories. Not only does this array of views require more attention than available summaries seem to provide, but reaching

out towards more systematic empirical research would be helpful in advancing this highly important face of sociology.

Theoretically-charged conceptualisations of the contemporary often exaggerate its emergent future features in order to state their thinking more dramatically. Examples include discussions of late/liquid modernity, pure intimacy, 'risk society', mobilities etc. and more generally various views of the processes of globalisation, Westernisation, Americanisation and Europeanisation.

Relating these theories to contemporary social reality through marshalling available evidence is useful in:
- helping pin down the meanings of the theories
- estimating the actual extent to which the phenomena pointed up pertain contemporaneously
- establishing what people want to see in their future societies.

In this paper the work of relevant theories is combed to reveal the evidence they produce and recourse is then made to data concerning contemporary realities and future preferences from surveys including the Pew Global Attitudes and trends surveys, the World Values Survey and the UN's Sustainable Development Goal (My World) Survey.

The result is a theoretically-based, but empirically-informed set of views about the cotemporary social world and its possible trajectories into the future.

RC23-283.1

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The Changing Role of Research Councils in Public Research Systems: Argentina and Spain in Comparative Perspective

The aim of this paper is to compare the evolution of Public Research Systems (PRS) of Argentina and Spain, focusing on the changing role of their main Public Research Centers (PRC) –the National Research Councils (CONICET and CSIC)- as well as their relationships with the universities within each PRS. A radical transformation of the Governance of PSR has occurred in the two countries, but the outcomes appear quite different.

After the transitions to democracy the general socio-economic features and the PRS in both countries were relatively similar. Government owned research centers had a bigger role in research than universities.

Both countries and their PSR have evolved in similar ways and have been affected by similar economic cycles, ups and downs in the available resources for research, expansion of the university roles in the PRS, separation of the competitive project funding from the mission of the Research Councils (kept as research performing organizations), etc.

However, there are also significant differences. In Spain, there has been a process of federalization, with an increasing role of the Regional Governments in promoting independent S&T policies, increasing the funding plurality in the system, and promoting their own Higher education policies, while in Argentina, the higher education policy is still a national competence and the promotion of new universities has not resulted in more competition among the elites.

While the Spanish PRS has become more pluralistic and competitive, with loss of centrality of the CSIC, in Argentina the CONICET has been able to remain as a quasi-monopolistic player in the PSR. We argue that understanding governance and research career structures is essential to understand the changes roles of both PRC in their own PSR.

RC22-273.2

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Protestant Ethic, Religiosity and Migration in Hungary at the Reformation 500th Anniversary

The church sociology research group of the Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary has conducted a large-sample survey research during the summer of 2014 in eight locations in Hungary, reaching out to 1456 adult respondents and during the summer of 2015 in five locations in Hungary, reaching out to 887 adult respondents. Though in the study we applied a random sampling of households only on the level of the pre-selected settlements, the findings plausibly reflected the social and cultural characteristics of Hungarian townships below 25.000 with a partly secularized population of a multi-confessional background. The survey questionnaire included variables inquiring about social-demographical background (gender, age, school attainment, labour status, subjective perception of social status and income), religious identity and behaviour, denominational affiliation, as well as several indicators of faith and belief. Furthermore, the study put a special focus on subjective well-being, life satisfaction, physiological and mental health, too.

We aim to scrutinize faith values and belief as well as the mental and psychological well-being of those asserting an uncertain religious identity, either through

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self-identification (i.e. classifying themselves as „religious in their own way") or showing loose ties to traditional institutionalized religiosity through their religious behaviour. We will examine whether an internal structure of faith and belief is related to religious behaviour, religious identity and self-classification. Our focus is on what is behind religious identifications and how it interacts with subjective well-being and mental health, a key function of religious affiliation according to previous research. Thus, our findings will contribute to the research into understanding the meaning of the category „religious in their own way" and also the changing role of religion in contemporary Hungarian society.

RC10-117.12

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Self-Legitimacy and the Military Police in the State of Sao Paulo – Brazil

International researchers show that the interactions among police and citizens are expected to affect the legitimacy of police institution. In this process, procedural justice judgments regarding officer's authority play a central role: if officers interact with public in a procedurally fair way, citizens become more likely to accept police decisions and cooperate with the police. Recently, the debate over the legitimacy of the police has broadened the perspective of citizens and have been focused on the perspectives of 'self-legitimacy' or 'internal legitimacy', defined as the level of confidence that an officer has about his or her own legitimacy—feeling worthy or not worthy of his or her authority. It is an ongoing process of dialogue between police and the population as well as within the police organization itself. This approach may help to identify the reasons why authorities mobilize their political power, as well as their internal beliefs in their moral right to exercise such authority. In Brazil, great expectations for the development of democracy have not been fulfilled mainly in the public security field. The democratic Constitution of 1988 established the policing model during the return to democracy, but little changed polices of the dictatorship, it maintained two police forces which divide the activities, one of them being militarized. The Military Police is responsible for patrolling the streets, organized as a military-based rank structure, with a very strict hierarchy divided in two ranks, each one with different process of selection and training. Based on complaints registered by military police officers in Police Ombudsman of the state of São Paulo, the current paper discusses practices and procedures that expose internal models of authority, and problems and weaknesses of the institution which lead to questions about democratic policing and self-legitimacy in a militarized structure.

RC04-JS-61.3

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Using Iris Marion Young to Discover the Meaning of Justice for Rural Students and Teachers

While social justice is a contested term but usually invoked as an explicit concept, research studies looking at how rural school participants make meaning of it is rare in the educational literature. This seems surprising given the different well-documented inequalities endured over time by rural schools (e.g. lack of breadth of curriculum; staffing shortage; deficient infrastructure and cost of services; and students' educational performance). This paper examines what social justice means for teachers and students in public schools in rural Australia. It draws on data from a qualitative study using focus groups and semi-structured interviews with 40 secondary school students and 24 teachers in rural places in the state of Victoria. I draw on the prolific work of Iris Marion Young (1990, 1997, 2000, 2001, 2006) to construct a plural model of social justice that overcomes the shortfalls of the liberal-egalitarian model -which usually equates social justice solely with distribution of resources- to include the dimensions of recognition and participation. Drawing on the data and on Young's theory of justice, the paper answers the following questions: What does social justice mean to rural school participants? Can we learn what is happening in rural schools through the concept of social justice? Which dimension of social justice is dominant in rural school practices? What are the possibilities for enacting a more plural social justice in rural schools? How can socially unjust discourses and practices be interrupted in rural schools? Answers to these questions are a first step to discovering what social justice means in rural settings and how socially just rural schooling is. Without this understanding, policy makers, educators and researchers alike risk continuing to adopt an insufficient or limited model of social justice, a one-size fits all approach to issues of social inequality.

TG06-692.1

CUNNINGHAM SEGOVIA, JESSICA* (Arizona State University, jsegovia184@gmail.com)

Measuring Average: A Study of the Educational Barriers for Children with Moderate Disabilities within the US School System.

In 2004 the U.S. Congress reestablished the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) which guaranteed children with disabilities the right to free and appropriate education within the state's education system. As part of this act the federal government mandated the use of an Individual Education Plan (IEP) to coordinate and implement an appropriate accommodation plan for individual children with disabilities. Using Institutional Ethnography as my mode of inquiry I uncover the relations that organize my experience of navigating my son's school to seek accommodation for his moderate hearing loss. Based on personal accounts, second stage informant interviews and the textual discourse used in the IDEA, by the school and state officials, I explicate how this same text meant to promote a child's education clouds the underlying issue of a child's disability as well as impedes their academic potential.

My study focuses on how the IDEA phrase that accommodation is required for a child's disability only if it "adversely affects a child's educational performance" is translated by schools and states to mean "average". Children with mild to moderate disabilities who are considered "average" students will not be granted services or accommodations through an IEP, regardless of the possibility of the child's educational potential. Moreover, if a child who is currently receiving services effectively meets all academic requirements and the child is considered to be "consistent with the standards and achievements" of other children of their age then they will be at risk of losing the same services which helped them reach those goals.

RC05-67.3

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GALIC, MARKO (The University of Auckland)

Practices of Exclusion: Mass Incarceration of M?ori and the Impact of State Violence on the Indigenous Community in Aotearoa/New Zealand

This paper explores the connection between the mass incarceration of Māori and its impact on the well-being of Māori communities. With the colonisation of Aotearoa/New Zealand and development of a white settler society based on the imposition of European social institutions, the capitalist political economy and the appropriation of Indigenous land, Māori became subject to British understandings of law and order. To justify mass colonial settlement colonisers used both ideological and repressive strategies of exclusion. A colonial ideology was embodied through symbolic violence based on the systematic ignorance of tikanga Māori (customs and practices) and forced identities that embedded racism into the white settler's society; meanwhile repressive strategies were instilled through law and order policies and military/police enforcement. Consequently, Māori became a focus, and a subject of, the criminal justice system. Since then they have been over-represented in prisons, juvenile detention centres, mental hospitals and other forms of confinement.

Today, Māori make up around 15 per cent of the New Zealand population but over 50 per cent of the prison population. When the data is disaggregated for gender the rate is even more sobering: Māori women represent over two thirds of women prisoners. This paper is based on ongoing research, including interviews with ex-prisoners (and gang members), their families and with the Indigenous scholars to illuminate the connection between mass incarceration and its impact on the well-being of Māori communities. The presentation will also critically analyse mainstream society's symbolic representation of Māori as criminals, and the symbolic violence that continues with the ignorance of tikanga Māori, the obliteration of New Zealand is colonial history, and ultimately forms of white privilege that sustain 'racism without racists'.

RC06-81.6

CURRAN, MEGAN* (University College Dublin, megan.curran@ucdconnect.ie)

Large Family, Poor Family?: A Comparative Examination of Changing Patterns in Children's Family Circumstances and Inequality

The average woman's family size across developed countries is 2 children, yet 27% of American children and 35% of Irish children grow up in households with 4 or more children. Large families – and their high risk of poverty and poor child outcomes – were a historic point of concern for policymakers until the recent rise in lone parent households shifted attention. Yet large families are clearly still a reality in the developed world and child poverty in these same countries remains high, at a high cost to both child well-being and the economy. The fortunes of children in large families, however, diverge across countries in unexpected ways. In the US, for example, the largest families are among the poorest, but in Ireland, the largest families are often middle-class (producing a relatively flat social gradient among family sizes that resembles Denmark and the more egalitarian Nordic

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countries, despite significant social policy differences). The objective of this paper is to examine changes in children's family circumstances in two large-family industrialised societies, the United States and Ireland, over the last generation, when the most determinative demographic shifts in women's fertility, marriage, and childbearing took place. Using census microdata from 1971 and 2011, it employs a distinctive approach that examines the data from the perspective of both women's cohort fertility and of children themselves, to look at changing patterns of socio-economic differences in children's family size as measured by differences in maternal education, occupation, and age and overall family structure. In doing so, it revives interest in family size as a potential source of disparities (or not) among children and discusses social policy implications on both a country-specific and international level.

RC12-154.4

CYUNCZYK, FILIP* (University of Bialystok, Filip.cyunczyk@gmail.com)

Law and Collective Memories after the Communism – Why the Post-Communist States Decided to Create Institutes of National Remembrance?

End of communism and beginning of the transitions in Central and Eastern Europe was not only connected with reconstruction of states and its economies. New democratic regimes from that part of Europe had also to deal with their past. Apart from different ways of transition – from agreements to military uprising – all of them decided to create a beings which we can name as a group – institutes of national remembrance. All of them are unusual institutions, unknown in the other parts of the world. They were created, they are supervised and financed by the states. The critiques in media discourse are usually presenting them as a "ministries of the historical truth". Followers are emphasizing that they are playing outstanding role for putting straight the history of former communist Central and Eastern European States.

The main paper task will be presentation and analyze the legal institutions related to the institute's creation and functioning. Especially to answer of question what is the relation between state legislation on collective memory and what is its impact on their societies. How the post – communists states are trying to influence on history through the law on "Institutes".

RC12-143.4

CZARNOTA, ADAM* (International Institute for the Sociology of Law, a.czarnota@unsw.edu.au)

Polish Judges Self-Portraits

The paper will present the self percpetion of Polish judiciary on the base of interviews and books written by judges with big profile in the Polish public sphere. The judges of Constitutioinal Court and Supreme Court in last 15 yeras quite often articulate their views in fomrs of book long interviews. ItIn the paper I wiol show what is judges self-perception? how ythey see their role in the process of political and legal trabsformation? what is their view on position of judiciary? what they think about the legal culture in Poland? and what they think about legal education.

RC30-346.2

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Occupational Prestige As Element of the 'Decent Work'

Apart from it's purely economic meaning, work is one of the key factors that influence individual biography and identity as well as individual's position in the community. Self-development and feeling of personal fulfillment connected with occupational prestige are therefore important components of 'decent work' as defined by International Labour Organization. Moreover, occupational prestige shapes social structure and has a bearing on interpersonal relationships and psychological well-being of the worker.

Traditional model of stable employment enhanced the process of shaping occupational identity as well as emotional bonds inside occupational group or organizations. In the modern, flexible labour market however, this model of career is no longer dominant. In its place new career models are emerging – their shared characteristic being lack of stability and consequently - need of individual construction of identity. This social and economic changes on the macro level have a bearing on the personal meaning of work and occupational life. Nevertheless work and prestige connected with it are still important components of social and individual life.

In the research for my PhD thesis I was aiming at creating social definition of occupational prestige and examining its implications for the individual biographies. My research project was based on triangulation of sources and methods, it included both qualitative and quantitative elements. Media discourse analysis and quantitative research (PAPI questionnaire) as well as secondary data enabled me to identify categories of interviewees for qualitative interviews. My research

problems involved meaning of prestige (also in terms of private sphere and work-life balance) and process of shaping occupational identity of high prestige groups and individuals. Having in mind problems of discrimination on the labour market I also taken into account gender perspective.

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RC30-JS-68.1

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Globalising Commodification: Outsourcing Legal Work to India

The outsourcing of legal work from geographic areas where it is costly to perform, such as the United States or Europe, to geographic areas such as India where it can be performed at a significantly decreased cost, has been made possible by the disaggregation of the legal processes into discrete units. Anecdotal evidence suggests a variety of benefits such as financial gains, opportunities to perform "global" work in a corporate atmosphere, interaction with foreign law firms and clients and acquisition of important skills and training enhancing the prestige of the host country lawyers. In addition, Indian legal process outsourcing (LPO) firms are viewed as important catalysts in the transformation of the country's legal profession, offering the possibility of destabilizing the long-standing and highly stratified professional hierarchies based on social identities and social networks that typify the legal sector. Our study concludes that given that even well trained lawyers had little chance of succeeding at the bar without the help of a practising fellow professional family member or relative, the corporate culture pursued through the espousal of Western industrialism privileging rationality, objectivity, transparency, performance, merit, equality and inclusivity in LPO firms seemed to be an attractive proposition for lawyers from non-elite backgrounds. However, the simplified, standardized and routinized nature of offshore work led to the deprofessionalization of lawyers, reducing them to 'glorified clerks' engaged only a narrow set of their legal skills. In fact, since outsourcing lawyers did not interact with clients and colleagues abroad, they could not gradually build up their expertise to gain legal insights rendering them untouchable even in the Indian legal labour market. Implications of this were that LPO firms only provided parallel avenues for career mobility but did not destabilize the local legal market which at its core remains socially networked.

RC35-407.3

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Moral Silence of the Fighter or Traumatic Silence of the Survivor? Different Cultural Construction of Selfhood Among Former Revolutionists in Turkey

This paper is based on an ethnographic research about Turkish leftist revolutionaries and their families. It analyses different memory frames regarding the 1980-1983 military coup, a watershed that changed the political, cultural and economic features of Turkey. Former revolutionaries continue to denounce the violencethey suffered, contrasting an official history where they are represented as enemy of the country. Nevertheless, the Turkish memory field is far from being a hegemonic-resistance opposition, because counterhegemonic memories are characterized by a plurality of configurations. Also in Turkey Transitional Justice, talk therapy and the paradigm of trauma and PTSD spread, in the wake of contemporary global trends and in addition to the martyrdom and fighter pattern characterizing the Turkish left and defining a specific interplay between memory and politics. By presenting themselves as neutral and technical, these categories establish supposed appropriate ways of remembering, in public and in private space, and often classify memories that are not expressed through psychological language as "abuses of memory". Collective self-narratives, emotions like suffering, and daily practices like silence are common behaviour among former revolutionaries and make sense within the moral economy of the "fighter". The latter underlies ideas of personhood and selfhood that are quite different from the model of the "silence of survivor" suggested by the increasingly diffused paradigm of trauma. The idiom of trauma is a poietic language that changes the reality it aims to describe fostering a model of westernized and individualized selfhood and influences the familial dynamics and intergenerational memory transmission.

RC39-466.4

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Socio-Environmental Vulnerability, Resilience and Disasters in Modern Urban Contexts: The Case of Vila Velha (ES, Brazil)

This text presents for discussion the research project "Understanding socio-environmental vulnerability construction in modern urban contexts: The case of Vila Velha (ES)" The project considers the perspective of complexity and an interdisciplinary approach, observing the importance of considering existing interconnectivities between the various environments involved in the development and urbanization process in peripheral areas, and its relationship with the construction of socio-environmental vulnerabilities and with tackling disaster situations. In this context, it is presumed that the modern city is located within a physical base, not considering its biogeophysical characteristics. As the oldest site in Espírito Santo state, Vila Velha is the object of a study which, based on the perspective of human occupation of the biogeophysical basis of its land area, seeks to gain an understanding of the reasons for which socio-environmental disasters, such as mass movements and floods, are recurrent - having an impact on vulnerabilized populations in risk areas - and what resilience strategies are in place in the communities studied. In 2013, the city twice found itself in a state of emergency during periods of heavy rainfall causing, in December of that year, significant disruption to life in the city – populations made homeless and streets flooded for several days. Since February 2015, this project has been under development with the employment of different methodological procedures to meet the objectives of research teams in the fields of geology; architecture and urbanism; biology; sociology; geography; anthropology and photography.

RC02-35.1

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Re-Signifying Feminism: The Neo-Liberalization of Gender Equality in Post-Recession Britain.

With the rise of more extreme forms of austerity measures and cuts to social welfare in the UK, democratization (especially in reference to women's equality) seems to be 'rolling back'. Women are bearing the brunt of the deficit reduction strategy, specifically women from lower social classes and from particular regions in the North of England (Women's Resource Centre, 2012). Within this context, there has been a reported resurgence of feminist activism, which has been affirmed within mainstream media and other social and political spheres (Dean, 2010). However, drawing on interviews and focus groups with 55 young women (18-35) in three cities in the UK (Leeds, London and Brighton), I argue that this certain kind of 'new feminism' helps to re-direct such a trend of democratization, rather than increase democracy and equality (see Walby, 2009/2011).

Using the term 'neoliberal feminism' (Rottenberg, 2014), this paper explores how feminism is currently being re-signified within post-recession Britain. I argue that the feminism young women now 'speak', can be seen to adopt a 'neoliberal' form, consisting of free choice, individualism, opportunity and success, in which the female subject accepts full responsibility for her own well-being and self-care (Rottenberg, 2014). Despite living in a time of rising uncertainty, precarity and deepening social inequality in the UK, such a 'neoliberal feminism' helps to disavow the current social, cultural and economic forces producing inequality. Young women acknowledge the impact austerity is having on their lives, however individual creative solutions are used to appease such structural problems and are presented as the way out of such a situation. Such findings will contribute to understand how feminism is both spoken and 'allowed' to be spoken within the current economic and political context of the UK and how this new form of feminism is aiding the re-direction of democratization.

RC46-533.3

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Adaptation to Flooding and Resilience Building in Pasig-Marikina Basin: Intersections of Social, Political-Economic and Place-Based Vulnerabilities

Previous studies on vulnerability and adaptation to climate change-related effects like flooding have focused largely on the social and economic drivers of vulnerability, adaptation and resilience. This paper argues that to understand better these drivers, the intertwining effects of socio-economic/livelihood vulnerability and placed-based vulnerability must be examined through the intersections of

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place/space and social structures/institutions and their interconnected processes and impacts. Thus, the study examines the adaptive capacities, flood responses and resilience-building initiatives of both urban poor communities and upper-income residents in gated communities along the Pasig-Marikina riverline on the east, Magallanes and Alabang Hills on the south, Katipunan Avenue on the North. Preliminary analyses shows that socially differentiated patterns of adaptation and resilience building follow along the lines of income class and place-based vulnerabilities; while those at the intersections suffer more but they are able to recover and construct resilience through mobilization of their bridging social capital and trust networks with civil society organizations, private sector and local governments.

RC48-562.1

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Exploring Memories, Understanding Legacies. the Biographical Approach in the Study of Social Movements' Unanticipated Consequences

In the long range, social movements collective action could generate, and/or combine to effect, crucial modifications in society and human relationships, that are considerably different from the intended and foreseen purposes of leaders and activists of social movements. Often results overlap with the stated intentions of the activists of the movement, producing unanticipated consequences both in the life dimensions they were addressed to or in other areas.

Moreover, social movements are only one of several collective actors involved in the process of creation of social change, hence it is difficult to give an unequivocal interpretation of "goals-strategies-outcomes" dynamics and to attribute the outcomes (social changes) of collective actions to only one actor, in particular as far as cultural modifications are concerned.

The paper proposes the biographical approach as useful for rebuilding temporal processes. Making use of a narrative method that does not claim to represent a close and detailed model of the above change processes, seem to be particularly suitable because of its implicit power to give an analytical frame of the past, the present, and the future as constitutive and inseparable parts of the temporal flow. These research methods, data, and relative interpretations are in fact characterized by a dynamic relationship between temporal registers where it is possible to distinguish the above dimensions.

Starting from the result and process of a concrete research design, the paper aims at analysing strengths and weaknesses in the using the above methodological model. In particular, it aims at evaluating the advantages of the approach in exploring the link between the past and present, as useful to better understand long-term and unanticipated consequences of social movements.

TG04-677.1

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The Social Context of Patient Safety Risks for People Living with Multiple Health Conditions

Contemporary research in patient safety has tended to focus on clinical systems and processes. However, an increasing body of research from ambulatory (as opposed to inpatient) medicine has underlined the relationships and human factors involved in keeping patients safe. One contemporary strand of sociological interest has pointed to the ways in which patient safety is a subjective or co-produced 'feeling' maintained and negotiated in interactions with health workers who are judged on their approachability, knowledge and behaviour.

Against this background we report the results of a qualitative interview study of 37 people living with multiple health conditions in England and Wales. The study set out to broadly capture patients' experiences of 'multimorbidity' and the health service response. Even though the interviews were not focused on patient safety, a range of harms were spontaneously mentioned by some participants alongside judgements of the inappropriate behaviour of health workers.

Ethical approval was obtained prior to the study. Transcripts from semi-structured video and audio interviews were transcribed using a framework based on known issues in primary care patient safety from existing studies (communication, access, relationships and technical issues). Transcripts were also examined for interviewees' subjective perceptions of risk and safety. The Quirkos software package was used to manage the coding process.

The findings underline the social context of risk for patients with multimorbidity. Patients with multiple health problems need multiple inputs, which exposes them to increased risks of harm or (perceived) assault or incompetence. Increasing involvement with medicine can also bring risks of increasing uncertainty with

attendant worries and anxieties. However, more tangible risks—such as falling down the stairs or dealing with drug side-effects—lie in the domestic sphere. In this paper, we use patients' articulations of risk to partly deconstruct a biomedical conception of "safety" for patients living with multiple long-term conditions.

RC09-JS-18.3

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"from Smart Cities to Smart Villages: New Sustainable Futures for Disrupting Rural Migration in Myanmar and India"

Smart cities represent the new engines of growth in the global development of knowledge capitalism. Europe and the United States generally celebrate this rapidly emerging mode of urban development for its capacity to enhance more sustainable environmental practices, extend the institutional reach of democratic governance, and improve the efficiency of urban management. Increasingly, smart city development has been encouraged by international development agencies like USAID and DFID as the paradigm of choice for addressing the social problems they anticipate in the emerging "megacities" of the world. Large corporations are also finding profitable niches in the global business of smart city development. Qatar-based Ooredoo, for example, now controls a growing portfolio of ten Asian megacities which represent its significant investment in smart city development. Dubai-based Smart City, which focuses on developing high-tech, full service urban campus-fortresses for clustering the R&D offices of the worlds largest ICT companies, controls more than 90 percent of Smart City Malta and Smart City Kochi. One of its tenants, Google, has now also leaped into the fray of smart city development with the launch of "Sidewalk Labs." This paper focuses on smart city development in Myanmar (Dale and Kyle, 2015) and India and an emerging progressive counter-movement within their rural hinterlands that seeks an alternative to both smart cities and traditional village models. This movement articulates a new vision for the "smart village" that blends ICT-based knowledge production and community problem-solving to improve the sustainability of its agricultural production, rural institutions, and social mobility. It seeks specifically to institutionalize a different future for rural villages that reverses the new patterns of rural to urban migration, particularly among young adults, that smart city development has amplified in this region.

RC20-251.4

DALOZ, JEAN PASCAL* (CNRS - SAGE, University of Strasbourg, jean-pascal.daloz@misha.fr)

On the Theatrical Dimension of Political Representation: Beyond the Usual Approaches

Throughout my comparative work on political representation, my insistent aim has been to link three aspects, namely: cultural representations, the representation of interests and theatrical representations. It is worth dwelling on the third aspect which remains under-invested by social scientists. To the extent that the literature on political representation takes account of the theatrical dimension at all, it is generally to point out symbolic manipulations (as is very clear in many anthropological or historical works and within studies on political communication). Here, I would like to depart a little bit from such conventional approaches and suggest some new directions for study.

RC20-256.8

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Effects of Economic and Cultural Contexts on Formal Volunteering: Evidence from 33 European Countries, 1981-2008

Past research on the sources underlying volunteering indicates that besides peoples' individual characteristics such as economic resources or motivations, the social contexts people live in exerts a significant effect on engaging in voluntary activities. The type of religious denomination, religiosity, or economic situation of the country are some of the main contextual factors found to explain differences in volunteering across. However, prior studies focused only on cross-sectional data and, therefore, did not take into consideration how dynamic predictors (e.g. economic development) affect volunteering across time. This study seeks to improve on previous work by considering not just differences between countries in a certain year but also variation within countries across time. Using data from the four waves of European Values Study (1981-2008), merged with country level information from World Bank, it simultaneously tests the longitudinal and cross-sectional effects of economic and cultural country characteristics on formal volunteering. The findings show that the cultural characteristics (religiosity and the type of religious denomination that prevails in the society) and income

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inequality have a negative between and within country effect, while the economic situation (GDP per capita) has a positive effect on formal volunteering across time.

RC20-257.2

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Effects of Host Country Social Inequality on Immigrant Civic Participation Across Europe

The aim of this study is to examine to what extent the social inequality level in host countries affect immigrant civic participation. It has been shown, repeatedly, that individual economic, social and cultural resources are strongly related to civic participation among both native and immigrant groups. Furthermore, the economic and cultural context in which one lives matters as well (for a review see Musick & Wilson, 2012). However, there is still little evidence regarding the effects of social inequality on participation among the immigrant group. We know that in countries with high levels of inequality, those who have already fewer resources will be less likely to engage civically. But there is no concrete evidence for the immigrant group. We believe that this is one of the main explanations of why immigrants participate to a lesser extent than natives. Therefore, the present study seeks to explain differences in civic participation among immigrants across Europe, by looking at the effect of host countries' social inequality. To this end, we employ multilevel modeling techniques to individual-survey data from European Social Survey (2002-2003) and Eurobarometer (2004), enriched with several contextual-level characteristics.

RC44-512.4

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Unions in Post-Communist Albania: Problems of Organization and Solidarity in the Times Crisis

The change of the regime in the early 1990s led to the creation and the division of trade unions in Albania along the two major parties' lines: the Socialist Party and the Democratic Party with which they shared similar ideologies. Both confederations serve as umbrella organizations for a number of federations. The main issues they have been struggling with during the transition are informal employment, an antagonizing state, and the lack of employer organizations. Scepticism towards most forms of solidary organizations at the early stages of pluralism strongly affected union membership rates, which in the long-term held unions in a relatively weak position exacerbated by the competitive attitude between them.

As Albania is preparing for EU membership, issues such as informality and the social partners have recently received considerable attention. These processes have developed in parallel with the global economic crisis and the current government's project of economic development. The questions we ask in this paper are: What is the current state of trade unionism in Albania? How do the formalization of employment relations and the tripartite system affect their position? What is the impact of the economic crisis on the unions' position and strategies?

In our analysis we find two contradictory trends. Formalization of employment relations and the establishment of the tripartite system create the grounds for stronger union activity. Meanwhile the government appeals to international investors from countries affected by the crisis such as Italy are based on the argument that 'there are no trade unions here'. Meanwhile, the Albanian workforce reaction to the crisis has gone in both directions: exit through emigration as a reaction to increased poverty, and return from migration (especially in the case of Greece and partially Italy) as a reaction to increased unemployment.

RC34-391.8

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The History of DIY – from Punk to Everyday Culture

The slogan *Do it Yourself* currently keeps flourishing in many countries all over the world. It comprises many different ideas and practices of a so called self-made-culture: Whether in the context of home-improvement, or in the music-scene, by software-engineers or in the creative scene the *DIY*-culture spreads everywhere. While in the home-improvement-movement or the punk-scene the *DIY*-culture has a very long tradition, it became popular in other fields of everyday culture not until the last few years. Today many people like to make their clothing, assessors or furniture by themselves and often those self-made products are as well offered for sale at appropriate *DIY*-websites like etsy or dawanda. While in the youth culture of punk *DIY* was interpreted as a kind of counterculture and a critique of consumerism, you can ask if the new *DIY*-trend is based on the same motivation. Although current *DIY* trends are often labeled as an acquirement of

manufacturing processes, we should keep in mind what Boltanski and Chiapello said about the ability of capitalism to absorb its critique.

Following Foucault's program of the history of the present I am going to trace the changes of the practices and ideas which are linked to the DIY-culture across the years. In doing so, we can learn more about the causes and preconditions of this transformation which exerted influence not only on the relation of the globalization and localization of youth cultures but as well on the relationship between youth culture and everyday culture.

RC47-551.2

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Being in-Between – the Women's Movements in Kenya

Since independence from British colonialism female activists have been coopted by government. First women's movements, independent from government, emerged in the 1980s. For those, the UN World Women Conference, held 1985 in Nairobi, provided impulses for creating movements working in the field of women's human rights. Insofar, the transnational event legitimized the movement in a closed political society. In the 1980s, women's activists also became part of the democratic movement, which fought against the autocratic regime. Since this time the Kenyan women's movement is an important opponent, holding the government accountable for its actions.

Against the backdrop of definitions about new social movements the paper illustrates that western concepts cannot be applied to southern movements without restrictions. At the same time context related features of the women's movement in Kenya become obvious. Especially the concepts of in-betweenness of the women's movement relates to the specific social and political context in which the movement is engaged: First, the in-betweenness reflects the social structure: While mostly middle class activists deciding about the strategy of the movement, women from lower classes often do not feel represented. Second, the in-betweenness refers to the sense of collective identity within the movement. Activists are navigating between ethnic-political loyalties and their female identity, while the former hampers a collective belonging at times. This point relates to the third aspect of in-betweenness: The movement acts as broker between the political system and the society and thereby takes over party functions. Therefore, the in-betweenness of the women's movement refers the challenges the movement face in the movement building process and the role of the movement as mediator between the society and the state. At the same time the in-betweenness illustrates the particular context in which the movement operates and shows restrictions of definitions about social movements.

RC09-107.5

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Navigating within the Development Nexus: The Women's Movement in Kenya

Persisting images of African women are controversial and depict women both as victims of their environment and/or as powerful agents of change. For instance, the 1970s development nexus postulated that development without the empowerment of women is impossible, while at the same time designing an image of African women as "poor and powerless" and in need of assistance to access gender justice. Almost simultaneously women from the South opposed the allegedly exclusive white feminism that dominated the UN Conferences on Women and thereby the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination (CEDAW), conceiving it as upper-class and ethnocentric. African female scholars thus reacted by condemning feminism as western, imperialist and not suitable to local realities. In this contradicting field women's movements oppose, adopt, appropriate and reinterpret gender roles and relations circulated within the development nexus.

Based on an empirical research on the Kenyan women's movement I will illustrate one the one hand to what extent activists refer to CEDAW as international norm. The convention is an important source for defining gender inequalities and relations in order to legitimize the claims of the movement in opposition to the state. On the other hand CEDAW exacerbates solidarity between women's activists because some deny the Convention as western concept. Likewise contradicting are donor resources, because the women's movement is highly depending on donor funding. In order to get access to donor funding activists navigate between gender policies of donor agencies and their local realities. This becomes particular obvious in the debates about the role of women within the welfare state, contents such as polygamy or abortion. Thus, the paper draws attention to contradicting edges of norms and development policies circulated within the development nexus and shows how female activists navigate in-between different visions about gender roles and relations.

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RC30-340.2

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Born to Serve: The Singular Case of Domestic Work in the Context of Trafficking in Human Beings for Labour Exploitation

Domestic servitude is a form of extreme abuse of domestic workers, and domestic workers are amongst the most vulnerable to exploitation because of their invisibility and lack of control mechanisms (social and institutional), particularly in terms of legal protections and restrictions on movement. In societies marked by social inequalities, studies such as Cock (Cock 2001), indicate that domestic workers are situated "in the convergence of three generating lines of inequality: class, race and sex."

Several studies conducted by ILO in several countries aimed to determine the extent of child labor, concluded that there are more girls under 16 as domestic workers than any other category of child labor. So far, despite the growing interest and a number of studies, not only in Sociology but also in Economics and Law, a deeper sociological analysis on the association of domestic work to new forms of slavery or trafficking in human beings for labor exploitation is still missing.

Are all forms of slavery understood as such by contemporary societies? Or are there "islands" socially acceptable in some contexts, either for religious reasons, cultural (castes), or simply for its invisibility, were slavery forms are surviving over the years? It is domestic servitude of these "islands"? This is already an indication of anomie, or just the acceptance of a certain degree of illegality?

This paper discusses to which extent the theories of Marx and Durkheim apply to the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings for labour exploitation, in particular domestic servitude, and focuses on empirical research in India where several domestic workers come from lower castes or migrate from neighboring countries such as Bangladesh and Nepal.

RC29-333.2

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Trafficking in Human Beings in Time and Space: A Socio-Ecological Perspective

<align="center">Trafficking in Human Beings in Time and Space: A Socio-ecological Perspective

What makes a person, whether man, woman or child (more) vulnerable to human trafficking or any other crime? What makes some places more propitious to the occurrence of certain criminal phenomena ?

This paper argues that these questions can be considered within a socio-ecological model of vulnerability where the Geographical Information Systems are used as relevant tools to put crimes and its actors in a temporal and spatial context.

Applying a geographic-determined knowledge to the study of THB vulnerability will allow the detection of profiles based on socio-ecological indicators, that is to say, profiles arise from the nexus between the individual social and symbolic interactions (perpetrators, victims, and witnesses) and their ecological environment.

Vulnerability to crime and to THB in particular (criminogenic conditions) is hard to observe and although crime statistics can be viewed as an attempt to measure it (Brunsdon et al. 1995), it is necessary to build it by integrating/crossing other types of data and levels of observation. The Socio-ecological approach as well as Geographic Information System is multi-level in its nature, allowing a broad conceptual and methodological pathway to explore the modelling of vulnerabilities.

Identifying THB patterns will help to develop models of vulnerable areas and groups, either at origin, where recruitment occurs, or at destination, where exploitation is already taking place. This information is essential to assist all relevant actors in the planning of intervention measures based on knowledge at different but interconnected levels: operational, tactical, investigative and strategic policing, crime reduction and victims support.

RC39-454.5

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Unrecognised Crisis Management – Normalizing Everyday Life

Crisis management is often understood as the role of emergency managers or security managers at governments. This picture is reinforced in institutional structures, crisis plans and also in media, were pictures from a crisis often show emergency responders in action. What other professionals do during or after the crisis is less recognised. The aim of this study is to investigate the role and work of professionals within elderly care and schools during a crisis. Interviews was conducted with rescue personnel, school and elderly care personnel involved in handling a crisis. The result show that the exciting picture of the crisis manager is reinforced by involved actors. Even though parallelism between emergency personnel and schools and elderly care personnel was the dominant pattern during the crisis, it was also the case that the direct crisis management of the emergency personnel took precedence over the indirect crisis management of school and elderly care personnel, e.g., when the school and elderly care personnel left the incident scene to the rescue workers, but the school and elderly care personnel dominated when re-establishing everyday life for their dependant – this kind of crisis management is today unrecognised.

RC48-555.1

DAPHI, PRISKA* (Goethe University Frankfurt am Main, p.daphi@gmx.de)

Remembering the 'Long 1960s': How Contemporary Left and Right-Wing Movements in Germany Relate to a Contentious Past

Often referred to simply as the '68 movement', the long 1960s mark nearly two decades of unrest, violence, and civil disobedience in East and West Germany. While more than 40 years ago, this period remains an emotive issue in the German public discourse till today. Retrospect interpretations of this period range from idealization to demonization. While the protests of the long 60s have received much scholarly attention (particularly the protests in West Germany), analyses of memory work related to this period are largely missing – in contrast to research about its counterparts in other Western European countries such as France and Italy.

The project explores how contemporary movements in Germany remember this period of protests – left movements such as the German Global Justice and Occupy movements as well as right-wing populist movements such as PEGIDA (Patriotic Europeans Against the Islamisation of the Occident). How do these contemporary movements relate to this contentious past? In how far does their memory work differ from the public memory of the long 60s? The analysis will provide insights into present day notions of citizenship as well as into contemporary dynamics of political activism in East and West Germany.

RC32-369.23

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Women Empowerment and Its Impact on Social Development in India

Empowerment was defined as a process of transformation of power relation by which oppressed persons gain some control over their lives and involved in the matters, which affects them directly The role of women in development is most intimately related to the goal of comprehensive socio-economic development. Empowerment is the re-distribution of power that challenges ideology and male dominance. It is the greater transformation of the structure or institutions that reinforces and perpetuates gender discrimination. Self Help groups have been playing a vital role in employment generation and employment of women. Many self Help groups are using the financial resources availed to fund investments in assets creation and help financially and socially for the downtrodden women in India. Micro -finance is directly helping poor to empower the conditions of women in India. Women from gross roots investing in self help groups and engaging the women in social, economic, and political fields. Women will be able to plan for their livelihood through the self help groups. Marginalized women finds self help groups are rejuvenating sparks in their lives. This paper looks into the impact of Self Help groups in the upliftment of women status through their contribution to the empowered society. Self Help groups helped them to overcome majority of their personal as professional life. This is a new venture in the women empowerment and social development angle. If not full at least this micro-financing is a hope for many women who are downtrodden sections of the society. This will be programme of mass enlightenment and empowerment .This study carried out in Karnataka of India

RC32-367.21

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Emerging Concern of 'the Woman Question'- an Indian Perspective

It has been rightly said that the position of women is a true index of the cultural and spiritual level of any society. The present paper will highlight the concept of THE WOMAN QUESTION in detail within an Indian perspective.' The Woman Question ' is a term that is associated with the social change that questions the established 'essentialist' identity of women and their fundamental roles, that have come to e recognized as the 'normative ' in the social consciousness since time immemorial.

In the present paper an attempt will be made to highlight the INDIAN WOMENS' struggle to establish and develop the social imaginary. Which help them to develop their own identity in the demanding social structure? To give an authenticity to this voyage of Indian women, few significant women characters portrayed by selected Indian English Women Writers namely Jhumpa Lahiri, Anjana Appachanna,Shauna Singh Baldwin in their well known short stories will be discussed in detail to present an Indian Woman's predicament who has always found herself eliminate placed between tradition and modernity.

The paper will also draw an attention that how Indian Women writers used their writing skills as a tool to express their inner private feelings and condition with the society.

RC23-287.4

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Textile Capitalism in Africa: Competition, Innovation and the African Challenge

The clothing and textile industry is an important economic sector; it heralded the industrialisation process in most African countries in the 20th Century. While the sector has since its inception has been characterised by periods of growth and decline, recent global economic trends and the level of interaction with and integration into the global value chain system have had a tremendous influence on its development. Even so, for a major sector that is crucial for Africa's industrial growth as well as economic and socio-cultural development, its changing fortunes have both local and global relevance. Using empirical literature this paper traces the trajectory of textile capitalism in Africa from the 20th century to the present day. With examples from Ghana and South Africa the paper outlines the challenges facing the textile industry internationally and continentally, the various ways the industry has responded to global competition, and the contradictions embedded in some of the responses. In the particular case of Ghana and South Africa, the paper examines the ways in which the textile and clothing sector has innovated and transformed in the face of global competition. In the main, the paper argues that textile and clothing industry in Africa has reacted differently in different periods, and that responses and innovation strategies have broadly reflected the resources available in a given economic era as well as the socio-cultural relevance of the sector in a given time and place.

RC32-374.2

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Southern Feminist Youths' Contributions to Knowledge Production

Although Southern voices have made inroads into feminist knowledge production over the last three decades, feminist knowledge production is largely dominated by Northern voices and Southern voices located in Northern spaces. Much of this knowledge production takes place in academic spaces. Academic spaces also serve as sites for reframing students' knowledge and meaning making of their worlds. In the last decade and a half, social media has emerged as yet another site for knowledge production and meaning making of one's existence as fe/male. Social media sites offer more spaces for Southern youth voices than the academic spaces of the North for contributing to feminist knowledge production. In this paper, I analyse both the blogs of a number of Ghanaian youths who describe themselves as feminists as well as responses to these blogs to understand what contributions Southern youth voices are making to feminist knowledge production.

RC05-65.6

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Privatising Asylum: Neoliberal Bordering and the Urban Governance of Forced Migration

This paper critically examines the political geography of asylum accommodation in the UK, arguing that in the regulation of urban housing and support services for asylum seekers, we witness the entrenchment of practical and discursive borders designed to manage those on the thresholds of the state. In 2010, the UK Home Office announced that it would be passing contracts to provide accommodation and reception services for asylum seekers to a series of private providers. This meant the end of asylum housing through urban authorities. This paper explores the impact of this shift for those seeking asylum. The paper draws on fieldwork in four cities, including interviews with local authorities, politicians, asylum support services and asylum seekers themselves. In considering this evidence base, the paper argues that as the realities of 'austerity urbanism' have interacted with the privatisation of support, so we are witnessing the emergence

of new assemblages of authority, policy and governance at the urban level. These new assemblages are marked by the production of new forms of social, symbolic and discursive bordering for those seeking asylum – as the welfare of an already liminal population is further removed from public view and accountability in line with a neoliberal framing of asylum as an emergent 'market'. A limited concern with the social needs of asylum seekers, has been replaced with an increasingly revanchist and experimental policy agenda that seeks to maximise the economic gains to be made from accommodation. In this context, the framing of asylum seekers as a 'burden' emerges as a central discursive and symbolic achievement of the neoliberal politics of accommodation. Framing asylum seekers as a 'burden' represents both a move to position asylum as a managerial issue, and at the same time reiterates an economic account of asylum as a question of resource allocation, cost and productivity.

RC40-473.3

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Adoption of Improved Wheat Production Practices in District Agra of Uttar Pradesh,India

Sumit Bhadoria & Dr.E.P.K.Das

Agriculture is the livelihood of Indian economy and economic growth is substantially influenced by growth of agriculture sector. The present study was conducted with following objectives (1) To ascertain the Socio- economic profile of respondents. (2) To determine the level of Knowledge of respondents about improved practices of wheat production (3) To determine the extent of adoption of Improved practices of wheat production.

The present study was conducted in Bah block of Agra district, U.P, India. There are 15 blocks in Agra district, out of these Bah block was selected purposively for the present study, as maximum number of farmers have adopted improved wheat production practices. There are 157 villages in Bah block, out of these 6 villages were selected randomly. 20 respondents were selected randomly from each off the selected villages. Thus total number of respondents were 120.

It ca be conducted that 24. 16 per cent respondents come under young age group and 49.17 percent come under middle age group. 33.33 percent respondents were literate. 11.67 percent high school and only 7.50 percent were intermediate. Monthly income of most of the respondents 55.83 percent was between Rs. 5,000 - Rs. 10,000. Most of the respondents 55.00 per cent had medium extension contact. Same way 60.00 per cent respondents had medium mass media exposure.

54.17 percent respondents had medium knowledge about improved wheat production practices. Only 16.66 per cent had high knowledge.

56.60 per cent respondents had partial adoption of improved wheat production practices. Only 28.40 per cent had full adoption . Age, education and income were found to be positively associated with knowledge of respondents about improved wheat production practices. Same way age, education and income were found to be positively associated with level of adoption of respondents about improved wheat production practices.

RC09-JS-62.2

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Indigenous Knowledge and Sustainable Development: A Case Study of Zabo.

A detailed interaction between environment and society; culture and development demand sharp attention in contemporary sociology. This research intends to explore and evaluate the scope of indigenous knowledge in forming a revised understanding of sustainable development. In recent years indigeneity has found voice in two directions- one regarding the struggle for rights of indigenous people across the globe, and the other is a growing awareness of the relevance of indigenous knowledge for a greener development practice. One prime limitation often put forward against the concretization of indigenous theory for sustainable development is the limitation of cultural relativism. 'Zabo' is an indigenous integrated farming system known for its excellent water harvesting method, said to have originated in the Chakhesang community of Phek district, Nagaland in North-East India. Can such a practice serve as a non-arbitrary symbol of development in general and that of sustainable development in particular? This study identifies the characteristics of environmental sustainability embedded in Zabo on the backdrop of power-knowledge complex. An ethnographic case study of Zabo seeks to move beyond mere incorporation of indigenous practices as elements of technical knowledge judged on the parameters of science and modernity. Accordingly, this study maps out the relation between such practices, community life and worldview. It also traces the spread of such practices to other areas. Methods of primary data collection used are sample household survey, non-participant observation and interview apart from the secondary sources. This study relies on data triangulation to analyze the research problem. The research finally attempts

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to highlight the dynamics between indigenous and modern scientific knowledge systems in a globalizing world vis-à-vis sustainable development.

RC24-298.19

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Environment Protection : Role of National Service Scheme in Belgaum, India.

Since many years environmental degradation that has occurred is marked by a large extraction of natural sources, Loss of forests, extinction of animal and plant species, depletion of the ozone layer, air, water and soil pollution, loss of marine life, and bio-diversity and so on. These have posed serious threat to the very survival of life on earth. Protecting the natural environment for the benefit of humans is the need of the hour. Environmental protection has gained momentum in recent times. In this direction the Government and NGO'S have initiated many programmes to protect the environment. One of the significant initiatives is the National Service Scheme implemented by the Government of India, under the Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports popularly known as NSS was launched in Gandhiji's Birth Centenary Year 1969.

The role of NSS in protection and conservation of environment is examined by conducting an empirical study. The data from 150 respondents are collected by questionnaire method. NSS organize activities of Environment Enrichment and Conservation, such as plantation of trees, Construction of sanitary latrines etc. Cleaning of village ponds and wells, construction of Gobar Gas Plants, use of non-conventional energy, Environmental sanitation, and disposal of garbage & composting, Watershed management and wasteland development. The study concludes that, NSS has provided a platform for the students to support the best environmental practices. Involvement of student volunteers in environmental activities through NSS can contribute to the overall development of positive qualities in young people and develops among them a sense of social and civic responsibility.

RC23-JS-71.1

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The Relational Sociology of Shaping Eco-Innovations

The relational sociology of shaping eco-innovations
Martin David, Dr. Alena Bleicher, Magdalena Wallkamm
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Until today the concept of eco-innovation lacks societal contextualization and most eco-innovation concepts lopsidedly focus on technological aspects and market integration. This means that important process-categories of societal imbedding of eco-innovation like innovation prologues and changing stakeholder perspectives over time are mostly kept out of the focus. The meaning of such changing societal interdependencies has been discussed in sociology,[1]however, so far it remains unclear how changing societal bonds relate into establishing eco-innovations. Questions arise in this regard which can be rooted to relational sociology, focusing on collective, societal interdependent trajectories of the development of eco-innovations and their translation into stakeholder positions.

Within this presentation we will take the example of the development of a sustainable resource strategy in the German federal state of Baden-Württemberg and examine patterns of societal interdependencies and controversies. This resource strategy can be understood as an eco-innovation, since it focusses on new environmental friendly practices such as green industrial growth and recycling.

Controversies arose over the efficiency-oriented green growth strategy from a degrowth-perspective, but also over questions of participation of civil society representatives within the process of strategy development. In regard to interdependencies and evolving controversies the lens of relational sociology helps because it depicts on social bonds of actors to each other and to society. Since the aim of the process was not to focus on consensus, but to highlight facets and positions of participating actor groups, this case study provides meaningful insights on how eco-innovation is societally conceptualized and how social interdependencies of participating parties translate into innovation-processes.

[1] Elias, Norbert. 1978. What is Sociology?, Columbia University Press.

RC07-95.3

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The Future of the Past in Myanmar: Experimental Evidence

Most countries undertaking transitions from authoritarian rules to democracy seek to overcome historical divisions and build a more inclusive society based on reconciliation and trust. They adopt some of transitional justice measures, such as prosecution, amnesty, and truth-telling, to deal with the past. In Myanmar, currently in the early stages of democratic reforms, issues of transitional justice would soon also arise. Given that the military retains considerable political power, the key questions are whether and how the country would deal with an abusive past without compromising prospects for political change. At this moment, however, the general public has not been influenced by imported discourses of international justice. This provides us with a unique opportunity to examine the potential of transitional justice to influence the prospect for social reconciliation at the onset of political transition.

The paper examines the prospect for transitional justice in Myanmar. It is based on the experimental design, which manipulated four transitional justice interventions against their absence in a 2x2x2x2 factorial design. The experiment was embedded in a representative survey of 1600 members of the general public in two major provinces and three ethnic states in Myanmar. The paper will provide us with the analysis of results about one of the most important topics of transitional justice in general and in the Myanmar's democratization in particular.

RC04-43.1

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Social and Demographic Factors with Influence on the Educational Status of Romanian Youth

In Romania the high education has undergone a spectacular expansion after the fall of the communist system. The relative easy access to high education combined with a high rate of unemployment among youth (24.3%, Sandu et al, 2014), lead young people to increase their chances on the job market by aspiring to tertiary education (Hatos, 2006). These aspirations often are unrealistic: 80% of high school students in their final school year from a nationally representative sample surveyed in 2012 declared that they want to continue education, when the graduation rate from high-school was about 60-70% or even lower in the last 3 years. In addition, the recent PISA results had shown that the Romanian high school students were among the most unmotivated in the sample, the rate of truancy being very high, all this reflecting the gap between aspirations and attitude to school, called "no penalty beliefs" by Rosenbaum and Jones (2006).

In this context the objective of this study is twofold : (1) to see if the school related variables (GPA in the final school year, the school deviancy and the school engagement) are related to the actual educational status of the the youth, and (2) what factors influence the young people's decisions to continue education and what specialization to choose. The study will consider the type of high school – theoretical, vocational or technical - graduated by youth, as well as the effect of demographic factors (socioeconomic background, residential area and gender).

The data were collected in the frame of the project "Outcomes of Adolescence. A longitudinal perspective", being realized two waves of survey (the first in 2012, the second in 2014), from a nationally representative sample of 3508 youth in the first wave obtaining a data base of 1509 respondents in the second wave.

RC04-54.1

DAVIDOVITCH, NITZA* (Ariel University of Samaria, d.nitza@ariel.ac.il)

The Descent from the Ivory Tower: On Higher Education's Contribution to Reducing Social Disparities. the Case of Israel.

Access to undergraduate degrees has become a major issue on the agendas of the systems that have been concerned with higher education in recent years. The end of WWII marked the beginning of a shift to higher education institutions of a more democratic and open nature compared to the institutions of the previous centuries. This development expanded in most Western countries in the second half of the twentieth century and has led to a glut in undergraduate degrees. In less than 50 years, the statistics in this field have doubled and even tripled. This global trend has also affected Israel, one of the many countries that have joined the international higher education revolution. In Israel, the proportion of students among the young adult population has more than doubled in two decades, from 23% in the 1990s to more than 50% in 2013. Undergraduate studies have arguably become a degree for the masses. This paper discusses the price of this social policy and explores its academic implications.

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RC24-301.1

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What the Frack?! Observations on the Rapid Development of, and Growing Resistance to, Hydraulic Fracturing.

Hydraulic fracturing, a technological process used to extract oil and gas from shale, has been expanding rapidly around the world. Called "fracking" for short, this intensive extractive process consumes a large amount of land and water compared to conventional oil and gas extraction methods, and has been associated with a number of negative impacts regionally, including contamination of groundwater and earthquakes. Fracking, moreover, is associated with higher intensities of greenhouse gas emissions than is conventional production. Considering the geological extent of shale reserves, there is potential for fracking and its effects to become quite widespread.

This rapid development has been met with intense resistance; resistance that is not necessarily being led by the usual green players, but rather local communities themselves. Despite in many cases depressed economic conditions, and a conservative rural culture, local mobilizations against fracking have been widespread, and a large number of these efforts have been successful, resulting in moratoria on fracking activities.

Social reactions to fracking can be seen more broadly as a disruptive response to a complex energy-society system that is increasingly fraught with crises. Shale reserves constitute a low-quality fossil fuel that until recently had not been considered attractive to investors. As energy theorists have projected, however, a decline in conventional supplies has led to exploitation of these lower quality reserves. Through personal conversations with members of communities at the forefront of the fracking enterprise in rural Alberta, I employ a reflexivity lens to explore how residents exposed to fracking conceive of this industry, and how have they responded to their personal conceptions. In other words, what does their reflexive processing look like? Do personal experiences with fracking open up avenues of deeper reflexive processing about energy and climate change? Finally, do these responses suggest the potential for structural transitions in society's relationship with energy?

TG07-704.3

DAVIES, SHARYN* (Auckland University of Technology, sharyn.davies@aut.ac.nz)

The Pleasure of Protest: Piety, Performance and Pretty Policewomen in Indonesia

This paper explores a move within Indonesia's police to deploy its prettiest policewomen to engage protestors. When asked why he deploys pretty policewomen (*polwan cantik*) to protest sites, Indonesia's Police Commissioner responded that people angry at increasing fuel prices, for instance, will be easily calmed by a cadre of beautiful women performing a Gangnam Style dance and handing out sweets. Such deployment reinforces the importance of the selection criteria women recruits must meet, namely walking on a catwalk and being deemed literally 'pleasing to the eye' (*enak dilihat*).

The fact that people attending protests in Indonesia now expect performances by pretty policewomen opens a site to explore the dynamics of pleasure. Protestors speak of how such events have become enjoyable given performances by pretty policewomen. Policewomen also talk about how they derive pleasure from subsequently becoming social media stars – policewoman Eka Frestya, for example, has 18 000 Twitter followers. There is also a new dynamic to pleasure seen since 2014 when Muslim policewomen were for the first time in Indonesia's history allowed to wear a veil on duty.

Juxtaposed to these sites of pleasure, however, are sites of extreme displeasure. The beauty of policewomen is determined not just by outward appearance but by embodied morality; women police recruits are forced to undergo a two-finger virginity test. Drawing on the work of Saba Mahmood (*2005*) and Arjun Alvi (*2013*) the paper explores ways in which sites of pleasure and displeasure entwine in the creation of an ethical self.

RC35-413.1

DAVILA, ESTEFANIA* (Universidad Publica de Navarra, estefania.davila@gmail.com)

Pensar El Presente. Una Reconstrucción Teórica Del Concepto Moderno De Tiempo.

El objetivo de esta comunicación será reflexionar acerca de la dimensión temporal como un factor clave en el proceso de modernización. A partir de los análisis conceptuales de Koselleck, trazaremos una genealogía de los diferentes regímenes de historicidad que muestre la relación entre la categoría de aceleración y el *presentismo* propio de nuestra época. En la actualidad, el presente parece estar desvinculado de los horizontes temporales futuro y pasado, quedando reducido a un no-tiempo que refleja una experiencia social de escasez temporal. Los estudios del historiador François Hartog y del sociólogo Hartmut Rosa nos servirán de guía para desarrollar nuestra investigación.

RC52-594.5

DAWOOD, QURAISHA* (University of KwaZulu Natal, quraishad@gmail.com)

An Emerging Profession: The Development of Mechatronic Engineering in South Africa

The professions have perpetually arisen as a topic of contention within the sociology of professions (Hughes, 1963; Freidson, 1973; Child and Fulk, 1982; Brante, 1988; Evetts, 2003; Saks, 2012, Faulconbridge and Muzio, 2013). However, only a few have concerned themselves with the question of how new professions emerge and become established (Nelsen and Barley, 1997; Sherman, 2010, Gorman and Sandefur, 2011). This predicament gives impetus to this study, which explores how new professions emerge in South Africa, paying particular attention to mechatronic engineering. While this profession is relatively young across the globe, it is only just being introduced in South Africa. Based on 50 interviews around the country and documentary data, this study explores how a new profession, such mechatronics, emerges in South Africa.

While literature suggests homogenous linear models (Wilensky, 1964 and Montgomery and Oliver, 2007) of professional development, I will argue, through the findings of the study that emergence or legitimisation of a profession is dependent on factors which 'push' it towards legitimisation (qualification, industry demand and social media) and those which 'pull' it away from establishment (such as cultural mandates, non-accreditation by regulatory bodies and the pressure to specialise in one of the more familiar traditional professions). These factors, and their context, result in a 'struggle' for legitimacy, rather than a smooth transition as previous work on professions suggest. Furthermore, I argue that a new profession does not simply move from a state of non-existence towards establishment. Rather, various streams of it may exist simultaneously in the same context. This paper will demonstrate the haphazard and pluralistic nature of an emerging profession in its struggle for legitimacy, with a focus on mechatronic engineering in South Africa. It aims to provides a basis for contexually sensitive and poignant questions into the emergence of new, necessary professions.

RC24-298.21

DE, UTPAL KUMAR* (North-Eastern Hill University, utpalkde@gmail.com)

Sustainable Agricultural Management, Productivity Growth and Impact of Climate Change in India's North-East

Sustainable agricultural practices to a large extent determine development prospect of an agricultural economy in terms of food security, employment, income in various agro-climatic conditions of the developing world. During the 2nd half of the last century, significant changes in agricultural productivity, crop diversity and agricultural technology have been observed along with the changes in climatic conditions. This paper examines the growth of agricultural productivity, crop diversity and their regional convergence pattern in India's North-East. Impacts of changing climatic factors on crop diversity and agricultural productivity have also been examined through a longitudinal data analysis. Finally, farmers' adaptation towards extreme climatic effects are examined by constructing an adaptation index and analysing a set of primary data on farmers' various adaptation measures collected from the state of Assam.

Despite the growth of productivity and changes in cropping pattern, a certain level of regional convergence is observed except for some sub-periods. Also, temperature, and level of precipitation are found to positively affect the crop diversity along with the use of chemical fertiliser. However, in case of composite productivity index; rainfall and temperature in the Khariff season have positive impact on diversity along with chemical fertiliser. But the temperature in the Rabi season is found to have negative impact on productivity in the region. It is also revealed that education of the respondent farmers, farm size, area of holdings and share of family income from agricultural activities have significantly positive impacts on the crop diversification as well as adaptation to moderate the adverse climate impact or avoid climate related disaster. Education helps to improve the knowledge and raise technology adoption capacity and thus helps farmers adapt better to the changing climatic conditions.

RC12-147.1

DE CASTRO, MARCUS* (University of Brasilia, mfarounb@gmail.com)

From Numbers to Post-Logocentric Normative Craft : On the Use of Indicators and Comparable Constructs in Contemporary Legal Analysis

The use of indicators for several purposes, including policy design and diffusion, has drawn attention from international organizations and legal scholars in recent years. Indicators are often seen as elements that make up "technical" (as opposed to "legal") norms, and also as devices that link "scientific laws" to legal rules. One strand of argument explores the idea that law in some contexts has become subject to the influence of a "mathematical turn" coming from within "neoclassical" economics. The paper articulates some ideas about how legal criticism can be worked into the use indicators in contemporary legal analysis. The paper thus discusses, in stylized form, relevant relationships between law, taken as a social practice, and specialized means by which legal craft has sought to move "beyond" commonplace moralities of received worldviews. The paper suggests that, while rhetoric remained more linked to the development of political (not jural) ideas, the direct use by jurists of dialectics, philology, history and the "emulated" use of mathematics (law *more geometrico*) have offered pathways for legal craft to attempt overcoming established moralities. The rise of statistics and accounting techniques has tended to occur within the bounds of the rationalist idea of a *mathesis universalis*. Yet, despite all these transitions, the question must be asked how far legal craft has remained a means to actuate the exercise power (thus keeping its role as logocentric craft, to use the language of Derrida). The paper finally suggests that the modernist transformation of mathematics -- which paralleled the rise of modernist trends in art and aesthetics -- and the emergence of computer technology and the internet have the potential of unleashing a process by which social coordination can be made to move beyond markets (as characterized by neoclassical economics) and become embedded into law revamped as a post-logocentric normative craft.

RC31-364.5

DE JONG, SARA* (Open University, sara.de.jong@univie.ac.at)

Finding Pocahontas in Contemporary Europe: Migration Research Meets Historical Studies on Cultural Brokerage

Historical anthropology and ethnohistory have complicated the narration of encounters between on the one hand settler and colonial communities and on the other hand indigenous societies, by discussing the complex role of so-called 'cultural brokers' or go-betweens, who interpreted and negotiated between the two 'camps'. Most famously these include Pocahontas in the US and Malinche in Mexico, but cultural brokers have been documented in various geographical areas across different colonies and settler communities. Some historical scholars have attributed the surging interest in the study of colonial cultural mediators that started in the 1990s, to the increasing pluralisation of contemporary societies through migration. Migration sociologists have so far, however, failed to draw on these rich historical case studies and conceptualisations in developing contemporary research agendas.

In this paper, I will draw on an empirical study about the positionalities of ethnic minority and migrant staff of mainstream non-governmental organisations, which provide services to migrant clients in the UK, the Netherlands and Austria, to illustrate the relevance of the insights of historical research for the sociology of migration. I will argue that the discipline of history disrupts the supposed newness of diversity programmes in organisations, by demonstrating that 'difference' has already been used as a 'resource', for example in terms of language skills and intercultural competences, in the colonial era and that an understanding of these continuities is constructive in challenging the celebratory language of diversity politics as it uncovers the power dynamics at play. Moreover, I will propose that contestations in historiography, which critically consider how to write about cultural brokers without reproducing gender and 'racial' stereotypes and how to go beyond the traitor/translator logic, should inform the ethics and presentation of findings of contemporary sociological empirical research.

RC38-442.1

DE JONG, SARA* (Open University, sara.de.jong@univie.ac.at)

Unanticipated Routes and Windows of Opportunity: Biographical Narratives of Migrant NGO Staff

This paper is based on research in Austria, the UK and the Netherlands into the trajectories and positionalities of staff of NGOs supporting migrants, who share their migration background with their 'clients'. Many of these staff members have experienced a shift from being a client of these NGOs themselves, to becoming a provider of services and advice. Based on their biographical narratives which demonstrate a break between their previous work experience and qualifications, I suggest that their recruitment should be understood both in the context of a diversity management discourse that values their 'difference' as a skill, and in relation to labour market discrimination that closes off other avenues of employment.

I argue that their biographies reveal that their social mobility should be conceptualised as contextual and relational, since different points of reference, such as their status in their country of origin, their initial position upon arrival, and the different communities in which they are embedded, could render them simultaneously as socially mobile and immobile. Furthermore, this paper proposes to read their social mobility with an intersectional approach that complicates trans-

nationality with an analysis of situated class as well as gender positions and relations. Finally, I will draw on their biographical narratives to address the paradoxical ways in which a diversity management logic that recognises their 'difference' as a resource is both a stimulus for their social mobility, and simultaneously a barrier for continued upward mobility, locking them into their position as 'migrant Other'.

RC23-JS-71.2

DE KROM, MICHIEL* (Department of Sociology - Ghent University, michiel.dekrom@ugent.be)

Understandings of Human-Animal Relations and Animal Welfare in 'Precision Livestock Farming' Research and Development

Due to scale enlargement in animal agriculture, farmers face difficulties to adequately attend to the well-being of each of their individual animals. To address these difficulties, much recent animal science research focusses on developing and assessing so-called 'smart farming' or 'Precision Livestock Farming' (PLF) technologies. These technologies, which principally involve on-farm sensors and data-processing software, are promised to extend farmers' eyes and ears, and thereby allow farmers to re-connect with individual animals and to improve their animals' welfare and productivity. Starting from the recognition that technologies are never simply facilitating but rather remaking and remade in human-animal relations, this paper critically examines how interactions between animals, humans and technology are understood and constituted in PLF research and developments. The paper offers a qualitative content analysis of systematically collected scientific papers on PLF technology and promotional materials of PLF manufacturers. In this analysis, the paper builds on the sociology of science and technology and the sociology of human-animal relations to reveal and criticise different reductionist assumptions that underlie PLF research and developments. The paper concludes by underlining and specifying the need for more social scientific attention to if and how PLF technologies may improve on-farm animal-human relations and animal welfare.

RC35-405.1

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"Mass Society": A Simultaneous Approach of David Riesman and Gino Germani

The paper has two interrelated goals. First, from an epistemological and methodological viewpoint, we explore the possibilities of a "simultaneous approach" of perspectives from different regions. Second, as application case of this approach, we analyze the problem of "mass society" in the 50s in two sociologists: Gino Germani, from Argentina, and David Riesman, from the United States.

The "simultaneous approach" allows the comparative study of sociological theories framed by unequal relations of intellectual "production and circulation". However, this approach postulates that the relationship between "South" and "North" should not be understood only from an alleged "temporal delay", tied to a logic of "reception" of theories, nor from a supposed "temporal incommensurability", linked to a "cultural relativism" of theories. Thus, a simultaneous analysis of a theoretical problem enables a comparison between perspectives, specially about their differences and shared views on concepts, ways of developing theory and certain "epochal crossroads".

These more general reflections are brought into play in the analysis of two perspectives on "mass society". On the one hand, Germani deployed a complex analysis of the emergence of mass society in Argentina and Latin America. Obsessed by European totalitarian experiences, and seeking to identify the singular characteristics of the first Peronism and the "modernizing" governments which followed it, Germani conducted studies which elaborated original conceptualizations about psychosocial, historic, economic and political aspects of mass society. On the other hand, David Riesman criticized the "American character", due to the emergence of a "lonely crowd". This crowd was configured by the "other-direction", for example, by the neighbors in the suburbs or by the media, rather than by an "inner-direction", typical of the values of modernity. With this comparison between Germani and Riesman, we "test" the proposed methodology through analyzing a central sociological problem of the twentieth century: "mass society".

RC29-334.4

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NICHE TEIXEIRA, ALEX (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)

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Community Policing Programs in Brazil

In recent years, the Brazilian public security sector has faced an alarming rise of crime rates, especially homicide, robbery, smuggling and drug trafficking, resulting in a generalized sense of insecurity in most of the country's great cities. The ineffectiveness of police efforts in order to prevent, repress and reduce violent crime rates have inflated the debate over the capacity of public security forces, mainly the civilian (judiciary) and military (patrol) police, to establish social control. In addition to this scenario, continuing violation of human rights by police officers in action have put the nation's police forces among the top most lethal corporations in the world. Corruption, power abuse a repression towards civilians have pressed authorities to rethink current policing models and traditional forms of action, stimulating the search for alternatives. Community policing is considered an efficient mean to overcome many problems in traditional policing practices, such as the limitations of standard ostensive car patrolling in preventing crime, the widely known lack of confidence of citizens towards police officers that work on the streets, and the never-ending insufficiency of human resources to manage post-crime occurrences.

Over the past two decades, police divisions from all states in Brazil have adopted community-policing programs as part of the effort to change the public image and the relationship of police forces with citizens. Focusing on training and practices, in nine different states, this research aimed to understand how community-policing programs have been introduced, assimilated and adapted in Brazil. Although the philosophy of community police is now widely disseminated, it is still considered a public policy best suited for regaining social control in socially vulnerable urban areas most exposed to violent crime rates. Moreover, several obstacles in the way police forces are organized and managed in Brazil make it extremely difficult to produce successful results.

RC34-396.1

DE MATTOS PIMENTA, MELISSA* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, melissampimenta@gmail.com)

DE PAULA, LIANA (Universidade Federal de São Paulo)

Young Offenders in Brazil: Analyzing the Interplay of Family, Peer Group and Social Context As Risk Factors for Youth Involvement with Crime and Violence

Recently, data on criminality and violence produced in Brazil have indicated an ever-growing number of death rates by homicide among young people, especially those between 15 and 24 years old, male, and afro descendants. The increase in criminality rates, mainly related to drug and firearms trafficking, have led to a public debate over the legal age for criminal responsibility. Support for the reduction from 18 to 16 years old has grown in all social sectors. However, researchers and experts from social sciences, education and public policy sectors have come forward against such measures, arguing for a better understanding of the involvement of Brazilian young black men with lethal violence, both as victims and as perpetrators. Factors commonly related to explain victimization, such as social and economic inequalities, associated with race and gender, usually indicate a higher probability of young black men from impoverished backgrounds of being victims of homicide, police harassment and participation in gangs and drug trafficking, but are not enough to understand the complex social dynamics that lead young people to deviant trajectories. Based on recent qualitative data collected among youngsters who live in violent neighborhoods, we aim to analyze the interplay of family, peer group and social context influence in the involvement of youth with crime and violence, from the perspective of risk, masculinity representations and sociability practices. We hope to contribute to a further understanding of key factors that either enable, either restrict social actors' decision making and choices regarding engagement in illicit and violent acts.

RC12-154.6

DE MIRANDA, JOSE ALBERTO* (Unilasalle, antunesmiranda@hotmail.com)

Globalization, Law and Social Change in Latin America

Latin America legal system faced substantial reforms and transformations in this last 15 years. However, the administration of justice continuous to be inefficient affecting drasticallly the society. Globalizaton forces and new domestic actors until now were enable to promote social justice to the countries.The political and social challenges of democratization and globalization have affected al of them, but these economic and social processes have no doubt affected political and legal culture in different ways. Even though there were significant reforms, democratization and liberalization were not sufficient to overcome difficulties against the implementation of social justice. Many Latin American countries have failed to improve in a more forceful way the distribution of resources and break the strong hierarchical tissue that prevented the law from fulfilling its role in so-

ciety. In the present context of Latin America, the type of justification of the rule of law one prefers is likely to make a significant difference in terms of the policies that might be advocated. In particular, there is the danger derived from the fact that nowadays legal and judicial reforms are strongly oriented toward the perceived interests of the dominant sector basically domestic and international commercial law, some aspects of civil law, and the more purely repressive aspects of criminal law. At the heart of the problem may be the inability of the reconfigured state to tackle the growing social and political inequality that is central to the vulnerability problem. As long as inequality persists, it is unlikely that the picture of increased vulnerability and low adaptive capacity among the poor in Latin America will change. This study analyzes in the past 15 years the major challenges for Latin American society to achive a more democratic legal system.

RC47-544.5

DE MOOR, JOOST* (University of Antwerp, joost.demoor@uantwerpen.be)

Demanding Policy Change, Taking Direct Action, or Promoting Alternatives: Explaining Differences and Overlaps in Strategic Preferences within the Climate Change Movement

Over the last decade, the climate change movement has known a strong diversification of its strategies for mobilizing around UN climate summits (COPs). Especially since the failed Copenhagen summit a central point of debate within the movement has become how actions should relate to the international policy process. While parts of the movement continue to believe that making claims towards government leaders at the COP can bring about sufficient solutions to the climate crisis, others have lost faith in the process and believe that any strategy that relies on the outcome of the COP is doomed to lead to disappointment. The latter still aim to use the momentum created by the COP, but propose two main alternative strategies: direct action against the perceived 'culprits' of climate change, and the promotion of concrete solutions to the climate crisis. Although these different strategies do not necessarily contradict, different segments of the movement still compete for resources, and through that competition, differences in strategic preferences become salient. In some cases, these differences even lead to conflict.

This paper aims to explain how such strategic differences ultimately drive the internationally coordinated mobilization of the climate movement for COP21 (Paris, 2015). It combines 14 months of observations from meetings and actions with more than 40 qualitative interviews. As a theoretical framework, the paper starts from a political opportunity structure approach, assuming that variations in these strategic preferences can to an important extent be explained by variations in organizers' perception of contextual opportunities. Nevertheless, other factors, like activist traditions, resources and decision making processes are taken into account as well. The paper aims to make a strong contribution to our understanding of strategic variations within the climate change movement, the development of transnational mobilizations, and the role of POSs in these processes.

RC47-538.6

DE MOOR, JOOST* (University of Antwerp, joost.demoor@uantwerpen.be)

Demanding Policy Change, Taking Direct Action, or Promoting Alternatives: Explaining Differential Participation in the International Climate Change Movement

Over the past ten years, the climate change movement has known a strong diversification of its strategies for mobilizing around UN climate summits (COPs). Especially since the failed Copenhagen summit a central point of debate within the movement has become how actions should relate to the international policy process. Organizers now plan a wide range of actions that potential participants can take part in. While some organizers continue to stage demonstrations that aim to put pressure on negotiators, others have lost faith in the ability of the COP-process to solve the climate crisis and therefore propose alternative strategies, like direct actions against the 'culprits' of climate change, and the promotion of concrete alternatives.

This paper asks why those people mobilized by the organizers join some of these actions rather than others, or, abstain. Building on the political opportunity structure (POS) approach, it hypothesizes that the type of action activists choose to join depends on their perception of the availability of particular opportunities. Those joining actions that demand policy change should have a more positive outlook of the COP's POS than those who abstain or who join the alternative actions.

The paper describes the different strategies that are organized around COP21 and uses survey data to analyze why activists participate. Data is gathered from among the members of the key organizations involved in this international mobilization using a pre- and post-survey method (Klandermans and Oegema, 1987) to include both participants and non-participants and to assure that causality can be assessed. The goal of the paper ultimately is to increase our understanding of what drives participation in international climate change activism, and what can explain the diversification the movement's repertoire. As such, it also increases

our understanding of the emergence of transnational activism, and the effect of political globalization on political participation.

RC34-401.1

DE PAULA, LIANA* (Universidade Federal de São Paulo, depaulaliana@gmail.com)

Citizenship Rights for Young Offenders: The Impacts of the 1990's Reforms on the Youth Justice System in Brazil

The youth justice system in Brazil has been through many reforms of the last two decades. This system was created in 1927 in order to separate young offenders from adults and prevent adult criminality by means of early intervention. Throughout the 20th century, early intervention meant custody on juvenile correction centers and the youth justice system adopted a tutelary model that denied citizenship status to young offenders. It was only in the 1990's that significant reforms were taken. Brazil ratified many of the UN documents on the rights of the child and on youth justice, resulting in the implementation of the doctrine of integrated protection in the national legislation. Henceforth, the tutelary model was supposed to be replaced by a new model that would focus on non-custodian intervention and that would recognize and guarantee the citizenship rights of young offenders. This paper will analyse the impacts of these reforms in the state of São Paulo, which has the major number of juvenile offenders in the country, in order to identify in which extent the reforms can be considered effective in the guarantee of citizenship rights and status for young offenders. The tension between the guarantee of civil and social rights and the persistence of physical violence in juvenile centers will be discussed as a key factor to understand the possible outcomes and limits of the reforms.

RC25-313.4

DE SWAAN, ABRAHAM* (Columbia University, abram@deswaan.com)

Unequal Exchange in the World Language System

The World Language System consists of a 4-tiered constellation of plm 6000 language groups, held together by multilingual speakers in a hierarchical structure of peripheral, central, supercentral and hypercentral languages, resembling the moons planets, suns in the galaxy: the hub of the system is English. How could such a system with English as the one hypercentral language emerge? Is it because of the unique characteristics of the language, the historical ascent of Britain and then the US, or was it just a matter of sheer luck? Since English now offers so many advantages, people the world over are eager to learn it and thus accelerate the 'slow stampede' towards English. These asymmetric language relations certainly have profited English speakers who have much less need to learn a second language than others do. It also has made for an 'uneven exchange of texts': books and other cultural products travel far more easily from the English speaking core outward than the other way round. The near hegemony of English also helps to spread English, especially American, notions and practices across the globe. In this presentation the position of the supercentral languages, the state languages and the peripheral languages in unequal power relations with one another and with global english will be examined from the perspective of the world system approach to languages.

RC16-205.2

DE VENANZI, AUGUSTO* (Indiana University -Purdue University Fort Wayne, dvenanzi@ipfw.edu)

Corruption and Cheating As the Tragedy of Modern Culture

Increased political corruption and cheating in a wide diversity of practices such as sports and academic examinations are becoming two of the most important problems affecting contemporary societies. Political corruption, especially in the developing world, has reached such a colossal scale that many scholars have identified it - and not lack of economic resources *per se* - as the most important problem confronting the prospects of economic and social development. In the developed world corruption is also growing. In the U.S. and Europe many serving officials have been indicted on numerous counts.

Different from corruption but closely related to it, cheating represents another serious challenge. Dishonesty in taking examinations has become common in many parts of the world. Cheating, it is claimed, is anathema to sport, yet the use steroids in competitive sports is too common to be ignored.

The scholarly literature agrees in that these forms of deviance occur within the framework of particular sub-cultures that work to normalize such practices. Some forms of corruption are accepted among political circles. Studies on cheating at exams show that many students justify helping friends they are close to. In professional sports many athletes see "fair play" like an expression of amateurism.

Normative frameworks have been put in place to curb dishonesty such as the U.N. Convention Against Corruption. Severe punishment now awaits exam cheaters, and new testing techniques are used to detect doping in sports. However, be-

yond such disciplinary responses lies the need to acquire a deeper understanding of the general cultural forces driving these harmful trends. It is my contention that the work of George Simmel on the Tragedy of Culture, which duels on the massive growth of objective cultural products, and their overwhelming impact over the subjective culture of individuals, can shed light upon the problem at stake.

RC30-338.1

DE WET, JACQUES* (University of Cape Town, jacques.dewet@uct.ac.za)

The New Work Order in Corporate South Africa from the Perspective of Black African Managers

This paper seeks to lay out the ways in which one of the largest multi-national companies in South Africa is a working example of the New Work Order in this time of New Capitalism. The paper does this by examining some of the main characteristics of the New Work Order - such as the dispersal of centralised authority and the use of sociotechnical engineering - and discusses these using evidence from company documentation and staff interviews. The main objective here is to consider the dominant discourses of the New Work Order that potentially impact both the identities of black African managers who work for this multi-national company and their cross cultural workplace experiences.

RC14-181.2

DEANGELIS, JOSEPH* (University of Idaho, jtdeangelis@uidaho.edu)

WOLF, BRIAN (University of Idaho)

Accountability, the War on Terror, and U.S. Police Criminal Intelligence Units

Criminal intelligence units have become a common, though somewhat controversial, feature of U.S. policing over the last several decades. Recently, a growing body of criminal justice research has focused on the policy and technical considerations involved with implementing intelligence-led policing initiatives. Far less research, however, has explored the social and cultural conflicts that have accompanied the emergence of this type of policing activity. Criminal intelligence units have long been criticized by rights activists as being unnecessarily secretive, unaccountable, and prone to abuse and corruption. Moreover, US activists have been particularly critical of the post-911 expansion in the use of multijurisdictional "fusion centers," which bring together U.S. federal, state, and local policing agencies to collect and analyze information relating to individual suspects, groups, or patterns in suspected criminal activity. Partly in response to this criticism, US law enforcement agencies have sought to legitimate the use of intelligence-led policing through public information campaigns, the creation of credentialing programs for intelligence analysts, and the formation of professional associations. Taking the debate over intelligence-led policing as background, this paper reports the results of a qualitative thematic analysis of policy and procedure documents drawn from U.S. criminal intelligence units and professional organizations. More specifically, this paper adopts a contextual constructivist framework and examines how police departments and criminal intelligence units have sought to reduce external pressure for reform by appropriating, re-packaging and re-deploying a series of discursive frames initially offered by skeptical community rights activists. By exploring these discursive processes, this paper will allow us to better understand how criminal justice actors seek to defuse and deflect the claims making activities of external reform groups.

RC15-196.7

DEBONS, JEROME* (University of Fribourg, jerome.debons@gmail.com)

Integrating CAM in General Practice: A Case-Study on Homeopath Physicians

Few studies in social sciences are concerned with primary care doctors who integrate CAM in their daily practice, a model that Philip Tovey and Jon Adams describe as «direct integration practice». Thus, I did my PhD thesis on homeopath physicians, a category particularly emblematic of this model.

My study is based on a corpus of twenty-six semi-structured interviews conducted between 2010 and 2013 with homeopath physicians who worked in private offices, in the french speaking part of Switzerland and who, mostly, graduated in the 1980s-1990s. Twenty interviews with non-homeopath general practitioners complete this corpus.

In this presentation, I will give the results of the comparative analysis, which has been carried out following the methodological principles of career narratives and content analysis. This work brings to light a continuum of professionnal identities, ranging from «specialists» to «eclectics». I interpret these internal differences in the category of homeopath physicians by the following aspects: careers,

therapeutic values and beliefs, nature of work and configuration of workplace, type of clientele, professional networks and political commitments.

RC52-594.4

DEBSKA, HANNA* (Pedagogical University of Cracow, hannadebska86@gmail.com)
WARCZOK, TOMASZ (Pedagogical University of Cracow)

Professions in the (semi)Periphery. The Multipositioning Strategy of Lawyers in Poland.

The paper shows the multipositioning strategy that is characteristic trait for lawyers in (semi)peripheral country as Poland. The core theoretical framework of the analysis is Pierre Bourdieu's field theory, applied in particular to semi-peripheral conditions (as understood in the world-system theory). Authors claims that in (semi)peripheries, under the conditions of general weakness of states as „ordering" meta-institutions, particular social fields (i.e. scientific, legal, political, administrative) are poorly differentiated and overlapping – contrary to states of the world core. Because of this, agents are realising their practices, especially professional ones, in various contexts, combining resources from different fields. It is particularly visible in professional legal practices, where combining a purely scientific capital (professor of law) and professional capital (solicitor, barrister) is very common. These practices were already visible in social realism, but became most prominent process under the conditions of (semi)peripheral capitalism, when the status of being an academic, together with the cultural and social capital connected to this position facilitated (and still does) the occupation of dominant positions in the local field of legal counsel, especially local law firms and the lucrative advisory services rendered to global corporations. Thus, paper shows transitions of legal professions regarding a globalisation process and relations between the local and transnational field of law – the autonomy and heteronomy of the local field. The high status of cultural capital (and intellectualists) is in turn caused by an absence of local bourgeois, characteristic for the (semi)periphery. Thus, the (semi) peripheral conditions cause a constant game of multiple inter-strengthening capitals. This behaviour seems to be modelled for the majority of occupations realised in various versions in the (semi)peripheral areas.

RC32-367.14

DEBSKA, HANNA* (Pedagogical University of Cracow, hannadebska86@gmail.com)

The Social Construction of Femininity in the Discourse of the Polish Constitutional Court

The paper outlines discursive strategies employed by the Polish Constitutional Court in its judgments in cases involving the concept of femininity. Application of Pierre Bourdieu's perspective and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) allows for a reconstruction of the Constitutional Court's ideological patterns, and, consequently, hidden political contents. It also reveals an area of symbolic power and the role of legal institutions such as Constitutional Court in shaping gender relations.

Both concepts (Bourdieu's and CDA) seem to be compatible with each other. Bourdieusian perspective provides an explanation of how a legal institution, hidden behind universal and impartial structures, can use its structural position to impose several ideological visions of the world on society. Critical Discourse Analysis, in the perspective of Norman Fairclough, offers a general systematic framework which can be used to conduct innovative qualitative research of the Constitutional Court judgements.

The article argues that the Constitutional Court, being a legitimised interpreter in the legal field, is also one of the key institutions of power. By using neutralising language procedures it often contributes (occasionally in a way imperceptible to itself), to preserving social order, differences, and inequalities, particularly in cases regarding femininity. By identifying several argumentative strategies, the research shows how one vision of "femininity" and "female" (as well as other implied terms, such as "motherhood", "family" etc.), is constructed, and consequently supported in selected judgements. This aspect goes unnoticed by the traditional legal theory which does not allow for reaching the subsurface structures of argumentation. The effectiveness of symbolic power stems directly from these surreptitiously imposed mental schemata. Resulting from these argumentative strategies is a naturalised social order, arbitrariness of which is misrecognised, and particularisms universalised. They are taken for granted and because of this, there can be no social discussion regarding them.

RC14-JS-47.6

DECIEUX, JEAN PHILIPPE* (University of Luxembourg, jeanphilippe.decieux@uni.lu)

Bargaining for Evidence in a Hybrid Forum. the Case of an Indicator Expert Group Chaired By the European Commission.

In the area of policymaking, we observe that decisions increasingly base on knowledge/evidence debated in hybrid think thanks by external experts. This knowledge is used to ideally fade uncertainties by calculating the risks involved in the final decision and by this to legitimize political decisions by delivering hard-facts in the argumentation (e.g. as "evidence-based-policy-making"). A consequence of this decision-making processes is the authoritative implementation of knowledge and direct application into the context of everyday-life. Such a political-decision-context often is a very specific situation, in which traditional mono-disciplinary scientific knowledge commonly is not precise enough, because usually it is produced to be universally valid and bases on certain assumptions. What is needed in such a context of real life application is *socially robust knowledge.*

As a response to that demand, the mode of knowledge production is changing. Instead of linear-ordered knowledge-production, hybrid forums of heterogeneous actors are becoming important. These actors are debating and bargaining solutions to a problem and are co-constructing a contextualized knowledge as decision-making-base for the specific context of application. This discursive process of knowledge production is not only affected by the different forms of knowledge from the heterogeneous actors, it is also influenced by the heterogeneous world of relevancies (interests, targets, practices, experiences...).

This study assesses and analyses by a multiple triangulation how an Indicator Expert Group of the European Commission develops social indicators (as an example for political evidence) within a transdisciplinary- and transnational expert-discourse. Based on multiple data sources my study is offering information on how evidence is produced in decision-making within such hybrid forums, e.g. important factors, processes and structures influencing indicator-systems.

RC30-JS-68.2

DEFORGE, QUENTIN* (IRISSO - Paris-Dauphine University / CNRS, quentin.deforge@gmail.com)

When after the Struggles the Experts Come: Sociology of a "Worldwide Parliamentary Development Community of Practice"

In "The Democracy makers", N. Guilhot (2005) shows how during the cold war, the US foreign policy gave birth to a large number of NGOs working at "democratization": supporting political parties, training activists for struggles, and promoting human rights all over the world. Since the 90's, new perspectives have emerged, such as a focus on parliaments: strengthening secretariats, supporting oversight mechanisms, training members of parliaments, etc. A "worldwide parliamentary development community of practice" now gathers experts from NGOs and international organizations (such as the United Nations Development Program and the World Bank), as well as scientists. Contrary to Guilhot's "democracy makers", who were seen by governments mainly as political activists, "Parliamentary development" seems to follow different institutionalization and legitimization processes.

This presentation will explore how these experts embody the "community of practice", with a focus on division of labor. We will see how these "knowledge workers", coming frequently from parliaments of "developed" countries (both members and staff), build their expertise mainly from the understanding of informal mechanisms inside parliaments. With the UNDP example, we will show how the transformations of funding, as well as the practices for managing human resources and expertise in the UN system (rosters, contracts, etc.) lead to an international market of expertise and provides both constraints and support to the institutionalization of a professional group, who is trying to globalize knowledge on political systems.

This work is part of an ongoing PhD research in political science, undertaken as a "global investigation in social sciences" (Siméant, 2015), and is based on field researches (interviews, observations, archives) among international actors in Egypt and Tunisia, at UNDP headquarters, and currently in the UNDP team for Parliamentary development in Tunisia. The main case study of this research is the parliamentary strengthening policy implemented in Tunisia after the "revolution" in 2011.

RC19-235.4

DEGAVRE, FLORENCE* (Université catholique de Louvain, florence.degavre@uclouvain.be)
MERLA, LAURA (Université catholique de Louvain)

Re-Thinking Defamilialization in the Light of Global Care Chains and the Transnational Circulation of Care

The defamilialization concept has been abundantly mobilized for the study of the gendered character of welfare States and, in particular, their action to diminish the burden of child and elder care that heavily rests on women's shoulders. But this theory needs to be revisited in the light of the growing importance of transnational mobilities of care, including the migration of care workers and the transnational « circulation of care » (Baldassar & Merla 2014) between these migrants and their geographically distant relatives. This paper aims at revisiting the defamilialization theory in order to better acknowledge the profound transformations within contemporary welfare states in relation with these transnational

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

mobilities of care. This is done through the identification of the points of intersection between the circulation of care and the defamilialization theory. Based on two case studies of domestic migrant workers in Belgium, the paper highlights the importance of migration within European care regimes and questions the defamilialization of migrant care workers themselves. These women are indeed considered by policy makers and employers as 'defamilialized' through the migration process, an illusion that partly justifies their exclusion from defamilialization schemes. This is particularly problematic in particular for migrant women who continue to care and provide for relatives living in highly familialistic states. These women are indeed located at the intersection between the care and social protection regimes of their home and host societies. This leads us to interrogate the conditions of exercice of their participation in the transnational circulation of care with their distant relatives, and ask in particular if transnational family solidarity necessarily involves the hyper-familialization of female migrants. We conclude with an exploration of possible directions for the transformation of care and social protection regimes and migratory policies.

RC05-JS-17.3

DEITCH, CYNTHIA* (George Washington University, deitch@gwu.edu)
BRESLIN, RACHEL (George Washington University)

Gender, Race, and Nationality Differences in Low Wage Workers' Access to Sick Leave

Focusing on access to paid sick leave, we examine the multiple marginalization of low-wage, racial minority and especially immigrant women by labor market divisions, employer practices, and public policies. Workers in low-wage sectors are less likely than others to have paid sick leave to care for their health or the health of a child. Given women's family responsibilities as caregivers, this becomes a gender and work-family policy issue. Racial/ethnic minority and immigrant workers are more likely than others to hold jobs that do not allow sick days, making an analysis of the intersection of gender, class, race, and immigration especially relevant. The U.S. does not have any mandated national paid sick leave policy, but in recent years several states and localities have passed sick and safe leave (covering safe time for domestic violence survivors). Research on other countries shows that even with national paid leave policies, marginalized workers have less access to the benefit.

We analyze data collected from over 6,000 low income workers who sought legal assistance, for various complaints, from a local worker advocacy NGO in Washington DC in 2008-2015. Of these, 97% were racial/ethnic minority, 47% were also immigrants; overall 46% were women. To assess implementation of local paid sick and safe leave law, all clients were asked about access to, and use of, paid sick days. Initial findings show, for example, women were twice as likely as men to report being denied a requested sick day, with immigrants of both genders denied more than non-immigrants, and immigrant women denied the most. Open-ended questions reveal incidents where women lost their jobs when they took time off to take a sick child to the doctor or hospital. Our paper provides a multivariate and intersectional analysis of the data, and the larger workplace and policy issue.

RC48-552.4

DEKKER, MISCHA* (EHESS, m.dekker@ehess.fr)

Feminism or Security? the Transnational Campaign Against Street Harassment

My analysis focuses on tensions in the transnational campaign against « street harassment » and specifically on differences in the construction of a public problem between France and the Netherlands.

In a fashion similar to #Occupy movements, local activist groups associated with US-originated Hollaback and Stop Street Harassment have over the last three years emerged in many cities in over thirty countries, campaigning against what they argue is a daily violence against women in public space.

Policies and legal frameworks are created in alliance with governments and public transport operators. Enterprises are urged to train personnel, as #WelcomeBar/Festival labels allow user evaluation that impact businesses' clientèle. A more active kind of citizenship is promoted through pamphlet guidelines and trainings on how to intervene as a bystander.

Although the campaign seems transnational, actors are confronted with tensions arising from efforts to apply the same concept in countries with different ideas about (non-)acceptable behavior and differing policy and legal frameworks to address allegedly harassing behavior. Street harassment campaigns' root both in feminist and security justifications, the latter seemingly more dominant in the Netherlands and the former in France. French activists' frequently reference « Northern European » public spaces as more gender-equal. Yet in the Netherlands anti-street harassment propositions frequently come from the political right, leading Amsterdam's left-wing mayor to argue a local ordinance is not a priority as street harassment does not seem a major local problem and legislation could stigmatize ethnic minorities.

My main corpus consists of ethnography and interviews with anti-street harassment activists, policy-makers and legal actors in the Netherlands and France,

and interviews with important US actors as to grasp how strategies and ideas diffuse.

Is street harassment a transnational campaign? How to explain differences in coalitions between activists and states, and the legal and policy measures that evolve from them?

RC31-350.2

DEL ROSARIO, TERESITA* (Asia Research Institute, delrosatess@gmail.com)

Love on the Run: Transmigration, Emotions, and Governmentality Among Filipino Domestic Workers in Singapore and Thailand

Migration studies almost always tend to emphasize economic factors as the overriding motivation for leaving, and are always couched in terms of searching for better sources of livelihood. Where studies have shifted to the emotional sphere, these usually focus on the destruction of the intimate relations particularly among those who have been left behind by the migrating worker. Among Filipino workers, particularly female Filipino domestic workers who service households in foreign countries, their departure often results in an "emotional deficit" back home. Parents, spouses and children are bereft of emotional care while the new employers benefit from the service of Filipino domestic workers and care givers. Rarely has attention been given to the re-construction of intimacies in a context of migration, especially among women who have had to contend with regulatory migration regimes that prohibit them from entering into emotional liaisons with the locals. In other less regulated situations, the reconstruction of an intimate life is more possible, and there are various options that are open to women to experience a relatively more enriched emotional life that is mainly of their own choosing. These two contrasting situations are the subject of this paper.This study discusses the contrasts between Filipino domestic workers in Singapore and Thailand. A highly regulated regime in Singapore prohibits Filipino (and other) temporary domestic workers from entering into emotional relationships with Singaporeans. In contrast, a highly unregulated labor market in Thailand offers far more emotional options for Filipino domestic workers. Through continuous two-week visa reissuance by immigration authorities, Filipino workers can stay indefinitely and build their intimate lives around situations of entry and exits across Thailand's borders. In both countries however, marriage as a migration strategy is a closed option.

RC19-236.2

DELAMONICA, ENRIQUE* (UNICEF, edelamonica@unicef.org)

Child Marriage in Nigeria: From Global Social Policy and International Law to National and Local Legislation and Policy

This paper addresses two questions related to global social policy, international human rights, social welfare, and gender discrimination. First, how do international conventions and covenants (embodying social policy frameworks and normative prescriptions) influence legislation and policy at the country level? Second, what are the pathways of diffusion, contestation, and translation from global social policy to national and local legislation and policy? These questions are answered by analysing the case of Child Marriage in Nigeria in three substantive sections.

First, the interaction between international and national law is examined. A comparison of the CEDAW, CRC, and African- and Islamic-specific conventions on the issue of Child Marriage is presented. The role and values of supra-national institutions (African Union, Committee of the Rights of the Child, etc) in shaping national legislation and policy is explored. Furthermore, given these influences, the evolution of legislation and jurisprudence in Nigeria at the national level is assessed.

Secondly, Nigeria being a federal country, the issue of Domestication, i.e. translating federal legislation into state laws, is explored. This process is similar to the reception and translation from international to national law and policy. This governance topic is complemented with a review of the agency and interaction of transnational actors (International NGOS, UN agencies, donors, etc.) and local counterparts in the domestication process.

Finally, Nigeria has allowed customary and religious law to exist. Consequently, changes through time in the interaction among these different types of legal traditions are investigated. These traditions are supra-national too and provide a normative framework (e.g. regarding social welfare and gender) to the production of national and state-level legislation and policy. Thus, national and local legislation, through a process of contestation and adaptation, reflect competing global social policy prescriptions regarding Child Marriage in Nigeria.

A concluding section summaries the arguments and suggestions for future research.

RC15-192.10

DELAUNAY, CATARINA* (CICS.NOVA - Interdisciplinary Centre of Social Sciences, catdelaunay@gmail.com)

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Between Secret and Public Exposure through Patients' Organisations: The Double Moral Injunction of Infertile Couples Using Medically Assisted Procreation with a Third-Party Donor

Public debate and the involvement of patient organisations are important dynamics that must be taken into account to understand the definition and regulation of standards and guidelines on some of the most controversial technical and medical issues. In this paper, I seek to analyze the major role of infertile couples, especially the engagement of women through the Portuguese Fertility Association, for the promotion of access to Medically Assisted Procreation (MAP) with a third-party donor. Although the right to privacy on intimacy, for fear of stigma and social discrimination by the family and work colleagues, the association members also assert their right to participate actively in the fight against the lack of both information and donor gametes. By associative engagement, as a political requirement, the women interviewed mobilize their private world to claim their health and citizenship rights (struggle for recognition). Their critical participation in public causes is based on the proximity created by attachments and crossed by similar care pathways: the discovery of being infertile and the need for a third-party donor to become a parent. Searching for information and sharing personal experiences via online forums of infertility associations, as well as the public visibility in the media, are transforming the relationship between, on the one hand, "experts" (politicians, ethics committees and doctors) who design and implement infertility treatments and, on the other hand, "laypeople" (beneficiaries). The civic potential of Internet and media for a collective mobilization in the public sphere, according to a new archetype of participatory democracy, contributes to a different form of relationship between politics, media and civil society. Building upon my post-doctoral research on controversies, tensions and discomfort around MAP with a third-party donor, I will approach this problem theoretically and empirically, based on the analysis of online discussion forums and in-depth interviews with infertility patients.

RC25-314.7

DELAUNAY, CATARINA* (CICS.NOVA - Interdisciplinary Centre of Social Sciences, catdelaunay@gmail.com)

Communication Problems within Medically Assisted Procreation and Palliative Care: The Power of Words

In this paper, I seek to analyse communication problems between health caregivers and patients within Medically Assisted Procreation (MAP) and Palliative Care. These discursive and relational difficulties are revealed through social interactions in health frameworks, which are defined by transparency (to give all the clinical information to the patient and his family) and objective measures (the results of medical examinations or treatments and the application of standardized therapeutic protocols). For example, MPA protocols are standardization instruments, based on the success rate, which neutralize patients' singularity and make it difficult to keep the communication between health caregivers and patients. Moreover, sometimes terminally ill patients and their families are unable to grasp the meaning of the medical discourse, i.e. the scope, depth and implications of what is transmitted on the diagnosis and prognosis. Communication is troubled by technical language poorly controlled or disease basic knowledge and beliefs. Communication issues that cross over institutional frameworks are a complex relational dimension because of communication problems, constraints of narrative exchanges in the medical context and understanding or empathy deficits between health caregivers and patients. Regarding ordinary situations encountered in health institutions, the difficult dimension of living together requires interpersonal and communication skills to transmit a diagnosis, prognosis or therapeutic that are not always possessed by caregivers by the lack of rules thus producing unintended drift of communication that result in disorders, misunderstandings and disagreements. I will try to demonstrate that communication is fundamental in complex and delicate situations, such as an infertility diagnosis or the stop of traditional cancer treatments (chemotherapy, radiotherapy, surgery) and referral to palliative care. Building upon my post-doctoral research on MAP techniques and a research project on palliative care, I will approach this problem theoretically and empirically through the analysis of field notes and in-depth interviews with health caregivers and patients.

RC22-262.4

DELGADO-MOLINA, CECILIA* (UNAM, ceciliaadm@comunidad.unam.mx)

The Symbolic Dispute over the "Peace-Building" Between the Government and the Catholic Church in Morelos, Mexico

The Mexican government has implemented a series of public policies for "violence prevention" and "peace-building" to face the violence associated with drug trafficking and organized crime in Mexico; while the Mexican Catholic Bishops' Conference promotes initiatives in the same direction.

In the state of Morelos, which corresponds to the Roman Catholic Diocese of Cuernavaca, high rates of violence put the problem on the public agenda as one of the central issues; turning the "peace-building" in a scenario of symbolic dispute in which various visions of peace, and of the world, are expressed and dispute.

This paper makes an analysis of the "peace marches" convened by the Catholic Church in the state of Morelos (Mexico) during the years 2014 and 2015 from the perspective of the link between religion and territory. We analyze the use of space in these marches and the processes of desemantization and resemantization that happen in the geography of religious practices during such events; assuming that performed territorial markings generate spaces of transactions between the faith community and the civil society.

We seek to show that analyzing the use of space and territorial markings in this particular process, allows us to analyze the convergence between the political and the religious fields that happen there, as the physical space operates according to certain social logics and allows us to observe worldviews clashes in a social microcosm.

TG04-680.3

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Incorporating Children's Perspectives in the Management of Urban Risks

Addressing risk has long ceased to be the sole prevail of experts and policy makers. Public engagement and governance of risk approaches rely on integrating the perspectives of different stakeholders, as well as contextual factors (legal, political, social, values) in decision-making.

Children and young people make up a substantial proposition of urban population. However, they are usually relegated to the role of vulnerable population or potential victims in urban risk management. Although schools and school aged children are the main targets of disasters risk reduction education programs, these programs tend to see children in terms of their role as future adults, often ignoring their lives as children. Their specific perspectives could provide valuable insights in responding to risk.

This paper aims to assess the roles assigned to children in urban strategies of coping with risk and identify ways of increasing their engagement and participation in Portugal. It addresses this subject at both the national level (legislative and institutional framework, national programmes and initiatives, implementation of international policies, such as the Hyogo framework for action) and at the local level, with case studies of four cities susceptible to different kinds of risk (earthquakes, floods, industrial accidents) and with diverse urban and sociodemographic profiles (the capital city, a suburban city, a medium-sized agrarian city and a medium-sized industrial city). Empirical data for this paper stems from document analysis and interviews with key informants.

This paper is based on the Horizon 2020 funded project CUIDAR Cultures of Disaster Resilience Amongst Children and Young People, coordinated by the University of Lancaster.

RC09-104.1

DELLA FAILLE, DIMITRI* (Universite du Quebec en Outaouais, dimitri.dellafaille@uqo.ca)

Why I Do Not Trust the "Realities" of Underdevelopment

The process that leads us, in the field of "development", to make decision is unfortunately too often unquestioned. But more often, decisions are based on a combination of emotions, numbers, rational argumentation and beliefs coming from figures of intellectual or moral authority. These data and opinions originate from various sources that contribute to our understanding of the social world. Here, we are calling "reality" this rather complex comprehension of social dynamics that is believed to be independent from the observer's own experience. That is to say that "reality" is thought to be accessible to all and identical to all who have the same information. "Reality" is thought to be universal and often, its nature is taken from granted. Other ideas of what is real are said to be of less value or ridiculed.

We are building our sense of "reality" from first hand experiences, from popular culture, the media, documentaries, scientific literature, administrative data and official statistics. We are too often adamant that we have an intimate understanding of the "reality" of social dynamics in the so-called "developing world". We also believe that our "reality" is better than others' because it has stronger foundations. But "reality" is not a given, it is not available to us. "Realities" are multiple and competing. Our reception of "realities" depends on who we are, on how we grew up, on how we were educated and on why we are acting.

This paper questions the validity of the various "realities" of "underdevelopment". I contend that they are shaped by ideologies, design shortcomings and severe technical limitations. In this paper, among elements used to build "realities" I will look at media representations and statistics. Ultimately, this papers attempts to force us to question the grounds on which we are making decisions.

RC02-36.4

DELLO BUONO, RICARDO* (Manhattan College, ricardo.dellobuono@manhattan.edu)

Crisis Neoliberalism and the Social Welfare State: Comparing Structural Challenges and Policy Responses in the US and Scandinavia

Emblematic of a global system in crisis, the social safety net of the most advanced capitalist countries have experienced significant new challenges in recent years. Social services have become targeted for sharp reductions, consolidation or elimination under shifting political conditions and a highly disorganized popular resistance. Comprehensive social service approaches have become politically defined as a "problem" frequently blamed for undermining global competitiveness. In a world turned upside down, the social welfare policy shift to "human capital approaches" has been redesigned to transform the poor and the disenfranchised into "more attractive" commodities for capital exploitation. This paper draws contrasts between the embattled Nordic Welfare State model and the permanently underfunded, minimalist US version with an emphasis on challenges posed by migratory upheavals and a substantive political shift to the right. An attempt is made to identify and anticipate some key areas of neoliberal restructuration of social services delivery where successful political resistance may emerge.

RC52-598.8

DELMAS, CORINNE* (University of Lille, CERAPS (UMR CNRS 8026), corinne.delmas@univ-lille2.fr)

Changing Patterns of Professional Regulation : The Case of the Notaries in France. a Profession Between Self-Regulation, State-Regulation and Market Rules.

L'organisation et les règles professionnelles des notaires font l'objet de critiques récurrentes relatives aux situations d'opacité et de monopole contraires à la libre entreprise et à l'égalité des chances. Ces griefs se sont exacerbés depuis plusieurs années, en particulier depuis l'apparition du Livre blanc de la Commission européenne sur les professions libérales. Dans le même temps, nous assistons au développement de sociétés de notaires, à un souci croissant de spécialisation et de rationalisation des études et à l'émergence contrastée de grandes structures d'exercice. Cette logique d'entreprise a été renforcée par plusieurs réformes dont, en France, la loi « Macron » du 6 août 2015 tendant à libéraliser la profession.

Dans un premier temps, la communication présentera les spécificités du notariat français, comparativement aux autres notariats, notamment européens. Elle évoquera ensuite les dynamiques professionnelles à l'œuvre. Parmi celles-ci, on évoquera cette emprise croissante d'une logique d'entreprise et son articulation avec une patrimonialité encore très prégnante chez des professionnels libéraux, officiers publics titulaires d'une charge ministérielle, fortement ancrés au niveau local. L'élargissement de la focale permettra en conclusion d'interroger les évolutions contemporaines du « marché du droit » et de tester plusieurs hypothèses concernant la structuration de ce marché spécifique et la mise en question d'une logique professionnelle qui serait aujourd'hui prise en étau entre celles du marché et de l'organisation.

L'analyse de l'identité notariale, du rapport contrasté au métier, de sa régulation et des recompositions professionnelles actuellement à l'œuvre s'appuiera sur les premiers résultats d'une enquête documentaire, quantitative (exploitation statistique de données biographiques et sur les offices), par observation (de diverses manifestations) et entretiens (dont 60 approfondis retranscrits). L'étude de l'origine sociale des notaires en exercice, des modes de pérennisation et d'accumulation du capital (transmission, liens entre patrimoine et entreprise...) permettra de mieux comprendre cette articulation et les évolutions en cours.

RC14-172.3

DELMAS, CORINNE* (University of Lille, CERAPS (UMR CNRS 8026), corinne.delmas@univ-lille2.fr)

Think Tanks and the French Political Game.

This paper examines the increasing weight of think tanks in the French political game and its acceleration from the Medef's Project of a "Refondation sociale" at the end of the 1990s. The comparative analysis of their recruitment, their policy advice, their networks and their influence during the last French presidential election campaign will highlight the conditions and the effects of this expansion. What are the factors that account for the higher incidence and variations of this type of institutions, and how they affect politics and the presidential election campaign? What are the specificities of these think tanks in comparison with intellectual circles of the past? How do they work? Who finance them? How independent are they? Today, there are about two-hundred think tanks in France. The paper presents them. After an historical presentation and a statistical study, it highlights the action of some of these institutions, on the basis of several criteria: influence, contrasted policy advices, proximity to the political parties and to the candidates of the election. Some policy research institutions close to political parties (specially "Fondapol" and "Terra Nova") and some topics (like participative democracy, health, sport, labor and education) will be selected. How do these think tanks spread their messages and contribute to train decisions of vote? How their political advices are taken by the candidates? How they can exercise an influence on the messages emitted by these candidates and on the main themes of campaign? The paper analyzes in particular the links between these think tanks and the communication agencies, the media, internet and the social networks. In order to take into account their specificities in comparison with think tanks in the United States of America and in the United Kingdom, the analysis will be further refined by comparing them with some European and foreign examples.

RC07-100.4

DEMIRHISAR, DENIZ GUNCE* (Institut Français d'Etudes Anatoliennes, dgunce@ehess.fr)

The Function of Liminal Spaces of Protest in Imagining the Future, Here and Now: The Case of Gezi Park Occupation

The occupation of Gezi Park allowed the heterogeneous social actors to build a liminal and ephemeral space of utopia. It was not only the spot of a mere defensive protest. Rather, it was a space where the utopia was lived and bodily experienced. I argue that the specificity of progressive social actors today is to produce collective practices performing and experimenting the future they want, instead of producing discourses about future emancipation. Prefiguration of the utopia revealed itself as a public performance. The possible future is enacted in the present as a modality of creative protest. How do the social actors implement alternative sociability ties inside and after the occupation? Inside Gezi Park, it is illustrated by the organization of the camping with autonomous security tactics and medical aid volunteering, the collective kitchen, library and garden, as well as by the means of music and dance. Each of the performances shows how to transform everyday activities into a possible future's description. The modalities of a utopic social life based on equality, direct participation, freedom, solidarity, artfulness have been performed in the Park. Along with the ritualization of ordinary activities, the pluralism desired by those social actors was expressed through being together with people different from oneself (political views, gender orientation, religion, social class) in the name of a common (i.e. the park and by extension, the city, even more generally the Nature). After the occupation ended, we observed the emergence of citizen networks such as neighborhood forums, consumer cooperatives, shared spaces for freelance workers etc. My analysis examines the function of the liminal space in order to shape an alternative future's representation, its resonance with global movements and the difficulties that social actors met trying to implement the future they want, outside and after the liminal space of the protest.

RC34-391.3

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UZAR OZDEMIR, FIGEN (Bülent Ecevit Üniversitesi)

From South Korea to Turkey: Interactions of Youth Culture through South Korean TV Serials and Korean Music in Turkey

This paper aims to discuss young people's interpretation of different cultures around the world, giving way to social changes in their own culture in the case of the impact of South Korean TV serials and Korean Pop (K-pop) music in Turkey. The discussion is grounded on how youth cultures, styles and consumption patterns from different part of the world affect each other with the help of digital technology. This paper addresses emerging youth cultural patterns in the case of the penetration of South Korean soap operas and Korean pop (K-pop) music into Turkish youth culture. The main research questions of this paper are as follows: Why Turkish youth is interested in South Korean culture? What kind of commonalities and differences do they observe between the culture they were born into and the culture they are interacted most? Although Turkey and South Korea are far from each other geographically, digital technology makes the introduction and increased popularity of South Korean culture through TV serials and music among Turkish young people. According to newspaper articles, many Turkish young people learn Korean language and their main 'dream' is to live in South Korea one day. There are more than ten South Korean TV serials adapted into Turkish TV serials. According to newspaper articles, Korea-Fans website in Turkey has 67 thousand members and there are 12 associations related to Korean culture in different cities. Turkish youth's interest in South Korean culture through TV serials and music is growing day by day. In order to understand this intertwinement between two

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

cultures, this study will refer to 20 in-depth, semi-structured interviews among young people between 15-25 age years old and the admins of Korea-Fans website.

RC06-88.5

DEMIRKOL, ESRA* (University of Sussex, esrademirko@gmail.com)

To be Connected Family or Not to be? ICTs and Transnational Families in the Case of Turkish Transnational Families in Japan

Based on my ethnographic fieldwork, among Turkish immigrants in Japan and their left behind families in Turkey, this paper aims to discuss how the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) affect family relations in transnational families. The discussion is grounded on how changing ICTs, especially Internet, are influential in the construction of transnational family relations, how ICTs are powerful on the transformation of family dynamics, specifically of transnational families, and what kind of challenges emerge in the use of everyday developing digital technologies in physically separated families. Studying family as an institution is a challenging experience for researcher in Turkey because it is regarded as a sensitive and private structure for individuals (e.g. in terms of emotional or financial relations between wife and husband or hierarchy between wife/husband/children). Therefore, specifically, it is peculiar to understand family relations, dynamics and changes in transnational families; and the construction of 'family' through ICTs. Although improvements in communication technology is very crucial in the construction of transnational families; I argue that it creates an illusion of being family, creates kind of 'virtual families'. Therefore, how ICTs connect and transform transnational families; and why being connected is important for them in the case of Turkish transnational families in Japan will be discussed in this paper.

RC25-314.22

DENG, DELIN* (EHESS, delin.deng@gmail.com)

Analysis of Two Discourse Markers, Oui and Voilà, Used By Chinese-L1 Speakers of French in France

Despite many fruitful researches on discourse markers used by native speakers of French (Chanet, 2001, 2004, Beeching, 2001, 2002, 2007, etc.), few studies have documented the usage of French discourse markers by non-English-L1 speakers. The current study aims to show how social factors influence the discourse of French-L2 speakers.

This case study explores the French vernacular of a group of Chinese-L1 speakers in France by analyzing their usage of two functionally interchangeable discourse markers, "oui" and "voilà". For example,

Example 1 :

...tu fais le soir français y a rien y a rien y a rien soit le restaurant soit le bar c'est tout oui (Lai-H-N-2014)

Example 2 :

... après j'ai fait l'année 2012 et 2013 à Clermont Ferrand pour améliorer la partie de français voilà (Wei-H-P-2014)

The statistics show that females are more associated to "oui", and males to "voilà". Men use both forms, while women avoid largely "voilà". Students prefer "oui", while professionals "voilà". Also, only the latter alternate between these two forms. However, the duration of stay is proved to be statistically insignificant to their usage of these two discourse markers. In contrast, social network and extracurricular contact with native speakers seem to be strongly influential. The more diverse the social network is, the more one uses "voilà" and is able to alternate between the two forms. The same has been proved to be true to extracurricular contact.

In conclusion, the social factors influence largely the usage of certain discourse markers by non-English-L1 speakers of French. However, the insignificant influence of the duration of stay contradicts the results from previous studies with French-L2 speakers from other L1 language backgrounds. The current datas shows that it is not how long we stay in the target language community that matters, but the kind of interaction with native speakers.

RC34-JS-43.2

DENG, JIAN-BANG* (Graduate Institute of Futures Studies, Tamkang University, Taiwan, dengjb@mail.tku.edu.tw)

Privileged Migrants Transformation: Young Taiwanese Skilled Migrants in China

During the last few decades, working abroad became a common phenomenon in the daily lives of Taiwanese people. It is estimated that around 850,000 Taiwanese business people, Taiwanese expatriates and their relocated family members are currently residing in China. For a long time, Taiwanese expatriates were seen as privileged migrants in China in terms of high-income earners and for being hired in a higher position in the Taiwanese companies than their Chinese coworkers. Yet this might gradually begin to change as many other Asian

countries' economy continue to rise while the recent economy in Taiwan remains relatively stagnant, pushing many young people to search for overseas jobs. Empirical research on younger professionals working abroad so far tended to focus on those from less-developed regions moving to well-developed countries. Little attention was given to young professionals from developed countries migrating to less-developed areas. With empirical studies on various cities in China, this paper explores how the ambiguous position of young Taiwanese skilled migrants were shaped under work "transnationalization" and under the emergence of a new regional mobility/migration regime. By doing so, this paper will examine the process of "becoming an expatriate" for young Taiwanese skilled migrants in China. It will then illustrate the privilege status they enjoyed as expatriates in the host society, and it will analyze the changes between the social status of the "new" and "old" Taiwanese expatriates in China during the last two decades. Finally, it will also show the kind of disadvantages young Taiwanese skilled migrants face in terms of family arrangement and career building.

RC05-59.3

DENIS, ANN* (Université d'Ottawa, adenis@uottawa.ca)

Networking in Professional Associations

In this workshop the benefits (and pitfalls) for early career researchers of participation in professional associations will be discussed, including participation in national and international, disciplinary and more thematically based interdisciplinary ones, and as a researcher in university-community associations. Participation can involve varied levels of engagement, and in the workshop we will discuss the benefits (and costs) of its diverse forms and locations.

RC52-600.2

DENT, MIKE* (Staffordshire University, mike.dent@staffs.ac.uk)

Professional Power and the New Governance

Professional Power and the New Governance
Mike Dent

This paper will consider the implications of developments in governance arrangements with health care on the professional autonomy and power of the medical profession in relation to other professionals and management within the English NHS. In particular it will focus on the growing interest and implementation of health care pathways and related governance arrangements. These involve the 'knitting together' of clinical pathways from a range of health professionals and in principle the patient too.

We will revisit the literature on professional power and its cognate concepts in order to assess the relevance and utility of these and drawing on a largely foucauldian informed approach will evaluate the current situation within the English health service. In particular the fluid and changing boundaries and relations between medicine and nursing, but will include consideration of IT specialists too. The latter's inclusion is not as a competing jurisdiction but rather in their role of developing and implementing e-health systems of care pathways which programme in rules of professional autonomy and control.

The paper will draw on a research project on the implications of e-health systems for various health pathways and inter-professional power (Eason et al 2011; Dent and Tutt 2013).

TG04-682.2

DENT, MIKE* (Staffordshire University, mike.dent@staffs.ac.uk) PAVOLINI, EMMANUELE (Macerata University)

Risk, Trust and Uncertainty within Two Health Care Systems: Italy and England.

The proposed paper reviews literature and data in Italy and England comparing the relative trust patients and citizens express and experience in their health professionals and systems. This will be discussed in relation to the changing context of risk and uncertainty for patients and their families within two national health systems in the broader context of Europe.

The paper will discuss the implications for trust in the health care systems and actors in light of the shift in emphasis to governance as and away, apparently, from governmentality. In short, rather than trusting health professionals and especially doctors, to autonomously deliver good quality and affordable care under the new governance regimes the work of these professionals now have to be quality assured, increasingly it seems by the implementation of clinical and health care pathways.

The authors will explore the implications of recent developments in the two countries drawing on the recent work of Zinn (2006) and in light of previous theories of Luhman, Möllering and others. The paper will attempt to unravel the complex relation between growing user involvement in health care and patient confidence and trust in its public sector provision.

WG03-JS-22.2

DEPELI, GULSUM* (Hacettepe University, gdepeli@gmail.com)

New Images: A New Language?

The individualized and democratized forms of individual creativity and political activism in social media opened a new ground for visual communication. Recently, in the social media of Turkey, we witness the circulation of some new types of photographic images, which are comprised by integrating two different (in)relevant news photographs into one frame.

In comparison to the conventional photographs which "do show but not narrate", these photomontage images construct a narration, a political argumentation within one frame. Despite of the theoretical approaches which emphasize the power of photography as evidence, far beyond this, the social media users utilize the photographs for constructing a critical political discourse, and circulate it in public space. In other words, they instrumentalize the photographic content for the benefit of generating a counter-discourse against state violence, rather than using the photography as evidence of truth. They make use of the images, as if they are just a simple component of the visual language/grammar to build an image-text. This activist intervention makes the photography get rid of its authentic roots more than ever before: Rather than anchoring to the past and claiming to be the evidence of truth, the photographs travel and function among different discourses in public space. Henceforth, in these kind of images, not the photographs themselves, but the discourse they circulate is the most important one.

In this paper, I will attempt to discuss photographic images, which produce and circulate discourses against the state discourse in social media in Turkish context. For that purpose, I chose four images roaming in social media, which are related to significant incidents occurred in the recent past of Turkey: Roboski Massacre; Reyhanlı Massacre; Gezi Resistance, and the very precarious time period after the General Elections (June 2015) in Turkey.

RC34-397.7

DERADO, AUGUSTIN* (Ivo Pilar Institute of social sciences, augustin.derado@gmail.com)

Career and Education Strategies of Young Adults in Croatia: The Role of Capitals and Habitus in Transition to Employment

Stable employment has become hard to attain for many young people in contemporary Western societies as they cope with transitions to work marked by longer periods of job-seeking, unpaid internships and underemployment (Woodman & Wyn, 2015; ILO, 2014; Standing, 2011). As a country with one of the highest youth and young adult unemployment rates in the European Union (Eurostat, 2014), Croatia is no exception to those kind of labor market entry insecurities (Matković, 2011) young people have to navigate through.

Along with the influences from macro social factors, the transition from education to employment is an outcome of the young peoples' long term education and career strategies as well as the specific strategies in the process of seeking employment. Following Bourdieu (1997) we take strategies as part conscious, part pre-conscious and generated from the habitus. And as the social world is 'accumulated history' (Bourdieu, 1979; 1990) and not everything is equally possible within, the young peoples' strategies are not randomly distributed amongst the individuals.

In this paper we aim to explore the education and career strategies of young people in Croatia from different social backgrounds and how their habitus and unequal access to economic, social and cultural capital differentiate their transitions. To do so, we have reconstructed the field of social classes in Croatia with the Bourdieu-inspired Multiple Correspondence Analysis (Le Roux et al., 2008) using the data from a nationally representative survey. Typical households for every social fraction have been chosen and in-depth interviews with 20 young people who had finished education conducted, along with the separate interviews with their parents. That enables us to explore the role of social inequalities in the transitions from education to employment as well as the forming of the strategies as interplay of structure and agency, and family and young peoples' habitus and capitals.

RC48-JS-44.3

DERMAN, OZGE* (EHESS Paris (CRAL), ozgezderman@gmail.com)

The "Standing Man" As a Performative Creation of Immediate Collectivities and Counter-Public Spaces

Since 2010 an unexpected phenomenon emerged within numerous rallies in public spaces of big cities around the globe, during which people demand freedom and dignity for all. These new social movements have certain physicality due to the presence of people claiming their rights but also the right to a space in which they exist. Through gatherings and occupations, those public places transform into spaces of interaction and experience upon which a truly democratic realization of "acting together" come into existence. A new experience of "living together" of heterogeneous identities generated a collective energy by creating multiple ties and changed the nature of social and political movements. These new social movements of public places represent thus a different way of doing politics by their existence out of political parties and unions, as well as by not seeking any power conquest and not being represented by a leader. As a consequence, they bring about idea of occupation and civil disobedience by considering the equality of all individuals involved. Those people construct their own unique temporality and spatiality along with their creation of plural "counter-public spaces".

As everyday life becomes a theatrical scene resulting from a performative social creativity, art also takes a democratic form by which artists create alternative spaces of liberation and resistance. Considering the intense presence of artistic interventions throughout all occupy movements, in this study one of the most iconic performative actions of Gezi Movement in Istanbul will be examined, the "Standing Man". The stand-in of one man who stayed still and silent for 8 hours in Taksim Square represents a performance or/and a protest that has been followed around the world through social media. A simple and small gesture of everyday life engenders immediate collectivities of bodies as counter-spaces that finally break up the sense of powerlessness.

RC32-373.1

DESAI, MANISHA* (University of Connecticut, manisha.desai@uconn.edu)

Theorizing Precarity in a Global Era

Increasingly social theorists and analysts are using the concept of precarity, in particular self-precarization and governmental precarization (Isabel Lorey), to discuss the impact of the neoliberal policies on workers in Europe and the US. Theorists like Judith Butler and Lauren Berlant, also theorize precarity as a relational concept, an ontological condition of human vulnerability. Yet, most of these theorizations trace the genology of the term to its Western European and US context. In this paper I first present an alternative geneaology that links precarity to feminist theorizations of informal work that enable us to see precarity both as an ontological condition of human vulberance but also as leading to creative strategies that include individual and collective challenges to precarity and alternative possibilities in and beyond neoliberal globalizations.

RC41-489.3

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PEREZ-PATRON, MARIA (Texas A&M University)
ZHANG, HUANJUN (Texas A&M University)

Do Chinese Mothers in the United States Have More Male Births Than White Mothers?

In China, the deeply-rooted Confucian cultural influences have stressed for thousands of years the importance for Chinese families of having one or more sons. Confucius is attributed to have stated that "Happiness is a hall full of sons," and that "Having daughters is like weeding another man's field." When the birth rate is high, as it was in China for thousands of years up to the early 1970s, this was not a problem. When Chinese women were having six children on average, the probability was less than 2 percent that none of the six children would be male. But when the birth rate is low, as it is these days in China, it became more problematic to guarantee having a son. Hence many Chinese have relied on ultra-sound technologies and sex-specific abortions to guarantee they will have a son.

Our paper addresses the following question: do Chinese women and their families bring their Confucian culture regarding son preference with them when they immigrate to the United States? We use birth certificate data for the years 2003-2013 to test whether foreign-born Chinese mothers have a greater likelihood of having a male birth compared to U.S.-born Chinese mothers, and even more so compared to U.S.-born non-Hispanic white mothers. We expect to find that foreign-born Chinese mothers living in the U.S. do indeed have a statistically greater likelihood of having a male birth than do U.S.-born Chinese mothers, and that both groups of Chinese mothers have statistically greater likelihoods of having a male birth than do U.S.-born non-Hispanic white mothers.

RC05-JS-17.2

DESPRAT, DIANE* (IDHES, despratdiane@yahoo.fr)

Strategy and Resistance Against Marginalization in the Barber Profession : The Case of "Arabs" or "Blacks" Female Professional Hairstylists.

Cette communication qui prend pour référence la sociologie des professions et la sociologie du travail portera sur les pratiques discriminantes que subissent certaines professionnelles de la coiffure ou professionnelles en devenir (apprenties

coiffeuses) en fonction de leurs origines ethniques (supposées ou réelles) et de leur classe sociale. Plus précisément, nous nous attacherons, dans une approche intersectionnelle, à décrire les différentes barrières et discriminations que rencontrent les coiffeuses dites « issues de l'immigration » d'origine « magrébine » ou « africaine » tout au long de leur carrière (de l'embauche à la stabilisation dans l'emploi) et les tentatives qu'elles essayent de mettre en place pour infléchir cette situation. Par exemple, tout un travail sur leur corps et leurs manières de s'exprimer est réalisé afin de dissimuler les « stigmates » liés à leur origine sociale et ethnique et ainsi se rapprocher de l'idéal caucasien recherché par la profession et par les clients. Certaines y parviennent mais ces « stratégies » s'avèrent précaires et se doivent d'être constamment renforcées. Pour autant, ces tentatives de conformisme à un idéal caucasien ne signifient toutefois pas acceptation des rapports de domination de la part des coiffeuses. Nous verrons, en effet que loin d'être démunies, des formes de résistance discrètes et ténues se donnent à voir vis-à-vis des clients et de la direction et permettent aux professionnelles de « tenir ».

Ce travail s'inscrit dans le cadre d'une thèse et est basé sur soixante-quinze entretiens semi-directifs avec des patron.ne.s, des coiffeur.se.s et des apprenti.e.s ainsi que sur des observations participantes en tant que stagiaire dans sept salons de coiffure (franchisés ou indépendants) et dans deux établissements chargés de la formation des futurs coiffeurs (école privé et centre de formation d'apprentis).

RC11-137.7

DEUSDAD, BLANCA* (Dep. Anthropology, Philosophy and Social Work. Rovira i Virgili University, blanca.deusdad@urv.cat)

Challenges of Ageing-in-Place in Urban Places: The Case of the City of Tarragona (Spain)

Residential care was historically widespread as an important alternative in Spain to address the increase of ageing population, while Nordic countries and Central and Eastern European countries have introduced important social policy reforms focused on deinstitutionalization processes, and as such, fostering ageing-in-place (Deusdad & Pace, 2016, in press). Furthermore, some gerontological studies have highlighted the importance of following a *Person Centred Practice* approach for older adults (Martínez Rodríguez, 2011; Casado, and Fantova 2007). In doing so, professionals are trying to preserve, as much as possible, older adults' social life while not excluding them from their communities' daily life.

In the case of Tarragona, even though an Integral Urban Plan had been implemented, most buildings still have accessibility difficulties for older people (no lifts, barriers outside and inside the dwellings and steep stairs, as well as impediments in urban areas), which has dramatic consequences for older people to maintain an active social life and reinforces an attitude of ageism. In other words, it is also having a consequence of situations of isolation and loneliness. Moreover, the city does not provide for different types of housing as in care-adapted to the older adults' needs. Besides, there are long waiting lists so as to have access to public residential. The only alternative is care homes, which can be more expensive than their income. In addition to this, a false deinstitutionalization based on family care and support is taking place with far more severe consequences on older people's ageing-in-place.

This study was part of a European project (COST Action IS1102 "Social Services, Welfare State and Services"), where more than 22 countries were involved. Using a qualitative methodology (interviews with social and care workers, politicians and older adults), adding statistical data from Eurostat and Spanish National Statistics Institute.

RC11-130.3

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COMAS-D'ARGEMIR, DOLORS (Dep. Anthropology, Philosophy and Social Work. Rovira i Virgili University)

LONG-TERM Care in Spain: The IMPACT of the Economic Crisis on Social Policies and Its Effects on Older Adults with Care NEEDS

The ageing population is increasing in Southern European countries and is becoming an important social issue for the coming decades. The OECD percentage of people over 65 years old—14.4%—is surpassing in countries such as Italy (20.3%), Greece (19.3%), Portugal (19.1%) and Spain (17.1%). This demographic change is bringing about the need of long-term care policies and specific services and benefits for older people. Nevertheless, austerity measures resulting from the economic crisis have deeply affected these social policies and retrenchments in Southern European countries such Spain. Additionally, high unemployment rates have affected indirectly the quality of life of older adults and the amount of caring services and caring support received. The economic crisis has affected indirectly older adults increasing intergenerational transfers and solidarity to the extent of changing their way of life and independence. Therefore, caring support

has changed for older people as a consequence of the economic crisis, fewer public services and a *false deinstitutionalization* based on family care and support. The context of deep economic crisis has brought about processes of re-familiarization, where older adults are handing up their pensions to their relatives, offsetting high unemployment rates and homeowner evictions, which also opens the door to situations of economic abuse. Furthermore, there are processes of marketization through co-payment of care services, which forces a dependence on family care by women. This study was part of a European project on social services (COST Action IS1102) and is been published in the Journal of Social Service Research in January, 2016. The study was based mainly on a qualitative methodology, although some statistical data from Eurostat and Spanish National Statistics Institute were included. In particular, we drew on discussion groups and interviews with social workers and care workers, politicians and older adults.

RC47-547.2

DEUTSCHMANN, ANNA* (Universität Wien, anna.deutschmann@univie.ac.at)

Mobilization – Organization – Instituionalization Students As Political Actors in Kenya

Students in various African countries have been provoking political transformations since the beginning of the struggle for independence. The political influence of students is often mentioned as an important factor but seldom systematically investigated in detail (Zeilig/Ansell 2008). Sometimes student activism leads to the formation of student movements and influences political change. This change induces a transformation of the actors themselves and is reflected by the modification of protest, different modes of organization and activism respectively.

Rammstedt (1978) classified this process of transformation of social movements in phases. The institutionalization and integration into the social structure are results of this process. Establishment or integration is discussed by several social movement researchers (cf. Snow/Soule/Kriesi 2004:8). Following McAdam there are relevant dimensions for the rise and success of social movements, such as openness of political institutions, consensus of elites, existence of allies, and the degree of repression of the state (cf. Meyer 2004). Especially the tension between students and state influences the formation of activism. For instance, student unrest in the 1960s is described by Balsvik (1998) as being rooted in the relation between universities and the state, which was characterized by mistrust and disappointment. Student's expectations that the state would facilitate living and education conditions, as well as their future employment opportunities remained unfulfilled. This discontent is still an influential factor in present waves of protest.

Students present one civil society actor among other components of a differentiated and complex civil society structure. On the basis of interviews with (former) student activists I analyze the internal and external development, modes of organization as well as personal and professional opportunities for student activists. The paper analyses the political mobilization, the organization and institutionalization of student's political activism in Kenya.

RC20-254.1

DEUTSCHMANN, EMANUEL* (Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences, emanuel.deutschmann@ovgu.de)

Regionalization and Globalization in Networks of Transnational Human Mobility, 2000-2010

The dramatic increases in transnational mobility and communication over the last decades give rise to the question whether the world is globally integrating or whether regions are emerging as a new layer of societal integration beyond the nation-state. Yet, our knowledge in this regard is still rather limited, as researchers have thus far modeled regionalization and globalization as *either* independent from *or* dependent on each other and their conclusions are heavily contingent upon this decision. Furthermore, most past empirical studies on this issue have focused on economic and institutional ties, disregarding people's cross-border activity. This article aims to (a) clarify the relation between regionalization and globalization via a novel conceptualization that allows to model the two processes as *both* complementary *and* competitive and thus to compare resulting outcomes, and (b) empirically trace regionalization and globalization in five types of transnational human mobility (asylum-seeking, migration, refuge-seeking, studying abroad and tourism) between 2000 and 2010. Network analyses of flows between 38,220 country dyads reveal that while in absolute terms both regionalization and globalization occur, regional integration exceeds global integration. While this effect is found for all regions, it is strongest in Latin America and the Caribbean. Consequentially, world regions do constitute an increasingly salient layer of societal integration beyond the nation-state. This finding contradicts basic assumptions of world systems theory's core-periphery model, demanding for rethinking the structure of the transnational world, paying increased attention to the role of regions as a relevant layer of societal integration between the nation-state and world society.

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

RC32-367.18

DEVASSY, LICY* (Carmel College, adlicy@gmail.com)

Single Women- Choice or Chance?

The Singleton has emerged as a distinct social category in the rapidly changing Kerala society. The present study attempts to show the change from Spinster to Singleton and the generation differentials of single women in Kerala, India. The study also made an attempt to find out the factors that led women of Kerala to singlehood they have in their unique life style.

The focus of the study is single women of two generations, 225 spinsters and 225 singletons. Single women from three districts- Thiruvanathapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode constituted the sample for the study. The different aspects of the singlehood were collected with the help of Interview schedule and the scale developed was used for measuring adjustment of the single women. The economic theory of Marx, Women's economic empowerment theory of Blumberg, Dramaturgical model of role theorists, Becker's labelling theory of deviance, Michalo's Multiple-discrepancy theory are the theoretical framework of the study.

The analysis of the study reveals that there is difference between spinsters and singletons in all background variables and dependent variables. The findings of the study shows that the motivational factors-chance and choice of single women in two generations. Single women, who selected singlehood by their own choice and singletons with high expectations, have low level of life satisfaction, even though they have high adjustability in their life.

KEYWORDS

Single Women, Spinsters, Singletons, Generation Differentials.

RC14-174.6

DEVI, SUDESHNA* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, sudeshnau1@gmail.com)

News Channels and Democracy: A View from India

Post 1991, India has witnessed a proliferation of television news channels. Shifting gears from 'news' to 'news and views', these news channels have traversed a long path. Located within the framework of news channels as the *new* opinion makers, this paper attempts to understand, how talk shows contribute to the understanding of deliberative and participatory democracy.Talk shows in news channels are a post satellite television creation. Talk shows have become an important constituent of news programming. Scholarships abound on the impact of talk shows on audiences. While some scholars have lauded talk shows by equating them with deepening democracy, others dismiss them as mere carriers of neoliberal ideas that further widens the existing social divides. In order to further our understanding of the nuances of the 'talk' genre in television news, an attempt will be made in this paper to do a content analysis of a few episodes of the popular talk show *We The People* aired on the English news channel NDTV 24x7 every Saturday from 8 to 9 pm. The data generated, will be analysed along broad themes, like the type of issues debated, the presentation of the episodes, the nature of the debate/discussion, the representation of diverse voices in panel, the promotion of viewpoints and henceforth. This analysis will be used in building up an argument of how news channels are creating space for public discourse.

RC34-401.2

DEVLIN, MAURICE* (Maynooth University, Ireland, maurice.devlin@nuim.ie)

"Youth Work" and "Youth Justice Work": What a Difference a Word Makes?

The field of youth justice in Ireland, as in many other countries, has moved towards an increasing emphasis on restorative rather than punitive practices and on preventative or "diversionary" measures aimed at lessening the chances of young people coming into contact with the justice system. Ireland's *Youth Justice Action Plan 2014-18* assigns an important role to Garda [Police] Youth Diversion Projects (GYDPs) in meeting its overall mission of "creating a safer society by working in partnership to reduce youth offending through appropriate interventions and linkages to services". However, while funded by the Department of Justice, the GYDPs are almost entirely operated (and their staff employed) by *youth work* organisations whose mission is usually stated in terms that emphasise young people's personal and social development, their participation and empowerment, rather than the imperative of crime prevention. These organisations now frequently house *both* youth justice projects and youth work projects, funded at different levels (the former more generously than the latter) and by different government departments or statutory agencies. They may also differ significantly in the extent to which young people attend and participate *voluntarily*. It is an aim of the Youth Justice Action Plan to "engage with other youth service providers to promote the use of crime prevention supports and a *standardised working ethos* in delivery of youth services". Based on empirical research involving young people and adult workers in both types of project within the same organisations, this paper explores some of the tensions and difficulties, but also some of the opportunities and synergies that arise in these contexts. In doing so it interrogates the

assumptions underpinning some of the central concepts at play, including the "work" in "youth work" and the "justice" in "youth justice".

RC34-400.2

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TIERNEY, HILARY* (CYRD, MAYNOOTH UNIVERSITY, hilary.tierney@nuim.ie)

Youth Work and Inequality: Discourse and Practice

Recent years have seen a greatly enhanced focus on youth work in the political and social policy agendas of many European states, including Ireland. Much of the "official" interest in youth work stems from a concern with social order and stability and an expectation that it can help to alleviate pressing social problems such as, in recent times, youth unemployment. On the other hand, the youth work sector also includes social movements with a strong focus on social change and on combating social inequality. There is, however, little empirical research on how these contrasting impulses are reflected in the activities and programmes of youth organisations or the discourse and practice of youth workers. This paper draws on two sources. One is a national study of volunteer-led youth work in Ireland. Based on a documentary analysis of reports and application forms prepared by youth groups (n=1111) seeking state funding for their work, the paper explores the range of terms in which such groups describe their aims and objectives as well as their activities and programmes. In particular it focuses on the extent to which, and the ways in which, various dimensions of inequality (e.g. gender, class, ethnicity, sexuality, disability) feature in this discourse, and whether they do so in terms compatible with, or in tension with, "official policy". The other source is a qualitative case study designed to explore the tacit and explicit "explanatory frameworks" that inform the professional practice of youth workers. This paper presents an integrated analysis of both sources that highlights some key opportunities and challenges for youth work in addressing social inequalities.

RC11-134.5

DEY, DEBLINA* (O.P.JINDAL UNIVERSITY, deblina_dey67@yahoo.co.in)

New Roles and Old Bodies: Role Transformation Among Ageing Women in Kolkata

The landscape of care for the elderly in India has been undergoing a change since the last decade of the 20th century where care practices around elderly family members in India, are increasingly relegated to various care organizations that are predominantly non-governmental and/or private. This study aims to explicate changing modalities of care forging newer social roles and identities among ageing women. Through an ethnographic study of two contexts of care in Kolkata, the processes of role-transformation among ageing women is explained. Analyzing the lived experiences of women in old age homes and those who are cared for in one's houses by 'companions' from private agencies, highlights not only emergent social roles among the elderly women in contemporary times, but also delineate the continuities and ruptures in the roles when individuals relocate outside their own homes. The study operationalizes nostalgia as an analytical tool to understand the importance of home and kinship ties in consolidating role and identities in old age.

Women are considered to fulfill the role of the primary care-giver all throughout their lives. The study unpacks the idea of caregiving in these two contexts and finds that an intersectionality of class, marital biographies and kind of relationships, past and present play a significant role in determining their roles, either as 'active citizen' or consumers respectively in the two cases. It also exposes the fallacy of assuming that a woman's life in later years is defined only by her familial roles. For instance, not having to undertake traditional roles of grand parenting or performing duties of the wife can be quite liberating for women. The study concludes that the kind of mediation of care, by caregivers other than relatives, to a great extent determines the kind of attitudes, role and identities ageing women acquire.

RC23-283.3

DEZHINA, IRINA* (Skolkovo institute of science and technology, i.dezhina@skoltech.ru)

Russian-Speaking Researchers Abroad: Do They Want to Cooperate with Russia?

A survey has been conducted among the hundred and fifty Russian-speaking researchers that reside and work abroad to evaluate their motivations and previous experiences in interactions/collaborations with Russian universities, research institutes, and government agencies.   Another goal of this survey was to identify the mechanisms that might further stimulate and promote links and cooperation

with the Russian-speaking research diaspora for better knowledge transfer in the areas of science and technology.

The results demonstrated that the respondents are actively involved in both government-supported and independent collaborative research activities with Russia; for example, 62 % of them have joint publications with Russian colleagues. The respondents are eager to expand their cooperation with Russia even on an unpaid basis, especially in education and training of graduate students. At the same time, many of the surveyed researchers voiced criticism of not only the organization of scientific research in Russia but also of Russia's broader economic and foreign policies; these issues appear to be among the key factors that hamper development of a more extensive cooperation with the diaspora.

The logic of the presentation is as follows. First, lessons of global experience towards cooperation with scientists from diaspora are examined. Second, major results of government activity in Russia aimed at establishment of closer links with Russian-speaking research diaspora for better knowledge transfer are evaluated. Third, a survey results that has been conducted among the hundred and fifty Russian-speaking researchers that reside and work abroad are presented and interpreted in a broader context of the current situation in Russian science. Finally, suggestions are made on improving cooperation with the Russian-speaking research diaspora by addressing the interests of both parties.

WG02-642.2

DI BONAVENTURA, FLORENCE* (Universite Saint-Louis - Bruxelles, florence.dibonaventura@usaintlouis.be)

Historical Sociology of the Nation State: A Critique from the Italian Case

According to Andrew Abbott, the "globalization of disciplines" clearly reveals the normatively and historically situated dimension of social sciences. It is also the case of the historical and political sociology. When focused on the construction of the State, it invites us to find out if it does not convey de facto a particular vision of society, the values produced at a specific time and in a defined territory, that of Western Europe. The work of historians and sociologists has been marked for centuries by specific ideologies of the State, for instance contractarian liberalism or the various forms of nationalism.

For their part, the authors of nation-building - whether coming from Durkheimian, Weberian, Marxian or Gramscian traditions - dedicate a prominent place to political centralization. Besides, an author like Peter Sahlins has shown the importance of taking into account the periphery, the various time frames, the conflicts and the diversity of trajectories.

This contribution aims to provide a critical reflection on the historical sociology of the Nation State. In particular, it targets Italian trajectorie(s). It refers to authors such as Antonio Gramsci and Umberto Cerroni, which show the importance of historical contingency. Also, it refers to Emilio Gentile for a critique (of authors) of Italian fascism.

RC06-80.5

DI GIUSEPPE, SILVIA* (University of Lisbon, silvia.giuseppe@ics.ulisboa.pt)

"Women, Work and Family in the Digital Society: Italy and Portugal, 1960-2015"

The PhD project "*Between work and private life: biographies of Italian and Portuguese women in the digital society*" aims to describe and comprehend how Italian and Portuguese women run their daily activities between work and private life, considering we live in societies characterized by a massive diffusion of new information and communication technologies (ICT). The research aims to explore the construction of mobile pathways of autonomy, individualization and reflexivity between work and private lives of women, going beyond the traditional idea of "conciliation" and against the backdrop of intense diffusion of ICTs and weakening of the boundaries between the public and private spheres. Specifically, the study will be based on the *representations* and *practices* of employed women aged 25 to 49 of different professional groups and levels of education, who live as a couple and have children. It will be conducted through the production of *semi-structured interviews* and *ethnographic method*, in Rome and Lisbon. In order to contextualize the phenomenon, a first stage of the study will be dedicated to the collection and analysis of official statistics about Italian and Portuguese women in relation to work, family and ICT access and use. My presentation at the Third ISA Forum of Sociology will consist in a systematic comparison between Italy and Portugal, through a repertoire of indicators capturing behaviours and values about women and work, family, wellbeing, public policies, care, new media and ICT (sources: EUROSTAT, EVS, INE and ISTAT, 1960-2015). The decision to make a comparison between Italy and Portugal is built on a major assumption: Southern European countries, often portrayed as a whole, do not fit into a single model.

RC54-616.3

DI MARCO, ALESSIO* (Piccolo Opificio Sociologico, alessio.dimarco@hotmail.it)

VENTURELLA, MARIO* (Piccolo Opificio Sociologico, m.venturella@piccolopificiosociologico.it)

Space, Time and Faces behind the Bars.

This research is a prison ethnography that started while the two authors were working inside the two detention facilities of Firenze and Prato. During the year of work/field activity, we closely observed the building of a *prison frame* that works in the construction of everyday life. The time spent inside an Italian prison is a suspended time that influences how space, relations and time itself are perceived by inmates. The relationship between prison and capitalism is old, deep and, for many reasons, problematic. The prison in Italy, as total institutions do, is very dominating, especially regarding the partition of time. At the same time, the prison system is characterized by his incapacity to organize everyday time down to the smallest detail. The paradox is that of a total institution which leaves wide space of action to his subordinates, without offering a real space for agency. Expelling some person from society, and relegating them in an alternative space-time, may lead to the creation of awkward subjects. No longer able to experience their bodies into community and, at the same time, unprepared for addressing the complexity of an increasingly less face-to-face society, those who leave prison meet serious re-integration problems. As an example, inmates know as well the existence of modern smartphones, but they hardly conceive the social and relational conventions behind its use. The *prison frame* works as a filter in the relationship between body and space-time, and acts like a habitus outside the prison, not allowing a good re-entry in society.

RC10-119.4

DI NUNZIO, DANIELE* (Fondazione Di Vittorio, d.dinunzio@fdv.cgil.it)

Organizing, Participation and Democracy in the Work Fragmentation: Precarious Workers' Collective Actions in Italy

Work fragmentation and flexibility are major trends in the contemporary working processes and in the labour market, in Italy and in the Western Countries, with deep impacts on the individual and the collective life. Work fragmentation and flexibility are spread across different levels: in the relations between company and individuals (by an increase in the use of temporary jobs, bogus freelancers, involuntary part-time, mini-jobs, downsizing, facilitation for dismissals, risk of unemployment); in the relations among companies (subcontracting, outsourcing, segmentation of the value chain); in the relations among the companies and the territorial institutions, under the pressure of the global capital mobility and the power of the market forces. These processes led to a crisis of democracy considering the crisis of the individuals' fundamental rights (as workers and citizens) and the reductions of the participative opportunities at company and social level.

During the recent years, several strategies have been adopted by unions in cooperation with association and self-organized groups to cope with these problems. This paper presents the findings of a long-term research (2009-2015) on the workers' collective actions in the contexts of work fragmentation and precarity in Italy (in particular supported by CGIL). Analysis concerns different sectors, professions and working conditions: temporary workers, unemployed people, freelancers, knowledge and cultural workers, migrants in agriculture, subcontracting units and franchising, struggles against outsourcing and broad campaigns against precarity. Several methodological approaches have adopted in-depth interviews, focus groups, workshops, participative observation, and questionnaires.

Analysis is focused on the organizing models of these actions to present the new ways of the workers mobilizations; limits and drivers for the change of the union organizations; their orientations towards the affirmation of democracy in broad sense, considering both the fundamental rights and the forms of deliberation, participation and representation in the fragmentation of working and social life.

RC47-540.2

DI NUNZIO, DANIELE* (Fondazione Di Vittorio, d.dinunzio@fdv.cgil.it)

Precarious Workers' Collective Actions in Italy: Between Silos and Synergies in the Fragmentation of the Working and Social Life

Unstable employment, casualization, work discontinuity, insecurity, lack of social protections, risk of unemployment, low wage and poverty, have become major problems for an increasing number of individuals in Italy and in the Western Countries. Precarious workers have many difficulties to organize collective actions because they have to cope with the work fragmentation, the low bargaining power, the lack of union representation. At general level, labour movements and oth-

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er social movements have to cope with a crisis of the social dialogue institutions and of democracy, with a reduction of the individuals' opportunities to participate in the definition of the working and social life in front of the market forces.

In Italy there is an emergence of several micro-struggles organized by precarious workers but, on the other hand, there are difficulties to organize large-scale workers movements and to strengthen a wider cooperation between the labour movements and other social movements. This paper presents the findings of a long-term research (2009-2015) on the workers' collective actions in Italy in the contexts of work fragmentation and precarity organized by unions, associations, self-organized networks, considering the conflict and the cooperation among these actors. Analysis concerns different sectors, professions and working conditions: temporary workers, unemployed people, freelancers, knowledge workers, cultural workers, migrants in agriculture, subcontracting units, franchising companies, and broad campaigns against precarity. Research methodology adopted several approaches: in-depth interviews, focus groups, workshops, participative observation, questionnaires.

What are limits and opportunities of the precarious workers' collective actions? What are their organizing models? What is the meaning of action? What are goals and orientations they want to affirm? What are impacts and trends for the union organizations? In conclusion, what factors are in favor of silos or synergies for the collective actions in the fragmentation of the working and social life?

RC45-518.3

DI PADOVA, PASQUALE* (Sapienza University of Rome, dipadova86@gmail.com)

The Explanation of Inequalities through Generative Models. a Contribution to the Understanding of Social Mobility from the Analytical Sociology's Point of View

The aim of this work is to represent social mobility as a macro-phenomenon generated from a lower level of analysis. Despite Boudon has put a great deal of effort into persuading sociologists of the importance of this explanatory strategy, research on social mobility found however rather difficult formalizing and testing this kind of "bottom-up" theories.

It's with this in mind that the present work intends to address the following purposes:

giving a pivotal role to a micro-founded rational theory of social action in the explanation of the phenomenon;

gathering various partial mechanisms found in previous research in a more general theory;

trying to reconnect two different levels of analysis into the same theoretical framework (the macro-level of social mobility, seen as an emergent phenomenon, and the micro-level of intentional, interdependent, competitive actors);

representing social mobility as a dynamic process continuously unfolding through time.

To do this, I implement my model by means of agent-based simulation. This technique is indeed well-suited to translate a "bottom-up" theory of social mobility into a non-equivocal algorithmic language, in order to study more closely how a system dynamically emerges from complex interaction between intentional agents.

I sequentially introduce the hypotheses into the model to provide, although deductively, better evaluations of the explanatory power of each mechanism. Then, I compare the outcomes generated by the model with the empirical ones (data from a large national survey carried out during 2003 by the Italian national bureau of statistics).

Finally, I assess the model on the basis of its ability to reproduce the empirical mobility table, the bootstrapped distribution of its samples, and trying to account for a variety of features of the phenomenon.

RC22-260.2

DI PUPPO, LILI* (Higher School of Economics, Moscow, lilidipuppo@gmail.com)

What Is "Traditional Islam"?: Defining the Borders of Islam in Russia

The paper will examine the dilemmas faced by Russian Muslims in contemporary Russia and the question of how they relate at the same time to secular authorities and a secular society and to the broader Muslim world. It will use the analytical framework of "domestication of Islam" (Bowen 2004, Humphrey 2009, Sunier 2012, Braginskaia 2012) to study how Russian Muslims answer state efforts to define the borders of a national form of Islam. In contrast to Muslim populations in Western European countries, Russian Muslims have lived in Russia for centuries. The term "traditional Islam" has been used since the 1990s to designate forms of Islam that are inscribed in Russian history; are seen as moderate as well as loyal to secular authorities. The term is widely used, but difficult to define as it has several connotations. The paper will analyze how Muslim religious figures or representatives of Muslim institutions make use of the term, what connotations of the notion of "traditional Islam" they do embrace or reject. For example, Tatar religious figures often refer to the term in relation to a particular historical heri-

tage, while Muslims in the North Caucasus associate "traditional Islam" to Sufism. The paper will study definitions, perceptions and uses of the term by asking the following questions. How do Russian Muslims react to state interference in the religious sphere and the setting of particular boundaries for religious practice? When do they welcome this interference and when are they more cautious in their support? To what extent do they perceive the official state support for an institutionalization of Muslim practices as potentially hindering their efforts to connect to the Islamic world and strengthen their Muslim religious identity? The paper will be based on field research conducted in Moscow and Kazan in 2015-2016.

RC47-547.1

DIANI, MARIO* (University of Trento, mario.diani@gmail.com)
ERNSTSON, HENRIK (African Center for Cities, UCT)
JASNY, LORIEN (University of Exeter)

The Structure of Urban Struggles: Insights from South Africa and Britain

Recent waves of collective action challenging neoliberal globalization have paid systematic attention to the urban dimension. Cities have represented one of the most important arenas for attempts to integrate in broader political platforms concerns about growing inequalities and worries about environmental degradation. These collective efforts have seen the involvement of highly heterogeneous organizations, including community groups, labor organizations, and environmental groups. This paper maps the structure of alliances and cooperation between organizations mobilizing on a broad range of urban issues in Cape Town. Covering a section of the city that ranges from the extremely dispossessed to the extremely affluent, it explores some of the factors that facilitate as well as discourage alliances and joint campaigns between actors that differ substantially in terms of resources and/or political legitimacy. Particular attention is paid to the relations between community organizations, unions, and political parties. In this regard, the paper contributes to overcome conventional distinctions between unions, parties, and movement organizations by looking at them all as part of broader collective action fields. The concept of "modes of coordination" (Diani 2015) enables us in particular to identify different relational patterns, and to differentiate between social movements and other forms of organizing. A comparison with the structure of relations between organizations active on similar issues in Glasgow and Bristol (Diani 2015) illustrates the differences running between action fields located in polities in which traditional cleavages have been largely pacified, and fields located in settings, such as South Arica, in which such cleavages – in particular, the one given by the overlap of race and class – are still largely salient. The comparison also calls for a refinement of mainstream social movement theory, particularly in its organizational version. Reference: Diani, Mario. 2015. *The Cement of Civil Society: Studying Networks in Localities*. Cambridge/New York: Cambridge University Press.

RC44-JS-72.2

DIANI, MARIO* (University of Trento, mario.diani@gmail.com)

Union Activists in Collective Action Fields: A Comparative Exploration

This paper explores alliances between unions and other social and political organizations from a particular angle, the embeddedness of union members in broader associational milieus. Over a decade ago, Cornwell and Harrison (2004) suggested that the decline of labor organizations in the USA corresponded, and was in many ways facilitated by, the declining involvement of their members in other types of associations. Consistently with findings from social movement research (see e.g. Diani and McAdam 2003), the embeddedness of unions in broader collective action fields was assumed to facilitate broad alliances. I expand on this work in two ways. First, I add a comparative dimension to the analysis, by looking at data from four waves of the European Values Survey in at least three countries (Germany, Italy, and the UK) and hopefully more. Second, I take into account not only data on participation in associations, but also in different types of protest activities. This information, which is usually missing from large scale surveys, comes from data gathered on the occasion of the 2003 anti-war demonstrations in several European countries as well as in the US (Diani 2009). As no single explanatory factor can be expected to account for complex processes, the comparative analysis explores in particular differences in network configurations in countries with inclusive or exclusive elite strategies, and variable salience of traditional cleavages. References: Cornwell, Benjamin, and Jill Ann Harrison. 2004. "Union Members and Voluntary Associations: Membership Overlap as a Case of Organizational Embeddedness." *American Sociological Review* 69: 862–81; Diani, Mario. 2009. "The Structural Bases of Protest Events. Multiple Memberships and Networks in the February 15th 2003 Anti-War Demonstrations." *Acta Sociologica* 52: 63–83; Diani, Mario, and Doug McAdam, eds. 2003. *Social Movements and Networks*. Oxford/New York: Oxford University Press.

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RC25-314.24

DIAS, NILTA* (Sophia University, diasniltas@gmail.com)

Dekasseguês: Una Identidad Lingüística En Construcción

Los brasileños, como comunidad extranjera, ocupan actualmente en Japón el cuarto lugar. Son más de 170.000 los brasileños que viven en el archipiélago. Algunas localidades tienen grandes comunidades brasileñas. En ellas se observa un gran esfuerzo por preservar la cultura brasileña y mantener los lazos con Brasil, y para eso, mantener la lengua portuguesa es muy importante. Sin embargo, el contacto con la lengua japonesa está dando lugar al **dekasseguês**, variante del portugués caracterizada por el uso de palabras y expresiones japonesas en las conversaciones cotidianas.

En las ciudades de Oizumi y Ōta independientemente de saber o no hablar japonés, el uso del portugués es una actitud natural y cotidiana de los brasileños. Por eso, el dekasseguês se está desarrollando en un ambiente donde el portugués es el idioma más utilizado, pero el japonés es la lengua que se impone por su valor socioeconómico.

El dekasseguês todavía es una variante lingüística poco investigada, pero no menos importante que las demás. Nuestro objetivo es presentar ejemplos y consideraciones acerca del dekasseguês y profundizar en la necesidad de aprender a respetar y valorar a los demás, considerando también sus diferencias lingüísticas.

RC31-350.6

DIATLOVA, ANASTASIA* (University of Helsinki, anastasia.diatlova@helsinki.fi)

Managing Multiple Marginalization: Russian-Speaking Women Doing Sex Work in Finland

When migration and commercial sex come together in academic writing or popular imagination they often morph into trafficking discourse, leaving little room for a more nuanced exploration of experience and attitudes of migrant women engaged in commercial sex. This study of Russian-speaking women working in different fields of erotic and adult industry in Finland analyses how they conceptualise and make sense of sexualisation of Russianness, the association of Russians with commercial sex and assumptions made about their migration history based on their perceived Russianness. The study shows how the women, when discussing their work experience and migration, challenge and negotiate the assumptions made about their ethnic and cultural identity as well as their sexuality.

The study is based on interviews conducted with Russian-speaking women engaged in different forms of erotic and sexual labour including escorts, exotic dancers, adult film actresses and models, etc. The study also draws on data derived from ethnographic research in private shows, exotic dance clubs and sex restaurants in two large cities in Finland.

RC32-371.3

DIAZ, CAPITOLINA* (University of Valencia, capitolina.dm@gmail.com)
GONZALEZ, LYDIA (University of Valencia)

A World Society Perspective for Women's Rights and Women's Empowerment: Thirty Years of the CEDAW in Spain (1984-2015)

This paper tries to offer a global perspective of the process of expansion of women's rights in Europe since the end of World War II to the present. We'll assess the effectiveness of the UN human rights system nowadays, as well. For this purpose, we will analyse the case of Spain in the CEDAW monitoring process as the first step of a broader research involving more countries.

Spain ratified the CEDAW in 1984 and was first examined by the Committee on the CEDAW in 1987. This procedure took place in the early building of a gender equality architecture in Spain and it has been repeated in four occasions during the following two decades. Both, gender equality policies and feminist organizations in Spain have experienced complex changes during this period that will be studied.

We'll pay special attention to the most recent examination experienced by Spain which is one of the 16 nation-states that has been examined in 2015 by the Committee on the CEDAW in a context of economic crisis, adjustment policies and gender equality setbacks. Both governmental and feminist movement' strategies have already been displayed in Geneva at the 61 session of the Committee on the CEDAW.

This paper will address three issues through a chronological history of the CEDAW examination of Spain: 1) the way followed by the Spanish Governments towards the incorporation of CEDAW recommendations in their search for international recognition; 2) up to what point CEDAW has promoted legal and institutional changes towards gender equality in Spain; 3) feminist political strategies displayed by Spanish women's organizations to get their goals in terms of national/transnational networks, dissemination and mobilization.

RC37-440.1

DICKINSON, JAMES* (Rider University, dickinson@rider.edu)

Assembly Line Art; Modes of Making Art in the Era of Capitalist Production

This paper investigates the contradiction between large-scale industrial production prevailing in the general economy and persistence within the art system of small-scale handicraft production. I consider how machine technology, factory organization, and proletarian labor play a role in the aesthetic realm, hence how the art system interfaces with the dominant economy.

In the first part of the paper I compare industrial production to handicraft art production, pointing out the different ways these systems typically organize and divide labor, utilize machine technology, maximize or restrict output, and interface with the market. Next, I review previous meditations on the relation between industrial production and art including Constructivist, Futurist, and other manifestos of 20th century art

In the main part of the paper I describe five strategies of art making which adapt aspects of industrial organization. (1) Direct appropriation of the products or methods of industrial production as art objects, as with Marcel Duchamp's invention of the Readymade; (2) Mobilization of a factory-like labor process to mass produce conventional works of art for distribution via 'starving artists' sales; (3) Increasing the productivity of handmade art through a speeding up and intensification of the traditional craft labor process; (4) Increasing the overall social production of art through a democratization of art production techniques including 'paint by numbers' kits or TV art instruction programs; (5) Using automatic creative generators of art such as self-acting machines or computer programs to replace human creativity in art-making.

My concern is to describe how artists have modified or adapted industrial production techniques to mass produce 'conventional' unique artworks. As such, I am interested in ways the art world has sought to simplify, democratize, and popularize art production, thus overcome the contradiction between industrial mass production and art.

RC30-346.8

DIEGUEZ, CARLA REGINA* (Fundacao Escola de Sociologia e Politica de Sao Paulo, carladieguez@gmail.com)

The Relationships Between the Executive and Legislative Powers in Brazil and the National Policy of Decent Work: An Analysis of the Law of Outsourcing.

In 2003, Brazil established a deal with the International Labour Organization to develop a Decent Work Program. The Decent Work definition supposes access to productive jobs, with good earnings and social protection, permeated by gender, race and age equality, and the stimulus to social dialogue. Since then, the Brazilian Executive, supported by employers and workers, pull out efforts to convert the definition in to policies, instituting an Agenda and a National Plan of Decent Work, with the intention to progress to a National Policy of Decent Work.

In contrast, a few actions in the Legislative indicate opposite positions. In 2004, the congressman Sandro Mabel (PMDB) submitted the law project in order to regulate the outsourcing in Brazil, in all labor activities, including the central activities in a company. Currently, in Brazil, the outsourcing is allowed only in non-central activities, such as security and cleaning. The law project, was removed from the Legislative agenda in 2014, coming back to the Legislative agenda in 2015, now being debated in the Federal Senate.

The law project is supported by employers, with the main argument that outsourcing will allow job rises. In the other hand, the workers are against the law project, considering that outsourcing reduces labor rights and rises the labor insecurity.

This paper aims to analyze the relationship between the Executive and Legislative powers in the regulation process of outsourcing and their consequences to maintain the Decent Work in Brazil. It will seek to show, based on the analysis of the law project of outsourcing and of the congressmen discourses and the Executive representatives discourses, the relationship between outsourcing regulation and the precarious labour relations and how this relation affects the National Policy of Decent Work, conducted by the federal Executive since 2003.

RC20-251.3

DIEHL, PAULA* (Humboldt University of Berlin, paulaDiehl@gmx.com)

The Representative's Body and the Logics of Representation

The physical bodies of representatives are involved in multiple symbolic processes that contribute to the way we conceive, think about, and imagine democracy. I will focus on two of these processes: the neutral representation of political institutions and the representation of particular groups (descriptive representation).

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

In democracy, the power does not belong to the representatives but to the people. In this sense, the representation of political institutions is embedded in a neutral frame, symbolizing the people as a whole. For this reason, the symbolic representation of political institutions requires neutrality to be performed by the representatives and by their bodies. But, at the same time, the body always performs identity even if the actor does not want to. This process is closely linked to the concept of descriptive representation, in which the representative mirrors the identity of represented. If in the first case the body is required to symbolize neutrality, for descriptive representation the crucial element to legitimate the role of the representative is the particularity of the body.

Yet there is an intrinsic contradiction between the neutralization of the physical body in the representation of institutions and the identification with representatives' physical appearance connected to their race, gender, class, etc. that occurs with descriptive representation. Representatives have to take both forms of representation into account, particularly when they are recognized as belonging to a minority or to subaltern groups. In this case, representatives have to carefully balance their body performances in order to avoid being perceived as representing only one minority. Barack Obama and Angela Merkel provide two examples of the strategic negotiation between these two levels of symbolism and serve as the empirical material that I scrutinize in this paper.

RC45-520.3

DIEKMANN, ANDREAS* (ETH Zurich, diekmann@soz.gess.ethz.ch)

The Explanatory Approach to Social Science. a Common Perspective

Rational Choice Theory (RCT), Analytical Sociology (AS), most theories and models in Mathematical Sociology (MS) and Computational Social Science (CSS) have the following three common features:

(1) Explanations are based on assumptions of individual behavior, interactions and social context (Gintis' BPC or Hedström's DBO plus assumptions on social interaction/context)

(2) Researchers use precise models from network analysis, decision and game theory, agent based simulation models and others (mainly to aggregate micro interactions to macro outcomes).

(3) Assumptions and implications of models and theory are, in principle, testable by empirical methods (often sophisticated statistical models of causal analysis for non-experimental data).

In my presentation, I will outline a unifying framework. Based on this framework I distinguish sub-groups of theoretical approaches such as RCT, bounded rationality, and evolutionary approaches. There is no approach that is superior in all situations. Instead, there is a rich toolbox with a great variety of instruments to construct competing middle range theories.

RC45-517.1

DIEKMANN, ANDREAS* (ETH Zurich, diekmann@soz.gess.ethz.ch)
PRZEPIORKA, WOJTEK* (Utrecht University, w.przepiorka@uu.nl)

"Take One for the Team!" Individual Heterogeneity and the Emergence of Latent Norms in a Volunteer's Dilemma

The tension between individual and collective interests and the provision of sanctioning mechanisms have been identified as important building blocks of a theory of norm emergence. Correspondingly, most investigations focus on how social norms emerge through explicit bargaining and social exchange to overcome this tension, and how sanctions enforce norm compliance. However, sanctioning presupposes the existence of the behavior at which it is directed, and the question how behavior worth sanctioning can emerge tacitly if communication is not possible has hitherto received little attention. Here we argue that game theory offers an ideal framework for theorizing about emergent behavioral regularities and show how latent norms can emerge from actors' recurring encounters in similar social dilemmas. We conduct two experiments in which small groups of subjects interact repeatedly in a volunteer's dilemma. We vary the heterogeneity of group members in terms of their costs of cooperation and the way they encounter each other in subsequent interactions. Our results show that subjects in homogenous groups take turns at cooperating whereas in heterogeneous groups mostly the subjects with the lowest costs cooperate. The emergence of solitary cooperation is mediated by the way subjects encounter each other again and their other-regarding preferences.

RC55-629.3

DIETRICH, HANS* (Institute for Employment Research, hans.dietrich@iab.de)

Mental Health and Unemployment in the Youth Age and Labor Market Outcomes

The paper addresses the mutual reaction between unemployment and mental health and its effects on the labor market outcome of young people. Survey data covering 1.918 individuals, collected by the IAB project "Transitions from unemployment – A empirical study on unemployed youth in Germany" over three panel waves between 2000 and 2004 are combined with the "Integrated Labour Market Biographies" (IEB), covering individuals life course from school time up to the labor market activities in 2013, to analyze the employment career of young people under control of mental health and unemployment experience in the youth age in Germany.

The analytical data combine both data gained by retrospective and prospective survey techniques and register data. The data contain daily precise information on unemployment, employment and wages from the register data and a rich set of information on mental health (subjective health, HSCL 10 mental health indicators and HSCL 5 somatic health indicators) work commitment (Warr et al 1979), social background (EGP class scheme and parental education), migration background, household composition etc. from the individuals.

All individuals included in the data experienced a minimum of 92 days of continuous unemployment, however both the total duration of aggregated unemployment duration and the mental health status measured at three points of time is varying over individuals.

That allows addressing both the effects of mental health and unemployment experience and their interaction on individuals' later labor market outcome up to 15 years after the observed unemployment event.

As depending variables both the social class position and individuals income in 2013 are addressed. In line with the Blau-Duncan Model (1967) and the Boudon Model (1974) the effect of social background will be controlled.

Linear and categorical regression models will be employed to address the scarring effect hypothesis of mental health and unemployment experience.

RC38-447.1

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A Food Environment Photovoice Project in Madrid: A Tool to Gain Empowerment and Reconstruct Neighborhood Biographies

Photovoice is a novel participatory-action research technique by which the taking of photographs– usually by people who are disadvantaged or ignored – becomes a means of critical reflection and personal empowerment. Participants capture and reflect the strength and concerns of their community through real life experiences.

Our aims were (1) To enable residents of a low-income urban area to record and reflect their community´s food environment, (2) to promote critical dialogue and knowledge about the local food environment through small group discussions of photography, and (3) to evaluate how this experience transforms the collective neighborhood biography.

Therefore, we carried out 4 photovoice discussion groups (men and women, within 40-75) in two contiguous low-socioeconomic neighborhoods by 8 public health practitioners and 4 researchers. Participants took images on their local food environment, serving as prompts to elicit residents' health concerns and beliefs regarding urban environmental determinants of eating patterns. Discussions were transcribed and interpreted using thematic analysis with the aid of Atlas.ti software.

47 pictures (out of 134) were selected by the participants, to be included in a photobook and an exhibition to share their experiences with other community members. "Economic crisis/poverty", "cultural diversity", "healthy&cheap" and "social relationships" are collective and cultural food values building the neighborhood identity. Throughout these groups, residents became aware of the relevance of their food environment, demanded a nutrition-workshop and strengthened their social networks. New bridges were built between the community and

public health practitioners, who gained new and deeper knowledge about the residents' concerns and new ways to connect with them.

Photovoice is improving the Heart-Healthy-Hoods project (hhhproject.eu), by helping residents rebuild their identity together, gain knowledge of their environment and engage in a process of individual and collective empowerment. Photovoice is a powerful tool to change residents´ self-concepts about themselves and reconstruct collective biographies.

RC48-559.7

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The 'indignados' in Space & Time: Transnational Networks & Historical Roots

This paper analyses one of the most interesting movements that arose in Spain since the end of oppositional movements to Franco's dictatorship in the late seventies. My approach to this social movement in Spain, the May 15th Movement, focuses on frame analysis and its collective identity, and emphasizes its social reflexivity, its transversal character and its internationalization (Laraña & Díez, 2012).

The first aim of the paper is to tackle the internationalization of the Spanish 15M, focusing my interests on the role played by transnational networks of 'indignados' (or 'occupiers') in the spread and resonance of their calls and messages. With the aim of contributing to a wider understanding of this phenomenon I emphasize the usefulness of considering democracy as an open and dynamic process constantly threatened by oligarchical tendencies.

Secondly, I emphasize the relationship of continuity between the 15M and the American New Left of the 1960s, with whom the 'indignados' share some goals and common traits, such as its non-violent character and its demand of a 'participatory democracy' (ibid.).

The international scope and global resonance of this movement also illustrates its transversal character, given that its calls, messages, demands and forms of action went beyond the four cardinal points, as expressed one of the most chanted slogans in the Spanish mobilizations: "From the North to the South / from the East to the West / the struggle continues / whatever it takes". But its transversal character, not only cuts across different territories, cultures and socioeconomics contexts, but across different ideologies, activists traditions and NSM.

RC09-111.1

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The Contemporary Development Sector in Kenya: The Emergence of a Development Assemblage

Globalization has transformed the development sector. As people have become increasingly connected across larger distances and interdependent in different ways, the organizations that constitute the development sector have become ever more diverse and interconnected as they work to advance a range of global agendas. The development sector now consists of various actors, including the organizations that constitute the state apparatus, development banks, bilateral development agencies, international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs), private equity companies, and multinational corporations. This diversity is particularly evident in efforts to ensure universal energy access. Whereas the postcolonial African state used to be the sole owner, operator, and organizer of national power sectors in the pursuit of national development objectives, it is now one actor in a development assemblage that seeks to expand access to electricity in the service of overlapping national, regional, and global goals. This paper documents and explains the transformation of the Kenyan power sector as it has shifted from a national concern to a broader development assemblage. By assemblage I mean a novel and dynamic set of relationships among a wide range of actors that conforms to a specific pattern. I argue that an analysis of this assemblage advances our understanding of how the development sector is being transformed with respect to the actors involved, their relationships to one another, and their subsequent capacities to effect change.

WG03-655.4

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Exploring Poetry as Visual, Arts-Based, and Participatory Research Practice in the City of Gold: Experiences from Johannesburg, South Africa

Visual, arts-based, and participatory research recognizes different forms of knowledge, audiences, "products," and ARTifacts, not just those emerging from and for academia. The visual and performing arts can enhance representation, generate new insights, and serve as a catalyst for dialogue and collaboration. Poetry is a particular type of art that is also seen as a tool of research that can be used to investigate human phenomena (Poindexter, 2002; Thomas, 2004; Furman, 2006). Although poetry is personal, the forms of a poem—visual, oral, and auditory—are patterns that are well-known to both storytellers, readers, and listeners, and allow the audience to make sense of the story being told (Finley, 2003). In consideration of "exquisite mutuality" (Cahnmann, 2011; Boyle, 2013), the authors are conscious of the ethical issues of power and privilege in artist engagement, while also attempting to identify qualities of arts-based research methods practice that areresponsible, humble, and reflexive. This paper details the authors' engagement with nine migrant LGBTQI "co-researchers" and previous participants in the *MoVE method:visual:explore* visual bodymapping project (Vearey & Oliveira) in a week-long poetry workshop in Johannesburg, South Africa. The poetry workshop aimed at delving deeper into the participants' internal and external forms of displacement and place-making, as the co-researchers engaged in "participatory narrative analysis" (Dill, 2015) of these themes. This paper explores the visual and performance aspects of the participants' critical analysis of extant poetry in order to generate new forms of visual (written, printed, and published) and performance (oral) art. Finally, we will discuss the utility of such visual and performance arts-based methods, particularly for social justice-oriented researchers interested in engaging with marginalized populations.

RC25-315.10

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Beyond the Camera: Women Screenwriters in Turkish Cinema

May 1968 brought a lot of changes to the so-called "Occident". What often people forget though, is the fact that 1968 was most probably the first global and generational movement that managed to make boundaries such as "West" and "the Rest" fuzzy.

In Turkey, 1968 marks not only the entrance of margins into political debates. It also introduces new genres to cinema, in parallel with the emergences of social movements as the ones of women.

This article proposes to study the links between women screenwriting and feminism in Turkey starting the 60's, from both historical and aesthetic angle:

- How has screenwriting been used as a means to support and popularize feminist movements?

- What was the impact of feminism in the field of film and video?

Following the work of women screenwriters from Turkey, I argue that one can show how film industry as one of the most powerful popular cultural artefacts, can be a counter-hegemonic and/or a provocative tool for women to express and create their quest for individual and collective identity.

In order to do so, the first part starts with the emergence of the "woman question" within the "realist cinema" reconfigured after May 1968 in Turkey: a gender specific field in the cinema opens thanks to movies focusing on class struggle. The second part examines the emergence of an autonomous women's feminist screenwriting practice, which is closely related to a political process of self-representation. Grabbing the tool of scenario writing responds, in a way, to a political strategy of speaking and reclaiming their bodies and their sexuality through the screen. Beyond the movies, the third part examines in how far scenarios have been used as feminist and/or a political tool. I particularly focus on " women cinema" to confront feminism, its theories and practices.

RC48-563.1

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Reconfiguring Protests in the Media Milieu: Iconic Productions from Gezi Park Movements

This paper is part of the international project *Protests as Active Audience Voices: Global, Glocal or National Phenomena* focusing on the wave of social protests raised all over the world since 2011, leading to different political processes and social movements like the Arab spring in Northern Africa, Occupy Wall Street in the United States and other Western democracies, May 15th Movement in Spain, Gezi Park in Istanbul…

Our general purpose is to achieve a better understanding of the role played by iconic productions in this global attempt of fostering a revolution or, at least, to achieve some degree of social change. Both online and offline media played a certain role in the proliferation of oppositional political aesthethics which still requires a deeper clarification, placing its users and consumers as the main instances for achieving grounded explanations.

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

For the Turkish Case Study, iconic productions from Gezi Park Movements show that street art artists were actively involved in the protests both onsite and online, so their own negotiation between material and virtual worlds and their self-interpretation about how and why they are using and perceiving media turns into an appealing mileu for oppositional political aesthethics.

After a descriptive introduction presenting the key features, in-depth interviews with some of the artists whom images distributed though social media gained an 'iconic status' will be carried out in order to explore, among others, the following questions:

- How was the image distributed? And how did it evolve at the short, medium and long term into an 'icon'?
- Which ICT resources were used during the protests and which functions were they attributed by the artists?
- What kinds of connections were established in terms of political aesthethics with other social protests co-occurring in different places of the world? How was this dialogue performed?

RC19-245.4

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How to Integrate the Newly Arrived Refugees into the Labour Market? an Evaluation of the Three Year Danish Integration Programme

Abstract

The European countries experience the largest migration flow since World War II with least a million refugees expected to arrive in 2015. Consequently, policy makers face the challenge of how to integrate these newcomers into the labour market. The scientific literature provides limited knowledge about the effect of policies and integration programmes (UNHCR, 2013). Most previous studies focus on how general institutional features (e.g. immigration policy, welfare and labour market institutions) influence the labour market outcomes of immigrants, while few evaluate the effect of specific policies (for an overview see Diop-Christensen, 2014). To the best of our knowledge, of the latter type of studies, only Rosholm and Vejlin (2010) focus specifically on the group of refugees (see also UNHCR, 2013).

This paper contributes to filling this knowledge gap by investigating the effect of different integration measures for newly arrived refugees in Denmark. More specially, refugees in Denmark participate in a three year integration programme, which should aid their labour market transition. However, the programme varies widely in content because the implementation is decentralised to 98 municipalities. In a first step, we identify the specific nature of this variation by conducting a survey in all Danish municipalities. This information will be used for constructing variables (e.g. the use of internship in firms, focus on transferring educational qualification). Secondly, we analyse the effect of these variables on the duration until the refugees make a transition to the first job using Danish administrative data.

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RC15-JS-12.1

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Age Life Cycle

Of all life cycles, age is the most fundamental; we enter into it at birth and exit at death. We start aging from the moment we are born, but our quality of aging varies. Weaving is a useful metaphor for engagements in and disengagements from the life cycles of family, education, work and leisure. The warp as the length of our life span varies by historic time period and social location which limit our life opportunities, further complicated by biological inheritance.

Age, or time, is a talent all of us have. We can squander it, treasure it, or maximize its usefulness and meaning to us and those to whom we are functionally and emotionally linked. The young and healthy often ignore the existence of this factor in life, busy growing up and acquiring an education and fitting into the work cycle.

We age with cohorts. Earlier societies had maturation rites, but even today's society prescribes certain rights and obligations based on chronological age. We also limit ourselves by our self-perceptions.

There is even a shift in our evaluation of the concept time. In fact, it is over the past decade, in the fields of aging and health, that researchers have shown a growing interest in a concept called "Future Time Perspective" (FTP), referring to "an individual's perception of his or her remaining time to live" (Coudin & Lima, 2011:220).

I would like to take it a step further and illustrate by my own life history and personal observations (I am now 78), that the society would benefit from a total life cycle perspective. It involves an interaction effect of age, family, education, work and leisure, the role of life values, health, voluntary and involuntary relocation and self-esteem (Dixon, 2013). Case studies based on these are cross-culturally comparative.

RC49-573.4

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The Views of Adults with Dementia Towards Managing Future Health Care Risks.

Dementia is a degenerative disease which affects an individual's thoughts, memories and behaviours. Survival times differ with those diagnosed in their 60s in the UK living 6.7 years on average. During this time individuals are likely to require substantial amounts of care. It is well established within adult care policy that individuals should be able to choose the type of care that they receive. Whilst this principle extends to dementia care, there is the added complication about what should happen should an individual lose mental capacity. The government has implemented a range of policies to enable individuals to make decisions about their future care whilst they retain mental capacity. These policies are being promoted on the basis that they allow greater choice. This reflects an emphasis on choice within adult care more generally, which has recently been extended to end of life decisions. Whilst choice is presented as a positive outcome in policy, such policies require individuals to take responsibility for managing future welfare risks. It is therefore important to establish how people with dementia believe their condition may affect them in the future and how they manage risk and uncertainty. Drawing on published research, the paper argues that people with dementia do not necessarily respond to appeals to manage risks in rational ways. The paper argues that people with dementia adopt a number of strategies. A substantial group take steps to avoid confronting risk decisions altogether. Other people with dementia adopt formal or informal approaches to risk taking. Those adopting formal approaches make use of legal and policy networks, whilst those acting informally rely on social contracts with friends and family members. The paper considers implications for future policy research.

RC36-424.1

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What Is Utopia? the Science Fiction of Arthur C. Clarke and the Road Ahead

Historically, sociologists have devoted attention to unraveling the nature of human society, most typically in the present, but also routinely turning our gaze to the past. We have probed the "patterns," "structures," and "systems" of social groups and societies. When we study social change, we examine the tensions and other social forces that effect change, as well as the dynamics that shape how society evolves.

In other words, sociologists generally seek to understand what was and what is, as opposed to what will be. We are better at social criticism than social planning. When we have turned our attention to the future, it has been to make relatively short-term predictions based upon our assessment of current trends and conflicts. What sociologists have not done, to any substantial degree, is to describe what could be, or even what "ought" to be. And those sociologists who do focus on more humanistic or emancipatory alternatives—e.g., Erik Olin Wright's "real utopias"—use the present as a point of departure in moving towards a better future.

Writers of fiction, on the other hand, are not constrained by sociological realities. In this presentation, I propose to use the utopian vision of Arthur C. Clarke (one of the most prolific and scientifically grounded authors of science fiction), as outlined in his four volume "space odyssey" series, to explore questions related to visions of a "non-alienated" utopia. How does Clarke's vision, which extends out over a millennium, inform our understanding of the road ahead? Can this shape our analysis of more short-term "utopias" such as those envisioned by Wright? And—going forward—what does this mean for sociologists? Beyond our normal calls for greater equality and social justice, are there more ways in which we can help humanity on the path to a less alienating and more "utopian" future?

RC37-427.4

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The Greek Social and Political Crisis As Shown in Street Art in Athens 2015

Based on graffiti text and visuals and interview data collected in Athens in July 2015 as well as a review of current literature, we examine the Greek crisis that has particularly been generated by the implementation of austerity measures associated with the troika (European Commission, International Monetary Fund, and European Central Bank), the membership in the European Union, and the corruption of the Greek politicians and police. Leventis (2013:7) has pointed out that Athens especially has been affected stating "quantity and scale of street art parallels the ever increasing intensity of the unfolding state of emergency grappling and crippling the socio-urban heart of Athens." We focus on the portrayal of social injustices in a historical frame but especially examine graffiti after the "No" vote to the continuation of austerity measures (the second of three national votes thus far in 2015). The search for alternatives as well as anger, fear, frustration, and hopelessness are some of the images seen in Athenian graffiti. For example WD's (Wild Drawing's) mural of a homeless person sleeping on the streets of Athens illustrates the extreme poverty that many encounter given the high unemployment rates especially for youth. In a mural Dimitris Taxis questions if anything useful has been learned from Greek historical contributions related to democracy, the ideas of Socrates, etc. Texts and sketches reveal the frustration with the police that led to riots in 2008 and in Exacheia the creation of a memorial to Alexandros Grigorapoulos, a 15 year old Greek youth. The concerns about the austerity measures can be seen in graffiti critical of the Euro and of Angela Merkel, the Chancellor of Germany. The walls tell a complex story of Greece's past, present, and future.

RC16-201.2

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Sociological Relevance of the Diversity Concept(s)? for a More Careful Debate

Scholars who take critical positions towards the concept(s) of diversity and its related practices can be divided into two groups: First, those who assess the ubiquitous 'diversity turn' as fundamentally flawed. In this context, the term of diversity is perceived as deeply immersed by principles of marketability and economization (e.g. Noon 2007; Prügl 2011) and thus inappropriate for analyzing social inequalities and questions of inclusion. Some scholars go even so far as to identify the 'diversity turn' as one of the causes of the increasing inequalities in contemporary societies. They assume that the "buzz of diversity" (Ahmed 2012: 61) might distract from the fight against racism or represents "at best a distraction and at worst an essentially reactionary position" (Michaels 2006: 16) because it leaves questions of economic inequalities "absolutely untouched" (ibid.: 75). In contrast, the second group of scholars, who also keep a critical distance, approach the 'diversity phenomenon' rather as "socially (re)produced in on-going, context-specific processes" (Zanoni et al. 2010: 10) and thus neither solely driven by business rationales nor predetermined regarding its empirical ramifications.

Against this background, I suggest that it is not diversity concepts, but rather the respective sociological debate in continental Europe, which needs re-adjustment (see also Krell 2014). This debate mostly neglects decades of critical diversity (management) studies in the Anglo-Saxon area, and maintains the assumption that the concepts of diversity are intrinsically insensitive to inequalities and power relations. Further, ongoing empirical research about the multi-faceted and ambivalent effects of diversity related practices attracts little to no attention because the debate often remains on an abstract level. Consequently, instead of (re-)shaping and advancing differentiated, power-sensitive concepts of diversity, the issue plays a marginal role in the sociological mainstream despite its increasing social relevance.

RC22-262.1

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A Better WORLD from Learnings of the African Diaspora

This paper engages findings from a field investigation of Cuban African descendants' religious practices that were adjusted, sustained, and/or recreated from ancestors who retained and transformed their continental customs for new situations of Spanish colonial society. The intent is to comprehend contributions these colonial and contemporary practitioners can offer toward visioning a "better world."

Despite the enslaved status of ancestors to contemporary AfroCuban descendants, research findings demonstrate that several Africa-inspired religious traditions are linked to colonial customs. This reaffirms that humans, including African descendants have used religious rituals and practices to incorporate survival techniques to help sustain their sense of humanity no matter social, political, and economic circumstances. This reality can assist our visioning a "better world," one not dependent on singular assimilation model(s) but inclusive of the healthy continuation of our global communities' cultural practices.

The paper reviews how, through four hundred years of the Americas' repressive intentions, colonial and contemporary African descendants have adjusted, created, and sustained religious practices that kept alive their Africa-inspired epistemological and cosmological core to help construct rituals, customs, and traditions that undergird distinct behavioral understanding of an "African way of life." This reality is exemplary of how those in the Americas portion of the African Diaspora have demonstrated on-going capacity to sustain their sense of humanity by employing Africa-inspired principles to build social spaces, express self-identity, and transfer religious understandings to new generations. However, sociological literature rarely acknowledges or conveys full comprehension that descendants' African-inspired patterns under gird much of these human groups' social practices. The paper proposes that we must comprehend how these patterned understandings do or do not represent humans' ability to vision their world and a future.

RC17-213.1

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Market Structure and the Unintended Consequences of Quality-Related Innovations: The Use of Screwcaps on German Wines

More than 400 million bottles of wine of all qualities and prices are adversely affected by faulty cork closures each year; a problem that is especially dramatic when it afflicts expensive wines of high quality. The screwcap long offers a solution. Used on table wines since the 1930s, it eliminates cork-related defects and is also substantially cheaper than cork of high quality. A recent innovation, the long-skirted screwcap for premium wines, has been gaining market shares in Germany. In light of evident advantages over the fault-prone and expensive cork, it does not surprise that many makers of premium wines have embraced its use. But while each winemaker *individually* stands to benefit, widespread screwcap adoption on wines of high quality has the unintended consequence of legitimizing their use on wines of *all* qualities. And while makers of premium wines primarily stand to realize cost savings, makers of basic wines - who must currently resort to cheap closures of inferior quality - stand to substantially improve the organoleptic quality of their product. The adoption of the screwcap by makers of premium wines thus has as its unintended consequence that the overall quality of wines brought to market will increase - and with it, the competition that makers of premium wines experience.

In this paper, I present an empirically tractable model that captures this mechanism in terms of market competition on price and on quality. This model allows for explorations of how quality-related innovations such as the screwcap affect market structures and, as an unintended consequence, the economic incentives that markets offer their participants. Drawing on data on 35,000 wines made by 790 winemakers in Germany, I find empirical support of my hypothesis that while an innovation seems beneficial for the individual winemaker, its unintended consequences may negate this effect.

RC52-JS-21.1

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Inter-Organizational Coordination As a Professional Project: Nursing, Field-Level Change and Informal Coordination Mechanisms

Fragmentation in public service organizations is a salient problem, which is exacerbated by increasing functional and structural differentiation together with the highly complex problems many users experience. The literature on inter-organizational coordination focuses on integration based on administrative coordination and associated formal coordination mechanisms. Informal coordination mechanisms are described as frequent and substantial mechanisms, but there is little knowledge of how they work in practice. The same applies to the role of professions in inter-organizational coordination at the operative level of the public sector.

In contrast, recent organizational studies of professionals emphasize the close connection between organizational and professional development and describe how institutional field-level change occurs in tandem with professional projects. The nature of professional projects is dynamic and adaptive, driven by professionals as institutional entrepreneurs. Building on this, this paper analyses inter-organizational coordination as a professional project.

The specific aim of the paper is to examine how professionals use informal coordination mechanisms and what the interplay is with more formal forms of coordination. The analysis is based on a qualitative case study of nursing and cross-sectorial care coordination of multi-morbidity in Denmark. Nursing offers a particularly interesting case; although the profession does not have a formal mandate, it de facto assumes a key role in care coordination. The analysis draws on observation, focus-group interviews and written documents.

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RC09-105.3

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Urban Tinkers – Between City Planning and Grassroots Insurgent Urbanism

Recent emergence of „right to the city" movement in Poland indicates a shift in a way people perceive their urban environment, expecting greater participation in local planning, but also taking matters into their own hands, to counteract the money-not-people-driven city investments. That's why grassroots insurgent urbanism often coincides with top-down revitalisations projects, focused on the recovery of degraded urban areas, through renovation that often leads to gentrification.

The focus of the paper is to analyse the impact of different types of urban revitalization initiatives on the wellbeing of people living within the affected areas. Paper investigates how, through planning or collective re-imagining of public space, both local governments and neighbourhood groups can create potential for the city social revival. The analysis is supported by the works of Hall (1966), Whyte (1980, 1988), Jacobs (1961) and Gehl (1987, 2010), describing the links between the urban space and forms of interactions happening within it. The classical measures of Convoy Model of Social Relations (Kahn, Antonucci, 1980) were used to identify the characteristics of urban interventions that lead to their success in terms of raising social cohesion and the residents' wellbeing.

Paper presents results from quantitative study (N=1000) conducted in 10 Warsaw neighbourhoods that underwent revitalisation projects in recent years, supplemented with qualitative data from 20 in-depth interviews with leaders of grassroots initiatives involved in social revitalisation and "reclaiming the city" projects.

The study attempts to explain how urban revival initiatives stimulate self-organization of the residents, and in result leads to higher social cohesion and wellbeing. As research shows, crafting new city spaces often leads to non-intended democratic mobilization, that transforms passive residents into active agents of urban change. Embracing the potential of "angry citizens" in re-shaping of public space lead to more sustainable improvement of quality of life in studied neighbourhoods.

RC10-118.6

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Who Should Maintain Unused Public Lands? : To Foster Citizens' Behaviours Based on Private and Local Needs in Order to Overcome Public Issues on Japanese Context

This research focuses on who should maintain unused public lands. It is well known that the unused public lands have caused the around people undesirable impacts, and it has been necessity to overcome this problem as a serious public issue all over the world. In Japan, some reports express that a small number of unused public lands have been changed to neighbourhood parks or community gardens which are temporarily available, based on the contracts between local people and municipal offices. On the other hand, Saitama City Office in Japan established an ordinance to use unused public lands as the multi-purpose square in 2010. Moreover, the Office suggested the condition which it is needed by citizen groups to offer the maintenance and management of the lands before the Office introduces the squares in each land. And then, there are 13 multi-purpose squares at present. We had promoted interview with the member of the citizen groups from 2014 to 2015.

It seems that the citizen groups have the shared value with Saitama City Office which wants to enhance the function of the multi-purpose square. However, most citizen groups have reasons, which do not correspond to the Office's demand, based on each private and local need such as to avoid negative impact caused by the construction of tall buildings even after they will be sold. Therefore, citizen groups hope to establish the multi-purpose squares and to keep a moderate function of them with minimal costs for the maintenance and management, and the Office does actively not require paying a large amount of their cost. Consequently, there are a lot of citizen groups which are able to take part in the maintenance and management of the lands, and then the number of multi-purpose squares has increased there.

WG02-646.2

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Realism and Trend-Concepts, the Political System and Modernity

This paper resumes the discussion of modernity relating it closely to debates in the philosophy of science, proposing a specific way of relating empirical perspectives and theoretical construction. It draws upon Bhaskar's work, critically departing however from some key elements in his conceptions, towards a more process-oriented and anti-reification demarche as well as with the intention of developing a systematic analytical strategy. Marx and Parsons are mobilized to achieve this reorientation. The paper aims at showing that *trend-concepts* should not be contemplated according to empiricist standpoints, with the notion of mechanism receiving pride of place in its strategy. It then applies its resulting perspective to a substantive issue, namely, the development of the modern state, whose contradictory dynamic is brought out.

RC39-466.5

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Analyzing the Theoretical and Practical Implications of Resilience Transferences Among Social Groups in Merida City, Mexico

Although the recent introduction of resilience notion in the study of urban systems has expanded the existing knowledge about their socio-ecological processes and structures, it has also tended to generate simplifications about the complex relationship between resilience and vulnerability. As Chelleri et al (2015) mentioned these simplifications include among others, denial of the evolutionary and multi-scale dimensions of resilience. In this regard, Holling et al (2002) reminds us that resilience in a specific scale or period could being achieved at the expense of other scales, time periods or other systems, therefore is important to pay attention to resilience transfers between scales, periods and systems. Recently Chelleri et al (2015) deepened in the study of resilience transfers in urban socio-ecological systems from three perspectives.

Although Chelleri's work clearly presents the basic approach to the study of resilience transfers in and between urban socio-ecological systems, this only point the way from which this line of research should developed. Questions such as, is there resilience transfers among the different urban social groups, and what are they characteristics? and how effective are the social and economic development, and climate change governmental programs in the transfer of resilience among the different urban social groups, particularly the most vulnerable? remain for answers. This paper aims to explore the theoretical and practical implications of these and other questions thus making a contribution to the current debate on the complex adaptive systems, particularly in what refers to the resilience of urban socio-ecological systems in developing countries. The work focuses in the case of the city of Merida, Mexico and methodologically develops on the statistical analysis of a recent database whose development was in charge of the author, as well as the addition of in-depth interviews to key actors.

RC53-605.5

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DEL MORAL, LUCIA (Universidad Pablo de Olavide)

Hacia Un Sistema De Indicadores De Bienestar En La Infancia: Una Propuesta Desde Los Enfoques De La Sostenibilidad De La Vida y Las Capacidades

En las dos últimas décadas han proliferado mucho los estudios sobre medición de bienestar en la infancia, ligados fundamentalmente a las necesidades de abordar una temática desde una perspectiva multidimensional y capaz de integrar enfoques con una visión más completa de la realidad. En este sentido, se han abordado cuestiones clave y existen debates aún abiertos como la inclusión de los niños y las niñas como agentes activos en la definición de sus necesidades, o la consideración en el bienestar de aspectos que afecten tanto a las necesidades presentes como a las futuras. La teoría de las capacidades ofrece un marco teórico muy interesante en este sentido, por lo que en este trabajo se tratará en primer lugar de hacer una aproximación a la temática del bienestar infantil desde este enfoque.

Por otra parte, sin embargo, no existe una traslación en paralelo de estas aportaciones teóricas al desarrollo de indicadores, si bien se reconoce su necesidad por las implicaciones políticas y de acción social que tiene llevar al terreno de lo tangible estos avances. Esto es así, en gran medida, por dos cuestiones, por un lado por la escasez de datos relacionados directamente con la infancia que permitan el desarrollo empírico de medidas fiables y válidas en el terreno que nos movemos, pero también por la dificultad metodológica que entraña definir de forma apropiada para su cuantificación, este tipo de factores que van muchas veces ligado a lo subjetivo y/o intangible. Sin obviar esta circunstancia, en la segunda parte de este trabajo se pretende avanzar en este sentido y proponer un sistema de indicadores que apoye lo previamente analizado desde un punto de vista conceptual.

RC24-301.3

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The Paradox of Transition. Environmental Vs. Economic Development: The Eternal Dilemma.

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Even if crises attack the roots of the ideal of modernization and the same basic principles of development that justify the exploitation and domination of nature for the benefit of unlimited growth and consumption of goods (Alemany, Sevilla Guzmán, 2007), we assist to a relevant discrepancy in the understanding of what sustainable "transition" means and has been proposed in the different levels of governance.

The Island of Sardinia (Italy) is facing old and new challenges linked to a deep economic, ecological and social crisis. These challenges today represent a clash between two models.

On one side the idea of an economical approach based on the "extractive" model persists and it is attempting to dismantle the protection of natural resources at the expense of a non-rational use of the environment (actions taken forward at private and public level). This economic model has left Sardinia in a deindustrialization context and presented relevant environmental externalities. In fact, according to the last publication of SENTIERI research (project Funded by the Italian Ministry of Health on National Territories and settlements exposed to risk from pollution,) Sardinia is the most polluted region in Italy with 445.000 hectares of contaminated soil still to be reclaimed.

On the other side, we detect a number of committees and collective actions that involve citizens, local administrators, experts and different associations, who are trying to redirect public policies and struggle to defend environment from impacting projects (e.g. renewable energy plants in agricultural land, green chemistry, fracking, privatization of common land…).

The aim of this paper is to introduce the context of a network of social regional movements and local actors that are facing the challenge of a sustainable transition in a context of low participatory political processes. Can transition have a shared meaning and represent a common objective?

RC46-535.1

DONG, WEIZHEN* (University of Waterloo, weizhen@uwaterloo.ca)

Social Determinants of Health in Rural Anhui

This paper is based on a study exploring the social determinants of health of rural residents in Anhui, China; which is sponsored by the Lupina Foundation. The study looks into the main health determinants such as living condition, social security, healthcare access, and rural-urban migration's impact on Anhui villagers' health and overall wellbeing. It attempts to identify the problem areas in order to develop strategies for the improvement of the reality.

Compared with urban residents, villagers in rural areas tend to be vulnerable in terms of social programs' entitlement and access various resources, including healthcare. In an age of rapid urbanization (of populations), the left-behind family members tend to be lack of childcare, eldercare and family support. Both questionnaire survey and qualitative data from the project reveal that rural Anhui has developed into a stage, which requires new social infrastructure and social policies.

RC36-425.4

DONMEZ, RASIM OZGUR* (Abant Izzet Baysal Universitesi, rozgurdonmez@ibu.edu.tr)

Generating Antagonistic Nationalist Collective Identities and Lynching Regimes through Social MEDIA in Turkey

This study analyses the power of social media in generating antagonistic nationalist identities leading to political violence and lynching regimes in Turkey. By addressing the Turkish case, our study tries to understand the symbiotic relationship between social media and lynching regimes emerging from two antagonistic nationalistic collective identities -namely Kurdish and Turkish nationalisms-. The study evaluates nationalism strategies both in terms of symbols and discourses, and in terms of mobilisation practices through social media.

As a field of study, we take lynching incidents which happened in the South of the country from the 8th September 2015 till the 15th September 2015, the aftermath of Turkish Security Force and PKK's (Kurdistan Worker's Party) arm struggle which costed the lost of many security forces' lives. After this arm struggle, a crowd attacks most of the pubs and discos run by Kurdish business people. Most of them are ruined. People blame ordinary Kurdish citizens and Kurdish businesses. Some of them denounce to the newspapers that they were aggressed by the victims' Facebook accounts.

This case makes essential to analyse the role of social media in generating competing identities and lynching attempts.

We follow two routes to reach this rationale: The first one is to carry out observations in the southern part of Turkey where the incidents occur -namely Manavgat, Fethiye, Alanya, Alanya towns- and to collect oral history about these lynching incidents, both from the victims and perpetrators in order to understand the role of social media in these actions. The second is to perform discourse analysis of the nationalist messages -both Kurdish and Turkish websites- on Facebook and Twitter, in order to understand how these competing identities nurture each other.

RC55-630.1

DONZA, EDUARDO* (UBA-UCA, edonza@yahoo.com)

Imputación De La No Respuesta En Las Variables De Ingreso. Encuesta Permanente De Hogares. Gran Buenos Aires, Argentina / 1990-2010.

La no respuesta a las preguntas de ingreso constituye uno de los principales problemas de los estudios referidos a la temática y de los que utilizan sus datos para estratificar o clasificar a la población. La ausencia de respuestas depende de factores que exceden la instancia de relevamiento, tales como procedimientos y estrategias en el proceso de investigación, cambios de cuestionarios y factores socioeconómicos.

Utilizando los datos relevados por la Encuesta Permanente de Hogares del Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censo para el aglomerado Gran Buenos Aires de la Argentina, retomando y ampliando estudios anteriores, en esta ponencia se determina la evolución y el impacto de la no respuesta a las preguntas de ingresos entre 1990 y 2010. Se demuestra que la no respuesta es elevada en parte del período, fluctuó por cuestiones técnicas y efectos procedentes de la población, y su distribución no es completamente aleatoria.

Debido a esto se plantea la necesidad de realizar una imputación de los ingresos no declarados y se aplica el procedimiento de máxima verosimilitud para enmendar la no respuesta. Se realiza la estimación de los ingresos no declarados, a partir de los cuales se recalculan los principales estadísticos sociales. Se verifican importantes diferencias entre los estadísticos calculados al considerar solo los valores de ingresos declarados y los obtenidos al considerar también los ingresos imputados. Se comparan las imputaciones con las realizadas por el organismo oficial de estadísticas en parte del período.

Se concluye la necesidad de que los organismos productores de información refuercen sus actividades para generar información de mayor calidad y se recomienda que para el uso de la información sobre ingresos se imputen los valores a las preguntas no respondidas.

RC11-137.4

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Las Estrategias PARA La Prolongaci"N De La Vida Zactiva? Zlaboral? Como Respuesta Polĺtica a Las Consecuencias DEL Envejecimiento De La Poblaci"N

El envejecimiento, y más concretamente, su secular identificación con la inactividad, ha originado uno de los debates más controvertidos en la actualidad dada sus implicaciones económicas, laborales, sociales y políticas que, a priori, no tiene un final a corto y medio plazo, pues, a medida que avanzamos desde un punto de vista cronológico, éste se hace más patente. En esta línea y dada la importancia que han adquirido las medidas puestas en marcha en torno al envejecimiento de la población y, dentro de éstas, las relacionadas con la actividad laboral (*prolongación de la vida activa)*, se requieren mecanismos y criterios que aseguren que los esfuerzos invertidos en su elaboración e implementación, sirven a las necesidades e intereses de la sociedad en general, y a la población a las que van destinadas en particular, y reviertan en ella no sólo desde la eficacia y la eficiencia, sino desde la idoneidad. Por ello, el estudio que se presenta en esta comunicación analiza, desde un enfoque sociológico y desde la lógica de la evaluación de políticas públicas, el diagnóstico elaborado para el diseño de las estrategias destinadas a fomentar la prolongación de la vida activa de los trabajadores en la Unión Europea en el marco de la política del envejecimiento activo. Estas medidas nacen en un contexto en el que el sistema de protección social dominante en Europa, el denominado Estado del bienestar, se encuentra en pleno cuestionamiento. En este sentido, los resultados de esta investigación podrán, entre cosas, corroborar si el diagnóstico elaborado para el diseño de las estrategias para la prolongación de la vida laboral refleja la situación problemática real de partida y, por tanto, legitima el diseño de dichas estrategias de cara a solventar los problemas y necesidades existentes.

RC36-421.4

DORDONI, ANNALISA* (University of Milan-Bicocca, a.dordoni@campus.unimib.it)

Retail Shift Workers: The Times and Rhythms of Emotional Labour. a Qualitative Case Study in Milan, Italy

Post-Fordism and the expansion of the service sector in the labour market have led to a substantial increase in young people employed in this sector, often in multinational companies of famous brands and in a condition of flexibility of contract terms. Shift work, in holiday, on Sundays, sometimes at night, up until only a few years ago was synonymous of factory work and blue collar workers.

Today this is intertwined with the retail work, characterized by an empathic interaction between workers and customers in a condition of immediacy. Retail workers must identify with the customers and must empathize with them everyday with timing and pace of work fast and tight. Working with customers, they could perceive a condition of estrangement from themselves. This kind of alienation could be linked to the demand of instant satisfaction and the contraction of times and rhythms, the immediacy of relationships, in the shopping areas of the western metropolis. The topic of this empirical research is the retail shift work, in particular the signals of this specific kind of alienation in the perceptions and feelings of retail shift workers in Corso Buenos Aires, Milan, Italy. The methods used are qualitative methods: interviews, focus groups and ethnographic fieldwork. I worked three years as retail shift worker in a phone store in this shopping street in Milan. This research will carry on within another case study, Oxford Street in London. In Italy the legislation regarding shop opening hours has become total in 2012, while in England the opening hours are more regulated. This topic is actual and important in the public debate in Europe: both in Italy and in England there are campaigns against the deregulation and against working on Sunday supported by religious and secular groups and organizations, Keep Sunday Special and Libera la Domenica.

RC25-315.15

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Raising Children: The Strategy of Accusations in Establishing Age Boundaries and Moral Duty.

Raising children: the strategy of accusations in establishing age boundaries and moral duty.

This work aims to discuss the conflicts and negotiations on intergenerational relationships, specifically between adults and young children. It is based on studies of childhood, family, morality and emotions in the fields of Sociology and Anthropology. The research highlights the emic notions of "lack of attitude" regarding parenting and "lack of limits" related to the children's behavior. These notions are related to complaints from adults which point out flaws in demarcation boundaries, between what cannot be exceeded or what has to be done as a moral duty. In spite of the fact that this discussion has been made in the field of Psychology and Education, this work develops reflections on education and care in childhood, according to a logic of a social category of accusation, which is a conscious strategy to manipulate power and morals, and to organize emotions. (Gilberto Velho, 1987). This research is based on a triangular relationship between parents, teachers, and children considering the form of raising and education. The data comes from field research in an early childhood institution in a neighborhood with a low-income population in Porto Alegre, Brazil. The results demonstrate social representations that present disputes and negotiations on what is acceptable and tolerable. There is also a tension between stiffness and flexibility on the regulation of behavior, according to moral standards and the administration of moral emotions, in an intergenerational dynamic in the daily life of an early childhood institution.

RC33-385.1

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Social Sciences and the Making of Brazil's Intangible Cultural Heritage

Since the 2000´s the Brazilian state includes in its policies for cultural heritage the notion of "intangible cultural heritage", defined by UNESCO´s Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003) as "the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills" and "the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces" recognized by communities, groups and individuals "as part of their cultural heritage". This intangible cultural heritage is "transmitted from generation to generation" and provides "a sense of identity and continuity" for such groups. That definition opposes a traditional culture to mass and elite cultures, and the Brazilian policies emphasizes the "popular or native" character of intangible heritage, following the creation and sponsorship of a "national culture" by the Brazilian state.

These policies carry the creation of the National Program for Intangible Heritage (Programa Nacional de Patrimônio Imaterial) and procedures for intangible heritage´s identification, register and enrollment. The description and labeling of social practices as "intangible cultural heritage" demand the knowledge of culture experts, like architects, historians and mainly anthropologists. This work presents the analysis on the making of the intangible cultural heritages by the uses of social sciences' concepts and methodologies. Those uses imply the intermediation between social sciences and state requirements, and the enrollment of social scientists in cultural heritage´s advocacy. Simultaneously, it could imply in a lack of perception on power relations and conflicts entrenched in social practices, promoted and even celebrated as "heritage". Moreover, these social scientists contribute to establish otherness, defining the "people" and his "traditions" to be safeguarded, so distant in relation to elite patterns, resources and practices.

WG03-654.4

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Family Photographs and Ontological Narrativity: A Relational, Performative, and Ecological Approach

The study of family photographs and family photographic practices occupy a small corner of both visual sociology and family sociologies (see Chalfen, 1987, 2002; Kuhn, 2002, 2007; Langford, 2001; McAllister, 2006; Pauwels, 2002, 2008; Rose, 2004, 2010). As Gillian Rose notes, there are very few studies on family photographs and even fewer studies that pay attention "to the many things that are done with family snaps, particularly how they are made, stored and displayed" and to the "social practices in which they are embedded" (Rose, 2010, p. 12; see also Chalfen, 1987, 2002; Hof, 2006; Larsen, 2005). Building closely on the work of Rose and Chalfen, I argue in this paper that family photography is not simply a collection of images or a textual archive, but is "something that people do ... as a social practice" (Rose, 2010, p. 1) as well as a methodological resource for the making and re-making of family narratives and practices across time. While family photographs are often viewed as representations of families, I argue for a non-representational approach to family photographs. Working with non-representational theories and methods (see Mauthner, 2015; Thrift, 2008; Vannini, 2015; Verran, 2011), and informed by a wide set of epistemological and ontological resources that are performative, ecological (Code, 2006, 2008; Ingold, 2011, 2015) and relational, I develop an argument that frames family photographs as moments of "ontological narrativity" (Somers, 1994, 1995), as sites of ongoing affective relationships, and as "both compositional and lived" (Stewart, 2010).

RC17-214.5

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SJOBERG, GIDEON (University of Texas at Austin)

Corporations, the Managerial Elite and Social Stratification

Our objective is to highlight the role of large-scale organizations in the stratification process in advanced industrial societies like the United States. We build on Sjoberg's essay about the rise of world bureaucratic capitalism in Abu-Lughod's Sociology for the 21st Century. While corporations are the legal creations of the state, their activities transcend national boundaries. Further, the managerial sector typically has limited liability that protects their personal fortunes when say a corporation files for bankruptcy.

The impact of corporations on the stratification system comes into stark relief in light of the 2007-2009 Great Recession. In this Recession the federal government bailed out Wall Street overlooking the plight of the people on Main Street. No doubt the banking system is a critical feature of the modern economy and must somehow be sustained. The government might have opted to take over the big banks or capped their growth, but such was hardly feasible in the existing political climate.

This climate took root in the l970s and l980s when a number of forces converged to grow the financial sector. After Reagan's election in l980 market ideology including deregulation came to the fore. Financial markets expanded at a major pace with investment banking encroaching on commercial banking, and vice versa. Technological revolutions including the development of the Internet and enhancements in transportation greatly facilitated this growth.

We also give attention to financial arrangements outside of banking: hedge funds, corporate tax havens, offshore banking. The latter two make it possible for corporations to escape regulation and taxation, allowing the managerial elite to make even more money. These patterns have been underwritten by the U.S. Supreme Court's decision Citizens United. Now the managerial/financial elite can more or less make unlimited contributions to political candidates who will protect and advance their economic and social power.

RC35-405.2

DREHER, JOCHEN* (University of Konstanz, jochen.dreher@uni-konstanz.de)

Complete Loss of Individuality – Phenomenological Reflections on Mass Action

Even though it is not any more in the center of current social theoretical discussions, the concept of "mass" possesses the potential to describe a specific expression of collectivity formation and collective action, highly relevant for the description of modernity. Mass action as linked to the "dark side" of modern society is often related to irrational behavior of the crowd, which cannot be controlled. The paper presents phenomenological reflections on mass action, arguing the concept of "mass" must be understood parting from the dialectical relationship of individual and collectivity. In comparison to the concept of mass, individuality can be considered as counter concept, since mass describes a form of collectivity, which includes the least involvement of the subjectivity of the individual actor.

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The particular mass we-relationship fugaciously and temporarily gets established, e.g. when a crowd of soccer fans climbs the fences to the area of the supporters of the opposing team to use violence against them. This kind of mass action takes place when the moral individual who can promise, feel guilty or regret *gets suspended* in mass collectivity. Collective mass action may appear independently of the possibility for the individual to interfere, leading to its potential dangerous, irrational and chaotic progression. When the individual still has the possibility to reflect on his or her collective crowd action, we cannot speak of "mass." Only when individuality gets completely suspended, mass action will appear.

RC19-245.3

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FRITZ, MARTIN (University of Bonn)

Cultural Distances and Immigrants' Labour Market Integration

This paper investigates the role of the social and cultural background of immigrants for their successful labour market integration in the host society. Cultural patterns such as religion and language are important factors in explaining discriminatory behaviour against social groups. While religion shapes many aspects of culture, e.g. values or collective rituals, language relates to learning the host country's language and is particularly relevant when applying for jobs. Both aspects of culture are very visible in social interactions and often used in the formation of prejudices. Thus, the host society may perceive immigrants, who "carry" the culture of the sending country with them, as more or less deviating cultural outsiders. Resulting disadvantages during the job search process are documented, for example, for immigrants who have a family name very different from host society's language patterns.

This study focusses on cultural distances between immigrants' religion and language and those of the host country. Referring to balance theory it is hypothesized that a greater cultural distance increases negative attitudes towards immigrants and impedes their labour market integration. We ask: To what extent can differences in the labour market integration of immigrants be attributed to their cultural distances? To answer this question we analyse data from the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom). Using structural equation modelling we estimate the effects of language and religion distance as well as important socio-demographic variables such as education and religiousness on employment and compare differences between the four countries. We expect that people with a greater cultural distance are less likely to be employed than people with a smaller distance. The results will help to better understand the causes of immigrants' employment disadvantages and particularly shed light on the interplay between cultural and social factors.

RC17-215.1

DRIESSENS, OLIVIER* (University of Cambridge, od252@cam.ac.uk)

Digital Media and the Reshaping of Power Structures, Public/ Private Boundaries and Intimacy in Celebrity Culture

This paper examines the impact of digital media on celebrity culture. The combined use of mobile technologies and the internet with social media such as Instagram and Twitter enables not simply the increased exposure of celebrities' everyday (private) lives and practices, but has more far-reaching consequences. Three consequences will be highlighted in this paper.

The first point is the question of power and control. We can note some ambiguity here: on the one hand, it could be said that the celebrity gains more (relative) control over self-promotion and –representation, but on the other hand the increased visibility also leads to a further commodification of the celebrity, his/her body and representation. Moreover, celebrities clearly offer added free labour in the benefit of the industries in which they are still embedded.

Second, the intense use of digital media by a large group of celebrities to promote and present themselves leads to a redefinition of the very categories public and private. The traditional distinction between the celebrity's public, constructed private and 'real' private personas is under increased pressure which leads to the collapse of the constructed private persona into the public persona. Through the continuous exposure of one's constructed private persona, or those aspects of private life that are made visible to the audiences in a self-controlled way, these representations become deeply associated with the public persona and even encoded into it.

Finally, digital media affect the nature and degree of intimacy between celebrity and audiences. Yet this is also rather ambiguous since on the one hand there are indeed more possibilities for social rather than mere parasocial interaction, but on the other hand this change might be not much more than an illusion of intimacy since we are witnessing indeed a mere expansion of the public persona.

RC34-JS-36.2

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Reclaiming Safe Access to Public Space: Youth Resistance to Street Harassment in Chile.

In Chile, 9 out of 10 women experience street sexual harassment, 85% of them young women. Article 373 of the Criminal Code, enacted in 1874, is the only existing legislation that addresses this matter in Chile, aiming to "punishing offenses injurious to public morality and decency". But under what parameters is morality offended in a public space? Far from classifying street sexual harassment as a criminal offense, this law has been arbitrarily employed, for example, to sanction women's clothing considered to be "provocative". This illustrates the hierarchic interaction between gender and space, which articulates forms of spatial exclusion of women's bodies from male-centric public domains through violence, perpetrated in the form of street harassment.

In response, and in an attempt to denaturalize patriarchal conventionalities of space and gender, a group of young Chilean sociologists created the "Observatory against Street Harassment" (Observatorio Contra el Acoso Callejero) in 2013. Among its activities, it drew up and presented the project: "Street Respect Law" to the Chilean Congress in 2015, in order to engage the Government in reflecting on public safety policies and to criminalize and punish street sexual harassment as a form of violence. Due to its success in Chile, youth-led movements have created their own Observatories in Uruguay, Nicaragua, Colombia and Bolivia, contributing to youth advocacy on gender equality in Latin America.

Hence, this paper employs Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as a theoretical-methodological tool for shedding light on street harassment in Chile, as a means of control based on restrictive discursive construction of gendered public spaces. This document also seeks to underscore how the possibilities of youth empowerment and resistance to unequal power relationships can influence policy and contribute to the process of reclaiming safe access to public spaces, ultimately achieving a real impact for gender equality.

RC46-531.3

DU TOIT, DAVID* (University of Johannesburg, david.dutoit@hotmail.com)

Cleaning up: The Growth of Outsourced Domestic Housecleaning Services in Johannesburg, South Africa

This paper considers the reasons beyond people's use of outsourced domestic housecleaning services from a sociological perspective in a South African context. Outsourced domestic housecleaning services provoke a revolution in domestic work as it transforms the personal, often exploitative employment relationship between domestic worker and employer into an impersonal triangular employment relationship between manager, domestic worker and client (former employer). However, it is unclear as to why people prefer using these domestic housecleaning services in South Africa. Some international studies have shown that a reduction in employment costs, an increase of flexibility by allowing more leisure time for clients, the growing number of middle-age and "empty-nest" households, an increase in dual income households, the growth of disposable personal incomes of households and an aging population, influence the use of housecleaning services. However, South Africa has different dynamics and the nature of domestic work differs by race, class and gender. It is unclear, whether it is mainly the White middle-class population who are using these domestic housecleaning services, or is the rising Black African middle-class using it too? Are only married couples using these services or do single men and women acquiring these services too? This research paper aims to address this gap by analysing interviews and survey questionnaires of clients of three major outsourced domestic housecleaning services in Johannesburg, South Africa.

RC53-608.2

DUCU, VIORELA* (Babes Bolyai University, Centre for Population Studies, fviorela@yahoo.com)

Children of Romanian Transnational Families Confronting „Difference"

Moving within the field of transnational families, in this paper we primarily focus on the way in which transnational families manage the inconveniences they confront through being „different" from the classical family: both on the family or micro level – which means being born or becoming the member of a transnational family; as well as on the extra-family or mezzo and macro level – how they are perceived by their social milieu, comprising anything from the community they live in to the nation-state.

„Difference" within TFs in the Romanian context can be perceived in multiple senses, but in our study we wish to approach it with a priority on the specific situations that children from TFs face: children gliding between two or more countries;

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children with double citizenship; children in transnationally mixed families – and the practices employed by families in these cases.

The paper will include the following aspects:

1. Children born and raised partly in Romania confront integration problems within the education systems abroad; in turn, if they come back home, they encounter adaptation difficulties within to the Romanian educational system too;

2. Many children are born outside the country and already have a double citizenship and hence are to be considered special family members for whom alternative life projects can be drawn.

3. The case of children born and raised in bi-national or ethnically mixed couples constituted through marriage with a „foreigner" (either in the target country or with an immigrant in Romania) raise new challenges in parenting style and educational choices.

The research will be based on the qualitative analysis of data obtained through (both live and online) audio and video interviews with transnational family members and key persons from 4 communities (in Romania and abroad).

RC11-133.11

DUCU, VIORELA* (Babes Bolyai University, Centre for Population Studies, fviorela@yahoo.com)

Online Caregiving in Romanian Transnational Families

Identifying transnational family practices is among the most frequent aims of most transnational family studies carried out until the present. The transfer of care among transnational family members is another issue often addressed by research in this field: either the transfer of care of the elderly among adult migrants; of children at home among adult migrants; of migrant children by grandparents at home or of sick family members either at home or abroad.

This paper aims at the specific goal of analyzing the way in which online technology provided through the Internet (Facebook, Skype, Yahoo Messenger etc.) is used by TFs to provide support for family members in need. From the way in which grandparents' survey online children abroad until parents get back from work, to the way in which the adult child watches online her sick parent while the direct caregiver is away, this research proves how online technology changes from a simple means of communication to an active tool of care in the practices of transnational families.

We also use this research as an occasion for the analysis and perfecting of Skype/Facebook or other forms of online video communication as a medium of gathering dates; we obtained a number of 20 online interviews with transnational family members, some at home, and some abroad.

The use of this method of data collection in the study of TFs seems more than adequate, since in the life of TFs online communication is extremely frequent. Data are analyzed both thematically and narratively with an emphasis on the surplus of information that video recording brings over audio

RC41-486.3

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Recent Trends in US Working Life Expectancy By Sex, Education, and Race and the Impact of the Great Recession

We use data from the US Health and Retirement Study to analyze differences in working life expectancy by sex, race, and education. Moreover, we report findings on the impact of the Great Recession on working life expectancy and on trends in the timing of retirement. Analyses are based on period working life tables. We find strong differentials along all three studied dimensions. Working life expectancy is highest among white males and males with a college degree, while it is lowest for Hispanic females and females with no degree. The impact of the Great Recession generally was strong, although results show some heterogeneity. It had a strong negative effect on working life expectancy of males with college education, whereas working life expectancy of female Hispanics increased. The recession had no impact on the gap between first and final retirement, which shows an upward trend for all groups.

RC15-193.14

DUDINA, VICTORIA* (St. Petersburg State University, viktoria_dudina@mail.ru)

Subjective Inequality, Social Cohesion and Political Reforms: An Example of Russia

The sharp increase in mortality of the population of Russia in the 1990s, called "mortality crisis", attracted attention of researchers and led to a whole range of explanations. In spite of different explanations of mortality crisis, substantial and short-term increase in life expectancy in 1985 - 1987 years in the Soviet Union by 2.8 years for men and 1.3 years for women is explained solely by the positive impact of anti-alcohol campaign. Such explanations cannot reveal the other important factors contributed to mortality reduction during this period. The reduction

of mortality was influenced not only by anti-alcohol campaign, but by short-term reduction of subjective inequality and recovery of social cohesion in the beginning of Perestroika.

The hypothesis of influence of subjective inequality on life expectancy in the early years of Perestroika is supported by the fact that life expectancy changed simultaneously not only with the level of alcohol consumption, but also with the changes in public attitudes. Three stages of Perestroika corresponding to well-marked differences in some demographics are considered.

It is concluded that changes of the political climate could help to reduce subjective inequality and have a positive impact on social well-being, the level of social stress and, ultimately, on the health and life expectancy. But if the reduction of subjective inequality is not supported by decrease in objective measures of inequality, it could have only a short-term impact on health.

RC33-387.1

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Transformations of Sociological Methodology in the Context of Digital Data

Development of new information technologies and digital tools requires reconsideration of basic aspects of social methodology and epistemology. Digital tools influence social life, transform social reality, and generate social events. Digital world could be considered as a model of social reality what makes it possible to use digital data as a substitute for traditional social data. The distinguishing feature of digital data is their naturalness and spontaneity, what does not require creating artificial experimental situation. The other feature is a lack of standardization, which always more or less accompanies collection of social data.

Principal developments in sociological methodology and epistemology are identified. The significance of social theory is questioned by the development of big data: when researchers have excessive amount of data, functions of theory shift from structuring data collection to identifying patterns in available data. Possibility to collect data representing not only opinions and meanings, but transactions, networks, flows of people, images and objects stimulates heterogeneity turn in social methodology. Development of digital tools and methods of data analysis transforms explanations of social behavior and gives sociologists possibilities to focus not only on static characteristics but on dynamics. Transition from "social as society" towards "social as mobility" implicates transition from theory of systems and structures to more dynamic social theory of networks and flows. Post-demographic reconsideration of sampling and representativeness in social research is connected with the lack of demographical information in social media which could be replaced by such characteristics as tastes, preferences, choices connected with the users' profiles. Representativeness implies representation not demographics but behavioral patterns. Item-to-item explanations of social behavior could be predominant form of explanation, when behavior is explained not by static demographic characteristics or by institutional context but by previous actions and choices.

RC42-494.3

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Factorial Surveys in Social Psychology: Comparing (Dis-)Trust in Outgroups in Germany and Spain

The objective of the paper is to deepen the understanding of what determines social trust and distrust in outgroups using an experimental design in two european cities, Bilbao (Spain) and Cologne (Germany). The concept of social trust is very relevant for social ciences and is very important connector with the concept of democracy and "good governanace", as it's the "glue of social life". The rapidness, with which the changes are produced in the composition of our population, in the migratory activity, religious and interethnic diversity etc. immediately generate growing heterogeneity in our environment regarding the variety of groups that compose nowadays our society. This plurality of origins, religions and cultures that increasingly form part of our society has consequences for the nature and implications of social trust, and more specifically, for the social distrust.

Our main objectives are:

1. To measure social trust and distrust, focusing in characteristics of those people who tend to trust and distrust others.

2. To analyze and depict the characteristics of those individuals and groups who are subject of trust and distrust in our society.

3. To compare the levels of trust and the effect of the different correlates in two different cities which present clear differences in terms of exposure to outgroups and lenght of the contact with outgroups in recent history. In order to measure this a factorial survey was carried out. The method is ideal to measure and decompose the effects of specific characteristics of those who trust and those to be trusted.

RC09-JS-32.4

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Discriminatory Expressions, the Young and Social Networks: The Effect of Gender

In the framework of the «Project I: CUD» (Internet: Creatively Unveiling Discrimination), carried out in the United Kingdom, Italy, Belgium, Romania and Spain, we have studied the expressions of discrimination used by young people when surfing social network sites (SNS). We designed a methodological strategy for detecting discriminatory content in 493 Facebook profiles and we collected 363 examples for further analysis. Our goal was to compile information about types of discriminatory content and how they work online, and to create tools and strategies so that trainers, teachers and families can fight against discrimination on the Net. As a result, we detected different patterns between young men and women, which reveal that they behave differently on Internet and express discrimination in different ways on SNS. Men tend to be more direct: they post and share messages that are clearly more discriminatory and which focus on ethnic groups and cultural minorities. Women, on the other hand, tend to be indirect: they are less obviously discriminatory (reactive) and focus on sociocultural status and physical appearance.

RC14-180.3

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Facebook's Global Imaginary: The Symbolic Production of the World through Social Media

This paper discusses the symbolic production of the 'global' through Facebook. Methodologically, the paper rests upon autoethnography and platform analysis. The critical examination of my own experience of Facebook (the autoethnographic dimension) seeks to "connect the autobiographical and personal to the cultural, social and political" (Ellis, 2004, p. xix). This examination is supplemented by a reading of the platform's visual interface in terms of the categories, options and services offered through Facebook (e.g. Gillespie, 2010). Both methods are driven by the larger goal of understanding how the notion of the 'global world' comes to be produced through our use of the platform.

The analysis is structred along three lines: the intersection between the user's socioeconomic position and her Facebook customization choices and use practices; the role of the Facebook NewsFeed algorithm; and the wider discourses through which Facebook as a company has positioned itself as a global medium. The global imaginary produced through Facebook appears to us a celebration of our technologically-enabled individual cosmopolitanism. Yet, this imaginary masks the centrality of socioeconomic class and of commercial interests in structuring choices and creating not a cosmopolitan self, but rather a cosmopolitan privilege. The production of the global imaginary through Facebook valorizes personal choice as the condition for the development of a cosmopolitan subject position, while simultaneously veiling the structural constraints shaping these choices in the first place.

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WG03-JS-45.3

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Alegria for a Future Life - Photointerviews with the Women of Huizachera, Mexico

The paper presents photos and narratives illustrating future life by women of the initiative "W*omen of Huizachera*", (Community Salto, Province Jalisco), supported by IMDEC Guadalajara (Instituto Mexicano para el Desarrollo Comunitario). This CSO supports women in developing their own „*Jardin de la Esperanza comunitario*", a cooperative garden for alternative agriculture. They acquired a "terrain" where they will build ecotechnologies and plan for a future school of Huizachera.

Based on a qualitative photo interview approach, we created future scenarios. Photo interviews generate photos and narrations about the present and future. They proved to be an empirical basis for an active future concept, where par-

ticipants unfold a trail toward a full good life, thereby realizing their potential. Whereas many studies are problem-oriented, photo interviews encourage a forward-looking approach and open spaces of possibilities.

The interviews show that the women see themselves not as victims, but as empowered actors. They have a high awareness of existing problems, including ecological, gender and societal issues. We identified a cultural and philosophical realm of a fulfilling life. Future is seen in a highly complex way; it includes material elements, like specific vegetables, up to broader concepts of social change and happiness.

This paper is a result of the EU-funded nopoor project, an innovative research effort consisting of over 100 topics in 21 countries. The goal of nopoor is research for change, based on the identification of forces that perpetuate poverty, taking into consideration the varying dynamics existing in each country, The research is ground-breaking in its intent to produce tangible outcomes, such as policy recommendations and capacity-building for poverty alleviation. The presentation will include visual material to present the many aspects of future visions.

(*www.nopoor.eu*)

RC32-372.6

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Mapping Care in the Era of Post Welfarism: An Interrogation of the Contemporary 'Market' for Care Work in India

Care work, often defined by scholars as work that involves social reproduction has been the focus of much academic research in recent years. Healthcare, child care, care for the elderly and scores of other work that directly or indirectly contribute towards the development of human capital have led to the emergence of considerable scholarship in the social sciences. Some have focussed on gender, others on the welfare state, yet others on labour. Academic debates on care have impact, whether mediated or directly onto policy formulation. The labour market for care workers globally is dominated by women. The prevalence of women in paid care work is shaped by both historical and cultural factors. In more recent times, with new economic measures, care services have been particularly susceptible to market pressures such as low wages and poor social protection. One of the primary objectives of this paper is to map out the different trajectories in the conceptualisation of care as work. It shall attempt to historically situate the debates with a special focus on the current trend towards a retreat of the welfare state and the growing significance of the private sector. This entails analysing the different models of welfare states and adoption of different notions of care by them with a special emphasis on India. The following paper shall attempt to make a historical study of the genesis of welfare/caring state in India and its implications on gender equality. The study would critically assess the role of the Indian state in 1) guaranteeing institutional care to its citizens 2) regulating women's role as care providers. Further, the paper would discuss the conditions that characterise the contemporary market for care work in India and its linkages to the global relations of care giving.

RC25-306.4

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Linguistic Ideologies and Cultural Identities in Gaelic Scotland: Scots, Gaels, and New Speakers

Researchers in the sociology of language have theorised that language ideologies can have an important influence on the ways in which bilingual speakers in minority language settings identify and engage with the linguistic varieties that are available to them (Fishman 1991, 2001; Boudreau & Dubois 2007; Makihara 2010; Cavanaugh 2013). My recent PhD research examined language use and ideologies among a purposive sample of adults who started in Gaelic-medium education (GME) during the first decade of its availability in Scotland, between 1985 and 1995. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 46 informants located throughout Scotland as well as further afield, whether in England or overseas. Four of these 46 informants may be described as 'new speakers' of Gaelic, having been raised without Gaelic at home and acquiring the language in school, and who actively make frequent use of it in the present day. Additionally, my postdoctoral research has examined linguistic practices and social profiles among the wider community of new Gaelic speakers in Scotland. I draw attention in this paper to some of the language ideologies that these and other informants convey when describing their current engagements with Gaelic, in order to shed light on the cultural identities that Gaelic speakers profess in modern Scotland. I argue that whilst the language clearly plays an important role in the daily professional lives of new speakers, the language ideologies that they express seem to militate both against their greater use of the language socially, or an ethnolinguistic association with the Gaelic community. In particular, I will draw attention to new speakers' negative perceptions of the traditionally defined Gaelic community and lack of identification as 'Gaels' - overtly indexed by some speakers as a category of social 'otherness' - in their expression of language ideologies.

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RC34-392.1

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Fracturing the Nation: Muslim Youth Accounts of Belonging in Nigeria, Pakistan, and Senegal

Drawing on recent empirical data, this paper explores how youth construct their identities in three contrasting post-colonial, predominantly Muslim nation-states. Our focus on Nigeria, Pakistan and Senegal recognises their different colonial histories, their struggles for independence and their contemporary geopolitical positioning. In a global context of heightened concern about youth, the youth bulge and religion, we analyse the heterogeneous ways that national and local cultures, societies and their education systems represent and produce forms of local and global citizenship. We focus on how youth appropriate multiple discourses of nation, religion, gender and ethnicity as significant axes of differentiation recruited in the construction of their own identities and those of 'others'. This analysis is informed by post-colonial, post-structural and feminist theorisations that recognise the discursive construction of identities and the constitutive force of difference in these productions.

The research processes involved female and male focus groups conducted with Muslim youth in higher education in each country case, with the support of local youth researchers. The focus groups aimed to provoke discussion of youth's affiliations with respect to nation, religion, gender and ethnicity. In this paper we discuss how youth's discursive constructions of identity and national belonging in all three contexts were interwoven with religion in ways that were consistently gender inflected. The analysis further traces how these discourses of belonging constructed both socio-cultural allies and 'others' within and beyond regional and national boundaries in ways that worked to fracture rather than to produce a shared national imaginary.

TG07-699.1

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Trucking in Tastes and Smells: Adelaide's Street Food and the Politics of Urban "Vibrancy"

This paper analyses the use of food trucks in spaces of an Australian city, as one of Adelaide City Council's strategies for creating "a more vibrant public realm" and for "bringing … streets and laneways to life". Such calls for the revitalisation of city streets bring to mind Edensor's comparison of the western (British) street – as over-regulated, soulless and sanitised of sounds, smells, tastes and visual spectacle – with the richly-textured sensory landscapes of the Asian (Indian) street. To unravel the politics of "vibrancy", linked with movement within and beyond built landscapes, this paper follows the food truck, la Chiva, a council-sponsored initiative of a group of young Colombian migrants, to a number of urban locations. Here, our project is to capture, particularly through the senses of taste and smell, the ghosts of transnational belonging. However, this is not simply a story of diaspora, or of brightening up the city (for whom?) with novel tastes and smells. Instead, Law's conceptualisation of sense-based imaginaries of cosmopolitan identity, and Low and Kalekin-Fishman's "sensorial interface" suggest other scripts. Meanings of mobility, multiculturalism and inter-ethnic encounter; meanings of health and sustainability; meanings of community-building and activism; meanings of fusion cuisine and cultures – these are all part of La Chiva's "mixed" sensescapes, together with lingering sense memories of "home". Unravelling such meanings will indicate the messy, yet potentially productive, politics at the intersection of nostalgia and cosmopolitanism, of commodification and entrepreneurialism, and, perhaps, provide a challenge to Tonkiss' claim that "the gentrification of contemporary cities" tends to "aestheticize rather than represent urban 'diversity '". The question remains: to what extent do transnational identities and spaces inscribe performances of "vibrancy" for others, or are these identities sensorily "grounded" in meanings of hospitality, reciprocity, community-building and remembering?

RC31-356.13

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"Home" for Now or "Home" for Life: Migration Memories of Kosovar Albanian Migrants in West European Countries

Through a biographical approach this article explores the live experiences of Kosovar Albanian migrants in West European countries. Germany and Switzerland have been the main destinations for Kosovar Albanian migrants, starting from the early 196 and representing one of the first migration flows toward West

Europe. Initially they enter destination countries as guest workers via bilateral agreements between origin and destination countries with expectations of temporary stay and return. However, this group of migrants did stay permanently despite their primary intention to return once the employment contract came to an end or after improvement of the situation in their home country. This group of migrants served as the basis for constructing the Kosovar diaspora building social networks and triggering chain migration for three other following migration flows; the asylum-seekers of second flow during 1980s and 1990s, the asylum-seekers and refugees of third flow during war years and since 2000, and the actual flows since 2013 but also flows of economic migrants and family reunification.

The migrant's biographies tell us that their integration process has been challenging. They recognise as reasons, the low paid jobs, and difficulties to upward mobility, difficulties to learn the host country language, lowliness and many more. Despite the struggels and difficulties many of them did decide to stay and bring their families along managing to be an active part of the host country societies. Based on migrant's memories this paper builds the paths and explores the strategies of inclusion and integration in the host societies. We also found that they have preserved a strong national identity, developed robust home country ties and networks via social and financial remittances reflecting their dilemmas of where their real "home" is and where they really feel at home.

RC23-281.11

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Social Innovation Driven By Digital Innovation: Conditions of Citizens' Participation in Technology-Driven Innovation Processes

Recent technological advancements fostered the change of users' role from passive to active participants in the development of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). This shift harbors promises for social progress through technological development and power reconfiguration through participation. Nevertheless, the interpretation of emerging socio-technical arrangements as capable of generating social innovation raised contrasting opinions. Some scholars celebrate people's involvement in ICTs development for social purposes, whereas others emphasize the downsides of their participation.

Adverting to this scenario, and making use of ethnographic research methods, I am analyzing the development of a project called We for Work Flanders. It is a trajectory where citizens gathered to create digital solutions to face social issues supported by social and digital experts, entrepreneurs and creatives. Participants were asked to engage in idea-generation activities, to transform the generated ideas into digital prototypes, and finally to develop the prototypes into functioning digital tools. The goal of this contribution is twofold: to describe the socio-technical arrangements characterizing processes of bottom-up ICTs development for social innovation; and to clarify the role of citizens in these practices.

Preliminary findings show inconsistency between the way in which the project was launched, as a socio-technical process, and how it eventually evolved, as a mainly technical activity. The asymmetric power relationship between the organization responsible for the initiative and its partners and funders crucially affected the outcome of the project, the role assigned to participants as well as the way in which their participation was rewarded and acknowledged. Thus far, the criticism emerged from this project invite us to question the conditions of citizens' involvement in processes of digital innovation to foster social innovation. Finally, greater attention to the design of these initiatives to favor the alignment of the involved heterogeneous actors and its maintenance throughout the process seems desirable.

RC39-456.1

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A Simple Algorithm to Predict Post Traumatic Stress (PTS) Symptom Prevalence and Local Distribution

Managing the psychological impacts in the aftermath of a disaster is a critical public health task. One of the biggest challenges faced by researchers and practitioners is identifying as precisely as possible the at-risk population. Post-traumatic stress (PTS) disorder should be one of the main targets of post disaster emergency mental health interventions.

The Post-Terremoto survey (EPT for its Spanish acronym) contains unusual longitudinal data about the same persons before and after a major disaster. It comprehends nationally representative data of a household survey that was gathered a few months before the 2010 Chilean earthquake and tsunami streaked. This was complemented by post-disaster follow up information, from a representative subsample of the original households. In the follow up, persons were requested to respond the Davidson's trauma battery to evaluate PTS symptoms, leading to 25600 valid PTS scores available for the analyses. We complemented EPT data with information about the strength of the earthquake and the tsunami, the history of replicas, and the death rate.

 The objective of the project is to derive an algorithm to predict PTS symptom prevalence and its local distribution, using the database described above. Several

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model specifications for the mean and centiles of the distribution of PTS symptoms (at the municipal level), together with PTS disorder prevalence are estimated via linear and quantile regressions. Models vary in the set of covariates included.

Preliminary results show that it is possible to devise simple algorithms to predict PTS prevalence and distribution, even in a setting where data is scarce. Such settings are highly probable at the immediate aftermath of a large-scale disaster. This rough but quick estimate could be of use for emergency managers that must decide where to assign the scarce mental health personnel that is available at the aftermath of a major natural disaster.

RC49-570.2

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Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Social Context

Post traumatic stress (PTS) symptoms may arise when a person is subject to trauma. One of the multiple sources of trauma is the experience of a major natural disaster. We study the development of PTS sympthomathology after the earthquake and tsunami that struck Chile in 2010. Our goal is to understand how pre-disaster social context variables are associated to symptom prevalence after the disaster has striken, when disaster intensity and the extent of destruction have been taken into account. We also study how the different response and coping mechanisms (individualistic versus communitary) are associated to PTS symphomatology.

For this purpose, we use several data sources. The Post-Terremoto survey was gathered as a followup of the nationally representative household survey that was collected a few months before the 2010 Chilean earthquake and tsunami streaked. Therefore, we have several pre-disaster contextual information such as poverty, income, ocupational status, health, family size and organization, among others. In the follow up persons were requested to respond the Davidson's trauma battery to evaluate PTS symptoms, leading to 25600 valid PTS scores. Information about degree of household and other community goods destruction was also gathered, together with information about coping strategies (whether the affected individuals relied on recently organized neighborhood networks or acted individually/relying on close family networks). We complemented this data with information from other sources, such as the strength of the earthquake and the tsunami, the history of replicas, and the death rate (at the municipal level). We also added other social context variables such as local criminality and domestic violence.

Several models were estimated with PTS symphomatology as the dependent variable. Individual level and hierarchical regression models were complemented with further studies of the mean and centile distribution symptoms at the municipal level, through linear and quantile regression methods.

RC04-49.6

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Non-Promotional School Mobility of Immigrant and Refugee Language Minority Children in Texas: Unintended Consequences of the Educational Accountability System

Language minority children in U.S. public schools are overwhelmingly low-income immigrants and refugees or children of immigrants or refugees. U.S. federal and state policies specify that such children, referred to as English Language Learners (ELLs), are eligible to receive instruction in their home language or in English, generally based upon their level of English fluency. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that free public education is to be made available to all children, regardless of their legal status in the United States.

School mobility is common among Immigrant/refugee families, moving frequently to seek employment, avoid deportation, or attempt to secure cheaper housing. Consequently, language minority children are likely to experience substantial non-promotional mobility (moving from school to school for reasons other than promotion to higher grades), which is often associated with diminished academic achievement (Dworkin & Lorence, 2007). Under the aegis of the No Child Left Behind Act of 2002 and Race to the Top Act of 2009, parents are offered school choice if the school their children attends is low-performing and fails to meet test passing standards two years in a row. However, only high-achieving schools can off-set the cost of non-promotional mobility. Such schools are often white schools where the immigrant/refugee children become tokens (< 10%) and their test scores are not subject to disaggregated accountability results. The children may be ignored by their teachers, thereby negating the advantages of mobility to a higher-achieving school.

Using student-level data on three cohorts of Texas students (n = 210,000) we examine the academic cost to immigrant and refugee children of moving from a failing to a passing school if they become tokens whose test scores are not disaggregated for school accountability. The academic cost of non-promotional

mobility is higher for immigrant/refugee children than for native-born children from low-income families.

RC19-245.2

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Conditional Benefits and Barriers: Migrants' Experiences of Sanction and Support within the UK

International evidence exists to suggest that migrants face particular issues and barriers in relation to their interactions with social security benefit systems and work activation programs. This paper initially highlights the common barriers faced by many migrants in the UK when accessing out of work benefits and meeting job search requirements. For example, misunderstandings due to a lack of available interpretation and translation services and/or discriminatory practices from Work Programme and Jobcentre plus advisers. The paper then considers the extent to which the support available to migrants mitigates such barriers when accessing benefit rights and meeting the behavioural conditionality associated with unemployment benefits. Finally the paper explores how issues of social-legal status may interact with these concerns to differentially disadvantage individual migrants' opportunities to access support and / or enter the paid labour market. The paper draws directly on an analysis of new data generated in two waves of qualitative longitudinal interviews with 47 migrants (i.e. 30 European Economic Area migrants and 17 Third Country Nationals with various humanitarian protection statuses) in six cities in Scotland and England. These migrant respondents are one cohort within a larger, repeat qualitative longitudinal panel study being conducted as part of a the five year ESRC funded 'Welfare Conditionality: Sanctions Support and Behaviour Change' project (see www.welfarecondtionality.ac.uk)

RC16-207.3

DWYER, TOM* (University of Campinas, tomdwyer@terra.com.br)

Confidence, Social Linkages, Power, Inequalities and Fear in a World in Rapid Transformation – a Brazil-China Dialogue

The historical forces surrounding economic development in both China and Brazil are placed in context especially with reference to the theorizations of Sun Liping. We conducted a large survey of university students in both countries, the data revealed that the family is the most trusted institution in both countries. However, the literature teaches us that in spite of apparent similarities (DaMata) the family fulfills quite different roles in the West and in China (Fei Xiaotong). The operation of the political system is surrounded by a certain degree of skepticism in both countries, yet far higher levels of political participation are found in China than in Brazil, and far less confidence in political institutions exists in Brazil than in China. While definitions of corruption are difficult to apply in a cross-cultural context, there seems to be agreement that overly-close relations between the State and certain sectors of the market produce particular types of elites and high inequalities (Lazzarini, McGregor, Yasheng Huang). Our survey data shows that inequalities are condemned more severely by Chinese than by Brazilian students, and that corruption is seen as a greater problem among Brazilian students. Some political science literature suggests that youth has an important role to play in relation to political stability, and evidence drawn from these two countries suggests that educated youth, when faced with adversity, may not remain quiet for long. Since the beginning of the 1990s the rise of a post-industrial society has been associated with the rapid expansion of the higher education systems in both countries. While expansion of opportunities has accompanied strong economic growth in these two countries over recent years – our data showed unexpected commonly-held fears of the future among Chinese and Brazilians. Consequences for theory in the sociology of youth are then drawn.

RC34-398.3

DWYER, TOM* (University of Campinas, tomdwyer@terra.com.br)

Perspectives from South America, Reflecting on Key Messages from Chinese and Brazilian Undergraduate Students

This paper brings South American perspectives to bear on reflecting on developments in global youth studies, key ideas and thinkers, and the futures we want. It draws on analyis from a recent survey that was conducted in 2012 among over 4000 Chinese and Brazilian undergraduate students. The family is the most trusted institution in both societies. Students obtain their views of their country and the world by referring to both old and new media, which are sources they only trust moderately, and news is reinterpreted during discussions with friends and family. This is compatible with the theory of the receiver in communication

studies. Overall, students had generally neutral views of the other country when asked about its contribution to: environment, world peace and cooperation between peoples. Such a result is good news for those who wish to avoid a civilizational conflict (Huntington) between the two countries. Student exchange is a visible facet of cultural globalisation, the Brazilian government envisaged sending thousands of students to China, this has not taken place. The survey showed that neither Chinese nor Brazilian students were interested in studying in the other's country, nor in other large developing countries such as Russia, India and South Africa (BRICS). We seek to explain this and to drqw implications for the future, and for a reflection on the significance of youth studies more generally.

RC12-155.1

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Legal Education in the Russian Federation

In the past two decades, we observed an enormous increase of law students in the Russian Federation. Together with the radical change of country legislations, it creates an enormous pressure on Russian system of legal education. However only tiny part of graduates of law faculties starts their career as practicing lawyers, court clerks, prosecutors and other traditional legal professionals while many of the law school graduates start working for governmental and business organization, law enforcement agencies. Such situation poses a dilemma before university professorate: how to teach law, whether to focus on doctrinal and theoretical studies or on providing students with practical skills.

This research aims at explaining the role of legal education in formation of legal professional in modern Russia. How university teachers describe their role in building a legal professional. What techniques do they use to fulfill their goal. What is the general role of law faculty: a mere teaching of doctrines and codes or becoming a hub where practice meets theory.

The discussion will be based on the empirical data collected as a part of "Legal profession in Russia" project. The data includes a number of focus group with university lecturers and a survey of teachers of law.

E

TG07-702.1

EARL, CATHERINE* (Deakin University, c.earl@deakin.edu.au)

Exploring Vietnamese Sensescapes of Home: Neolocality, Kinship, Cosmopolitanism

This paper explores the sensescapes of home experienced by second generation urban migrants in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, a location which has been a magnet for migrants seeking opportunities for better education and employment for decades. While many migrants arrive and leave in seasonal flows, others settle permanently in the developing mega-urban region where they can attain higher education and pursue a profession that enables their upward social mobility. This first generation experience a transformation from a village way of life to a metropolitan mode of living as they establish a home in the city and learn new ways to live and experience the sensorium of home. The second generation, their children, are city born and raised so the metropolitan smells, tastes and touch-textures are the familiar sensory qualities of their neolocal home. However, as part of extended family networks, they also experience the alien smells, tastes and touch-textures of their parents' village-homes where their extended kin reside. This paper draws on anthropological fieldwork carried out in Vietnam since 2000 to explore the sensoria of homes experienced by three young sisters, aged under 8 years old. They are being raised in a small middle-class dwelling in a residential laneway in the city's congested northern suburbs to a father, a middle manager, originally from a central coast village, where daily life centres on the beach and the orchard, and a mother, an office administrator, originally from a central Mekong Delta village, where daily life revolves around rice farming and lay Buddhism. Through examples of the contrasting sensescapes of these three homes (neolocal, *nội*, and *ngòai*), the paper demonstrates the production and consumption of actual and imagined materialities of home shape a grounded cosmopolitanism that characterizes second generation urban migrant experience.

TG06-697.4

EASTWOOD, LAUREN* (SUNY College at Plattsburgh, leeastwood@msn.com)

DEVAULT, MARJORIE* (Syracuse University, mdevault@syr.edu)

Laws, Regulations, and Standards: An Agenda for Researching the Mechanisms of Compliance

We begin from our different projects—one on health care for Deaf patients and one on environmental regulations and decision making in fossil fuel extraction. In each case, we see activists working to enforce and sustain accomplishments of their social movements—gains that have been textualized in laws, regulations, and standards. Such accomplishments represent significant progress but we suggest that the "technologies of compliance" associated with them may be designed in ways that do not work for constituencies in the ways that were intended. We see that "compliance" is sometimes operationalized in "ticking the box" procedures that may not change on-the-ground realities, or accomplished through reporting that transfers responsibility from the organization to constituents. Standards designed for businesses (such as those introduced by the ISO) produce compliance as a marketing tool. And in all cases, new laws, regulations, and standards seem to produce "industries of compliance," that is, new consulting professions whose interests and practices deserve further attention. We have begun to explore the practices of compliance with an eye toward their use by social activists and we hope to open this productive field of inquiry to further institutional ethnographic investigation.

RC44-503.1

EATON, ADRIENNE* (Rutgers University, eaton@work.rutgers.edu)

SCHURMAN, SUSAN (Rutgers University)

CHEN, MARTHA (WIEGO) Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing)

Informal Workers Organizing and Negotiating: Lessons from Nine Case Studies Around the World

This paper summarizes commonalities observed in a five year study of successful organizing and negotiating campaigns to improve the conditions of informal workers in nine different occupations and countries. The cases include the two major types of informal workers – those who have been "distanced" from the primary employer though the various mechanisms of dismantling formal employment and those involved in traditional self-employed/own account work. In addition to the variation in type of work and national context, the campaigns also vary

in terms of whether they were initiated by traditional trade unions or by workers' self-organization either into unions or alternative types of organizations. Several cases included some combination of the two. The cases were conducted by various scholars and activists under a grant from the Solidarity Center and in collaboration with the Solidarity Center, Rutgers University and the WIEGO network.

Findings include the following common characteristics: Successful campaigns are based on the power of moral claims that resonate with international norms of justice; they require a lengthy time period to position themselves to take advantage of changes in the political opportunity structure;[1] they include forms of direct action; they exploit sources of leverage from workers' structural power in the labor process; they build solidarity between formal and informal workers through education. In addition, solidarity support from global labor organizations was important in most of these campaigns. In sum, these campaigns suggest a need to broaden the definition of collective bargaining as the principal "method of trade unionism"[2] to include new forms of workers' organizations and new forms of "collective negotiations."

[1] Sidney Tarrow. 1998. Power in Movement. New York: Cambridge Univ. Press. 2nd ed.

[2] Sidney and Beatrice Webb. 1902. Industrial Democracy. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1902.

RC45-518.2

EBENSPERGER, SABINE* (Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg, Sabine.Ebensperger@fau.de)
DAMELANG, ANDREAS (Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nuremberg)

How Do Occupational Characteristics Contribute to the Explanation of Occupational Sex Segregation? Results from a Dynamic Fixed-Effects Panel Analysis for the German Labour Market

This paper aims to investigate how occupational characteristics can contribute to the explanation of occupational sex segregation by using dynamic fixed-effects panel analysis. Occupational segregation is a distinct feature of the German labour market and has a wide impact on labour market outcomes. Although prior research has shown that occupational segregation leads to social inequality, there is still a research gap concerning the causes of this labour market feature.

This paper focuses on the influence of structural conditions represented by occupational characteristics, such as working conditions or qualification requirements, on the share of women in occupations. So far, only few studies exist which analyse the interplay between occupational characteristics and the share of women in occupations on the occupational level. These studies are, however, based on cross-sectional data and are, hence, limited in interpreting their effects as causal. Building on this, we aim to improve causal statements with the help of panel data analysis.

First, we build a dataset on the occupational level by aggregating individual data of the 1996 to 2010 waves of the German micro census. For this reason, we merge the information of all respondents that work in the same occupation. Relying on causal interpretations of parameters obtained by dynamic fixed effects panel models we then test whether occupational characteristics influence the share of women in occupations. Our key findings show that rising working-hours and fixed-term contracts lead to a decrease in the share of women in occupations. We trace this back to the influence of structural conditions on the probability of female occupational choices. Furthermore, higher mean incomes and the representation of academics in occupations reduce the respective percentage of women. These effects are in line with the assumption of men being preferred employees due to attributions of higher productivity and less labour turnover.

RC17-214.3

EBERT, NORBERT* (Macquarie University, norbert.ebert@mq.edu.au)

Global Financialization: Class and Precarity

The purpose of this paper is to look at the financialisation of capitalist economies not only as the main dynamic behind the emergence of a global financial class, but also as a simultaneously destabilising factor for social structures on a global scale resulting in precarity. Rather than matching the emergence of 'global financial class' with the formation of another class, namely the precariat, I argue that the consequences of a capital accumulation built on more volatile financial processes results in global structures of inequality and precarity defining what I call 'precarious work societies'. The globalisation of financial markets potentially intensifies the locally destabilising effects of the shift of capital accumulation towards the global financial sector. It is in particular the combination of globalisation and financialisation that might result in a 'global financial class' on the one hand, and locally quite different precarious social structures on the other, that do not automatically lead to the emergence of a precarious class. Global financial markets become less dependent on social and political conditions in particular places, while local employment conditions become more competitive and as a

consequence more precarious. Global financialisation intensifies local precarities and as two sides of the same coin find their expression in various tensions between, for example, increased job opportunities in global finance as job security in the real local economy declines; the erosion of localised mass solidarities and the emergence of a global financial class; more vulnerable and competitive local employment conditions and global employers who take advantage of this vulnerability. These tensions can be described as tension between economic differentiation and social integration. My goal is to develop the concept of a 'precarious work society' in order to capture those processes more specifically.

RC31-361.4

ECHEVERRIA CUBELLO, GABRIEL* (Università degli Studi di Trento, gabrielecheverria@gmail.com)

"Ni Es Lo Mismo, Ni Es Igual". Ecuadorian Irregular Migrants in Amsterdam and Madrid.

A great number of different theories have been proposed to explain the causes of irregular migration. Broadly speaking, two opposite arguments have been proposed. On the one hand, the idea of a "decadent state", which, overwhelmed by the forces of globalization, would not be able to control migration fluxes anymore. On the other hand, the idea of an "almighty state", which, in order to fulfil its own or other social interests, would "produce" or "favour" the existence of irregularity. While certainly illuminating of important aspects, all these theories appear to be affected by three important limitations: they offer mono-causal explanations; tend to overstate the role of the state; are unable to explain the emergence of irregular migration within very different contexts. These theoretical limitations can be linked to the general lack of comparative empirical research on irregular migration.

The proposed paper will present the results of one of the first attempts to comparatively study irregular migration within two different contexts. The study, combining multisited ethnography and case study methodologies, compared the trajectories and lived experiences of Ecuadorian irregular migrants in the cities of Amsterdam and Madrid. The aim was to discover which kind of "irregular migration realities" are conformed within different societies and how. Three aspects will be discussed: the legal trajectories of migrants and experience of controls; the labour trajectories; the access to crucial necessities such as housing and healthcare. On the basis of such analysis, which clearly shows the existence of very different irregular migration realities, it will be advanced a proposal for a systemic, differential understanding of irregular migration, which is able to put in relation such realities with the structural characteristics of each context.

RC51-576.3

ECHEVERRIA CUBELLO, GABRIEL* (Università degli Studi di Trento, gabrielecheverria@gmail.com)

Towards a Sistemic Theory of Irregular Migration

A great number of different theories have been proposed to explain the causes of irregular migration. Broadly speaking, two opposite arguments have been proposed. On the one hand, the idea of a "decadent state", which, overwhelmed by the forces of globalization, would not be able to control migration fluxes anymore. On the other hand, the idea of an "almighty state", which, in order to fulfil its own or other social interests, would "produce" or "favour" the existence of irregularity. While certainly illuminating of important aspects, all these theories appear to be affected by three important limitations: they offer mono-causal explanations; tend to overstate the role of the state (even when they diagnose its current or upcoming decline); are unable to explain the emergence of irregular migration within different contexts. All these theoretical limitations can be linked to an inadequate, largely influenced by the modern state semantics, conceptualization of modern society. The proposed paper will present the results a theoretical study, which, building on the critiques to the principal theoretical explanations of irregular migration, focused on the theoretical work of Niklas Luhmann in search for a more convincing theoretical framework. This approach helped to overcome most of the theoretical difficulties and paradoxes that have characterized the field of research. It allowed to go beyond a dichotomist understanding of the relation between agency/structure and to retrieve a social perspective where a statist one had been clearly dominant. Irregular migration emerged as a complex, differentiated, structural phenomenon of modern world society. Its development was related to the existing structural mismatch between the dominant form of social differentiation (functional) and the specific form of internal differentiation (segmentary) into territorial states of the political system.

TG04-676.2

ECKERT, JUDITH* (Institute of Sociology, University of Freiburg, judith.eckert@soziologie.uni-freiburg.de)

Social Constructionism in the Sociology of Risk and Uncertainty: From Theory to Methodology and Methods

As a lesson of her research on fear of crime, Wendy Hollway noted that the common assumption of the interview – "you ask, they answer and then you know" – should be overcome. While she argued on a psychoanalytic basis, social constructionist methodologies also refuse such a conception of the interview as unproblematically transparent. When social reality is continually under construction, interviews cannot be regarded as a neutral technology to collect data, but have to be considered as a particular form of social interaction in which the participants co-construct meaning. However, while social constructionism has found its way (more and less) into central theories of the sociology of risk and uncertainty, its implications and potentials for methodologies and methods are far from being exhausted.

Based on Kathryn Roulston's writing about different interview epistemologies, Karen Henwood et al.'s reflective risk research, Jan Kruse's integrative hermeneutical analysis and my own research on contemporary fear, this paper will demonstrate the consequences of such a social constructionist epistemology for the conceptualization and analysis of interviews as well as the usefulness of such an approach. It will be argued that methods for analyzing interviews should not only focus on what has been said as a product of the interview, but they should also include how the process of interactive meaning-making has evolved. As some examples from my own research illustrate, the usefulness of taking the interaction into account applies even for projects that are more interested in the "what", for instance when it comes to possible effects of researchers' risk framings and wordings on the results respectively on what interviewees think they should and may talk about (or not).

RC55-628.1

ECKHARD, JAN* (Heidelberg University, Jan.Eckhard@soziologie.uni-heidelberg.de)

Comparing Measurements of Social Isolation Using Population Surveys from Germany

The presentation will be based on findings from a research project on the causes of social isolation. The project is funded by the German Research Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, DFG) and hold by the University of Heidelberg (Germany).

The term of social isolation hereby refers to the absence of close relationships like – for instance – friends, partners, close relatives or befriended colleagues. Thus, social isolation is seen as a matter of strong and reliable ties that are likely to offer support and provide identity and affiliation. It is also understood as an objective ascription rather than a subjective state of mind. Furthermore, it is seen as an attribute of individual persons rather than one of collectives like families or classes.

Meeting the aims of the session "Measurement of Social Isolation", the presentation focuses on the differences between several indicators of social isolation with regard to the measured prevalence of social isolation and to the respectively observed correlation between social isolation and both physical and mental health. Therefore, it examines diverse indicators of social isolation that can be created by using information given in large population surveys from Germany, particularly the German Socio-economic Panel (GSOEP). The indicators for social isolation are based on information on social support, ego-centered networks, personal relationships, family ties, and leisure time. The measurements of health include self-assessed health, grip strength as well as international established measures on physical health and depression. The comparison of the various indicators shows pros and cons of different measurement of social isolation and identifies possible sources of over- and underestimations of both the prevalence of social isolation and the link between social isolation and health.

RC48-555.2

EDDINS, CRYSTAL* (Michigan State University, eddinscr@gmail.com)

African Diaspora Memory Communities: Rituals, Rebels, and the Haitian Revolution

This paper investigates the influence of Africa-inspired sacred rituals on late 18th century diasporic Africans' collective consciousness and struggles for liberation before the Haitian Revolution. In addition to being the modern era's most successful rebellion of enslaved people and most radical political event during the Age of Revolutions, the Haitian Revolution and its causes were, and largely remain, an enigma of historic proportions. By investigating understudied micro-level actions that occurred from 1750-1791 in the French colony Saint Domingue, I enhance scholarly understanding of the factors that explain the shared consciousness for liberation that led to Haitian Revolution. The African Diaspora process was initiated by the European trade of captive Africans, which resulted an enslaved population of nearly 500,000 in Saint Domingue. Diaspora and/or transnational populations can contribute to the decline of hegemonic regimes in host societies due to their experiences with oppression and ability to sustain political resistance cultures. Despite the collective trauma of the Middle Passage, Africans in diaspora did not lose their systems of understanding and ways of life that were largely, though not entirely, rooted in and shaped by social, cultural,

political, economic and religious forces in their African homelands. Therefore, this paper argues that Africa-inspired systems of understanding and cultural memory had a considerable influence on African Saint Dominguans' self-perceptions, views about their social conditions, and approaches to collective action and mobilization. Reporting on findings from archival and secondary sources, I hypothesize that, in addition to being sacred events, Africa-inspired ritual gatherings were simultaneously free spaces wherein rebels invoked cultural practices, campaigned for liberation, and sought new mobilization recruits. The most well-known case of a ritual leader operating as a campaigner for rebellion is "Zamba" Boukman Dutty, who, in August 1791, steered both the Bwa Kayman ceremony and the mass uprisings in northern Saint Domingue.

RC06-JS-23.9

EDELBLUTE, HEATHER* (University of Texas at San Antonio, edelblut@gmail.com)

Navigating Motherhood and Social Relationships: A Comparison of Movers and Stayers in the U.S. and Mexico

International migration changes relationship dynamics both for those who move to a new country and for the loved ones who stay in migrant-sending communities. The implications of these shifting dynamics on family functioning depend on a person's place in the life course and their social location. This study compares the role of kinship ties and institutional contexts in shaping processes of family formation and growth using in-depth interviews with Mexican immigrant women in the U.S. (n=16) and non-migrant women in Guanajuato, Mexico with immigrant spouses (n=25). In particular, this study focuses on the degree to which kinship ties can serve as a source of support or stress during and after women's first and subsequent pregnancies. By examining the role of social relationships across women's childbearing trajectories, this research highlights the shifting role of transnational family dynamics that come with time and family growth. Specific attention is paid to the ways in which both transnational and local kinship ties serve as an informal safety net as well as a link to accessing formal health care and social services in the U.S. At the same time, this study draws attention to how shifting institutional contexts in both Mexico and the U.S. alter the role of social ties for women across their childbearing trajectories. Finally, this study illustrates the gendered dimensions through which undocumented status shapes social relationships and family processes both for the women who migrate and the non-migrant spouses of immigrants in Mexico. When taken together, the findings from this study contribute to our understanding of how gender, social context, and citizenship structure the social reproductive worlds of women impacted by international migration in diverse ways.

RC49-570.5

EDELBLUTE, HEATHER* (University of Texas at San Antonio, edelblut@gmail.com)

Social Relationships, Gender, and Mental Health: A Perspective from a Migrant-Sending Community in Mexico

Although the role of social integration on mental health is well established, the need to understand the complex ways through which social relationships may influence mental health remains. An extensive literature has demonstrated that the provision of social support represents a key function through which social relationships can promote well-being. However, this research has tended to focus solely on the positive role of social relationships on adverse mental health outcomes. This focus limits the spectrum through which social relationships may affect mental health, while also neglecting to consider how relationships are embedded in larger social contexts that structure these dynamics. In this study, I examine the ways in which the composition of social networks according to gender, kinship, and migration are connected to indicators of both positive well-being and depression. I use egocentric network data from the Social Networks and Health Information Survey (SNHIS) (n=343), a random household survey of mothers in a migratory sending community in Mexico, to examine these relationships. Findings from this study highlight the complex ways in which social ties are connected to mental health. Extended kin ties, for example, are positively linked to both positive well-being and depression. Other results highlight the robust influence of family migration and gender on mental health. This study emphasizes the need to focus on multiple facets of mental health and to consider the social context in which relationships operate in sociological studies of mental health.

RC42-499.2

EDER, ANJA* (University of Graz, anja.eder@uni-graz.at)

Title: Public Support for State Redistribution in Times of Increasing Inequalities Subtitle: A Cross-National Comparative Trend Analysis of Fifteen Countries

The distribution of incomes has become more unequal within many OECD-countries since the 1970s and 1980s and today reached "it's highest since

records began" (OECD 2015). Whereas in the 1980s the highest 10% of the population earned 7-times as much than the lowest 10%, it was nearly 10-times as much in the early 2000s. From this trend scholars conclude that inequality follows a *u-curve*, ending the historical phase of equalization.

To what extent do people in different countries and welfare states think that their governments are responsible to reduce these income differences? Is there any evidence that citizens throughout the 1990s and 2000s have legitimated the rising levels of inequality? In democratic societies public support plays an important role in political decisions and may directly and indirectly impact social structural changes. Since welfare states incorporate distributive norms and standards of social justice, countries were selected along the line of ideal-typical welfare-state regimes (WFS): Norway and Sweden as representatives of the social democratic WFS, West-Germany and Austria as conservative WFS, the United States, United Kingdom, New Zealand and Australia as liberal WFS. In addition Russia, Poland, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, East Germany, Hungary, Slovakia, and Slovenia were included as contrasting post-state-socialist countries.

Using data from the ISSP, distinct cross-country variation, largely inconsistent with the classical regime-typologies, and rather constant attitudes towards state redistribution get obvious. There is no clear evidence that people normatively accommodate to growing income gaps. Regarding the still highest preference for state redistribution in the wealthier and less wealthy post-socialist countries it seems that indeed „the identities and interests of social actors are (...) created in a process where the institutional frame work within which people act, and the historical traditions through which events and processes are interpreted, have a decisive impact" (Svallfors 1997: 291).

RC05-60.3

EDTHOFER, JULIA* (University of Vienna,
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Debates on Contemporary Anti-Semitism and Anti-Muslim Racism in a Post-Nazi and Post-Colonial Research Setting

In my presentation I illustrate theoretical omissions of academic debates on the current relation of anti-Semitism and anti-Muslim racism in the German-speaking context and show how they intermingle with conflicting political stances regarding the Middle East conflict.

Approaches focusing current anti-Semitism predominantly follow Adorno´s and Horkheimer´s analysis of the resentment as "negative leitmotif" of modernity, while perspectives on anti-Muslim racism mostly take a Saidian post-colonial stance. Thereby, academic debates reflect competitions of victimization: one side focuses the rise of anti-Semitism within European Muslim communities but dismisses anti-Muslim resentment; the other side emphasizes the rise of anti-Muslim racism and does not grasp the specify of anti-Semitism but rather frames Jewish communities as "white" and part of post-colonial European dominant societies. Both omissions culminate when the Middle East conflict and/or Israel turn into a "signifier" in the debates: while post-colonial perspectives frame Israel as oppressive settler colony and falsely explain current anti-Semitism by its mere existence, the other side frames the Israeli state solely as historical consequence of the Holocaust and dismisses anti-Muslim implications of a criticism of "new, islamized anti-Semitism".

Concluding, I thus propose to correlate the criticism of anti-Muslim racism and anti-Semitism. Theoretically, overlaps and differences of the resentments should be discussed and one starting point could be Hannah Arendt´s historical-analytical work on the interrelation of imperialism, colonial racism(s) and the rise of European anti-Semitism. Regarding academic-political debates, a reflection of the *discursive function* of the Middle East conflict as "projection surface" is needed. In line with these conclusions, I suggest to relate anti-Semitism theory to post-colonial perspectives and post-colonial analyses of anti-Muslim racism to the research of anti-Semitism in order to grasp the specify of the two resentments as well as pitfalls of the analysis.

RC09-107.2

EFFERSON, CHARLES (University of Zurich)
FEHR, ERNST (University of Zurich)
VOGT, SONJA* (University of Zurich, sonja.vogt@econ.uzh.ch)
ZAID, NADIA A. (Omdurman)
AHMED, HILAL E. (Khartoum)

Gently Prodding the Cultural Evolution of Attitudes on Female Genital Cutting

Female genital cutting puts millions at risk of serious health problems throughout life. It is an ancient practice based on deeply embedded cultural attitudes that are difficult to change. In many countries female genital cutting continues to be widespread even though governments and development agencies have been promoting its abandonment for decades. An estimated 3,000,000 girls continue to be at risk of cutting each year. We developed a new approach to changing attitudes about female genital cutting in a population in Sudan where cutting is widespread. To do so, we produced a number of different movies that show an open discussion about whether to continue or abandon the practice. This approach respects the cultural traditions of practicing societies. To enable causal inferences about changes in attitudes, we randomly assigned participants to the different movies and then measured their attitudes. In my presentation, I will document the impact of the various treatment movies on attitudes towards cutting based on an implicit attitude test that we developed to circumvent social desirability bias.

RC44-508.3

EGE, MORITZ* (University of Göttingen,
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"a Prole with Class": Fashion, Pop Culture and Social Inequalities Among Young Men in Berlin

Colloquial talk of 'being a prole' shows how everyday comments on dress styles, postures and hair-styles are also a means of negotiating the mutual disrespect between social groups. How is the self-stylisation as a 'prole' connected with hostile or sneering acts of labelling by others? What does it mean if someone refers to himself as a 'just a prole, but a prole with class'. Based on ethnographic research, Moritz Ege offers insights into 'classification struggles' und into the reality of life of young men whose stylistic practices as 'proles' is conceived by others as a threat and a provocation. In his book, young adults have a say for the first time who are usually the objects of debates on social issues.

RC15-192.8

EGGERS, THURID* (University of Hamburg,
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Moving Towards Participatory Senior Care. Explaining Cross-National Differences in the Participatory Rights of Senior Care Recipients

In recent years the demographic change and rising number of senior citizens put the health and care sector of many mature welfare states under pressure. New welfare state policies were introduced to shift the responsibility back to the individual and community, emphasizing citizen participation. Regarding senior citizens, stronger participation refers to the enhancement of choice and autonomy as well as to the overcoming of dependency. Even for seniors in need of care participatory measures like re-ablement or user involvement in decision making processes were increasingly supported. Nevertheless, there are considerable differences between the countries concerning several dimensions of participatory measures.

Therefore, this paper poses two questions: in how far do European welfare states differ regarding the participatory rights of senior care recipients? How can the differences between the countries be explained? The main aim is to build a typology to identify different participation regimes based on a multi-dimensional analysis. The dimensions include the generosity of social rights towards care provision, different forms of co-production and rights to activating measures (e.g. re-ablement) as well as the basic principles concerning the responsibility of care provision (state, market, community). To explain the differences between the countries the role of the relevant political actors and cultural ideas concerning the role of the welfare state as well as the cultural ideas about citizen participation of care recipients are analyzed.

The empirical study is based on a document analysis of the legal framework and a structured content analysis of government papers and party documents concerning care policies of Denmark, England and Germany. Those countries are chosen because they all represent different types of welfare and care regimes. The analysis shows that all countries represent different types of participation of care recipients due to their welfare regime type and cultural ideas towards care.

RC32-376.4

EGHAREVBA, MATTHEW* (Covenant University, Ota Ogun State,
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EGUAVOEN, AGATHA (Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma,
  Nigeria)
GEORGE, TAYO (Covenant University, Department of Sociology,
  Nigeria)
SULEIMAN, BARNABAS (Covenant University, Department of
  Sociology)

Appraising LEGAL Enforcement Promotion and Gender Violence Control in Nigeria

The question of indentifying and defining the impact of gender inequalities on human development has remained a critical sociological discourse that has engaged the attention of scholars, development practitioners, policy makers and civil society organization over the years. Even more worrisome is the growing in-

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

cidence of gender violence against women in Nigeria which have refused to abate in spite of laws enacted to address this menace. While the continued existence of disparities between women and men in access and control over resources, human rights and the overt discrimination against women throughout history are not only seen as a clog in the wheel of national and international development agendas, importantly, the achievement of gender equality is bound up with all other goals of sustainable development such as governance, poverty reduction and inclusiveness in development planning and practice. Using secondary sources of data and radical feminist theory, this paper seeks to interrogate those factors responsible for the lack of capacity to fully enforce legislation enacted against gender violence in order to fully nip in the bud its continued prevalence in our society. The paper further stressed that sustainable development may be hard to achieve when women are not fully engaged and involved in the process of formulating, implementing and evaluating legislation that tend to solve the prevailing problem of gender equality particularly as it relate to their economic well-being and social equity which most time is exploited through gender-based violence. The paper concludes with the proposition that partnerships and equality between women and men are critical building blocks in the establishment of strong families and viable societies in this rapidly changing world. For if development is not engendered, it becomes endangered.

RC23-280.6

EGREJA, CATARINA* (CIES / ISCTE-IUL, catarina.egreja@sapo.pt)

Sociology in Foreign Scientific Fields: An Analysis of the Portuguese Higher Education System

In the last four decades, sociology has gained a lot of importance in the higher education and research level, in Portugal. This growth, along with a gain in reputation, is found not only within the social sciences, but also in other areas of knowledge, fostering multidisciplinary scientific production. At the education level - not the teaching of sociology as a major scientific field, but its mobilization by graduations of other scientific areas in higher education - the intervention is often performed through 'specialized sociologies' with greater approach to the formative area in question.

This proposal is the result of research done within a doctoral project, entitled 'The role of Sociology in multidisciplinary educational and research contexts" (Ref FCT:. SFRH/BD/84515/2012). First, a list of the Portuguese higher education undergraduate programs that provide one or more curricular units in the area of Sociology (concerning the 2013/2014 academic year) was collected, along with a few additional variables, and organized by scientific fields. For instance, a total of 656 undergraduate programs in 95 institutions were found, 22.7% of which in the Health and Welfare field, contrasting with only 0.6% of graduations in the Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary field. The next aim was to understand how the discipline stands within the general scope of the undergraduate program and what its usefulness is - both planned, and perceived -, so pairs of coordinators / sociology teachers' were interviewed (in a total of seventeen institutions nationwide) regarding the characterization of the institution, program and discipline; personal characterization; sociology's presence and assessment in the program; constraints in teaching the discipline; students' acquired skills expectations and contribution of the discipline to their future employability and job functions; and perspectives on the most and least valued aspects by students. The main conclusions will be presented.

RC04-49.13

EGREJA, CATARINA* (CIES / ISCTE-IUL, catarina.egreja@sapo.pt)

Sociology in Foreign Scientific Fields: The Students' Perspective in the Portuguese Higher Education System

In the last four decades, sociology has gained a lot of importance in the higher education and research level, in Portugal. This growth, along with a gain in reputation, is found not only within the social sciences, but also in other areas of knowledge, fostering multidisciplinary scientific production. At the education level - not the teaching of sociology as a major scientific field, but its mobilization by graduations of other scientific areas in higher education - the intervention is often performed through 'specialized sociologies'.

This proposal is the result of research done within a doctoral project, entitled 'The role of Sociology in multidisciplinary educational and research contexts" (Ref FCT:. SFRH/BD/84515/2012). First, a list of the Portuguese higher education undergraduate programs that provide one or more curricular units in the area of Sociology (concerning the 2013/2014 academic year) was collected, along with a few additional variables, and organized by scientific fields. The next aim was to understand how the discipline stands within the general scope of the undergraduate program and what its usefulness is - both planned, and perceived -, so pairs of coordinators / sociology teachers' were interviewed (in a total of seventeen institutions nationwide). Finally, an online survey was applied to students taking these undergraduate programs, in order to understand to what extent they see value in sociology, both in their training as well as in their future. What role does Sociology play in the interaction between the labor market, the educational sphere and youth in these contexts? Results will be presented, namely regarding if they had

prior contacts with sociology; the level of interest regarding sociology as a science; skills and competences learned; its usefulness within the educational curriculum; and, finally, its perceived usefulness for their future professional activities.

RC23-282.4

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Doing Science in the South: Negotiating Centrality and Marginality in the Process of Knowledge Production on a Global Scale.

Much has been said about the globalization of knowledge and the increasing flow of ideas, academics and even institutions between North and South. Although postcolonialism has drawn attention to new forms of inequalities and domination that have emerged from this process, there is a lack of empirically-informed research on such problems. This paper addresses these issues by discussing North/South relations in three domains of knowledge: HIV, climate change and gender studies. Each domain is interdisciplinary, crossing natural science, social science and the humanities; each is recently constructed or expanded; each is significant for public policy. Moreover, each is a domain where knowledge from the global South (broadly conceived) has played a significant role. Our 4-year research program focuses on three countries in the global South (Australia, Brazil and South Africa) and examines knowledge workers and their labour processes (including gender relations and its effects on knowledge practices), knowledge institutions (including workplaces and communication systems), economic strategies and the resourcing of knowledge work and workforces. The project is multi-method, including life-history interviews, citation-context analysis, organizational ethnography and documentary research. The paper outlines the main following findings of the research: the different patterns of centrality and marginality within and between domains; the space for negotiation and autonomy in the process of knowledge production on a global scale; and 'extraversion' as a key feature of intellectual work in the South even though it is found in various forms.

RC42-500.4

EIFLER, STEFANIE* (Catholic University of Eichstatt-Ingolstadt, stefanie.eifler@ku.de)

Factorial Surveys in Social Psychology: Using Different Modes of Presentation in a Factorial Survey on Fear of Crime

Factorial surveys are based on vignettes in which a detailed description of the situation of interest is presented to the subjects. It is assumed that vignettes evoke less socially desirable responses as they provide a general frame of reference and leave less room for individual interpretation. While several studies compared the results of non-reactive methods and factorial surveys, there are only few studies that refer to different modes of vignette presentation.

The present study introduces verbal and visual presentations of vignettes within the framework of a factorial survey on fear of crime. The factorial survey is administered to a simple random sample of students from a German university (n=xxx). Influences of individual features, effects of features of the situation and interactions between these features are systematically compared by means of hierarchical linear models (HLM).

The analysis suggests that influences of individual features as well as effects of the features of the situation differ with regard to the mode of presentation. The results are discussed with regard to theories of social cognition, i.e. theories concerning assumptions about how subjects process and apply the information which is presented in the factorial survey.

RC04-46.3

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English Studies for the Arab Minority in Israel: Social Tracking or a Key to Mobility?

In Israel, secondary education is provided in two systems: one for Jewish students and the other for students from the Arab minority. Among other things, the systems differ in variety of curricula, levels, and scope of English studies. The Jewish education system offers a relatively wide choice of subjects and levels within English studies, compared with the Arab system, where the English programs differ mainly in scope and level.

Research has shown that the social background of students is a crucial explanatory factor in inequality of educational opportunities. However, some disadvantaged students seem to overcome the socioeconomic barriers and perform better than others. Against this background, we asked whether placement in the high-status advanced English study track in an education system with limited choice (the Arab school system) correlated with academic achievement alone, or

with social background variables, as well. This question is salient in light of the correlation of high-school English studies with access to higher education and future social mobility.

Questionnaires were distributed to 316 students in Arab schools in central Israel. The analysis was based on two logistic regressions, one measuring the impact of social background variables on the chances of learning English at an advanced level, and the other, the impact of academic achievement beyond social background.

The findings revealed that selection for the advanced study track was associated with both social tracking and meritocratic considerations. Children of educated parents had better chances, compared with children whose parents were not educated, of attaining high achievements in middle school, which in turn correlated with advantages in high school, such as acceptance to advanced English programs. However, the children of uneducated parents who attained high scholastic achievements were also able to improve their chances of admission to the high-status study track, despite their social background.

RC34-391.6

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Blurred Boundaries - Challenges for the Analysis of Hybridized, Mediated and Glocalized Communities of Interest

The field of youth cultures is a highly dynamic reseach field confronting the social scientist with manifold theoretical and methodological challenges. These challanges arise from societal tendencies of modern society - especially the mediatization of social phenomena, the pluralization of cultural affiliations and the glocalization of knowledge.Due to this youth cultures become more dynamic, fluid and harder to grasp. It is not just that due to the history of youth cultures (e.g. Punk is now over 40 years old) adults and teens share the same affiliations, but that cultural knowledge and innovations spread through the internet with such speed that what catches the attention of the researcher may be already obsolete at the time. The methodological questions are centered around the problem to follow these highly dynamic social networks. One question is how the toolbox of social sciences is suited to these changed research fields (e.g. what modes of data collection are 'good' to register and follow emerging youth cultures).

The theoretical question is what concepts are fitting to describe these communities of shared interest we call subculture, youth culture or (youth) scene. Each concept represents a different scientific perspective and each concept has different deficits regarding the current developments. The mediatization of youth cultures leads to the hybridization of former exclusive communities (e.g. 'metalcore' as a hybrid of hardcore and metal or 'indietronic' as a hybrid of guitar-oriented indie and electronic music) - this leads to the question how we as researchers reconstruct the - now more and more blurred - boundaries of these cultural networks.

The main focus of my presentation is the question if our theoretical and methodological tools became blunt for analysing glocalized, hybridized and mediatized social groups with a shared interest. And if so what ways there are to answer these problems.

RC19-239.3

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PRADEL MIGUEL, MARC (Universitat de Barcelona - CRIT)

Social Innovation As a Challenge for Urban Governance Policies. Analysing Local Administrations' Approaches and Their Inclusive Policies.

Abstract: To look at cities as local systems is a useful way to understand the localised nature of social innovation dynamics. As previous research has shown, social innovation is featured by the particularities of multilevel governance dynamics in each particular context. The role of public and private actors in the provision of policies and the historical role of social movements and civil society is key to understand the emergence of socially innovative initiatives to tackle social exclusion. In this paper we analyse how the interplay between urban governance, economic development and welfare policies influence the production of social innovation. Specifically we analyse institutional arrangements on employment and citizenship participation policies as contexts for social innovation in four different spanish cities: Barcelona, Zaragoza, Bilbao and Madrid. The comparison wants to shed light on the emergence of different repertoires of socially innovative practices and its relation with local administration. Based on insights derived from fieldwork developed in the framework of INOSOGO research project, this paper shows how local models of governance define and influence the development and shaping of socially innovative initiatives and how these initiatives engage with local administration.

RC15-JS-12.4

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NILSSON, GABRIELLA (Department of cultural sciences)

Theoretical and Methodological Challenges and Advantages When Combining Methods and Using Cross-Scientific Perspectives in the Study of Senior Camps.

Since the beginning of 2000 senior camps have been established on several places in Sweden, with the purpose to decrease social exclusion and improve health amongst elderly people. These senior camps build on notions of what it means to age and to "be old" in relation to activity, health, functional abilities and participation in society. In a cross-scientific and holistic study at CASE, Lund University these senior camps have been studied from three perspectives 1) History of ideas: What is the cultural meaning of senior camps? 2) Ethnology: How is age made visible and important at senior camps? 3) Occupational Science: What are the individual social and health aspects of the senior camp?

In this presentation we will discuss the theoretical and methodological challenges and advantages of combining different perspectives when studying the phenomena of senior camps. What happens in the cross-scientific meeting of ethnology, occupational science and history of ideas in the view of notions such as activity, subject and power? Further, experiences of applying a user perspective through a user conference following the methodological principles of the world café will be shared. The world café method enabled the researchers and responsible persons for the 11 different senior camps in Sweden to jointly reflect upon the findings and deepen the analysis. Experiences of combining different scientific perspectives as well as researcher-users perspectives will be elaborated upon in this presentation.

RC41-481.3

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JIMENEZ DELGADO, MARIA (University of Alicante)
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El Estudio De La Segregación Residencial y Escolar Frente a Las Limitaciones De Las Estadísticas Oficiales. El Caso De La Zona Norte De La Ciudad De Alicante (España).

La crisis financiera internacional ha generado en España, como en otros países desarrollados, un incremento de los niveles de desigualdad social, acompañado por una agravación de los fenómenos de segregación residencial y escolar. El ámbito geográfico de este artículo se sitúa en la Zona Norte de la ciudad de Alicante, área de mayor concentración de población inmigrada y gitana de todo el municipio, con centros escolares públicos reflejo de la importante diversidad étnica de sus habitantes, a la vez que de sus altas semejanzas en términos de estatus social. El objetivo de esta investigación es proporcionar una perspectiva particular de la segregación urbana y educativa en la zona, poniendo en evidencia algunas limitaciones de las estadísticas oficiales que obstaculizan el análisis exhaustivo de ambos fenómenos. Ello se produce, en primer lugar, al confundir categorías poblacionales diferentes bajo la misma etiqueta estadística: 'nacionalidad española'. Este es el caso de las poblaciones 'extranjera naturalizada', 'de segunda generación', 'gitana' y 'española no minoritaria'. Y en segundo lugar, al carecer de una definición estadística única y estandarizada respecto de la categoría 'población extranjera'. Asimismo, los resultados del trabajo de campo realizado en centros educativos de la zona, revelan, de hecho, que las estadísticas oficiales pueden distorsionar -hacia una imagen mejor, pero ficticia- el conocimiento de la composición real del alumnado por origen y etnia. Esto es, en definitiva, como la Administración Pública española, fuente registral exclusiva, puede contribuir a que la información divulgada sobre las minorías sea limitada y, en ocasiones, inexacta.

RC22-263.10

EL-ASHRY, LULIE* (Harvard, lelashry@fas.harvard.edu)

Negotiating Private to Public Transitions: The Case of Italian/French Muslim Sufi Convert Community

As the presence of religion in the public sphere becomes more prominent, there has been a rise in tension within each religious community, between occupying itself with religious belief and practice and representing its faith in the public sphere. This tension can especially be seen in European Muslim communities, following the emergence of negative narratives of Islam. Religious communities that have sought to remain insular are being pulled into the public sphere as representatives of European Islam.

This paper looks at the scope and preliminary results of my research on this private to public transition in the Ahmadiyya Idrisiyyah Shadhiliyyah Italian/French Sufi Muslim convert community. Specifically, I raise the question of how this transition is negotiated and what its potential impact is on the Muslim and European

communities at large. The community was established in the 1960s in Italy by its current leader, Shaykh Abd al-Wahid Pallavicini. In its first years the community remained strictly private but its members have now moved from the privacy of their order to public engagement with the French and Italian states. Pallavicini has given Sufi Islam an unexpected visibility, marked by his participation in the 1986 ecumenical conference of Assisi with Pope John Paul II. Since then, the state has solicited him and his son, Yahya, to make official statements in the media and so, the community established the Communita Religiosa Islamica Italiana (COREIS) and the Institut des Hautes Etudes Islamiques (IHEI). Recognized by the French and Italian states, these public organizations participate in debates on citizenship by interacting with the public administration, media, academia and civil society through conferences, courses and exhibitions. This paper will show the impact of this religious community, with its representatives in fields like banking, food, inter-faith and inter-cultural dialogue, on the understanding of Islam within the European context.

RC13-170.4

ELLIOTT, MICHAEL* (Towson University, melliott@towson.edu)

The Religious Dimensions of Popular Culture: Experiencing the Sacred in the World of Comic-Con

One of the most enduring and controversial legacies of Emile Durkheim's *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life* (1912) is how he conceptualized religion, which revolved around "beliefs and practices about the sacred." The sacred, as he explained, is set apart by the group as something powerful, transcendent, and deeply meaningful, and is clearly distinguished from the mundane world of everyday affairs. The primary means of distinguishing and experiencing the sacred is through collective rituals, which are central to Durkheim's theory. To be sure, this conception of religion includes beliefs and practices involving the "gods" or the "supernatural," which is the typical focus of sociologists of religion. But it is not exclusive to them – a variety of beliefs and practices can be sacred. While Durkheim's original conception challenges us to expand our understanding of what is traditionally considered religious or spiritual, few have applied it to the increasing variety of leisure activities in modern life.

This paper builds on The Elementary Forms, and other scholars, to explore how particular leisure activities can involve ritualistic behavior that evokes the sacred and, therefore, shares important similarities (or elementary forms) with traditional religion. Specifically, I propose a study to investigate how, and to what degree, fans of popular culture can experience variations of the sacred. While contending explanations may view fan devotion as a deviant obsession, the result of intensive commodification, or simply a form of mindless entertainment, I hypothesize that the more dedicated or devoted a fan is to a particular pop cultural form, the more their expressions and activities are endowed with sacred meaning. Ideally, data gathering will involve systematic surveys of various types of fans at prominent pop-culture conventions in the United States, such as ComicCon.

RC11-136.1

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Which Types of Non-Kin Networks Relate to Survival in Late Adulthood?

Background: Integration into social networks is an important determinant of health and survival in late adulthood. Non-kin relations are particularly believed to make a unique contribution, as they provide access to support resources beyond the family network. We investigate the association between older adults' survival rates and integration into different types of non-kin networks.

Methods: Official register information on mortality is combined with data from the Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam (LASA). The sample includes 2,440 Dutch respondents aged 54—85 at baseline in 1992 and six follow-ups covering a time span of twenty years. Using latent class analysis, respondents are classified into distinct types of non-kin networks, based on differences in network size, social support and contact frequency. Membership in network types is next related to mortality in a Cox proportional hazard regression model. The model controls for socio-demographic characteristics and several health confounders at all follow-ups.

Results: There are four latent types of non-kin networks, which differ in their associations with mortality, net of all control variables. Older adults integrated into large networks of varied support live longer than those embedded in concise and relatively unvaried non-kin networks.

Conclusions: Neither contact with many non-kin relations, nor receipt of much support alone facilitates higher changes of survival, but a combination of both. This should be taken into account when developing intervention programs aiming at increasing social integration outside the family network.

RC13-162.2

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WIMMER, JEFFREY (co-author)

Games without Borders: An International Look at Game Culture

The area of video games study is robust after extensive research has been conducted within the past years. However, comparative video game studies are still lacking compared to other areas of research. Studies comparing game cultures are especially rare and game cultures are usually studied singularly in an explorative method.

When analyzing videogames (and their cultures particularly) it is important to consider the international/global aspects, especially with the growing rate of online play, where national boundaries are becoming less relevant. Our talk will present the theoretical framework for studying digital game cultures transnationally, in an attempt to find commonalities and differences between exclusive cultures.

Similar to Hepp' work on media cultures (2011, 2015), we base our framework on Paul du Gay's et al. (1997) work on the production of culture. It suggests five different contexts important in the creation of game culture. The contexts of (re)production, identification, appropriation, representation and regulation deal with different aspects; from how games and their players are presented in the media or public discourse, to how gamers identify with certain games, and even how non-producing bodies control game releases and production. Using these different contexts, we propose a comparison of separate game cultures.

Finding commonalities and differences within digital game cultures from different countries (or even games) helps explore the idea that digital game cultures are not bound by national borders, but instead exist as a global, united subculture, or even a cultural cross section, similar to folk, high and urban cultures. The presentation of the theoretical framework will be accompanied by insights from a pilot study on European and Arabic game cultures, which is qualitative and explorative in nature, using mixed methods for data collection. The selection of these methods is due to the lack of qualitative (and quantitative) research comparing game cultures internationally.

RC31-362.5

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From Lesbos to Budapest and Beyond the Construction of the Refugee Problem in the Greek and Hungarian Dailies.

The present study intends to test empirically how the mass media contribute to the construction of the refugee crises. Our analysis is based on the theory of complexity reduction and reality construction as developed by Niklas Luhmann. As a result of this reduction and construction process mass media construct a reality that is a reduced image of the world.

In order to investigate empirically this theoretical approach we collated all the articles in the online editions of Greek and Hungarian dailies – both EU member states significantly affected by the refugee problem – that related to the refugee crises. Based on the analysis of these articles we try to explore the interpretation framework of crises as well as how mass media present these crises as a humanitarian problem, as invasion problems, or cultural and religious opposition problems.

The networks of concept have been drawn up on the basis of the appearances of words related to the crises in the articles. Thus the nodes of networks represent words appeared simultaneously in a given article. In this way we try to empirically reconstruct the conceptual network of refugee crises shaped by the mass media.

RC54-617.1

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Trans Bodies on the Route: Transgender and the Claim for Identities in Iran

Setting off from the acknowledgement that the subjective recognition of gender along with the understanding about the body are relationally placed within the cultural influences and values of a given society, our intent with this debate will be to map the possible constructions of individual identities in the Iranian context in which the practice of transgenitalization is being carried out for decades. Thus, the main objective of this paper will be [a] to clarify how policies implemented by Iranian government encouraging sex reassignment surgery gives sense on way people live (or should live) their own subjective experience of being,

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

and [b] to understand how (if) medical professionals involved at the diagnosis of transexuality undertake to a gender bias that can both undermine expressions of the self and allows strengthening and rise of personal identity. We also intend to reflect on the extension of citizenship and on the granting of humanity to trans-formed bodily configurations, highlighting existing attempts to associate psycho-logical and behavioural disorders with sexual orientation and ways of life of the transsexual population.

If we were to summarise the thrust of this reflexion, we could say that its main reason is to understand the destiny of trans bodies and identities given the ar-duous path of the transsexualising process. In addition, we intend to investigate the relevance of the discussion around the act of recognising the condition of humanity and dignity of the "human person" throught the process that disciplines body transformations, mostly attempting to the ways through which religion en-gages with politics in the context of individual demands of identity and right to subjectification.

RC18-228.2

ELUMALAI, TAMIL SELVAN* (Department of Anthropology, University of Madras, e.tamilselvan85@gmail.com)

The Irula Tribes of Nilgris: Anthropology of Development

Irulas are one among the thirty six communities from the state of Tam-il Nadu scheduled under the ninth schedule of the Constitution of India (Basu, 2012). These tribes are still cut off from the main stream society and they are more vulnerable among all those scheduled communities in the state of Tamil Nadu despite various efforts being taken by the state government for the better-ment of their life. According to the census of India 2011 Irulas constitutes 1,74,224 in the total population of 1.21 billion. Report of the United Nations Development Programme India (2011) revealed that Human Development Index (HDI) of the Scheduled Tribes at all India level was estimated at 0.27, which is lower than then HDI of scheduled castes and non- Scheduled castes/Scheduled Tribes. In Nilgris district of Tamil Nadu where irulas are mostly concentrated in the places includes Udagamandalam, Coonoor, Kotagri, Gudalur taluks. Earlier they were engaged in hunting of wild life animals and gathering; presently most of them are engaged in agricultural and plantation labourers. The Government of India had a unique five year programme aimed at the overall development of the country in general and tribe population in particular named as Tribal Sub-Plan for the wellbeing of tribal people. Despite these efforts owing to the problem in implementation it was not fully achieved and they still remain in poverty, unemployment, indebtness, alienation, lack of basic amenities, healthcare and education. In light of this an attempt will be taken to understand the above mentioned life hazards of irulas in anthropological perspective since, they are contemporary to us. To realise the objective of the proposed study various anthropological techniques will be em-ployed such as, participant observation, unstructured interview, and case study. The results of the study would substantiate the available literatures in the field of development anthropology.

RC45-515.1

EMANUELSON, PAMELA* (North Dakota State University, pamela.emanuelson@ndsu.edu)
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Applications of Group Processes Theory to Understand How Early Polities Solve Collective Action Problems

This paper explores how chiefdom and early state social structures resolve collective action problems. In particular, the paper applies advances in social psy-chological theory to understand practical solutions to collective action problems in prehistory. The theory includes actor and structure level assumptions. Solu-tions to problems of collective action are two-fold; incentive systems discourage free-riding and encourage individuals to act and organization combines individu-als' acts. Broadly stated, we argue that influence and power, once organized into the hands of one or a small sub-group of individuals, can be used to administer incentive systems that motivate others in the community to act. Those incentive systems, in turn, can shape collective activities such as warfare and defense. Drawing on experimentally grounded theory in sociology, we model forms of so-cial organization and discuss the relation of each to collective action. In particular, we argue that simple chiefdoms solve problems of collective action through the well-ordered influence relations in their status lineage structures, while coercive chiefdoms, to the same purpose, exercise power through threat of force. As in coercive chiefdoms, early states solve collective action problems through coer-cive relations but, where chiefs coerce only directly, heads of territorial states use bureaucratic systems of administration to exercise coercive power over vast geo-graphic and social distances.

RC36-422.1

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Social Exclusions: Leisure, Play, Power, and Race in 21st Century Online Experiences

Defining leisure and play has been contentious if not unremarkably invisible. Writers in the Critical Theory tradition such as Ernst Bloch, Herbert Marcuse, and the Frankfurt School have all attempted to locate play (and leisure) as just an-other version of exploitative activity under the conditions of modern capitalism. The role of daydreaming, fantasy, non-instrumental behavior is consigned to a lower order of activity (leisure) as compared to work and productivity under cap-italist social relationships. With the rise of the Internet and virtual environments are new questions that go beyond grappling with the distinction of play as an exploitative activity or a new way to think about liberation (i.e., that which does not depend on the commodity fetish for realization of work/production of capi-tal accumulation). It also begs new questions about understanding how existing forms of inequality beyond class, such as racism, fit into our understanding of play, leisure, work, and fantasy. This paper seeks to tease out how the growing use of the Internet in everyday life maintains (or alleviates) racial exclusion similar to that of the "real" world.

RC42-501.2

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In the Eye of the Beholder: Students' Attitudes on Inequality in the European Economic Crisis

The European economic crisis has triggered widespread public debates about social justice and solidarity in the EU. This includes supranational controversies on financial aids and debt reliefs for member states as well as national discus-sions on the fairness and adequacy of distributional policy measures. For the main part, these debates have been initiated and framed by political elites.

On the contrary, laypersons' perceptions and beliefs have largely remained uncovered, even though their perspective determines future policy decisions based on their vote choice in national and European parliamentary elections. In this context, the attitudes of young voters in the EU are particularly crucial since these individuals will experience the social, political, and economic repercussions of the European crisis most directly in their own lives. The European economic crisis thus provides an instructive setting to empirically investigate the intricate interplay between perceptions of economic inequality, distributive preferences, and political outcomes.

In detail, this study presents findings from a large-scale survey of social science and economics students (n > 1,500) enrolled at two major German universities. The analysis controls for a wide range of educational, political, and socioeconomic variables and examines students' perceptions and evaluations of the European economic crisis in terms of its antecedents, effects, and political responses. In particular, the analysis applies latent concept measurements in combination with predefined sets of statements on diverse aspects of the crisis. In this way, the sur-vey allows to capture those attitudinal components which determine (a) students' awareness of inequality, (b) the accuracy and coherence of their perceptions, and (c) the political impact of their predispositions. The results will shed light on the conditional nature of politically efficacious representations of social and econom-ic justice.

RC41-488.5

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Natural Increase/Decrease in Turkey: Is Turkey Starting to Follow the European Pattern?

In Europe today there is virtually no population growth from natural increase because the crude birth and death rates are equal. Seventeen European countries have more deaths than births (i.e. natural decrease), including three of Europe's four most populous nations (Russia, Germany and Italy). Of Europe's four largest countries, only Turkey has more births than deaths.

Demographic research on the rate of natural increase (RNI = crude birth rate minus crude death rate, divided by 10) for European countries has mainly been conducted at the national level. But research on natural increase and decrease has indicated that it is at the subnational level where the phenomenon of natural decrease (more deaths than births) first begins to appear.

In our paper, we analyze the RNIs among the 81 subnational units, i.e., provinces, of Turkey for each year from 2000 to 2014. We first describe the RNIs for Turkey's provinces for each year. These descriptive analyses will inform us if some of Turkey's provinces are moving toward having more deaths than births. Turkey presently has the highest RNI of all of Europe, at 1.2 %. But it may well be that some of its provinces are moving toward negative RNIs, or, perhaps may already have negative RNIs. Then we will estimate two multivariate regression equations, one for the provinces of Turkey for the year of 2000, the other for the year of 2014. The dependent variable will be the RNI and our independent variables will focus on age structure and fertility. We hypothesize that as the proportion of elderly in a province increases, the RNI will decrease. And we expect to find that as the fertility rate of the province increases, the RNI will increase.

RC48-562.2

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Business, Politics and Activism: LGTB Activism in Spain and Its 'unintended' Outcomes

This proposal aims to analyse two 'unintended' outcomes of Spanish contemporary LGTB Activism. On the first hand, the conversion of Madrid State Pride Demonstration in a mass spectacle that brings more than two million tourists to Madrid and leaves a benefit of at least 110m euros for the city, has fed the debates about the relationship between business and politics. But probably without this 'alliance' Spain would not have been one of the first countries in the world to legallize egalitarian marriage.

In the last two years, and particularly in 2015, another 'unintended outcome' of LGTB activism has become evident. In a context of 'new politics' in Spain, with some emergent political parties (Podemos, Ciudadanos) and many elections being held during 2015, the connections between the LGTB 'officialist' movement and mainstream politics have been intensified. Many members of the LGTB associations have left their associations to be included as candidates for different parties; also the presence of the political parties in the LGTB demonstrations is visibly increasing. The reactions of grassroots activists towards this 'political colonization' is not unanimous.

This process of hybridation between mainstream politics and grassroots activism draws our attention to the status and roles of LGTB associations. One of the most important LGTB activists (and a politician) in Spain, Pedro Zerolo, shortly before dying remembered associations that they were not just NGOs, but political instruments.

This proposal aims to analyse the relationship between these two 'unintended' outcomes and enable a reflection about the contemporary nature of the connection between grassroots activism and 'mainstream' politics. It is based in intensive ethnographic research of Pride celebrations in Spain, in-depth interviews with LGTB activists and leaders and participant observation of the Marches: in 2015 I was invited to the VIP zone of Madrid March.

TG04-681.2

ENOMOTO, MIYOKO* (Tokyo International University, enomoto@tiu.ac.jp)

Being "Good" and "Smart" Consumers: Communication about Food Risks

In sociology, we have rich studies about food and risk. However, we face new phenomena day by day. When we discuss food related to risk or the risk society, we have to think about at least two aspects at the same time.

One involves functional or so-called techno-foods. There are many functional foods that protect our body from health risks. It is recommended that we aim for zero risk by eating functional foods.

The other aspect is an important issue in Japan, because after the Great East Japan Earthquake, laypeople have been facing a big problem with the radioactive contamination of food, and boycotting or product delivery refusals still continue. It is recommended in the name of reconstruction aid that we support producers in disaster-affected areas by eating the food from these areas. The criticism against people wishing to have zero risk from their food increases. It brings about division regarding what one eats or does not eat. Here, the focus is on "risk communication" as a form of politics and a new type of communication skill.

I use data from group interviews, government discourses and other sources to discuss these issues. I consider that there are these two aspects to any case: laypeople as "good" and "smart" consumers are made much of rather than acknowledging that as the nation we have rights of the health. It is recommended, on the one hand, that we aim for zero risk (to future health) by eating functional food based on its scientific name, while on the other hand, it is forbidden that we find zero risk in food (for example by not eating something) by saying that this is not correct scientifically. I clarify how risks over food and eating are related to stirring up our greed as "good" consumers.

RC04-JS-61.4

EPIKHINA, YULIA* (Institute of Sociology of Russian Academy of Sciences, epikhina@gmail.com)

Assessment of Justice in the Institutions of Learning

Education is often regarded as an institute that contributes to the equalization of life chances in society. The critical tradition in sociology represented by P.Bourdieu and J-P.Passeron focused on the inequalities of the system of education itself. The inequalities tend to stem from differences in cultural capital, level of integration of the students to the system of institutional rules and ambition. The All-Russian representative survey based on the sample of 2003 respondents focused on the different perceptions by students of the educational institutions and the process ongoing inside it. The respondents evaluated the justice of grading and the justice of education outcomes. It turned out that variance in the assessment of justice inside the institution is closely related to the achievement level of the respondent and later mobility outcomes. The more successful the respondent was, the more justice he attributed to the system of education, the more positive was his or her assessment of education. The survey revealed an obvious dependence of the perception of justice in education on perceived outcomes of the educational attainments and the larger context of social mobility. The survey also revealed that the years of learning and the level of skills had a significant impact on the way the education process if perceived. Most of these factors depend on the family background of the respondent and point to an influence of family cultural capital on the evaluation of justice in education system.

RC39-458.5

ERA, MARLON* (De La Salle University-Manila, emarlon65@yahoo.com)

Vertical and Horizontal Accountability Among Stakeholders in Disaster Mitigation and Response in the Philippines

The Philippines is regarded as one of the most disaster prone countries not only in Asia but globally. The Philippine Government at the national and local levels have claimed availability of effective and efficient disaster mitigation and response mechanism. Common to hear from government officials, "everything is taken cared of". Politicians would even say we will be better off next time as we already experience the worst. But despite this claim and apparently lessons learned, damage to properties and human lives continue to occur.

This paper focuses on the delivery of disaster response and mitigation at the communities as guided by the central government development planning and strategies. The paper focuses on the selected communities in the Philippines and how uncoordinated efforts from the national to the local levels affect the quality of disaster response and mitigation. This justifies the need for a more careful study on the issue of accountability and responsibility among the key actors, how accountability is being exercised horizontally and vertically, who is accountable to whom, how can accountability facilitates or hinders a more effective disaster mitigation and response. This paper utilizes actual field works to the communities. The study makes use of key informants interview and focus group discussion among key stakeholders and review of the existing laws and relevant policies.

There is a limited studies conducted on the roles responsibilities and accountabilities of the local government as mandated by two national laws, the Local Government Code of 1991 (RA 7160) and the (RA 10121) National Disaster management Law. The paper hopes to provide fresh insights and recommendations on how to improve delivery of disaster response and mitigation particularly at the community level in the context of accountability.

RC22-263.9

ERDEN, OZGUR OLGUN* (Middle East Tehnical University, Department of Sociology, ozgurerden1871@yahoo.com)

Culture and Capital: New Religionist Middle Classes and Their Changing Cultural Forms within the Context of Class Transformation of Islamic Groups in Turkey

Conceptual tools like culture and capital is two of concepts that are used to study any social fact or event. In Turkey, one of these groups, often discussed and analyzed as a social fact, is Islamic-inclined groups or/and communities. To begin with, by concept of capital we should state that what we mean is forms of economic-based capital if we consider Bourdieu mentions from forms of a few capitals. These Islamist groups have had increasingly a the growing accumulation of capital and religionist new middle classes, who try to increase and form these economic-based capital within many distinct sectorial areas like textile, clothing or food industry, and construction in Turkey. Such form of capital is pointed out to have formed new cultural forms, emerging more in consumption and fashion, except for ones of cultural capitals like education, academy, and media in Bourdieuian sense. However, what we imply by new cultural forms is mostly consumption and fashion-focused cultural forms. These groups are conservative in values

but avant-garde in consumption practice. For instance, having been created style of clothing known as Tessettür, the fashion of veiling is one of first practices of consumption produced in rich Islamic groups. There would be unavoidably some magazines such Âlâ Dergisi, which advance and created the fashion of clothing in accordance with Islamic principles. Apart from clothing, new spheres of consumption are constituted by islamicising a great deal of areas of urban life like hotel, restaurant, and café and so on. Wealthy classes within these groups have luxury hotels to have their holiday. Caprice hotel is one of them, which is designed for these classes to go. In sum, we will study these Islamist groups' consumption-focused new cultural forms by taking emergence of new religionist middle classes and capital accumulation in these Islamist groups into account.

RC44-509.3

ERDINC, ISIL* (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, isilerdinc2@gmail.com)

European and International Labour Movements: Two Sides of the Same Coin.Labour Mobility and Migration in a Context of Austerity in Europe

Austerity and the labour market restructuring in Europe have intensified inequalities and injustices in society. The deterioration of working conditions, the rise in income inequality and the weakening of trade unions in Europe have also caused a rise of inequalities among workers on international level. The measures to protect the value of labour and the established trade union rights in Europe has created the image that the interests of European workers are different than the interests of non-European workers, especially migrant workers. Flexibilization and precarization of labour are touching severely on migrant workers in Europe having both residential, legal and work-related, social problems. This paper studies broader alliances between trade unions and social movements in Europe engaged mainly on the violation of trade union and social rights and work-related issues but also about non-work related issues concerning migrant workers in Europe. Theories on international aspects of collective action and the construction of relations between transnational actors will present the framework of this analysis. Throughout a research based on the analysis of the press, official declarations and publications of trade unions, it will examine common platforms, campaigns and actions of trade unions in different countries and the campaigns of the ETUC on labour mobility and migration. It will point our two main aspects. Firstly, it will explain briefly the consequences of austerity on the working conditions, income equality, labour mobility and migration in Europe. Secondly, it will analyse trade union activities and alliances in different national contexts and on European level. Thus, this aims to point out the importance of discussing together the questions of austerity, migration and broader alliances in labour protests. It aims to introduce an international aspect to the study of the consequences of austerity on the European labour market, European labour movements and trade union rights.

RC32-JS-14.1

EREL, UMUT* (Open University, umut.erel@open.ac.uk)
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Multilayered Intersectional Citizenship: The Kurdish Women's Movement in North Kurdistan/ Turkey

The image of the Kurdish woman fighter has become iconic in the recent conflict of extremist Islamist groups in the Middle East, symbolising a secular, self-confident Middle Eastern femininity, opposed to Islamization. Yet, few beyond the Kurdish community and area studies specialists, are aware of the long history of Kurdish women's activism, without which these recent interventions of Kurdish women as fighters and organizers against Islamist violence would not have been possible.

Mobilizing intersectional analysis, this paper explores the Kurdish women's movement in Turkey/ North Kurdistan through the theoretical framing of multi-layered citizenship. While Kurdish women have been politically active for a long time, in the mobilizations for democratic and ethnic rights since the 1990s they came to form a mass movement. This mass movement is particularly interesting because it became vocal in challenging not only ethnic, but also gender oppression. The paper highlights the role of the Kurdish women's movement within the Kurdish national movement, disrupting ideas that women's movements within national liberation movements are bound to be co-opted and confined to the role of handmaidens of nationalism. The Kurdish experience instead, shows how Kurdish women's movement has established its own institutions, processes of successfully increasing women's participation and representation in formal politics, such as quotas and the co-chair system, taken up by wider political parties and civil society organizations in Turkey. This activism in combination with campaigns for gender equality, such as that against sexual violence, has established a social consciousness that gender equality is a key aspects of democratization, a cornerstone of the Kurdish national movement's demands from the Turkish state.

The paper argues that the Kurdish women's movement has co-created the Kurdish national movement since the 1990s, thereby changing the meaning of

politics and sparking debates on representation of women in politics in Turkey more widely.

RC48-560.4

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How to Study Social Movements?:Attempts from Movements/ Beyond the Academia

This paper will deal with the difficulties of studying social movements with a focus on new approaches and reasons behind these practices. In this respect, 'participatory/solidarity action research', 'self-reflexivity' and 'grounded theories' will be elaborated with the help of the field studies made by the authors on urban social movements and performative ways of protests in Istanbul. The article will also question the position, role and aims of the 'researcher' with changing characteristics and challenges before, during and after his/her longitudinal field research vis-à-vis limitations and sensitivities.

RC25-311.2

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Competing with 'Others': Economic Globalization Framing Professional Identities of EU Civil Servants and Lobbyists

The paper explores the identities of EU civil servants and lobbyists based in Brussels. We aim at opening the constituents of the transnational "European identity" of the civil servants and lobbyists. We ask, whether their national identity has been complemented by something new when entering Brussels and if so, by what? Analyzing survey and interview data, we conclude that among our respondents in the EU civil service and organisations of interest representation a European identification pattern has become stronger at the cost of national and local identification. However, assessing the respondents' views on "Europe and what it means to be a European", we identify new signifiers related to global competition that do not stem from any particular European or national semantic field and are constructed as 'us' competing with 'others'. As it seems, EU civil servants' and lobbyists perceptions of Europe and "European interest" seemed to be related to factors of economic globalization and the frame of competition it imposes; furthermore, they represented their nationalism much stronger in relation to a frame of competition as well. Therefore we conclude that economic globalization has a crucial influence on both European and national aspects of professional identities of civil servants and lobbyists in Brussels.

RC20-246.3

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Issues and Aspects of Comparative Long-Term Studies in Youth Unemployment in Europe: Biographical Constructions of "Generation Y"

Are we - in view of the 'brutal' challenge posed to the significance of human labour and its digitalization in the fourth stage of an anthropological history of wage labour? On the one hand we suffer from skills shortage; low-performance persons with a minimal amount of cultural capital are increasingly isolated from participation in the job market, on the other. Esp. youth unemployment is still a persistent conflict and unemployment rates in European countries always used to be higher than average unemployment rates. Youth unemployment can not only be defined as an individual but also as a structural phenomenon: generational conflicts, increasing radicalization of young people without a professional perspective, a long lasting dependency of young people on family resources and homes, the threat of little pension claim as well as uncertain living conditions for these young people in the future. Accordingly, these young people show little respect for social and political institutions at the European level, due to the lack of their integration. Since socialization via work is still highly relevant and these young people are supposed to refine the future European integration, youth unemployment occurs to be a very crucial issue for sociological research; esp. a research that reflects the mutual constitution or interplay of individual and collective processes as well as the drag effects of institutional and individual behavior.

With regard to these developments, could one speak of a "forgotten generation" or even of a "generation without future" in Europe? How can we cope with methodological problems of long-term and comparative research throughout Europe (various quotas, work-ethics etc. and key figures of youth unemployment)? How can we compare European youth unemployment, employment poli-

cies, the long-term effects and its biographical impacts (i.e. physical, material and psychological effects, self-images in relation to dominant work-ethics)?

RC14-171.5

EROKHOVA, NATALIA* (St.Tikhon's Orthodox Humanitarian University, erokhovanat@gmail.com)

International Information War: Reality or Irreality?

The mediation of political life in contemporary societies creates a new reality that exists by its own laws. It is extremely noticeable in situations of war or armed conflicts.

After the Persian Gulf Crisis (1990-1991) all the world scientific society was discussing the appearance of a new era of information technologies and a new era of international conflicts. These "online bombing" broadcasted by CNN were shocking but effective. What is going on now? Mass communication through the Internet play an every-second increasing role in the contemporary world. It seems that Samuel P. Huntington was right saying that "world is thus a well-developed international system but at best only a very primitive international society" (1996:54).

Is it true or not? Could we just talk about the truth in this context? What the reality (or irreality) of the events we've got? How to understand news? In this paper we would like to discuss modern communications theories through the contemporary system of international relations, especially in situations of war and armed conflict.

RC22-262.9

EROMONSELE, ANDREW* (Ambrose Alli University, Ekpoma, Nigeria, romosele@yahoo.com)

Church Proliferation in Time of Economic Challenges and Its Socio-Implications for Development.

In recent time Nigeria as a country have been facing economic challenges. No thanks to the endemic problem of corruption that have greatly embroiled her successive leadership. While most Nigerians are groaning and groping under the current economic hardship, most part of the Nigerian societies (where Christianity is mostly practiced) have been experiencing an upward trend in Christian evangelism and churches proliferation. This is especially true in most rural communities. In the light of this development, this study shall investigate the nexus between Church Proliferation in time of economic challenges and its socio- implications for development in some selected rural communities in Esan land of Edo state South-South Nigeria. The study population is predominantly non literate and as such data shall be collected mainly through qualitative method. From the critical analysis of the data collected, it is hoped that some revealing expositions/findings shall be recorded which ultimately guide us in suggesting some useful recommendations.

RC32-376.2

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Inheritance Laws, Wills and Women: A Study of Esan People of Edo State, South-South Nigeria.

Devolution of property in Nigeria is either through intestate succession, that is when a deceased dies without leaving a Will or through the testate succession which have to do with the application of the relevant statue. The intestate succession has to do with the customary laws and rules which dictate how property of a deceased who died intestate is to be shared while the testate succession comes in the form of a Will which is a creation of relevant statue having the force of law. Wills are means through which women and girls alike are considered in the inheritance of their husbands and/or fathers properties. Studies have shown that a good way to ensure women and girls inheritance rights is through the application of Wills, as against customary laws, in the sharing of a deceased property. But in Nigeria the devolution of property of a deceased is mostly governed by the customary laws of the land. Customary laws of Esan people do not favour the women group, especially when it comes to inheritance of property. In the light of this development, this study attempts to answer the following questions: What is the level of awareness of devolution of property by Wills among the study population? Have the devolution of property by Wills gained wide acceptance among the study population? Have the application of Wills being able to improve the status of women in the study population? The data for this study shall be collected through the application of questionnaire and in-depth interview of key respondents. Multi-

stage sampling methods shall also be employed in selecting relevant respondents for the study. It is expected that the findings from this study shall help us to suggest some useful recommendations.

RC04-57.6

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La Responsabilidad Social Universitaria En Tres Universidades De América Latina. Comparación De Planes De Desarrollo

La responsabilidad social universitaria es un paradigma que emergió en Latinoamérica a principios del siglo XXI, por lo que su incorporación en las agendas educativas de la región es reciente y se encuentra todavía en discusión. Este concepto tiene indudablemente su origen en el ámbito empresarial desde hace más de cincuenta años. En el ámbito universitario muestra una transformación para coincidir con las funciones de la universidad, las cuales, para el caso de las universidades públicas en América Latina, toma tintes que se relacionan con el compromiso, la responsabilidad social o constituirse como una institución socialmente responsable.

El objetivo de este trabajo es mostrar, desde un análisis comparativo, el uso y evolución del concepto de responsabilidad social universitaria (RSU) de tres universidades de diferentes países de Latinoamérica, en las cuales se desarrollan actividades de docencia, investigación y extensión.

La investigación es de carácter documental, en la cual a través del análisis de contenido se revisan aquellos rasgos que son la base del ideario que guía la conceptualización que una determinada institución de educación superior imprime al concepto de RSU. En los documentos analizados de cada universidad se encuentran las misiones y visiones así como los planes institucionales de desarrollo y los programas estratégicos que atienden los temas transversales.

En este recorrido se pudo observar que el concepto de RSU es diverso en apreciación y significado, sigue evolucionando y alcanza distintos niveles de abstracción que van desde los comportamientos hasta los fines institucionales. El concepto descansa en diferentes instancias: en algunas instituciones alude a las organizaciones, en otras el énfasis está puesto en los actores de la educación superior y en otros más lo que importa es el tipo de relación que establece la institución educativa con su entorno.

RC13-161.4

ESCHE, FREDERIKE* (Free University Berlin, frederike.esche@fu-berlin.de)

Job Loss and Its Consequences on the Individual's Subjective Well-Being: How Important Is Leisure?

The resources and benefits linked to employment are manifold. Employed persons do not only profit from income, but also from important non-material benefits like a structured life and level of activity, a sense of belonging, creating identity, providing social contacts, prestige and social approval. On the contrary, unemployed individuals especially suffer from the absence of these non-material benefits and, hence, are less satisfied than the employed. Although numerous previous studies already have investigated the link between job loss and the individual's subjective well-being, the consequences of unemployment for specific life domains, such as leisure, are far from settled.

This paper aims to dig deeper into the relationship between unemployment and the individual's subjective well-being by specifically investigating the impact of unemployment onto the individual's free time activities. Using the longitudinal data of the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP; 1984-2013) and applying fixed-effects regression models, this paper investigate firstly, if time use for free time activities and the engagement in different specific forms of social participation, such as voluntary, political and cultural activities as well as sports, changes when people become unemployed. Secondly, the paper asks whether those changes mediate the negative impact of unemployment onto the individual's life satisfaction.

Results show that people spend on average more time on free time activities and, therefore, are more satisfied with their leisure when becoming unemployed. However, this does not seem to affect the life satisfaction of the unemployed. Looking at specific activities, and hence, specific forms of social integration, results highlight that if unemployment causes less participation life satisfaction decreased even more.

RC33-387.5

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MARTINEZ, LUIS (Fundación Juan March)
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Proposals for Social Network Analysis of Big Data

Given the emergence of big data generated by massive digitization, as well as the growing access to information from the so-called second digital revolution, sociologists face a number of methodological challenges to better understand social life: data collection, new ways of sampling, automatic coding and statistical analysis of information.

This presentation proposes the analysis of information based on data binarization. The idea is to build three-dimensional binary matrices formed by 1) temporal or spatial sets, 2) scenarios and 3) events or characteristics, supported by matrices with their attributes. The treatment of this structure is based on the methodology of two-mode networks, combined with statistical tools for selection and location of nodes, and representation of edges.

The proposed analysis, which runs in the cloud, will be explained using a variety of examples that range from the analysis of photo collections, content analysis of text, representation of concerts and exhibitions, surveys of personal correspondence, ... to the analysis of multiple response questions in questionnaires.

RC53-602.3

ESPINAL MEZA, SILVIA* (Pontificia Universidad Catolica del Peru, silviespinal@gmail.com)

Las Libertades Se Expanden Desde La Niñez: Una Lectura Sinérgica Del Enfoque De Derechos, La Sociología De La Infancia y El Enfoque De Las Capacidades Para La Participación y Agencia En La Infancia.

La niñez ha sido históricamente vulnerada y relegada de la toma de decisiones frente al mundo adulto. Desde una visión tradicional, los niños son aún considerados como "menores de edad" o "en proceso a la adultez", lo que supone un escenario de relaciones de dominación y tutela a la infancia. Sin embargo, desde el Enfoque de Derechos, a través de la Convención de los Derechos del Niño, se articula un marco normativo con carácter de exigibilidad para garantizar el derecho de la infancia a una voz y protagonismo. Sin embargo, esta participación no se plasma de manera automática en la práctica si no existe un compromiso de los diferentes actores a nivel político y social. Para ello, resulta importante incorporar los aportes del Enfoque de las Capacidades, en tanto, además de colocar al niño como centro y fin del desarrollo, postula un esquema de análisis que recupera sus necesidades y demandas en función de las oportunidades o límites de la estructura social. De este modo, la visión gira hacia un niño como actor social, quien tendrá un conjunto de derechos protegidos de acuerdo al marco jurídico y los ejercerá de manera práctica en los distintos espacios sociales, políticos y culturales. Es decir, será un niño que escogerá modos de vida que valore y tenga razones para valorar: un niño agente. Así, el presente estudio presentará una lectura analítica del Enfoque de Derechos, la Sociología de la Infancia y el Enfoque de las Capacidades, con el propósito de consolidar una propuesta final de análisis sinérgico e interdisciplinario para la participación y agencia en la niñez. De este modo, se espera contribuir al enriquecimiento de marcos teóricos que generen conocimiento y discusión para mejores políticas públicas en favor de nuestras infancias.

RC32-381.4

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Multiple Struggles in Fighting Violence Against Women: Implications Among Roma Women Leaders in Spain

Violence against women is a central issue in global feminism and one that has united feminist activists from around the world. But this does not mean that the struggle is a single one: indeed, one can say that there are many, diverse and sometimes even contradictory struggles occurring throughout the world. In this presentation, we aim to highlight the struggle among Roma women leaders in Spain. We will present the results of a qualitative study with twelve women leaders of Roma associations. Semi-structured interviews were conducted and then analyzed using thematic analysis. The resulting themes included: strategies used to address gender-based violence, perceptions of gender relations and violence against women in the general population and in particular the Roma population, discourses regarding the role their organizations play/can play in preventing violence against women, and differences in discourses between diverse groups of (Roma) women, especially between those who are involved in mixed-gender organizations and those involved in women-only organizations.

The analysis allows us a closer approximation of how Roma women leaders perceive gender identities, gender relations and violence against women as well as the relationship between these elements and their collective action. Thus, our ultimate goal is to demonstrate how Roma women activists in Spain negotiate around different, and sometimes contradictory, ethnic and gender identities, from a position that involves, to varying degrees, sharing, knowing, understanding and assessing the social norms dominant in their contexts. These processes

of negotiation also imply some of the components of the global feminism imaginary, with a conflictual relationship that will be analyzed through the activists' discourse.

RC22-262.17

ESPINOZA, VICENTE* (USACH, vicente.espinoza@usach.cl)

Christian Churches, Social Capital and Civic Involvement in Chile

In the last decade scholars have stressed the positive effect of religious commitment on the civic involvement of their beievers. In this presentation I will analyze original survey data from Chile including several Christian denominations as well as the Catholic, on the formation of social capital, religious practices, religious beliefs, and political leanings. Although a body of literature exists on religion and political involvement at a general level, this presentation analyses the differences between denominations. The relevance of this approach stems from the social transformation of Chilean society and the emergence of a myriad of new Christian movements, conveying innovative practices about participation in public life. The presentation treats two aspects: on the one side, it considers the characteristics of civic involvement of members from different Christian denominations. On the other side it considers whether social capital characteristics respond to "bonding" or "bridging" dynamics. I hypothesize that younger people as well as recently upwardly mobile believe will belong to denominations akin to their civic involvement and will also present higher levels of bridging social capital.

RC55-628.2

ESPINOZA, VICENTE* (USACH, vicente.espinoza@usach.cl)

The Core of Personal Networks. an International Perspective on Social Isolation

Who do we speak with about the things we care? No matter what's the issue, knowing who people talk to shows the social shape of isolation in its quantitative (number of partners) and qualitative (subjective value attibuted to the relationship) dimensions. The presentation compares survey results about personal networks in Chile 2014 (N=2025), the US (2004 and 1985), and Toronto (1968, 1979 and 2004) taking issue on social isolation in three social contexts. In spite of obvious difference of size, economic development, political culture and religious beliefs, the comparison has interest in terms of the generality of outcomes associated with social isolation. Preliminary results show that the levels of isolation in Chile are not as large as those detected in the US in 2004. I will compare results about social cleavages detected in social relationships and their impact on the levels of interpersonal trust, exposure and tolerance to religious and ideological diverstity. I consider close as well as extended social relationships.The main hypothesis is that the more diverse the social network, the higher the levels of trust and tolerance to diversity. Aditionally I consider the geographic location of social networks establishing a difference between ghettos and enclaves.

RC22-273.1

ESPINOZA RIVERA, JERRY* (University of Costa Rica, jerryespinozar@yahoo.com)

Desecularization of Public Space in Costa Rica

Modernization and secularization of society has never been completely achieved in Latin America, a traditionally conservative region.

Costa Rica, in spite of its institutional stability, has not been an exception. At the moment this Central American country is the only one in the region that officially declares that Roman Catholicism is the religion of the state (article 75 of the Constitution of the Republic of Costa Rica). Notwithstanding that many politicians have recognized the necessity of reforming this article, all the attempts to establish a secular state have failed. Even more concerning is the fact that the political interference of religious conservatism in public policies have increased during the last decades.

This paper analyzes the religious appropiation of public space in Costa Rica since 2000, especially of policies related with reproductive rights. Since that year, Costa Rica is the only country in the world that prohibits IVF. It relates this phenomenom with the lack of a clearly defined border between religious and public space in Costa Rica since the Colonial period and the strong influence that historically has been exerted by Catholicism on public education.

RC47-540.12

ESTANQUE, ELÍSIO* (University of Coimbra, elisio.estanque@gmail.com)

Precarious Work and "Middle Class" Struggles

The aim of this presentation is to analyze recent trends in the labor field, namely the phenomenon of precarious work, and its impact on professional categories considered as "middle class". Empirical examples will be mentioned from

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

Portuguese and Brazilian social movements (between 2011-2013). The process of "flexible" working conditions as well as the retreat of social welfare in Southern European countries, especially in the period of austerity, have been increasing vulnerability and impoverishing of the middle classes. This have been distorting and frustrating its consumer patterns and upward expectations.

So, the argument considere the process of insecurity and instability in the employment field and try to show the possible interconnections between: (i) discontent among the middle class strata resisting to their decline; (ii) a traditional working class / trade unionism on decommissioning; and (iii) a youth generation who is facing the blockade of their future. I will try to present some examples of social movements in Portugal / Spain on the one hand, and Brazil on the other. In the first case, the so called "Desperate Generation" (Geração à Rasca) specially the great demonstrations between 2011 and 2013, but also the impact of the changes imposed by austerity measures in the labor field until the end of the financial rescue. In the second case, the 2013 rebellions in Brazil carried the marks of an educated youth and very familiar with the cyberspace, and that, according to the criteria of income and education, belongs to the intermediate categories of social stratification, that is: middle class strata. Are the interconnections between "insecurity", expectations and the middle-class status structuring new subjectivities and forms of collective action to confront the austerity policies? Does middle class lifestyles still require the consistency of the welfare state or do they prefer to rebuilt a meritocratic society?

RC06-78.6

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Womenxs Working Role in Double Earner Mexican Families: Communication, Marital Satisfaction and Intimacy

One of the assumptions that for long time have been assumed in Mexican culture is that couples, usually under the form of the nuclear family, are supported by love and companionship. Although this has been sharply questioned by feminist and empowering views towards women, there isn´t enough data about how couples hold together or not by such model and how relationships are build and endure through a long period, especially in a rapid changing society such as the Mexican one. The aim of the paper is to analyze - through 30 in depth interviews to low-middle class working women, in double earner families - women´s experiences about their working role within their relationships, and if this can be related to other domains such as the quality of their communication within the couple, marital satisfaction, and intimacy.

RC07-91.10

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Social Technologies for Trust, Transparency and Conflict Resolution and the Imagining of Peaceful Futures: The Engagement of Tamera Ecovillage with Peace Activism in Israel/Palestine

This paper is an ethnographic case study of how the use of social technologies, aimed at promoting transparency and trust in group processes, support pedagogical initiatives for peace activists that aim to promote the imagining and implementation of strategies for peaceful coexistence. The case study is Tamera, an ecovillage and peace research center founded in 1995 in Alentejo, southwestern Portugal.

Tamera is developing a replicable model for sustainable human settlements, based on a post-capitalist economic system and a peaceful coexistence among humans, as well as with other species and elements in nature. Since the early '00s, Tamera has been supporting activist groups in conflict regions through educational initiatives aimed at transferring the experiential knowledge it has accumulated, during the last decades, on social and environmental sustainability. At the core of such knowledge is know-how on the implementation of environmentally sustainable technologies, as well as social technologies aimed at promoting trust, transparency and conflict resolution in group processes. At the time of fieldwork (April-December 2015), the educational initiatives for peace activists revolved around three core projects of Tamera: "Global Campus", "Terra Nova School" and the "Community Course".

This paper looks at the collaboration between Tamera and peace activists in Israel/Palestine. It makes an ethnographic analysis of how the experiential learning, gained by activists that were present in Tamera for the "Global Campus", "Terra Nova School" and "Community Course" of 2015, contributes to the imagining and implementing of strategies for peaceful coexistence between Israelis and Palestinians. It pays special attention to how the use of the social technologies promoted by Tamera contribute to the dismantling of propaganda-induced images of "the enemy" and the "us-versus-them" attitude that feeds conflict. The fieldwork on which this paper is based took place in Tamera, as well as in various locations in Israel and the West Bank.

RC32-369.28

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Una Nueva Historia De Las Mujeres: Un análisis En El Marco Del Proyecto "Mujeres De La Paz" En Brazil

Desde el concepto de género, que legitima y construye relaciones sociales, las mujeres y los hombres comienzan a comprender la naturaleza recíproca de género, la sociedad y las formas individuales y contextualmente específicas en que la política construye el género y el género construye la política. Por lo tanto, se propone analizar el Proyecto de Mujeres de la Paz (Ministerio de Justicia /Brazil) cuando las mujeres trabajan en el espacio público y en el tratamiento de la violencia a producir nuevos significados para sus propias trayectorias y de las otras mujeres. La propuesta consiste en incorporar una nueva dimensión a los estudios de género, poniendo la dimensión cotidiana de la práctica política como la mujer con su propia práctica dinámica. Sé una mujer como sujeto de políticas públicas que conducen a posiciones de las mujeres frente a situaciones de dominación. Tales políticas proponen que, a nivel de la sociedad civil, la mujer ya no es un particular y comienza a tener una identidad pública. La investigación, por lo tanto, la instrumentalización de las comunidades en el conocimiento de sus derechos para promover condiciones para el desarrollo social local, con el estímulo de diálogo con la comunidad, lo que permite acciones de prevención de los conflictos, mayor rendimiento y la promoción de la seguridad colectiva.

RC23-282.5

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International Collaboration in a Department of Applied Physics in Mexico: Scope and Character Analysis from a Gender Perspective

In the global science scene that includes stratified logics characteristic of the international division of scientific labor, some academic and scientific communities from peripheral or developing countries have accomplished competent world-class work. Studies done in Latin America demonstrate the presence of research groups acknowledged and legitimized by the quality of their work, which have managed to become national models and hold prominent positions among international communities within their fields of study (Schwartzman, 2008, Altbach, 2004).

In this paper we analyze the characteristics and roles of international collaborations established by male and female researchers from the Department of Applied Physics at the National Polytechnic Institute´s Center for Research and Advanced Studies (Cinvestav-IPN, for its acronym in Spanish). We will discuss the results from work carried out together with the researchers from the department that included the construction of their co-authorship networks of scientific production during the period from 2000 to 2013 as well as their reflection on their insertion and enrollment mechanisms in international projects. We will reflect on a gender perspective that focuses on the differences between the types of international collaboration, access methods, and the roles of male and female researchers from this department. This attention, centers on scientific fields still characterized by low female participation. Additionally, the paper looks at the implications encountered by these men and women as a result of their enrollment in international collaboration projects responding to global demands as compared to those of national or local character which seek to address issues from the region where they carry out on their scientific activity. This work forms part of an on-going doctoral research project for Cinvestav-IPN´s Department of Educational Research.

RC23-280.4

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Scientific Production Re-Configurations Under a Global/Local Perspective: The Case of Applied Physics in Southeast Mexico

This paper presents a preview of an on-going doctoral research project with the aim of studying the conditions that sustain knowledge production and reproduction processes within research groups which notably stand-out in the development of scientific activity and research-training in Mexico. Our interest is focused on studying foundational processes and subsequent developments undergone

by the first Department of Applied Physics in southeastern part of the country, established by the National Polytechnic Institute´s Center for Research and Advanced Studies (Cinvestav-IPN, for its acronym in Spanish) in the eighties under a national climate that favored the decentralization of scientific institutions and researchers.

It is the goal of this work to discuss that this group´s type of choices and the alignment of its research themes and threads can be understood from the interrelationships between the department members´ careers, the institutional development and the research demand forces at international, national and regional levels. Drawing on qualitative methodology that includes the use of multiple primary (in-depth interviews) and secondary information sources (analysis of scientific production and co-authorship networks, hemerography, documentary analysis) we propose an analysis of three configuration moment of the scientific production at the department during the period from 1980 to 2013. We will shed light on permanence, elimination, addition and reorientation of research lines and the ways in which researchers organize and structure their scientific activity. We will analyze the tensions and implications that these movements have generated over time in regards to the group´s role at participating and responding to knowledge production demands emerging from its own region before those derived from global science trends.

RC33-JS-11.1

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A Critique of Positionality in Critical Ethnography

In this study we focus on positionality of ethnographers. We know that some have discussed the meaning of 'the critical' in critical ethnography, and criticized for its focus on social change but lack of focus on researchers own positionality. According to Noblit at all. (2004) "[c]ritical ethnographers must explicitly consider how their acts of studying and representing people and situations are acts of domination even critical ethnographers reveal the same in what they study" (cf. Madison, 2005:7) This urges us the tense nature of positionality including double critics of the notion of objectivity and the notion of subjectivity. Although positionality must not be confused with subjectivity, our presentation mainly comprise a discussion on subjectivity reflecting upon researchers own power position. We already aim at discussing the tension about positionality in terms of our participant observation conducted in a bar where mostly gays go, but also which lgbti and a few heterosexuals take part. Our experiences were challenging because some guys touched us up a few times, After then we quite discussed whether it was called a harassment or not in sheltering our strategies coping with patriarchal structure as feminist women. Above all our discussion evolved to positionality of researcher in critical ethnography, that is, our positionality as 'self-reflexivity'. This is a "turning back" on ourselves, which creates the occasion for us to change ourselves thanks to examination our own position of authority: a transformation of the relationship we have with our own knowledge, a knowledge of others. In this respect it is important to ask if there is a limit to elude power position and make desubjectivation possible. Is not a *re*-contextualization' necessary? Otherwise do not we keep even our power position in questioning it as well?

RC12-153.4

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Law As Professional Field(s): Legal Education Between Narrow-Mindedness and Arbitrariness

"Law" as subject of tertiary education is increasingly a stepping stone for multiple types of careers beyond legal practice. In Switzerland, two thirds of law graduates find work outside chambers and judiciary. However, most law faculties still treat their students as attourneys-in-training, and do not offer insights into the more common forms of working in, with, or after law. This paper is based on focus group interviews with employers, practitioners, academics and students on diverging perspectives on legal professions and the challenge this poses to law as university subject. It argues that while there is an urgent need to provide students with a more realistic perspective of their possible futures, "legal education" works as stepping stone exactly because graduates are seen to have "classical" legalistic competences. While they might not ever work as solicitors, a key hiring quality seems to be their qualification as "as-if-lawyers". Legal education, then, must find a way to incorporate both classical professional training and a realistic preparation for the multiple fields of "law work".

RC31-355.7

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Unlikely Partners? Collaboration and Shared Interests Among Immigration Bureaucracy and NGO in Germany

Immigration management and local migration-related NGO are often seen as conflicting partners within the field of immigration control. While the former are usually described as focussing on restrictive law enforcement and having a criminalising attitude towards migration, the latter are seen as advocates of immigrants and partly implicit in irregular arrangements that seek to skirt state control. However, in Germany, immigration control agents and NGO representatives increasingly find themselves on similar sides of arguments, and can even be seen collaborating against other parts of state bureaucracy. This is true even for cases around irregular migration and asylum claims. Based on extensive ethnographic fieldwork with both immigration officials and NGO employees, the paper shows that migration control is not a simple encounter between static actors with opposing political views, but rather a complex contested field in which different actors can bridge political divides to build relatively stable political alliances. This is often of advantage for everyone involved: NGO actors are able to access bureaucrats more easily and, perhaps crucially, to increase their credibility to attain state funding. Similarly, immigration officials are able to avoid open political confrontations and "bad press", and can even instrumentalise NGO for critiques of federal policies. However, these alliences should not be seen as everlasting, but rather momentary and relatively instable, depending on case and political context. In this sense, immigration officials and NGO representatives should be seen as convivial sparring partners rather than classic antagonists.

RC44-510.1

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National Political Trajectories and the Changing Power of Labor in the Global South

A Polanyian strategy can help us build on recent theorizing of labor's comparative political success at the national level. Cheol-sung Lee's focus on the construction of political networks connecting labor militants with both communities and political parties seems on target. But, the effects of political networks are unstable, as Lee documents in detail in the Korean case and as recent decades in South Africa and Brazil confirm. How can we build on Lee's network-based model to get a more satisfying theory of differences and changes overtime in labor's clout among a range of similarly situated middle-income countries in the global South?

The construction of networks and the robustness of their effects depend on the extent to which the labor movement is seen as serving a "breadth and variety of the interests" in addition to its own (Polanyi, 2001[1944]:163), that is, on the extent to which other sectors and classes see labor's struggles as furthering their own aspirations. When middle class aspirations for political voice are blocked by authoritarian regimes, labor may be perceived as a champion of general interests. But, the parameters that allow labor rather than some other group to take this role have not been explicated. Nor do we understand what prevents a simple escalation of repression from undercutting labor's success. Finally, the perils of success itself must be considered. Michels and the Thermidor still lurk.

We may still lack satisfying theories of labor's successful engagement in national political trajectories, but this does not excuse us from exploring the possible lessons of labor's comparative fortunes in recent years. Complementing CS Lee's analysis of network effects with a Polanyian analysis of perceived service to the commonweal is one way to move forward.

RC44-JS-72.3

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When and Why Do Synergies Work? Comparing Synergistic Movements to Stop "Free Trade" to Synergies Between Transnational Labor and Feminist Movements

Two contrasting cases in which synergistic strategies joining transnational labor movements and other transnational social movements appear to have benefitted labor and its partner movements create fruitful foundations for debating the theoretical underpinnings of cross movement synergies.

At the beginning of the millennium, a set of diverse social movements known as the Hemispheric Social Alliance (HAS/ASC), in which labor played a leading role, stopped the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), a regional trade and investment regime strongly supported by both capital and globally hegemonic political actors. Today, no similarly powerful counter-alliance of social movements to counter the Trans-pacific Partnership (TPP) and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) is to be seen. Why cross-movement success in the FTAA case and not (yet) in the fight against the TPP/TTIP?

Synergies between transnational labor networks and transnational networks focusing on rights and gender equity have a different trajectory. Silvia Walby (2011) asserts that there has been a "re-gendering of unions" and that "Trade unions are the largest feminist organizations." Possible explanations include the shifting composition of trade union membership, the increased salience of issues with a strong gendered component, such as fights against austerity and cutbacks of public services, and the increasing importance of women workers' organiza-

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tions in transnational efforts to organize informal workers, as in the fight for ILO Convention 189.

The contrasting historical dynamics of the two cases is provocative. In the first synergistic victory, historically conjunctural factors that apparently will not be repeated appear to have been crucial. In the second, robust long-term structural changes reinforce the logic of cross-movement synergies. Is the contrast between the two cases serendipitous? Or does it offer a start toward a more general argument about when synergies are likely to work?

RC34-398.2

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Perspectives from Africs

This paper offers a South African perspective on the history and future of youth studies. This input will extend the conversation from very deep appreciation of our late colleagues and their direct and generous contribution to scholarly work of youth research across the globe. It will also highlight the non- coverage of the global south by the key theoretical ideas that have traditionally been debated in our RC, and offer a gentle nudge to continue to work towards representing other global realities in our theories the future.

RC15-JS-12.2

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Successful Aging: History and State of the Art

Robert Havighurst advanced his concept of successful aging, understood as life satisfaction continuing into later maturity, in the early 1960s. The two theories he drew inspiration from were those of activity (maintaining the level of social activity typical of middle age) and disengagement (individuals gradually leaving society). Both theories were later criticized for their allegedly one-sided nature; nevertheless, they formed the basis of contemporary views on "aging well". Various researchers saw this as healthy / active / positive / productive aging. Today, successful aging is regarded by gerontologists and sociologists as a broad framework not limited to one particular theory and aiming to encompass the whole older population. Both relatively healthy individuals and those with a disability, working and retired, (grand)parents and childless can be said to be aging successfully if their view of themselves and their lives is positive rather than negative. Meredith Flood defines successful aging as an ability to adapt to emerging changes while preserving one's own identity and a sense of life. A promising trend consists in connecting successful aging with the concept of gerotranscendence which was put forward by Lars Tornstam in the late 1990s and implies transcending, in old age, the limits of everyday material existence, thus reaching a new personality level (characterized by selectivity in connections and activities, increasing independence of other people's opinions and focusing on the spiritual rather than the material). According to Pamela Reed, this can be achieved through altruistic behaviour, lifelong learning, creativity, keeping a diary and various forms of sharing wisdom with others. William Randall suggests that a vital component of the process is irony; it helps a person accept the ambiguity of life, be less serious about oneself and eventually one's own end. Successful aging thus proves a fruitful framework for the 21st century.

RC11-135.11

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Successful Life Trajectories in Old Age

The paper presents interim results of a project currently carried out by a group of researchers, including the author, at the Institute of Scientific Information on Social Sciences of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow. The project is devoted to individual successful life trajectories. By means of semi-structured in-depth interviews, it studies biographies of Russians who manage to adapt to social changes, change their life routes if necessary and thus succeed, those who gain more than lose on the way. Along with young adults (aged 22–35 years) and middle-aged people (over 36 years), older people (aged 55–60 years and over) are interviewed (the author is in charge of this part of the project). The latter continue working, start their own business or, retiring, master new areas of activity (computer and the Internet, foreign languages, creative hobbies) and feel satisfied with their life, therefore they can be said to be aging successfully.

RC39-454.6

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Social Services in Five Nordic Countries in Times of Disaster

Guðný Björk Eydal, Professor Faculty of Social Work, University of Iceland with Carin Björngren Cuadra, Senior Lecturer, Department of Social Work, Malmö University, Sweden; Rasmus Dahlberg, PhD Fellow, DEMA and the University of Copenhagen, Denmark; Björn Hvinden Professor, NOVA, an institute at the Oslo and Akerhus University College of Applied Science, Norway; Ingibjörg Lilja Ómarsdóttir, PhD student, University of Iceland, Merja Rapeli, Ministerial Adviser, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Helsinki, Finland; Tapio Salonen, Professor, Faculty of Health and Society, Malmö University, Sweden.

The Nordic countries are known world wide for their extensive welfare systems often referred to as the Nordic or Scandinavian welfare model. Local social services are an important component of the Nordic welfare systems, and their role is to ensure the inhabitants with basic recourses, benefits, housing and services in times of need. There is a growing literature about the importance of local social services in times of disaster. The paper asks if and how the local social services are part of the emergency planning in the five Nordic countries, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. First the paper provides state of the art on the issue providing an overview of the literature about the role of social services. The legal obligations of the emergency and social services are examined in order to provide the necessary data for the policy analysis conducted. The main characteristics of the services are examined in order to provide picture of the institutional organization in each country. Finally the models of social services in times of disaster for each country are compared in order to reveal if there is a Nordic Model of Social Services in times of disaster or if the countries have taken different paths regarding the policies on the role of social services in times of disasters.

RC38-446.1

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The Enemy within: Japanese Children Born of War and Discourses on WWII

One of the most significant aspects of the experiences of many Dutch-Japanese children born of war, born to Indo-European (Dutch-Indonesian) women and Japanese men during the Japanese occupation of the Dutch East Indies (1942-1945), is that their identity and existence continues to be defined by past and present discourses of WWII. Rather than their supposed racial, ethnic, or cultural characteristics as 'Japanese', it is the discourse about the Japanese at war that prevails in the Indo-European community in the Netherlands, and their heritage as a child of a reviled enemy that has come to define their personal life and identity and made them feel rootless and isolated. Even more significantly, the differentiation and marginalization many children born of war experienced took place within the family and community of their upbringing. Many grew up with strained relations to their mothers and step-fathers, making them feel like outsiders with no 'home' or 'real' family or community to fall back on. In this paper, I examine this process of identity construction in the context of the experiences of Japanese-Indo-European children born of war, who resettled to the Netherlands in the aftermath of WWII. Now of pension age, their stories shed light not only on experiences of marginalization as children of the enemy, but more importantly, the role and relevance of public and private discourses which have silenced their existence and contributed to their marginal status within their own families and communities. Based on life story interviews, this paper highlights the long-term impact of family and community memories of war on their personal life courses, as well as the ways in which children born of war have begun to engage with, and negotiate the meaning of their existence in the context of discourses of WWII.

RC41-489.2

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Changing Sex Ratios and the Elderly Missing Women Problem in East Asia: Causes and Consequences

Since the introduction of the term „Missing Women" by Armatya Sen in 1990, several scholars have theorized explanatory factors and analyzed the extent of the phenomenon. Most of this research, however, focuses either sex ratios in the whole population or at birth and in very young age groups. We widen the

scope by discussing causes and consequences of elderly missing women. Such an elderly missing women problem might be the (summative) result of gender discrimination over the whole life course, of unequal sex ratios in special birth cohorts in the past, and period or cohort effects during the life course of these cohorts. The paper firstly systematizes these causal factors across the life span to explain the causes of an elderly missing women phenomenon. Secondly, UN population division data is used to provide empirical evidence to the extent of the phenomenon in East Asia, using countries from the Middle East as a contrast. By applying cohort and age group perspectives over time, the relative importance of the potential causal factors will be assessed. Finally, consequences for future development and social policy – for example, informal care needs in case of elderly missing women – will be dicussed.

F

TG04-681.1

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Food and Risk - a Sociological Risk Discourse Perspective

In contemporary society, the risk concept has become an everyday expression referring to real and perceived situations that can be professed as dangerous. It has become easy to perceive life as more dangerous than in ancient time given the prevalence of negative mass media stories, as well as a political and policy emphasis on risk and security.

Food habits are among the most deeply ingrained forms of human behaviour and food and beverages, although central to life and pleasure might also carry some inherent or introduced risks of causing harm to human health and wellbeing. Risk is an all encompassing but fairly nebulous concept applicable to many facets of life.

Within the sociology discipline, risks have been analysed mainly from three theoretical perspectives: the socio-cultural risk discourse, the risk society discourse and the governmental risk discourse.

In this paper, I discuss the disparity between scientific knowledge and public perception of risks in relation to food production, processing and consumption, where scientific knowledge and public perception often contradict each other about what constitutes a risk.

RC01-22.2

FABIEN, JEAN* (Unicamp, fabournela108@gmail.com)

Conflits Armés Et Changement Social à Cité Soleil (Haiti) De 1990 à Nos Jours: Une Analyse Critique De La Gestion Politique Et Du Rôle Des Religions

L´objectif de la recherche consiste à étudier les conflits armés à Cité Soleil comme élément de changement social et analyser le rôle des religions comme espace social et collectif de renforcement des liens sociaux et de réorganisation de la vie sociale entre les individus lorsque ce phénomène se produit. En effet, à Cité Soleil, commune de 22 km², de 252. 960 habitants et d´une densité 11.498,18 hab/km² (IHSI, 2003), située dans le département de l´ouest au nord de Port-au-Prince, la capitale, se développe, depuis 1990, un phénomène recurrent: conflits armés entre des groupes sociaux et, quelquefois, entre ceux-ci et les forces policiaires aidées de la Minustah. Ce qui débouche sur des affrontements violents faisant quelques centaines de morts. Sa fréquence et sa répétition nous imposent d´entrevoir trois paramètres. D´abord, il s´y trouve un problème sociologique à caracteriser, dont il faut déterminer le fondement social. Ensuite, il faut souligner qu´un problème de rationalité, en matière de méthodologie, pèse lourdement dans la balance de gestion politique de tels conflits. Enfin, si les deux premiers paramètres prennent en compte les aspects sociologique, méthodologique et politique de la question, le troisième s´intérèsse à montrer qu´il s´agit d´un champ empirique rempli d´acteurs politiques, religieux et sociaux, dont les interactions sont susceptibles de complexifier la construction de notre objet sociologique. Néanmoins, notre choix de Cité Soleil, comme champ de recherche empirique, se justifie par rapport à sa position géopolitique et stratégique en tant que, suivant notre analyse, l´un des espaces géographiques le mieux appopriés pour, non seulement, analyser politiquement ce phénomène et le rôle qu´il jouerait dans le procesus de changement social en Haiti, mais encore, étudier comment la religion, comme institution et croyance, se renforce durant ces conflits et comprendre dans quelle mesure les cultes religieux se seraient transformés en une espèce de marchandise.

RC23-281.15

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Sociology for Transdisciplinar Innovation: Useful R&D for Solving Real Problems. Case Study.

If there is a process where **transdisciplinarity** must be a fact, that is the process of innovation and, in particular, **technological innovation in products and services**. The research reality of European universities and companies, however, does not always reflects the need for collaboration between different fields of knowledge. The transdisciplinary work between social and technological researchers (most complex than multidisciplinary, since it does not operate in parallel, but together) is the only one able to offer solvent innovations, from a technical point of view that, at the same time, **guarantee practical solutions to real problems**. It is usual, instead, that as a result of this inter-disciplinary distance,

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lots of **"ownerless" innovations** are generated, implying an enormous waste of economic and labor resources.

The methods and techniques offered by **sociology** show great potential for the organization, **guidance and systematization of innovation teams**. This paper presents the extensive experience of the research staff of the Department of Sociology I (at the **University of Alicante**) in the management of national and international innovation cross-disciplinary teams. Methodological conclusions of the detailed analysis of more than a decade of work in this field are presented. The **success stories, best practices, mistakes for learning and organizational management** improvements are also provided. The procedures used by the research team of sociologists, and its theoretical foundation, are set with the intention of spreading its usefulness as a tool in this field of application, justifying the **importance of sociological knowledge in managing creative heterogeneous teams** capable, instead, to cooperate harmoniously for generating technological innovations of great social impact. To conclude, **considerations** on the work that remains to be done, the possibilities of **expansion of the discipline** in this field and **teaching models** used in the University of Alicante for training future sociologists in this field are offered.

RC30-338.2

FABROS, ALINAYA SYBILLA* (University of the Philippines, ayafabros@berkeley.edu)

Situating Outsourceable Labor: Location Work and the Era of Transnational Service Expansion in the Global Economy

What happens to the work process when outsourced *service* jobs move to remote locations overseas? Building on conversations in the sociology of work, this paper directs attention to changes in the labor process observed in transnational service platforms. By working as a customer service agent for an American company that has outsourced to the Philippines, I examine the labor process within a third party, offshore call center. Revisiting the literature on economic restructuring toward services *and* global restructuring in fragmented service platforms, I account for observed yet understudied features of transnational service work by extending the discussion beyond the framework of emotional labor (Hochschild, 1983). Although service labor theorizing offers handles for understanding work in post-industrial economies, existing literature on service work does not yet fully account for work transformation taking place in globally-fragmented service platforms. Following changes in sociological analysis of the labor process, I argue that work in the transnational call center involves location work geared toward the production of proximity in remote, real-time services, where third-party vendors, clients, customers and workers are dispersed in various parts of the world.

RC02-39.1

FABROS, ALINAYA SYBILLA* (University of the Philippines, ayafabros@berkeley.edu)

The Making of a Transnational Workforce: A Historical View of Global Labor Deployment from the Philippines, 1974-2014

This paper provides a historical account of the growing and increasingly diversified deployment of Filipino workers in various parts of the world. Official government figures show that since 2004, more than one million Filipino workers are dispatched to a variety of occupations and sectors in 196 destinations worldwide. With the rise and facilitation of a brokerage state that has institutionalized channels for labor export, Filipino workers have become regarded as the most globalized workforce in the planet (Rodriguez, 2010). Taking stock of four decades of institutionalized labor export, I extend the labor export discussion beyond migration to cover three key modalities: overseas migration (OFW), special economic zones (EPZs), and transnational service outsourcing (BPOs). The study aims to explore an institutional and intergenerational connection between strategic labor export modalities. Harnessing key pieces from Philippine migration and outsourcing literature, and Philippine government statistics on OFW deployment and BPO expansion, I map out key processes, actors and mechanisms involved in the transnationalization of the Filipino labor force since the New Labor Code of 1974. Here, I link the analysis of 1) an enduring modality where workers physically move from one location *(overseas work)* to 2) a more recently diversified platform, wherein jobs and investments move while workers stay fixed in their locations. By looking at these deployment modalities as connected rather than separate arenas, can we develop a better understanding of how a transnational workforce emerges and expands? What can we learn about the mechanisms and dynamics of transnational worker circulation from the supply side case of a labor exporting country? I conclude with a research agenda for intergenerational research on the expansion of a transnational labor force.

RC42-499.1

FACHELLI, SANDRA* (Autonomous University of Barcelona, sandra.fachelli@gmail.com)

The Same Job but Different Earnings. the Women Graduates' Experience from Catalan Universities.

The issue we address is related to the income gap between men and women who have gone through the process of university education. Since half of the twentieth century until today it has been a vast majority of graduates' students who were the first in their family to go to university in Spain. If we distinguish by gender are different trends (counterbalanced each other). So, we note that women during that half century began being less but ended up being as much than men, the reverse of what happened with the participation of men. We focus on the role of the university in the distribution of social opportunities and we pay special attention to the differences in the labor market indicator by sex. Within the university operates a process of homogenization that is diluted in the labor market as far as occupational hierarchies and salary concerns. Thus the aim of this presentation is to compare the employment situation of universities graduates by sex in the labor market insertion process.

We have a survey by the Agency for the Quality of the University System of Catalonia on the employment of university graduates, which explores the employment situation in 2014, of people who had graduated in 2010. From the analysis of contingency tables, T-test, analysis of variance and logistic regressions, different labor market indicators such as activity rates, unemployment and inactivity, job quality and special emphasis is placed on the salary situation of men and women are explored, in order to analyze whether there are differences. The comparison of the data allows us to observe that gender gap persist.

RC32-380.1

FACHINETTO, ROCHELE* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, rocheleff@gmail.com)

TEIXEIRA, ALEX NICHE (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul)

Gender and Public Security: An Analysis of Women in the Brazilian Polices.

This paper proposes a discussion on gender aspects underling the police institutions in Brazil based on a study of women's civilian (judiciary) and military (patrol) police in eleven states. The aim of this study was to understand and explain the power dynamics crossed by gender meanings in police institutions from three main dimensions: 1) work of policewomen conditions in the current context, considering that their entry in these institutions took place in the 80s; 2) forms of violence generated and produced within police institutions, which are predominantly male spaces and permeated by force, expressing the monopoly of legitimate violence; and finally, 3) how gender issues affect on women's careers in the police. The empirical research used focus groups with women of both police institutions nationwide. From the fieldwork we observed that there are processes that promotes invisibility of women in Brazilian police institutions, which are evident both in working conditions, as the institutional violence, as well as on issues related to career. The research allows highlighting the tensions and contradictions that has marked the process of integration of women in the police. It is an ongoing "insertion process", full of advances and setbacks, which needs to be constantly enhanced and updated by women's conduct, practices and strategies to obtain the approval and recognition of colleagues. Remains in Brazil, the challenge of building a citizen police the incorporate gender issues in its institutional policy.

RC47-551.1

FADAEE, SIMIN* (Humboldt University of Berlin, simin.fadaee@hu-berlin.de)

Contextualizing the Iranian Environmental Movement

Scholarship on environmentalism of the South has hitherto paid scant attention to Southern environmentalism that is not focused on material concerns or immediate livelihood issues of the poor. This paper introduces the case of environmentalism in Iran, as an example of progressive environmental politics of the middle classes which is not directly concerned with material concerns. It traces the emergence of the environmental movement in Iran to the launch of a nationwide reform movement which began in the 1990s and facilitated civil society mobilizations. Hence, the paper contextualizes the environmental movement with reference to the previous Iranian social movements and their actors. It argues that the emergence and evolution of the environmental movement in Iran should be understood as a particular response to a particular state-society relation and with reference to the specific socio-political context of Iran after the revolution of 1979.

RC33-387.6

FAGGIANO, MARIA PAOLA* (Communication and Social Research Department (CoRiS) - Sapienza Rome, mariapaola.faggiano@uniroma1.it)

DI GIAMMARIA, LORIS (Communication and Social Research Department (CoRiS) - Sapienza Rome)

Big Textual Corpora and Mixed-Method Approach. Analysis of the M5S Institutional Blog in Rome.

The technological tools now available make it possible to download large bodies of textual data from the internet, to undertake varied and complex analyses, and to combine a myriad of research techniques and tools. They also make it possible to harvest the fruits of fertile interaction between extensive and intensive research, automated and non-automated techniques and qualitative and quantitative approaches, applied to either the global population or specific samples thereof. Intended as a contribution to big data analysis, this piece presents the most significant results of a study into the political communication of the Rome branch of the M5S, or Five Stars Movement, conducted through analysis of its blog. The empirical basis of this study was a big text corpus, comprising posts, comments and images, which brought together all blog material produced between the period immediately prior to the May 2013 administrative elections and the present day. This corpus was subjected to advanced statistical text analysis, as well as targeted hermeneutic and content analysis. Semiotic analyses of visual material were also performed, in addition to network analyses of blog contributors and analyses of communicational efficacy. The research team comprised experts from across several disciplines (General Sociology, Semiotics, Computer Science, Statistics, Economics) and a variety of institutions, including La Sapienza University, ISTAT and the Ministry of the Economy. The team worked in constant collaboration, adopting a mixed-method research approach. In addition to yielding interesting substantive results pertaining to an iconic case of institutional communication in Italy's modern political arena, this integrated research approach made it possible to conduct systematic data quality checks and to obtain results for a range of research subjects: cultural products, individuals, groups and relations systems.

RC13-164.6

FAGHIH KHORASANI, ABBAS* (University of Tehran, abbas.faghih@gmail.com)

Leisure Time on Virtual World; A Battlefield to Create Virtual Capital

Taking selfies of most personal moments and publishing them on Instagram has posed a serious question: Is there any leisure time left or the newfound virtual world has converted it to a battlefield of gaining more likes for our photos. Instagram is currently accessible in Iran. A simple cellphone camera is used to create "virtual capital" while achieving "real capital" in rigid and systematic structures of the real world is very difficult.

In this study, I have divided leisure times into 2 categories:

1- Active Leisure time: Time that is spent for increasing the virtual capital and using its real benefits by taking photos and films and publishing them on virtual world and gaining more likes. Creative presence on virtual world is also considered as leisure time.

2- Passive leisure time: Time spent as a passive observer to read or watch other materials on virtual world. In the passive leisure time, we are unwilling to create virtual capital or to create external opportunity for future benefits on virtual world.

I created a page on Instagram (@ba2charkhe) for this study. I asked my followers to ride bicycles in their leisure times, take photos of their cycling moments and send them to me to be published online. A prize was announced to be awarded to those photos that gained more likes. In a short time, this became so popular that I gained approximately 10000 followers in 6 weeks.

This fieldwork of mine is for online observation of behaviors of those who use their leisure times to create virtual capital and to turn it into a real capital. I am going to generalize this case study to the total field of leisure time: Leisure time has been turned into a battlefield to create virtual capital. The method of my research is virtual ethnography.

RC14-177.6

FAGHIH KHORASANI, ABBAS (University of Tehran)
JAVADI YEGANEH, MOHAMMAD REZA (University of Tehran)
TAVAKOL, MOHAMMAD* (University of Tehran, mtavakol@ut.ac.ir)

The Increase in Human Capital through Sharing Images on Virtual Space

It is clear that the virtual networks in Iran, compared with the classic media, is more reliable for citizens. That is because Iranian virtual media is less dependent to institutions and parties, and less controlled by the authorities. In this article we discuss the reasons behind publishing photos in Instagram.

Inspired by Bourdieu, we use the notion of capital to explain this phenomenon and expand the concept in our analysis. Being a member of Instagram, one can increase his or her capital. We propose two notions of capital; "Real Capital" and "Virtual Capital". "Virtual Capital" could of course lead, in a way, to increasing "Real Capital". We call, then, the sum of the two as "Total Capital".

One can make the capital in the virtual society through "false codes", the notion we may theorize under "virtual social association". This effect can be made at another level by the aggregation of these images in the media through hashtagging.

Construction of the ideal physical and cultural capital in the virtual world through a "manipulate identity" could increase the virtual social association and consequently the economic capital. We define the virtual capital in terms of "like" symbol in Instagram. "Like" is the objectified form of virtual capital where strict social structures do not let abrupt increase, a jump, in the person's real capital.

Our findings are resulted from a survey with sampling of 384 members of Instagram in Iran. The results indicate that people increase their capital by being present in the virtual communities. It is also shown that their behavior in their pages is different from the real world

RC25-306.5

FAINGOLD, EDUARDO* (University of Tulsa, eduardo-faingold@utulsa.edu)

Is the Treaty of Lisbon Neutral Towards Language Minorities in the European Union?

This paper analyzes the Treaty of Lisbon for language defining the linguistic obligations of the EU and the language rights of its citizens. The Treaty fails to address the rights of minority language speakers in the EU, including, most perilously, the rights of minorities who are seeking to secede from their own countries (Catalonia, Scotland) and minorities who use violence in their quest for political rights (Basque Country, Corsica). The paper calls for a more pluralistic approach to language legislation (Romaine 2013) and for *de jure* language rights for speakers of minority languages in the EU, especially for speakers of official minority languages, such as Catalan, Basque, and Galician in Spain, Scottish Gaelic and Welsh in the UK, and others (Faingold 2007). The reason to single out minority languages that enjoy some degree of official recognition in their own countries is that conflict between these languages and the majority language may exacerbate existing claims of self-determination or secession in the EU. Also, new language legislation could recognize the rights of some languages with territorial status but official without status in their own countries, e.g. Breton, Corsican, Occitan, and Sardinian. Explicit language legislation can help to solve conflicts between speakers of majority and minority languages by defining legally the status and use of such languages (Faingold 2004).

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RC24-297.2

FAIRBROTHER, MALCOLM* (University of Bristol, ggmhf@bristol.ac.uk)

Trust and Public Support for Environmental Protection in Diverse National Contexts

Worldwide, most people share scientists' concerns about environmental problems, but they reject the solutions policy experts recommend. Why? I show that this puzzling gap between the public's positive concerns and normative preferences is due largely to a lack of trust, and particularly political trust. This is not the first paper to identify social and political trust as correlates of environmental attitudes. But, partly because of an overemphasis on statistical rather than substantive significance, previous studies have overlooked the greater importance of trust compared to other factors, and also the specific ways in which trust correlates with environmental attitudes. While perceptions "that humans endanger the natural environment" and a "willingness to protect nature" are in one sense twin dimensions of "environmental concern," I show that in another sense these are quite distinct things. Based on multilevel models fitted to two international survey datasets, people who are trusting do not perceive environmental problems as any more serious, but they nonetheless attach more value to environmental protection. By some measures, the same relationship holds cross-nationally as well. Preferences about protection and policy are therefore far from determined by people's beliefs and concerns. Meanwhile, an influential competing theory holds that support correlates primarily with left rather than right political ideology. The results here, however, show that this correlation varies substantially from country to country, unlike that with trust, such that in much of the world environmental protection is not a left-right issue (as it is, for example, in the much-studied case of the United States). In some places, if anything, it is a right-left issue.

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

RC49-574.3

FAKO, THABO .* (University of Botswana, TFUB@hotmail.com)
LINN, JAMES (Optimal Solutions in Healthcare and International Development)

Preventing the Rapid Spread of HIV Among Young Women in Sub Saharan Africa

The expansion of anti-retroviral treatment and more effective prevention strategies has had a significant impact on many countries in Sub Saharan Africa(SSA)--the most severely HIV affected region of the world. Since 2003,over seven million people have been put on ARVs, six million men have received voluntary male circumcision, and 21 million individuals have participated in prevention programs(Birx,2015). These efforts have resulted in a decrease in AIDS mortality and prevented millions of new infections. Yet,without substantial additional funding for these programs,there could be 28 million new infections,mostly in this region,-by 2020(UNAIDS,2014).

With global funding for HIV treatment and prevention essentially flat lined,it is essential to target populations and localities where the epidemic is spreading most rapidly. In Sub Saharan Africa,adolescent girls and other young women are disproportionately affected by HIV. Recent data shows that in 2013,380,000 adolescent girls and young women were infected with HIV in SSA. Over 80 percent of the new infections among adolescents in these countries were young girls(UNAIDS,2014). The objectives of this presentation are to describe the spread of HIV/AIIDS among adolescent girls and other young women in selected countries of Sub Saharan Africa ,discuss social and economic obstacles to their participation in prevention and treatment programs, and present evidenced based combination prevention interventions that are now targeting this high risk group. These core prevention interventions have been developed by PEPFAR and Global AIDS programs working in Sub Saharan Africa.

RC13-162.5

FALCAO, DENISE* (Postgraduao interdisciplinar em Estudos do Lazer/ UFMG - doctorado, defalcao@terra.com.br)

Músicos Callejeros: La Liquidez Del Espacio-Tiempo Social En Un (sobre)Vivir Disfrutando y Disfrutar (sobre)Viviendo.

Esta investigación se centra en músicos inmigrantes que desarrollan su arte en dos espacios públicos de Barcelona -los alrededores de la Catedral la Santa Cruz y de Santa Eulalia, "la catedral de Barcelona" y en el Parc Güell. La investigación busca comprender en qué medida las prácticas de vanguardia o alternativas del siglo XXI se relacionan con el sistema actual en diferentes aspectos de la vida social, el trabajo y el ocio. Esto es, de manera menos fragmentada y menos rígida, desde la liquidez del espacio-tiempo social contemporaneo señalado por Bauman, tensionando las fronteras construídas para estas prácticas en las sociedades occidentales. La diferencia sutil, pero importante en la ocupación de estos dos espacios públicos radica en la fuerza de la represión que la policía y/o el Ayuntamiento ejerce en cada una de ellos; en consecuencia, tenemos dos grupos diferentes de músicos tocando en estos espacios. Los que tienen permiso oficial para tocar en espacios públicos y aquellos que tocan sin permiso transgrediendo el sistema. A partir de la situación común de ser un inmigrante, en la que el desplazamiento espacial y cultural lo muestra en el lugar de lo diferente, del otro, lo confronta con la idea de la legitimidad y la transgresión, se provoca un giro que se expresa cuando se (sobre)vive disfrutando y se disfruta (sobre)viviendo desde las interaciones multiculturales experimentadas. Es decir, la investigación busca responder a la siguiente pregunta: ¿Cómo el papel de la coacción social influye en la relación entre el trabajo y el ocio, tensando la sociedad y las personas que comparten / rechazan vivir con las diferencias de los músicos callejeros inmigrantes, aun cuando esto constituye una representación de la multi e interculturalidad que define a la ciudad de Barcelona?

RC37-429.1

FALCON, LAIA* (Complutense University of Madrid, lfalcon@ucm.es)

Adolescent Students As Media Fictional Characters: Preventing and Repairing Poor Engagements Between Teenagers and School through Media Literacy.

When economical and professional future has turn in Spain into such a difficult subject for youth, Education has to struggle with serious difficulties of presentism and early school leaving among adolescents: many teenagers are losing the hope in future and the will of learning. Together with a number of prevention programs that face this problem, Sociology of Art faces an important question: while looking for reference models to build up their own identity, which portrait of themselves is found (and chosen) by adolescent in films or series? How do these narrations represent their life as students and the importance, purposes and difficulties of their Education?

Media fictional narrations on adolescents as characters and target are used by teenage audiences when looking for references for their identity building. As a starting point for Media Literacy activities to help teenage students in this process, this research focuses on the representations of adolescent students proposed by different kinds of media fictional narrations. Three European narrations have been chosen in order to analyse and compare different genres, codes and values: the television series «Física o Química» and the films «Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix» and «The Class». A classic narrative analysis approach has been applied in order to encourage teachers to use this kind of Media Literacy activities by employing methodologies that they are familiar with. The results show that such a methodology could facilitate the comparative analysis of important coincidences between these examples (such as the importance of friendships and couple relationships) and also underlines meaningful differences (like orientation to the future). The study -done in Secondary Schools of Madrid during 2013 and 2014- shows the viability of the proposal in order to be applied with adolescents, even in disadvantaged or multicultural contexts.

RC54-615.4

FALLIN, MALLORY* (Northwestern University, malloryfallin2015@u.northwestern.edu)

"Fat for an Asian": The Embodiment of Stereotypes in an Online Asian American Community

Previous research suggests that diffferent racial groups have differing ideal body types, but Asian Americans have largely been absent from this literature. Thick Dumpling Skin, a blog that focuses on body images issues and eating disorders in the Asian American community, provides an opportunity to study this unexplored topic. Thick Dumpling Skin is highly interactive and features submitted posts from multiple users. Using qualitative content analysis to code archived blog posts from 2011 to 2014, this paper studies how online users in this community come to embody stereotypes regarding the Asian body. In my analysis, I discuss how users define the ideal Asian body in ways that make "thinness" and "Asianness" synonymous. To members of this community, being a "fat Asian" is a contradiction, and threat, to their Asian identity. Using the microaggressions literature, I examine the potential psychological consequences of not fitting the ideal Asian body. This paper also asserts that Asians do subscribe to a thin ideal, but it is not the same ideal held by whites. I conceptualize the need to attain the perfect Asian body as the embodiment of the model minority stereotype.

TG07-706.2

FANELLI, LYDIA NICOLE* (Concordia University, lydia.nicole.fanelli@gmail.com)

A Becoming-Revolution: Understanding Indigenism through Contemporary Sociological Theory

This paper aims to advance Indigenous conceptions of the world as a potential strategy that connects humans to their non-human environment. Drawing on the congruencies that exist between North American Indigenous thought and contemporary sociological theories is an attempt to highlight a renegotiation of human potentialities.

The primary purpose of this research is to expose the central tenets of Indigenous ways of knowing as not only valid but possible. At the crux of this argument is an emphasis on Indigenous understandings of the perpetual inter-relationships between species, space, place and time. These metaphysical beliefs not only help illuminate the ways in which the inherent state of the pre-colonial being has been compromised by imposed systems, but strongly suggests that a return to collectivity in both thought and praxis will allow for a necessary reimagining of our world.

In an attempt to bridge the epistemological-ontological divide between Western and Indigenous thought, I draw heavily from concepts found within contemporary sociological theory. Texts from Deleuze and Guattari on control societies, rhizomatic thought and the process of becoming, and from Hardt and Negri on the concept of love, help to reaffirm Indigenous ontology as revolutionary. The discussion of how human potential is quelled by systems of control offers an understanding of the potentially transformative interrelationships between humans and the universe. Thus, Indigenism sets the stage for a reinterpretation of a future, at the centre of which is a collectivity that is driven by passion and sustained by love. Thus, the use of this theoretical work in relation to Indigenous theories and practices emphasizes an anti-colonial contemporary society that protests inequalities and embraces interconnectivities. Ultimately hopeful, the remapping of human ways of seeing, feeling, thinking and living as inter-beings within the world intends to advance the Indigenous commitment towards breaking free of existing hierarchies.

RC32-382.8

FANELLI, LYDIA NICOLE* (Concordia University, lydia.nicole.fanelli@gmail.com)

Herstories of Urban Homelessness: A Sociocultural Examination of Inuit Women Living in Situations of Homelessness in Montreal

Increasingly, Inuit individuals are leaving their northern communities and relocating to southern urban centres to escape overcrowded housing, high cost of living, limited medical and social services and lack of employment opportunities. As a result of this migration, Montreal currently holds the second largest urban concentration of Inuit peoples in Canada. While the city is said to host a wealth of social resources, Inuit in Montreal are often confronted with difficulties related to language barriers, low levels of education, intergenerational trauma, racism, discrimination and cultural disparities.

That said, the challenges faced by Inuit women are even more numerous than those of their male counterparts, pointing to high rates of domestic abuse, an increased level of sexual abuse and further, the added responsibility of caring for their children. These difficulties and the scarcity of available resources specific to Inuit women in Montreal hinders socioeconomic success among this population. As such, Inuit women often find themselves without permanent housing in Montreal.

To date, the topic of Inuit homelessness in urban settings has been ignored, despite being inextricably linked to the lack of critical resources in the rural north. Indeed, academic research on street-involved Inuit women has yet to be written. My intention is to address the neglected gendered dimension of homelessness and Inuit identity in Montreal. The crux of this research aims to uncover the lived-experiences of self-identified Inuit women in situations of homelessness in Montreal. First, I explore the reasons that motivated them to make the journey from their northern communities to Montreal. Additionally I attempt to uncover whether they perceive their identity as being shaped by their current circumstances. Further, I ask what needs, issues and concerns they identify as being directly related to being an Inuk woman living on the streets of Montreal.

WG02-640.5

FANTECHI, FEDERICO* (University of Florence, deneb.arowa@gmail.com)

The Role of Objects and Technology in Stabilizing and Reproducing Early Hunters and Gatherers Societies.

Hunters-Gatherers societies has been considered the first model of "human" social organization, and the most durable (at least 90% of human history). Despite classic theories and concepts about this model of social organization, we'll argue that it raised up from a loose-knit network of weak ties.

In late Pleistocene the firsts Homo erectus abandoned the jungle niche for the vast dangerous Savanna, bringing whit them their weak ties based model of social organization. Hunters-Gatherers societies is the answer of hundreds K-years of adaptations processes to the new niche, resulting in a unique highly complex (for numbers and typologies of social ties) model of social organization. So unique, indeed, in his complexity that just us among all mammals have succeeded in stabilizing and reproduce it between generations.

The new model of social organization, born as a resulting of these adaptations processes (mainly guided by the need of protection from predators), is formed by 2 cores of social gathering: one at the population level assort by weak ties and the new nuclear family composed by strong ties. From Hunters-Gatherers societies on, hence, we are able to talk about ours socials organizations models calling them societies, because from then on we can observe the stable form of all other features that characterize the concept of society.

How could the Homo, alone among all mammals, stabilize and reproduce a model of social organization so complex? We'll argue, from an ANT prospective, that objects and technology has played - maybe still plays - a central role in these processes stabilizing ties and allowing each individual to manage a higher number and typology of ties translating the social complexity in social complication.

RC04-52.5

FARINA, FATIMA (University of Urbino Carlo Bo)
CARBONE, DOMENICO (University of Eastern Piedmont)

Mind the Gap! Analysing the Gender Gap and Crisis Effects on Occupational Paths of Young Graduates in Italy

In Italy working and career opportunities are strongly affected by gender differences, more than in other European countries. In last decade female educational level have been increasing more than male one, but gender gap does not appear to be reduced, especially in terms of labour market participation.

During the 80's, the increasing in education of female population allowed a massive and more stable entrance of women in labour market, but nowadays a new phenomenon is emerging of marked "gendered mismatch" between female education and (qualitative and quantitative) working opportunities and pathways.

Also, most of the literature in this field show that better female university curricula of young women, rarely become a comparative advantage by competing in labour market with their male colleagues. Recent studies show that young graduates women earn on average 116 Euros per month less than their male colleagues and have an unemployment rate of 26% compared to the 22% of young males.

The aim of this paper is to analyze, through a diachronic perspective, the impact of current socio-economic crisis on all these structural inequalities, in order to reconstruct and describe continuities and discontinuities in gender occupational structure, focusing on the highest and more qualified segment of the young labour force.

The analysis presented on the Italian case is based on Almalaurea survey between 2008 and 2014. Almalaurea is a consortium of 72 Italian universities, largely representative of Italian graduates.

Results show that there are (old and) a new risks of an increasing female exclusion, which is also a long term risk for the entire country: in the "Crisis eve" women tend to shorten or to give up their university education, mainly for economic reasons, by renouncing, at the same time, their main "protective factor".

RC32-377.4

FARINA, FATIMA (University of Urbino Carlo Bo)
GALANTINO, MARIA GRAZIA (Unitelma Sapienza Roma)

Women in the Men's House: Negotiating POWER in Military Settings

This paper inquiries on power relations among researcher-researched in the military setting, with a particular focus upon the role of gender. Given the specific gender regime of the military, based on a gendered division of labor and a gendered structure of power, both formal and informal, gender represents a fundamental category to understand and explain inequalities and sometimes-abusive power relations in this setting. Moreover, drawing on intersectionality theory a broader concept of "inequality regimes" has emerged, claiming that subjects are always situated at the intersection of several axes of power and systems of inequality.

This approach is particularly appropriate for analysing the researcher-researched relationship when the first is a woman doing research in a men's house. On the one side, the research situation is often considered a one-way hierarchical process where power is exerted by only the researcher. On the other side, as a woman in a (quasi) all-male environment based on hierarchical order, also in terms of gender, the researcher can find herself in a subaltern position with relevant consequences in structuring the researcher-researched relationship.

Our field research experience in the Military, retrospectively examined in the paper , well clarifies how femininity represents the "otherness", the "excluded" and sometimes the "guest". The consequences are not done once and for all but they result from the interaction among subjects, with their multiple distinctive feature (role, status, rank, sex, age etc.).

Our analysis shows that the late transition to a mixed gender regime in the Italian military has not yet challenged the consolidated male hegemony; hence, gender played a crucial role in how research participants located, perceived and positioned us. Nevertheless, we were 'inscribed in a multifaceted power relation', where domination and subordination was in play from both sides and gender incongruence represented both a limiting factor and an asset.

RC51-582.3

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Exploring the Online Practices of Self-Disclosure, Privacy Concerns and Gender Differences in the Time of Facebook

Within a relatively short time span, social media applications have intruded into all parts of life and have come to play a crucial role in contemporary culture and society. Online and mobile applications offer people the opportunity to participate in creating, sharing and consuming digital content and to engage in online conversation. In this contribution, we focus our attention on the most popular relationship networks, Facebook, and on how it reshaped the way in which individuals think about themselves and construct their identities. These transformations have potentially profound consequences due to the blurring of traditional boundaries between the private and the public.

Our study investigates the gendered privacy practices and concerns on Facebook by leaning on the idea of privacy management as a form of immaterial labour. We analysed if young Facebook users are more concern about the privacy against other users than against Facebook as a company or third-party partners, and also if privacy concerns and practices are differentiated by gender. A structured online survey collected from university students (aged 18-34, N=813) in Udine, Italy, is analysed. Our results show that students have just slightly more privacy concerns against other users than against Facebook and much less against third-party partners. However, women are consistently more concern about privacy related risk than men. We suggest that these results may account for different perception online risks between men and women.

RC31-366.3

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Postcolonial Urban Imaginaries and the Politics of Belonging Among Japanese Residing in Shanghai

Shanghai has long attracted one of the largest Japanese expatriates problems of any city in the world, rising to close to 70,000 by the late 2000s. This paper describes the sense of belonging of some long-term Japanese migrants, examining their stories of connecting to the city and their strategies of coping with, or deflecting, anti-Japanese sentiment and the politics of wartime memory in the China. The study is based on interviews with over 40 Japanese residing for over one year in Shanghai conducted over the past decade. Interviews covered social relations with Chinese, Japanese and other expatriates, their sense of connecting to the larger city and community, and experiences of and attitudes toward the anti-Japanese demonstrations in the city. In qualitative sociological studies of Europeans and Americans expatriates in Shanghai, we see the importance of postcolonial legacies and connections with colonial period spaces and images. The politics of wartime memory makes such postcolonial strategies of belonging problematic for Japanese residents in Shanghai, but interviews do show Japanese residents engaging with Shanghai's prewar history through amateur historiography, tourism, and cultural consumption. The interviews also reveal the importance of social ties to Chinese residents, ranging from co-worker relations, ties to service providers, to dating and intermarriage. The resources for constructing a sense of belonging differ depending on age, gender, and the occupational niche occupied by migrants within the highly stratified Japanese migrant community in Shanghai.

RC47-539.5

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For an Analysis of the Global Reality

Globalization comprises the emergence of two kind of research questions. The first include various analyses challenging the hegemony of modern Western culture in explaining the functioning of societies and their transformation either through modernization or through a revolutionary rupture. The main analyses fall under: a) postmodernism which advocates going beyond the rationalization projects of social life and the idea of progress highlighted by the Enlightenment, Idealism or Marxism; b) postcolonial studies that affirm the need to break free from the grip that the West would continue to exert on the culture and life of the former colonies or their descendants; c) analyses considering that Westerners can no longer impose their vision of modernity and that there are "multiple modernities" held by different cultures. The second question concerns the search for an analytical model for a unitary explanation of contemporary global reality. This explanation usually focuses on: a) the global systemic forces, the power of conditioning and control in the various economic, cultural, social and political dimensions of individual and collective life at the different, local, national, regional and global scales. This domination is made possible by the control of financial, scientific and technological resources available to these systemic forces; b) the definition of a political system at the global, regional, national and local scales, that can represent the interests and cultural orientations of both the systemic forces and those of the individuals and groups opposing the domination in the name of the affirmation of the rights of each human being; c) the individuation of communicative and relational circuits, face to face, on line or through other technological tools aiming for the construction of new socialities though agreement between the differences and specificities held by every human asserting its rights against dominations.

RC47-549.4

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The Subjectivation of Collective Movements

The subjectivation of collective movements
According to recent researches emphasizing the individual agency in the collective movements, this speech suggest to analyze the individual involvement in the collective action as a subjective self-affirmation which individual pursue in order to assert his freedom from the dominant global forces which impact on his life. This subjective involvement in the collective action construction consists of an collective movements in constant tension between the individual's will to be free and an assertor of freedom and human rights, and the subordination to the constraints and powers of the diverse realities to which it belongs. Then the subject involving in collective action asserts its ethical call for the freedom and equality of human beings, facing the global powers that prevent the full expression of these principles. This individual's pursuit of autonomy and liberation is related to the same search engaged in by other individuals, who are likely to be affected by the same constraints. So the construction of collective movement is experienced through mounting inter-subjective relationships and on-line communications between individuals who are experiencing struggles initiatives at different levels of personal meaning. In this way collective action try to construct social conflicts with global systemic global powers.

RC11-137.1

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Social Innovation, Public Policy and Organizational Learning: The National Homecare Program for Seniors

This paper presents the results of a research which aims to identify and characterize the learning developed by organizations in the framework of the implementation of the National Homecare Program (NHCPS) for seniors. In a national context of aging and increasing of the demand oriented to ageing population services, the NHCPS is formed as a social innovation that is structured from the paradigm of the right of people to access differentiated health and social services throughout life.

The NHCPS has two components (training of caregivers and care giving services) that are made by agreements between the national government and state public organizations in various jurisdictions (national, provincial and municipal) and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) across the country. This work focuses on the characterization and description of the learning in problem solving by three nongovernmental (NGOs) in Great Buenos Aires studied by ethnographic approach during 2013-2014.

RC15-JS-12.10

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Older Workers and Caregiving in a Global Context: Methodological Challenges and Opportunities in Comparative Analysis

Increased longevity and an extended life course are great achievements on the one hand, but bring with them significant challenges on the other. While healthy life expectancy also has increased, the fastest growth has been among persons 80+, a life stage at which there is a greater likelihood of the need for care. Sustainability of the family care sector, the primary source of care for those in need, has therefore become a "hot button" policy issue in developed countries. At the same time retirement trends have made sustainability of the paid labour force an equally high priority policy issue. Given that the majority of caregivers also are employed, and many are struggling to maintain employment alongside care responsibilities, finding mechanisms for supporting employed caregivers is increasingly urgent.

The volume of research on the experiences of employed carers has grown substantially in the last decade within countries, especially developed countries. So too have the range of work-care integration strategies adopted by both public and private sector stakeholders. Comparing experiences across countries with different social, economic and political contexts can help highlight strengths and weaknesses of existing domestic approaches to supporting employed caregivers and reveal alternate approaches for future consideration. This paper draws on the experiences of the authors in attempting to carry out cross-national comparative analyses of existing national survey data on caregiving and employment in three Commonwealth countries, as well as other contributions to a forthcoming special issue of Journal of Cross Cultural Gerontology, to identify key benefits, and methodological challenges, to conducting such comparative analyses. We conclude with recommendations for measures that will facilitate future comparative research on combining paid work and unpaid care work.

RC53-609.1

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Children's Conceptions of Otherness: Constructions of the 'moral Self' and Implications for Experiences of Migration'

Cultural pluralism is a common experience characterizing most societies; however how different societies engage with and manage such pluralism is quite diverse. This paper explores these processes at the level of everyday experiences and practices, specifically by investigating processes of identification and categorization that non-migrant children adopt to understand 'the other'. It does so by examining what children identify as being important to being a 'good person', that is their understanding of what constitutes the moral self and practices of moral agency. Through a multi-stage, multi-method qualitative study with children in Sydney, Australia, we reconstruct children's understandings to determine to what extent practices seen as necessary of citizens in 'diverse', 'multicultural' or 'cosmopolitan' societies – for example to be flexible in one's identifications, to have a sense of the 'global', of being adaptable to context rules - are also evident in children's discussions of the moral self.

Three themes emerge from the analysis: the normality of difference and the importance of the personal as moral; practices of justice; and the 'taken-for-granted' as the basis for categorizing the 'strange'. From what we can discern from

these three themes, we do not find evidence of a fetishization of difference or of a fundamentalised worldview that attempts to protect certain values from loss, damage or alteration. However we also find that the presence of strangers is unsettling because it often makes visible practices that were previously unnoticed or not reflected upon. By examining the identity work of children who are not of a migration background, we explore implications for how recognition claims made by children from migrant backgrounds might be received.

RC53-605.4

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Children's Understandings of Well-Being As Expressions of the Moral Dimensions of Class Relations: A Comparative Study of Children in Frankfurt and Sydney

In this article we develop a reconstruction of children's understandings of well-being to explore how 'agency' is an affective experience which can be understood through a theory of subjective class practices. Such practices are, we argue, expressions of possession of socially valued goods and recognition of one's social value. They are also expressions of moral boundary drawing. In understanding these practices we make an explicit link between material conditions and valued ways of life, that is a concept of well-being. Individuals are likely to care a great deal about their class position in terms of recognition of their worth, including whether they are given forms of social recognition associated with the possession and demonstration of socially valued goods. However we show that this not only attends to how people 'practice' class, through ownership of material resources and expressions of taste but also practices of moral subjectivity, that is what individuals feel as though they need to do to be a 'good' and 'worthy' individual.

On the basis of two multi-stage, multi-method qualitative studies exploring what children define as important to their well-being, conducted in Sydney, Australia and Frankfurt am Mein, Germany, we reconstruct how children position themselves as moral agents within class relevant dynamics. In particular we demonstrate how practices of moral boundary drawing are involved in reproducing class distinctions that are critical to understanding children's experiences of agency and sense of well-being. We do this through exploring four themes: children's expressions of moral agency; shame; displays of competence and self-esteem; and expressions of disgust.

RC22-262.14

FAURE WALKER, ROB* (Institute Of Education, robfaurewalker@hotmail.com)

How the Prevent Counter-Terrorism Strategies Create a Muslim Outgroup and Might Increase the Threat of Terrorism

As a teacher in East London I used to enjoy heated religious and political debates with the Muslim students who I served. In 2014 these conversations abruptly stopped. I wanted to know why this had happened and to try to understand what the impact of this might be. This project which resulted from a masters dissertation provides some answers and raises some important questions about the State's relationship with Islam.

The suppression of conversations with my students corresponded with the alleged infiltration of British schools by Islamic extremists and resulted in the UK Government intervening to enforce the Prevent Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Analysis of the current and previous Prevent Strategies and the more recent Prevent Duty Guidance document found that they promote an alienating secular epistemology, reinforce the notion of a terrorist threat, create a Muslim outgroup and redefine 'radicalisation' to be associated with violence. The discourse revealed by the research is seen as part of a foucauldian technology that suppresses epistemes other than the secular and it is argued that the creation of an outgroup reinforces terrorist identities and increases the terrorist threat.

The methodology draws on numerous authors to inform discourse analysis and on Zizek's work on ideology to identify taken for granted knowledge. Contradictions in Government counter-terrorism discourse enable the identification of ideological constructs that would otherwise go unchallenged and remain unrecognised. Identification of such points of diffraction helps to define the secular episteme so that its phenomenological nature can be appreciated, helping to open the door for the postsecular. This project provides a new understanding of the State's relationship with Islam which needs to be recognised in the future to avoid policy that promotes the threat that it purports to suppress.

WG03-650.2

FAYET SALLAS, ANA LUISA* (Universidade Federal do Paraná, analuisasallas@gmail.com)

Golgata Community in Curitiba/Brasil – Possible Transitions Among Underground Scene, Music and Religion

This paper intends to debate the new existing arrangement among different juvenile groups for expressing closer links of lifestyles/musical taste: such as darks, rockers, head bangers, surfers, skaters, punks joining Christian churches, created to attend these groups and its cultural expressions. On this case, Golgota Church is presented, founded on the year 2000 by sheperd Pipe, that aggregates and remeans cultural activities of its audience, for its convertion mission and evangelization. The name Golgota refers to the hill where Christ was crucified. Below this name lies the motto: "Where the rocks roll", having other meaning for the Church's faithful - possibility of changing and redemption. The cult as ritual practice is made in a mixed way, which heavy metal music has pride of place. The realization of visual ethnography (videos/photos) allowed to identify visual elements that are elaborated by producing a new visual standard. The one observed here is how this visual standard made by visual, sound and expressive elements gain other meanings when dislocated from its original background of underground production to the scenario of religious practice. With Turner (1974) and Goffman (2011) the theoretical board is elaborated to analyze the cult and the imagery that are summoned on its constitution and development. In Mitchell, W.J.T. (1995) the process of image/sound/texts transformation is analyzed over the ritual process, highlighting from him and other authors the new meanings and its background of fruition and consumption.

TG03-671.4

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Toward Human Rights Education in Nigerian Primary and Secondary Schools.

This paper discusses and interrogates the need to integrate of human rights education in the curricular of primary and secondary schools in Nigeria. Nigeria is signatory to the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights, a veritable platform on which freedom from political slavery was given to not a few modern nations especially from the time the World War II came to an end in 1945. Although, human rights education is a sensitive subject because of its centrality to development in the 21st Century but towards the middle of 20th century, the United Nations General Assembly at a meeting held in Paris, France in 1948, adopted Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). In its preamble, Article 26 of UDHR emphasizes that the need for individual to acquire education which will be directed to the full development of human dignity. The treaty is meant to protect the poor and the less privileged against the oppression, despotic rule, partial and total denial of a person's fundamental rights to life, dignity, education and worship. Thus, the rights to education and teaching of human rights education are intertwined with each other.it should be emphasized that there should be no obstruction towards these rights that are statutorily considered inalienable rights. This study will utilize both qualitative and quantitative methods of enquiry to ascertain the extent of integration of human rights education into the curricula of primary and secondary schools in Nigeria. Private and public primary and secondary schools shall be selected during the survey. Questionnaires shall be administered and structured and unstructured interviews shall be conducted. The study concludes by recommending the training and re-training of teachers and other education personnel who are responsible for dissemination of information, curriculum development amongst others.

RC12-154.5

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Sociology of Constitutions: A Paradoxical Perspective

The fundamental concept of the constitution is changing rapidly. On the basis of the general formula one state, one constitution, the constitution, used to be seen as the sole and indisputable mother of the legal order, was consequently used in many convergent ways: by judges as the main tool for granting identity to their legal decisions, by political actors as the main criterion for defining the limits of their own legal interventions, and by the public as the main institutionalised norm for defending the abstract recognition of new rights or the elimination of previous constraints. Many parts of these legal and sociological narratives have now come to be regarded as outdated. Transnational organisations, economic interests that transcend state borders and emerging calls for greater autonomy from local communities all require regulations of such a scope that single states are coming to accept significant limitations to their own autonomy. Here some questions arise: is it possible to imagine a reliable constitution without a clear reference to a sovereign state? Can a plurality of states agree reciprocally to downscale their

own political roles, even in the absence of a corresponding meta-state and of a fully institutionalised new order?

RC15-188.6

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Lifestyle Routine in the Structure/Agency Dynamics: Health Behaviors Enabled or Constrained, Cancer Screening As an Example

Participation in colorectal-cancer (CRC) screening, a life-saving, recommended, medical procedure, varies by socioeconomic status; individuals in high SES undergo screening more than others in low SES. These differences defy the tests being generally free of charge. The sociological perspective offered to clarify this paradox suggests taking into account the context of adopting health behaviors (screening being one example thereof) as part of a routine lifestyle. The dynamic structure/agency interface enables a range of enacting (or not) of health behaviors as part of a person's daily routine.

This analysis illustrates the role of routinely engaging in health behaviors as mediated by social-structural constraints and by agency-initiated choices. Study participants' daily-realities were elicited, as-well-as their perceptions and consequent health-related behaviors. Focus group discussions with individuals invited to screen were carried out in urban primary-care clinics in Israel. They were facilitated by the researchers, audio-taped and transcribed verbatim. Analysis was conducted based on grounded theory principles. Data analysis revealed that, vis-à-vis the screening invitation, participants related to the health-care system structure on one hand, and to their agency on the other. Deciding to adhere to CRC early detection was related to the screening perceived benefits, and embedded in an enabling social context. Screening avoidance stemmed from issues related to the interplay between specialist health-care services organization and participants' agency, crystallized in lifestyle routines, and to their personal higher priorities. Laypersons' explanations for adherence to CRC screening are not the opposite mirror image of their explanations for non-adherence; these explanations represent contextual elements (routine health lifestyle, health-care services accessibility) and are tied to different content domains (medical rationale for screening, insured members' unmet needs). We conclude by applying two sociological perspectives to interpret study findings: a. structure-agency, mediated by routine, and b. a relational perspective, emphasizing the adaptive interplay between doxa-field-habitus.

RC25-307.6

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"Different Kinds of Foreigners": Russian Speakers' Stereotypes, Discourse Strategies, and Modes of Interethnic Communication

The proposed paper deals with Russian native speakers' perceptions and categorization of foreigners, their images and social roles prescribed to them on the base of sociolinguistic research on interethnic communication processes. Most studies on images of foreigners in Russia focuses either on historical or literary (or folklore) sources, or on ethnic stereotypes collected by sociological and socio-psychological methods (questionnaires, association tests, etc.). Meanwhile actual interethnic communication and discourse strategies used by Russian speakers when interethnic with foreigners from different origin and social status can reveal crucial information on the ways foreigners are seen and treated in Russia and role their "otherness" plays in Russians' self-identity construction. That's why it is important to combine various research methods and approaches. In my presentation I will first explain the term "foreigner" and peculiarities of its use in Russian. Then I will describe most popular stereotypes about foreigners and their types. But main part of my presentation will consist of analysis of data obtained during my own studies of interaction between Russian speakers and foreigners in different settings. As two contrasting cases representing important East vs. West mythological construction I will use Russian speakers' communication with foreign visitors from western countries in St. Petersburg and with Chinese migrant workers and traders in Transbaikalia. In the first case Russian speakers tend to play the role of overprotecting host, using discourse strategies aimed to minimize foreigners' participation in dialogue and present them with a remarkably formal and hypercorrect language form. In the second case Russian speakers either ignore Chinese speakers communicative needs or (as a form of "professional communication") use "broken language" which they are ashamed of and try to deny its existence. Different language attitudes and stereotypes, therefore, determine speakers' world categorization and influence actual communication.

RC55-JS-60.3

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Resettlement Policy and the Well-Being of Refugees in the U.S.: Are Political and Economic Incorporation Enough?

In light of current refugee arrivals in Europe, policymakers and scholars have been forced to confront new questions associated with large-scale refugee resettlement. As governments grapple with policy decisions related to refugee management and incorporation, arriving refugees face extreme uncertainty with regards to their social, political, and economic well-being. This paper seeks to reconcile the policy objectives of resettlement regimes with the myriad challenges that shape refugees' integration. Conflicting priorities are inherent in resettlement, as policies that privilege the "well-being" of the receiving state do not always align with the well-being of arriving refugees. Based on ethnographic fieldwork at a resettlement agency in California, this paper explores how refugees' welfare fits into the U.S. resettlement regime.

Resettlement invokes the normative dilemma of whether it is better to have a resource intensive program that can only manage to take a small volume of refugees each year or to offer resettlement to a large number of refugees but with a paucity of support. U.S. resettlement follows the latter model, welcoming more refugees each year than all other countries of resettlement combined. Nevertheless, in order to incorporate such a large volume of new arrivals, the U.S. emphasizes political and economic incorporation at the expense of cultural and linguistic integration (Lanphier 1983). By outlining refugees' "balance of rights and responsibilities" (Kymlicka and Norman 1994:360), the U.S. government actively shapes their political and economic inclusion, teaching them the terms of their membership. Through participant observation and interviews, this paper will critically examine how well top down policy aligns with the needs of refugees as they adapt to their new environment.

Kymlicka, Will and Wayne Norman. 1994. "Return of the Citizen: A Survey of Recent Work on Citizenship Theory." Ethics, 104(2):352-381.

Lanphier, Michael C. 1983. "Refugee Resettlement: Models in Action." International Migration Review, 17(1): 4-33.

RC31-362.3

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Philanthropic Activities and Their Political Implications during the Refugee Crisis in Hungary

The events of the last months have revealed an increasing contradiction between the political discourses and the actual practices of the EU concerning refugees and asylum seekers. Moreover, new dimensions of the contradictions have appeared exposing the national differences in migration policies. In this general picture Hungary plays a special role in that she denies solidarity with migrants both at the level of political discourses, and also in her direct political actions. A closer examination can show that in the humanitarian vacuum that followed from this the civil society remained the only source potentially embracing discourses of humanitarianism and solidarity, and practising compassion, that is, answering the actual basic physical needs of the migrants.

In our presentation we will investigate everyday reactions to this humanitarian pressure. Despite the general perception about the overall passivity of the Hungarian society controlled by a xenophobic government, several professional organizations and an even wider range of individuals and newly formed informal groups have initiated and maintained long-term support for the migrants. In the presentation we aim to highlight some results of a research project that investigates forms, perceptions and political implications of such philanthropic actions. We will briefly outline the social background of individuals taking part in such activities, as well as the level of approval or rejection toward them on the part of the larger population. Also, the relationship between such humanitarian support and attitudes towards (national or EU level) political actors will be briefly analysed, highlighting certain aspects of political implications of such humanitarian philanthropic activities.

The research applies qualitative methods, mainly interviews with volunteers of established organizations, members of new issue-oriented groups and lonely activists (approx. 20 interviews), and leans on a survey conducted on a sample of 1000 people representing the Hungarian adult population.

RC41-489.4

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Age of Retirement and Human Capital in China, 2015-2050 Age of Retirement and Human Capital in China, 2015-2050

As China's aging population continues to increase rapidly, whether the country should adjust the official retirement age, and if so, how, is currently a major debate of public policy. This study examines the impacts of different scenarios of postponing the retirement age on the human capital of China in the next four decades. Based on extensive policy review for various proposals of retirement age adjustment, the size and quality of the Chinese working-age population from 2015 to 2050 are projected under nine different policy schemes. The ProFamy Extended Cohort-component Method is used for the projections with the most recent 2010 census data of China as the baseline. More importantly, we incorporate two aspects of human capital of the population - health and education - in the projection to take account of the quality of the work force. Through the projection, we show and compare various scenarios for changes in the size and quality of the Chinese labor force. We highlight the changes in the "productive labor force", working-age population with good health and education. Results suggest that substantial benefits can be gained not only be in the size, but also in the quality, of the labor force if China starts to postpone the retirement age gradually in the near future. The gain will be particularly notable after 2050 due to Chinese government's surged investment in human capital in the last few decades, particularly for Chinese females. Based on these projections, we discuss alternative policy options to adjust the retirement age in China and their implications for the Chinese human capital and economic development in the long run.

TG04-681.4

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Factors Affecting Purchase Intention of Organic Food: The Importance of Trust and Risk Perception

Following a series of food safety crises in recent years, the overwhelming majority of Taiwanese are looking for foods and products that complement and facilitate a healthier lifestyle. Though there is some controversy over the details, organic foods nonetheless have a reputation of being healthier, safer and more sustainable than conventionally grown foods. More consumers have perceived that organic foods may contribute to better health through reduced hormones and chemical exposure and increased nutritional quality. Additionally, adding to its popularity, purchasing organic and natural foods has become somewhat trendy. As the organic market grows in Taiwan, a natural question arises: who are buying organic foods and what factors are associated with their intention to purchase organic foods? Previous studies have shown the association between organic consumption and several socio-demographic characteristics such as education, social class and religion. The intention to purchase organic foods is related to individual's health consciousness, consumer knowledge, and environmental concern. However, there is limited research exploring the effects and mechanisms of trust network and risk perception on the attitude of organic consumption. Using data drawn from the 2013 Taiwan Social Change Survey, a nationwide cross-sectional survey consisting of 2005 respondents aged 18 and older, this research aims to identify organic consumers and factors affecting their purchase intention of organic foods. Specifically, the effects of trust and risk perception on purchase intention will be examined and delineated by controlling demographic characteristics.

RC34-397.6

FERGUSSON, ROSS* (The Open University, ross.fergusson@open.ac.uk)

Anti-Social Policy: Governing Youth Unemployment in the UK

Drawing on extended empirical and theoretical analyses developed in a recently-published monograph by the author, this paper considers the impact of extended mass youth unemployment in relation to two connectable aspects of the harms suffered by young people who experience it in the UK.

The first concerns the labour-market dynamics of perpetual downward pressures on bottom-end pay rates for under-25s, in the context of deficits in the demand for their labour and the surplus of well-qualified young workers entering the workforce. Here, the continued application of the 'less eligibility' principle in welfare constructs financially unsustainable spaces which young people are driven to occupy, between enforced participation in workfare and work for sub-poverty wages.

The second aspect concerns long-standing highly-contested analyses of the supposed relationship between unemployment and crime, and the discursive and material criminalisation of young unemployed people. Here, stigmatisation associates non-participation in some form of pseudo-employment with petty crime, while homelessness and destitution foster survival crime at the interstices of vagrancy, begging and law-breaking.

These harms reflect the ways in which institutions and social and public policies mediate the labour market and wider social integration of young people. Policies conducive to the criminalisation of economically marginalised young people have begun to interact with the 'less eligibility' welfare principle, creating new conditions of uncertainty, precarity and exclusion. Understanding the dynamics of uncertainty and precarity requires an integrated analysis of the 'anti-social' policy interplays between the policy spheres of education, labour market, welfare and criminal justice that this paper outlines.

RC02-39.3

FERGUSSON, ROSS* (The Open University, ross.fergusson@open.ac.uk)

Global Actors and Policies on Youth Unemployment: Historical and Comparative Perspectives

In the early years of the 2007/8 global financial crisis, a number of International Governmental Organisations (IGOs) that had previously taken little or no interest stepped up to a global crisis of youth unemployment that had reached unprecedented proportions. They developed analyses of the issues and promulgated policy proposals, forging a new field of global policy. A detailed study of the policy analyses and interventions of nine major IGOs (Fergusson and Yeates, 2013) found competing, contested and often conflicting prognostications in this field. It also found notable shifts and convergences amongst some IGOs as they contemplated the severity of the crisis and adapted their responses.

Global mass youth unemployment now appears to be approaching endemic levels of persistence at almost ubiquitous scales. Diverse global policy actors continue to be active in this field, evidencing engagement with the common but divergent country profiles of youth unemployment, and crafting policy responses that might be portable, if not universalisable.

The paper reflects on the features and significance of international organisations' policy discourses and practices in relation to restructuring youth labour markets. It updates and substantially extends Fergusson and Yeates' earlier (pre-2012) comparative historical data and analysis of IGO responses. Based on original unpublished research, it reviews most recent (2012+) evidence of further IGO involvement in this field, and assesses whether there is evidence of continuing convergence and further shifts in their policy positions. It asks whether IGOs have re-interpreted the common drivers of (youth) unemployment, and contemplated new policies and modes of intervention that are capable of addressing the potentially profound social and economic consequences of depriving young people of the right to work.

Reference: Fergusson, R. and Yeates, N. (2013) 'International governmental organisations and global youth unemployment: the normative and ideational foundations of policy discourses' , Policy and Politics (On-line)

RC44-505.5

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The General Strike of November 2012 and Anti-Austerity Protests – Evidence from the Portuguese Case

The economic and financial crisis of 2008 contributed to intensify the discontent on a global scale. After a first increase of conflict there is, as of 2010, a further intensification of protest having as mobilizing axis opposition to austerity policies. In Portugal, the first signs of mobilization came from the trade union movement, but the emergence of new actors allowed its social ampliation. Two new trends emerged: the innovation of action repertoires, not only by introducing new forms of collective action but also by a somewhat renewed recovery of "old" instruments of struggle - including strikes; a significant growth of transnational mobilizations, including the choice of common dates or the denunciation of the role of global political and financial institutions, such as the IMF, the ECB or the EU.

In this article, we address the general strike of November 14, 2012 to, from the Portuguese case, examine the role of general strikes in this wave of protest. The study seeks to explore its insertion in the conflictual dynamics of this period, not only for their transnational dimension as on the relationship between actors - particularly between trade unions and new political actors involved in anti-austerity protests.

Therefore, we begin by looking at the changes in the power resources of organized labour seeking to identify their strategic challenges and possibilities of revitalization of collective action. Next, we present an overview of the contentious dynamics in Portugal, on the eve and during the anti-austerity protests between 2010 and 2013 and point out to the political, economic and social context in which they occurred. Finally, we seek to contribute to clarify the nature of this episode, raising some questions for further deepening the study of the role of general strikes as a strategic instrument of the working classes.

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

RC34-402.4

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Trajectories of Homeless Youth in Austria

For almost 20 years there is intensive scientific examination of the phenomenon of homeless young people taking place. The German Youth Institute (DJI) established the concept of street-careers that is marked by a gradual shift away from "normal conditions" to a life on the street. In this proposal I want to present the results of a study in which I followed this concept. The aim of the study is to describe the patterns of street-careers. I took special interest in the triggering conditions and the processes and mechanisms, which strongly influence the patterns of street-careers. The research was undertaken in a scene of homeless young people in Austria. The chosen research methodology was a Grounded Theory Ethnography, which included a six-month participatory observation and 45 interviews. I developed a model, which describes the processes of street careers. The core categories are the reference to anchors outside the scene and the force field, which consists of suction and rejection. Depending on the combination of these forces, different course-patterns can be described. In comparison to the studies of the 90s, the analyses showed that due to social transformation processes these young people have to deal with more exclusionary mechanisms today. For example due to the increasing expulsion from the public space that has been increasing in Austria within the last 10 years, they have become vulnerable because they are no longer reachable for the institutions of social work. In the session, the transitions from youth to adulthood in the vulnerable position of homlesness and the impact this has on street carreers will be discussed.

RC32-372.2

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Commodification of Domestic Labour and the Making of the Chilean Nation.

Drawing on fieldwork performed in Santiago 2014, I will reflect on the relation between current dynamics of commodification of care with State and upper class ideologies regarding womanhood, family and the nation in Chile. In addition, I discuss how this relation tensions feminist debates in decolonial contexts. In the interviews conducted, upper class housewives often describe their experience with paid domestic labour as a 'necessary evil', both in commodity terms (having a domestic worker) and in negative terms (feelings of betrayals, discomfort and guilt). Furthermore, they justify the employment of domestic workers mainly through two arguments: first, without them their upper class lifestyle would be impossible; second, they are doing workers a favour by providing a stable and 'good home'. This two-way justification –the total need (their own dependency) and doing a favour (the workers dependency)- intrigued me to further understand how this 'dependant' relationship dialogues with current forms of commodification of care in Chile. I follow the relation between this process of commodification and the dependency relationship by looking at the importance of domestic labour in the national culture making process. I will argue that domestic labour is further commodified insofar as it enables the reproduction of the 'Chilean happy family' –a State based project- which acquires predominance in a context of neoliberal policies and 'gender friendly governments'. Thus, the commodification of care reproduces the 'feminist promise' of autonomy for white upper class women promoted by the state after 2000, while justifying the inclusion of a 'strange domestic worker' in the intimate homes as a humanitarian act towards poor, immigrant and indigenous women. In this way, the State and the upper class family model can present itself as modern and gender friendly, without disassembling the traditional bond between nation and family.

RC23-JS-10.3

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Mapping the Innovative Profile of a Society Using a General Population Survey

Innovation is usually understood as the process of transforming knowledge and resources into value. Most of the approaches that study the innovation capacities of societies, as the so-called 'the innovation system framework', usually focus on the organizational and institutional structures that shape innovation. They recognize the importance of culture and informal institutions, although these approaches seldom consider other influential aspects at the societal level.

Our main point of departure is that innovation is a kind of intentional action closely interlinked with values that are situated in the specific social relations of people. For understanding the innovation capacities of a given society is necessary to take into account aspects of social life that have implications for generating and mobilizing knowledge and resources that may have socioeconomic implications.

In this paper we present the results of an exploratory study on the values, attitudes and behaviors related to innovation at country level. A general population survey representative of the Spanish society specifically designed for the purpose has been used (n=2400 face-to-face interviews).

We consider several dimensions related to innovation that can be observed through a general population survey: consumption of innovative products, entrepreneurship, attitudes to work, and attitudes to studies and learning. According to these dimensions, firstly we develop a typology of people and interpret the meaning of the resulting social categories as different degrees of 'innovation propensity'. Afterwards we explore the profile of the different types of people regarding their general social values and socioeconomic conditions. The analysis shows the important influence that both social structure and culture may have on behaviors related to innovation. The conclusions highlight the convenience to use sociological categories when analyzing innovation systems in addition to organizational structures and formal institutions.

RC11-JS-9.10

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Welfare Policies and Solidarity Toward the Elderly

In this paper we analyze the effect of welfare policies oriented toward the elderly on solidarity toward the elderly in a sample of European countries. The research question is whether more generous welfare policies crowd out solidarity. For this purpose, we analyze four waves of the SHARE database. We use multilevel analysis to estimate the effect of national variables on transfers toward the elderly, controlling for individual level variables. At the national level we focus on the effect of public spending on policies oriented toward the elderly after controlling for some other relevant variables, such as the proportion of elderly people, female labor force participation and unemployment. Our results indicate that expenditure in social protection toward the elderly has a positive and significant (albeit moderate) effect on the economic support received by the elderly (which is in line with the *Crowding-in* hypothesis). However, in the case of time transfers, we find that expenditure in social protection toward the elderly has a negative and significant impact on the time transfers received by the elderly (which is consistent with the *Crowding-out* hypothesis).

RC02-32.1

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The Rise of the Invisible Majority

A second *Great Transformation*, encompassing four interconnected processes – the advent of neoliberalism, the European monetary integration, the inadequacy of the old welfare state, and the requiem of social democracy –, has dramatically modified the composition of Italian society. The paper establishes a link between this shift and the rise of the invisible majority. We define the invisible majority as a heterogeneous social group of 20 million potential voters, including unemployed, precarious workers, *neet*, and poor pensioners. These social categories constitute the majority of the Italian electorate; however, their instances and interests seem to be invisible to mainstream politics. Critically using median voter theory and analyzing the first post-crisis parliamentary election, we illustrate, what we claim to be, the first appearance of the invisible majority in the public arena.

RC15-195.5

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HOPE and Quality of Life of Aging People WHO Have a Relationship with Same Sex People in Brazil

This research aimed to compare the levels of hope and quality of life of a sample of aging individuals (in the range of 40 to 65 years old) who have relationship to same sex people in a secret and open manner to society in Brazilian context. The instruments used for data collection were: Hope Scale of Herth (EEH) and WHOQOL-*bref*. The sample was divided into groups: (a) GA$_{on}$ (n=52): aging people

who have relationship with same sex people in an open society; (b) GF$_{off}$ (n=55): aging people who maintains their homosexual status in a secret manner. The data showed that the GF$_{off}$ presents higher scores of quality of life (psychological, social relationships and environment) and higher hope compared to the GAon group.

RC11-JS-54.4

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Trajectories of Desire: Notes about the Homossexual Aging in Digital Media in Brazil

The search for partners to homoerotic relations and the "desire" gained new aspects with the advent of digital media, in particular by the expansion of the commercial Internet in 1997 in Brazil. This context of creating flirting networks/love/sex more fluid, dynamic and mobile is socially produced and cleaved by social indicators such as income and education, for instance. This research analyzes through multimethod what are the divisions that affect the search for romantic/sexual partners in a group of 119 individuals (45 and over) from around Brazil, seeking or interested in homoerotic relationships and that use the rooms' portal chat Universe Online® (UOL). Anyway, discuss how the internet is marked by generational and historical differences that permeate education, income, power consumption and provenance.

RC04-58.2

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Educational Expansion, Egalitarian Individualism and Neoliberalism

Neoinstitutionalist understandings of the histories of various education systems consider individualism to be most important cause and consequence of educational expansion. This paper builds on this insight to suggest that the way educational expansion proceeded in the United States, and subsequently in many other countries, helped to prepare the political space for neoliberalism and the lurch towards inequality that followed neoliberal political settlements throughout the world. Of course expansion has happened in many different ways in different countries, however egalitarian individualism has provided many of the goals of expansion and some of the means. It is therefore ironic that more education has everywhere helped to create the conditions required for the shift in politics required for neoliberalism to take hold. This is as true of the US as any other country, indeed the achievements of egalitarian individualism in the US, most obviously in the form of universal comprehensive education, were unmatched for many years. The original driver for comprehensive education had been the egalitarian American Ideology of the mid-nineteenth century. It was later over-laid by a more competitive economic individualism which would have been welcomed by Herbert Spencer (and was detested by John Dewey) and which prepared the US for neoliberalism. The UK reached this point decades later, at precisely the high-point of equality in UK society. With the benefit of hindsight, we can see how, although educational expansion in the UK and other countries certainly proceeded very differently to the US, the same end-point of a competitive economic individualism well attuned to neoliberal politics was eventually reached in all of these cases, although at different times.

WG02-639.4

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Sentimental Individualism and Anti-Slavery in the US and UK

There is considerable agreement amongst sociologists that individualism is one of the hallmarks of modernity. Knowledge of the historical development of individualism can nevertheless be a little sketchy. Many sociologists will know what they know of the history of individualism from reading Durkheim and Weber, blissfully unaware of the seminal contributions of Troeltsch and of the intense debate about the relative contribution of the Enlightenment and the Protestant Reformation to the rise of individualism. Hans Joas is amongst those who have recently revisited the debate. He comes down firmly on the side of Protestantism, particularly American Protestantism. Indeed Joas prefers to refer to the sacralisation of the person rather than individualism to underline his point. There is an empirical problem with his account, however: the persistence of support for slavery and and the slave trade alongside fervent American Protestantism. This paper presents an alternative view which has the additional benefit of explaining why it was in Britain, rather than the US, that a mass anti-slavery movement was born. It draws on the suggestion originally made in my book 'The Demoralization of Western Culture' that individualism also has roots in a third way of making sense of the world which is sometimes implicit in Protestant or Enlightenment arguments but not reducible to them (and perhaps closer to the account of individualism offered by Durkheim than Joas allows). This Sentimental Individualism developed in the UK before the US and influenced the development of Anti-slavery and many more nineteenth-century social movements besides. It developed in the US at a later date as a junior partner in the American Nationalist ideology of the mid-century.

RC40-469.3

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Social Innovation - the Core of the Conversion to Organic

Social innovation (i.e. the rise and diffusion of new social practices or development of new interactions between individuals or groups) is at the core of the conversion from conventional to organic farming. Social innovation enables these technical and economic innovations associated with conversion, but it can also arise from the organic technical innovations themselves. Conversion means at least a fundamental change of the social as well as the material system.

Drawing on three focus group discussions with organic farmers and other key actors in Minnesota organic farming during 2011, this paper explores how the materiality of converting to organic practices leads to different socio-technical conversion strategies among farmers. We show how practices change after conversion and which new social practices can arise. We also draw attention to the significance of the state (governmental rules and regulations) that set conditions for this process and related practices.

We suppose that identifying materiality is key to understanding social innovations. Materiality at least creates new sites of the social (see practice theory). As a social innovation, the conversion to organic farming is intertwined with numerous material and political conditions. New practices, such as the direct marketing via box schemes or CSAs, give rise to new consumer – producer relations that affect the economic survival of the farm as well as the wellbeing of consumers. Similarly, social and political conditions influence decisions to adopt such practices.

Based on the focus group discussions, we give examples how a change in actual – partly policy influenced - food and farming practices can bring forward changes in broader social networks a wider social practices. Doing so we hope to contribute to the further development of the concept of social innovation by rooting it in changes of material based day to day practices connected with the conversion of organic.

RC30-347.5

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Social Disqualification and Negative Identity: The Case of the Motoboys

The French sociologist Serge Paugan developed the concept of social disqualification in the study of how socially excluded people built their identities and their references about themselves.

He concluded that these people had a very negative image of themselves and they felt unqualified in society. Disqualification as a constitutive element of the individual's identity and reproduced in all the actions undertaken socially, as frequented places, consumption patterns, language and forms of self preservation.

This research studies the social disqualification processes in a group of professionals in Brazil is known as motoboys (delivery workers who use motorcycles). In Brazilian metropolises these professionals are known for riding motorcycles at high speed risky way. In most cases the motorcycle courier is poorly paid, receiving a number of deliveries. It's a case of precarious work. The violation of traffic rules and not using safety equipment reveal a way to ride in which it seems there is no concern for the preservation of their lives, it is a high-risk profession. Each year the number of motorcycle boys victims of traffic comes to thousands of people in Brazil. There is no known other category of paid work activity that makes so many victims annually in Brazil.

Analyzing the speeches of motoboys on field research and observation of their behavior in traffic, we hypothesized that for these people, the feeling of disqualification is so intense that one of contents that guides their identity construction is the vision of himself as someone whose life has no value. The loss of value of life as well as being directly linked to social and economic vision of disqualification, is linked to the loosening of other social ties, for which contributes the characteristics of motoboy activity as work disqualified.

RC29-333.3

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The Last Hour: A Study about Homicides and Social Exclusion

The research "The last hour" objective record the stories of people who experience the social exclusion through the most stigmatized representation: as murderers and as prison inmates. The focus of the research are workers who only killed once, that is, these people are not part of groups that practice murder. The methodology used in our research is based on the reconstruction, by the respondents, the "last time" that preceded the murder and the identification of symbolic elements that surrounded him at relevant moments of his life. This moment empowers the breakdown of social prohibition to commit murder, while marking its entry into a socially-recognized group and labeled as "excluded". For Robert Castels (1997) marginalization is a process and this result of a dynamic of exclusion, which is produced in the fragility of their social ties.

Another author referenced, Pierre Bourdieu in "The biographical illusion," states that "a life is inseparably the set of events of an individual existence conceived as a story and the reporting of this story." We found in our research that all of the mentioned relations (leisure, family, religion) they are restricted geographically to the way that the individual travels from home to work and experienced in the gaps left over from the time not spent at work. Considering that all the activities carried out by respondents are poorly paid and require a commitment of time often higher than other workers, the limitations of social relations are difficult to overcome.

In this research, "the life organized as a story" brings us to the set of activities which form socially the individual, such as leisure, personal relationships, relationships work, sports or games as elements that were part of the construction of the break with the social code more important, which is that of not kill.

RC14-175.1

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Railway Dystopian Motifs in Late Soviet and Post-Soviet Russian and Ukrainian Literature

The representations of railways in fiction are overloaded with utopian and dystopian motifs. In the 19th-beginning of the 20thcentury, although some greeted this technical invention (e.g. I.Franko, N.Garin-Mikhailovsky), the dominant literary reflection of the new means of transportation was negative. When the focus was on the rail road, they were perceived as a road of death as a result of bad working conditions of many serfs (e.g. N.Nekrasov). As far as a train was concerned, a typical metaphor was of a fire-spitting dragon, a snake, an iron horse or just a monster (S.Stepniak-Kravchinsky, G.Grebenshchikov, S.Esenin). Trains were associated with accidents, chaos, suicides and separations (L.Tolstoy, F.Dostoyevsky, A.Blok). Later literature reflected also on other means of rail based transportation, namely metro and a tram. In the inter-war literature the building of rail road for some authors was connected to romantic self-sacrificing heroic deeds (N.Ostrovsky), and the locomotive was meant to fly into happy socialist future, which turned to be just Utopia. This view promoted by the Communist propaganda, was reflected in many songs about railways (e.g. Baikal-Amur Mainline, which was partially constructed by the forced labor). Other authors wrote about trams, strayed (N.Gumilev), beheading (M.Bulgakov) or suffocating (B.Pasternak) and about metro as allegoric Moscow's guts and as crippling hell (A.Platonov). Yet, train could be also a way for escape (B.Pasternak). A new phase in dealing with motif of rail transport started in 1970s with V. Erofeev, whose hero Venechka involuntary returned to the hell of Moscow after failed attempt to get to Paradise-like Petushki.

The paper will focus on railways, metro and trams as contemporary anti-Utopia in the fiction by V.Pelevin, D.Bykov, A.Volos, A.Lazarchuk and M.Uspenskii, Yu.Andrukhovych, S.Zhadan, L.Lusina.

RC10-118.4

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Organizing Possible Futures: Organizational Democracy in the World Social Forum

The World Social Forum's (WSF) slogan 'another world is possible' invites its participants to develop projects for possible futures. The WSF is a place that facilitates the exchange of people-driven strategies to tackle economic, social and political problems from a transnational perspective. The organizers seek to provide a democratic space that is diverse and inclusive. The challenge that the organizers are faced with here is to define a format that reconciles the participants' different organizational styles and their expectations concerning democratic organizing.

The organizers' solution is to have a predominantly self-organized space with a rudimentary organizational framework that is supposed to facilitate inclusion and diversity in the Forum. The backdrop of this solution is that it raises issues of informal hierarchies, lack of transparency and weak accountability. These issues could be tackled by introducing more formal organizational elements in the WSF. I argue to the contrary that such a solution would miss the point of organizational democracy in the WSF. Based on my field work conducted at the WSF between 2012 and 2015, my aim is to show that questions of democratic organizing cannot be restricted to (formal) organizational structures. Based on Weick's (1976) idea of loose coupling and Ahrne and Brunsson's (2011) partial organization, I will argue that the dilemma of organizers of activist spaces is often not one between more or less formal organization. Rather, it is about seeking a form of internal democracy, which reflects organizational matters, networking needs and normative aspirations.

Literature

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TG07-703.3

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Identities In-Between; Choreographing the Haptic

We perceive the other mainly through our gaze and by listening to their voice; manifestation of the visible and the audible body. In the blink of an eye, we configure and try to situate the other. How does construction of alterity unravel if we suspend sight and audition before we can name, categorize, identify him / her? Linking James Gibson's work on perception with my artistic practice, this paper echoes the sensible knowledge developed through choreographic experimentations held in spring 2015 in Montreal and in San Juan, Puerto Rico. I used choreography as an aesthetic means to pursue sensorial investigations stressing the haptic perception; the interplay between touch and kinesthesia in order to highlight the liminal space of the in-between.

In Montreal, I collaborated with two dancers from different cultural backgrounds, they never knew who their partner was; they were blindfolded and could not talk in the presence of the other. The suspension of sight and hearing allowed to intensify the haptic perception and its modulation as an ongoing flux destabilizing and re-composing alterity. After each rehearsal they documented their inner experiences in order to articulate their sensory journey. While their recorded testimonies gave access to the complex interrelation between the senses, the attention and the imaginary, their drawings (through the activation of fine motor skills) left a visible trace of the kinesthetic experience.

Inspired by Edouard Glissant's *"Poetics of Relation"*, the choreographic material developed in Montreal found a new "identity in motion" encountering different performers and sensory context in Puerto Rico. In collaboration with five dancers, who knew each other, I pursue working on "choreohaptic" propositions, in order to open spaces for other possibles relations, cross-breeding the here and there, while rehearsing and performing in the colonial patio *El Arsenal* "del Instituto de la Cultura Puertorriquena" in San Juan.

RC15-194.2

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Commodification of Health Under Neoliberalism: A Comparison of the Israeli and the Spanish Cases

The present paper compares processes of privatization in health care in Spain and Israel, focusing mainly on forms of public/private mix, to evaluate concretely the 'variegated' character of neo-liberalization processes. Sociological thinking on global/local interactions contribute to understand privatization processes as simultaneously patterned by global neo-liberal assumptions and conditioning, therefore interconnected; and locally specific, modulated by the institutional, socio-historical and political characteristics of the different countries.

Privatization of health care takes three main forms, privatization of financing, privatization of ownership and the "enterprization" of the public system, blurring the boundaries between public and private. Both in Spain and Israel this last dimension is the central form of privatization and represents the main threat to the public health care system.

This paper analyzes the concrete institutional forms of private/public mix in both countries. In Spain, out-sourcing of services, private-finance initiatives and the "Alcira model"; all maintain relatively clear boundaries between the private and the public sectors. In Israel, forms of public/private mix have been forms have blurred the boundaries between the public and the private system: private insur-

ance sold by public sick funds, private for-profit hospitals owned by the public non-profit sick funds and public hospitals selling private services.

The comparison of the processes of privatization in health care in Spain and Israel, shows the variegated character of neoliberalization processes, the ways in which the global transition to a neo-liberal model does not result in convergence but in the "systemic production of geoinstitutional differentiation" (Brenner, Peck and Theodor 2010). The comparison shows the active role played by the local context in shaping the specific forms of a process of privatization originated in neo-liberal global tendencies. The paper illuminates the role of national and regional state apparatuses, civil society organizations and professional culture as initiators and supporters of privatization.

RC15-192.9

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Welfare Regime, Ethno-Class and Inequalities in Health: The Israeli Case

The Israeli welfare system is considered as a case of the Mediterranean welfare regime, the latter characterized by relatively late industrialization, labor market rigidity and segmentation, significant shadow economies, lower social spending than in social-democratic and corporatist countries, limited ability on the part of the welfare state to overcome socio-economic gaps and the centrality of family and religion for welfare. Israel's health-care system, however, historically matched the corporatist regime; having been central in the nation-building process and characterized by relative decommodification and status differences. During the 1990s, a paradoxical process took place, by which within a general tendency of recommodification of welfare, the health-care care system underwent a double process of transition from a Bismarckian to a universal model, together with the emergence of a flourishing private health-care sector. This complex interaction between the characteristics of the welfare system as a whole and the health-care system, is made more complex because of the role of the welfare system in reproducing Israel's ethno-class stratification structure.

The combination of the characteristics of Israel's economy, citizenship and welfare regime resulted in a stratified three-tiered ethno class structure, where Israeli Arabs occupy the lowest echelon, Israeli Jews from European or American origin the highest one, and Israeli Jews from Asian/African origin the middle one. The present paper shows how this ethno-class stratification is expressed in health inequalities (with significant differences in health indicators such as infant mortality and life expectancy), and the ways in which the organization of welfare, and especially of the health-care system, contribute to those inequalities.

RC24-298.25

FILCAK, RICHARD* (Slovak Academy of Sciences, filcak.richard@gmail.com)

The EU Enlargement and Green Movement in the Eastern Europe: From Environmental Justice to Environmental Modernization?

Strength of the green movement in the Eastern Europe was to a great extend build on presenting the environmental problems generated by the economic and social development in terms of differentiated impact and justice. The main perceived inequalities were in differentiated distribution of the environmental impacts between generations and/or among people. Yet in the last years of economic and social transformation, agenda of protest and justice was gradually replaced by the policy work and formulation of the environmental problems as technical challenges within the limits of the system. In other words, as a problem of environmental modernisation. The paper focuses on the EU and the EU accession process. The accession is accompanied by the applying countries by fundamental and deep changes in the legal system, policy framework, and policy practice. The EU has been actively involving green movement into the process and thus become important factor shaping NGO agenda, while in the same time provides crucial source of funding for NGOs in this region. The paper is based on the on-going qualitative research of NGOs from the Eastern Europe and West Balkan in particular. The EU enlargement process has provided NGOs with a unique position where the process can be used as a leverage to promote new policies, legislation and measures. Yet, are the NGOs really able to influence decision making? How the EU shapes agenda and work of the NGOs; and does the EU and the EU enlargement enhancing or weakening position of the NGOs in the society? We argue, that "professionalization" of the movement often led to resignation (or inability) to generate public support, partly because NGOs itself are often seen as part of the elites and detached from the issues of the environmental justice and social solidarity.

RC42-495.4

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Group Pleasures: Collaborative Commitments, Narrative Gratification, and Fun in Unequal Micro-Cultures

As a consequence of their size and fragility, small groups depend on cohesion, including the assumption of fundamental equality among members, despite the status hierarchies that inevitable arise. How do group members survive and thrive, given inequalities? Central to the continuation of groups are occasions of hedonic pleasure that recognize attachment. These times are popularly labeled "fun." While groupness can be seen the cause of fun, we emphasize the effects of fun on group life, recognizing that on occasion group leaders strategically generate fun. Shared pleasure creates the conditions for communal identification, overriding the inequalities of interaction and status. Such moments serve as commitment devices building affiliation, modeling positive relations, and moderating interpersonal tension and differential power. Further, they encourage retrospective narration, providing an appealing past, an assumed future, and boundaries between the group and those outside that erase divisions. The rhetoric of fun produces interactional smoothness in the face of potential interactional ruptures. Building on the authors' field observations and on other ethnographies of group activity, we argue that the experience and recall of fun bolsters group formation, maintenance, and reproduction.

WG03-654.3

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We Want Things Different – the Visual Culture of Growing Ecological Awareness and New Emancipatory Lifestyle Experiments in the 1970s

This paper explores the role of alternative media in constituting and propagating green-alternative lifestyle culture in West Germany throughout the 1970s. At the time, hundreds of magazines were published all over the country to voice the new lifestyle concerns that sprang forth from the New Social Movements (NSM). Magazines such as the *Pflasterstrand* (Concrete beach), the *plärrer* (Bawler), and *Wir wollen's anders* (We want things different) helped to spread the ideas of various strands of the NSM such as the environmental movement, the women's lib, the Sponti movement, and numerous left-leaning citizen initiatives. In addition, these papers understood themselves as practical event calendars as well as shopping guides for new groups of people for whom lifestyle had become less characterized by an affiliation to a defined social class but to ecological awareness and new emancipatory lifestyle experiments.

In their efforts to disseminate eco-social ambitions the magazines came to share a very specific "rough and ready" aesthetic, which was a result of feasibility reasons but also owed to the constant recreation, remediation, and revisualization of the ways people responded to the socio-political upheavals of their time: Among other things, the characteristic layouts in do-it-yourself style were designed with a great variety of typefaces, coarsely rasterized photographs, and simple hand drawings in black and white.

Through the analysis of the particular visual culture shared by these alternative media outlets, this paper aims to highlight the significance of shared communication patterns as both indispensable instruments in the foundation of a new collective identity as well as a means of distinction. This paper broadens the scope of investigation from debates about style and social class in a rather straightforward Bourdieuian tradition into a wider discussion about a shared visual culture that triggered ecologically, socially, and ethically motivated ways of everyday life.

RC42-494.6

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Factorial Surveys in Social Psychology: Institutional Constraints and Social Inequality in University Application Plans

Not all high school students who wish to go to university think that they will be able to realize this wish. Previous research has shown that this mismatch between educational aspirations and intentions is stronger for students from more disadvantaged social backgrounds. While aspirations are mainly a result of socialization processes within families and schools educational intentions are influenced by the institutional opportunity structure that confronts prospective students.

This paper therefore discusses under which conditions high educational aspirations of German high school students are followed up or discarded. It thereby focusses on the influence of four institutional characteristics of German universities - namely geographical distance, university reputation, information provided by universities and selection procedures – and analyses in what way they interact with the social background of students in shaping educational intentions.

This topic is approached with a factorial survey on application intentions for university programs that is integrated in a survey of around 1000 Berlin high school students who state high educational aspirations one year before graduation. Within the vignettes (here: descriptions of study programs) the levels of seven theoretically important dimensions (here: selection procedures, reputation,

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distance, information, etc.) are varied randomly and - also randomly - assigned to respondents. This allows evaluating the relative importance of one dimension vis-à-vis the others and shows which factors are most important in explaining the existing gap between university aspirations and their (intended) realization.

The findings suggests that distance from home strongly constraints application plans for all students. Social background differences can mainly be observed with regard to the *level* of application intentions indicating that socially advantaged students are in general less constrained by the institutional characteristics varied over the vignettes. The effects of the vignette dimensions, however, do rarely differ between students from different social backgrounds.

RC04-43.4

FINGER, CLAUDIA* (WZB Berlin Social Science Center, claudia.finger@wzb.eu)

The Black Box before Transitions: Social Inequality in Application for and Admission to Higher Education in Germany.

Whereas social inequality in the transition to higher education (HE) is well documented, important processes that predate university enrolment are largely neglected in the literature – namely application decisions on part of the student and admission decisions on part of the universities.

Firstly, it is important to ask under which conditions high school graduates apply for HE programs. Institutional and structural characteristics such as university reputation, application/admission requirements or the location of universities are likely to interact with students' social background in shaping application decision. Given an application it is, secondly, vital to analyze the role of HE institutions in selecting students. Universities thereby function as gatekeepers in that they define admission criteria and interact with applicants.

I focus on Germany where access to an increasing number of study programs became restricted in the course of educational expansion. Additionally, admission requirements became more heterogeneous. In this context social inequality in the transition to HE can be expected to increase as social background relates to social and cultural resources and thus to differing information on the functioning of HE (access), application skills and support.

I use new data on Berlin high school graduates to approach socially selective HE applications and admissions. Data have been collected shortly after the deadline for university applications and during the following semester – when admission decisions have already been taken. We asked students detailed questions about their applications (and non-applications) as well as admissions or rejections that they received from universities. Additionally, we collected data on access restrictions, admission criteria and selection procedures for each study program that respondents mentioned and added them to the individual data. This unique data set allows an in depth analysis of social inequality at both thresholds: the decision to apply and the probability to become admitted.

RC44-510.2

FINK, ELISABETH* (Frankfurt University, lisfink@yahoo.com)

Conflict and Cooperation: The Relation of NGOs and Trade Unions in Bangladesh's Rmg Sector

A closer look at countries of the global south reveals the Eurocentrism that underlies the assumption regarding the close correlation between a strong presence of civil society actors and democracy. Whereas, in one context, NGOs are widely seen as progressive societal actors who make the state accountable, in the other, NGOs are critiqued for acting as parallel states which lack any accountability. This holds particularly true in the context of Bangladesh, where the NGO sector is exceptionally large and influential. Many Bangladeshi NGOs regularly receive funds from international donors. As a result, a significant depoliticisation of developmental NGOs, which mainly focus on the rural population of Bangladesh, was observed (Feldman 2003, Kabeer et al 2010, Stiles 2002). Within the last two decades, labour NGOs as well as some trade unions who work in the ready-made garment (RMG) sector in Bangladesh have similarly received growing attention by transnational civil society networks and various organisations.

Against this backdrop and based on my fieldwork in Dhaka, that took place between 2010 and 2012, the proposed paper sheds light on the relation between local labour activism and transnational collective action. Therefore, the following questions will be discussed: What is the relation between international donors, transnational civil society actors and local labour organisations? Is there any evidence of a transnational social movement unionism in Bangladesh's RMG sector? Are donors, through the help of local NGOs, weakening the role of trade unions? Are NGOs contributing to – as a trade unionist whom I interviewed put it – 'peaceful exploitation of the workers'? Given the high percentage of women workers in the RMG sector and the still commonly deployed stereotyped portrayal of the 'third world woman', what are the gendered implications of transnational activism?

RC44-514.2

FINKELDEY, JASPER* (University of Essex, jfinke@essex.ac.uk)

Lessons from Marikana? South Africa's Sub-Imperialism and the Rise of Blockadia

The Marikana massacre on 16 August 2012 was a cynical act to silence South Africa's notorious industrial labour disputes. Instead of silence, mining companies had to subsequently deal with unprecedented strike waves intended to radically alter apartheid-like working relations throughout the country. However, South Africa's highly exploitative and resource depleting political economy has remained in place. What is more, the political elite has tried to ensure global markets that South Africa's extractive industries will remain a cheap labour, business-friendly profit haven (Bond, 2013). Also South Africa's admission to the BRICS countries has lubricated rather than altered the governments' neoliberal aspirations and uneven development in the country (see Harvey, 2006). In concert with its new BRICS allies, South Africa is aggressively promoting the expansion of carbon markets that will very likely put poor 'underpolluted' communities at risk of losing their livelihoods as they know it (see Böhm et al., 2012). South Africa's 'mineral-energy complex' is indeed well and alive. Numerous new high-emission mining and energy projects already worsen the social and environmental conditions of the most vulnerable communities (Bond, 2013). This paper will offer a critical analysis of the current 'resource cursed' trajectory of South Africa's political economy. In order to make sense of South Africa's embeddedness in the world economy, we are looking in more detail at new sub-imperial structures (BRICS) and not so new imperial structures (World Bank, IMF) (Marini, 1972; Bond 2013). To come to grips with the everyday contestation of high-emission mining and energy projects, we are exploring the implications of 'blockadia', a concept that prominently features Noami Klein's new book (2014).

RC06-74.4

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SABOURI KHOSROWSHAHI, HABIB (azad university of tehran)
REZAII, AHMAD (Associate Professor, Department of Social Sciences, University of Mazandaran)

Emotional Divorce in Iranian Family: Sociological Explanation of the Rate and Factors Affecting on Emotional Divorce Among Women

Divorce always had been discussed as one of the serious problems in contemporary society. Rate of divorce is increasing in the all of society. But it seems that a special type of divorce has the more prevalence in some country such as IRAN.in this countries, the legal divorce confront with cultural, economic and legal obstacles. This obstacles increase the emotional divorce in this societies.so couples live each other without lovely relation. However, the legal divorce is surveyed easily for visibility and availability by researchers. But survey and cognition of the rate and factors affecting on emotional divorce confront researchers with serious challenges for its latent trait. So this research surveys the rate and factors affecting on emotional divorce in Iran. The first, we review and survey the available researches about emotional divorce in Iran and later, the article survey emotional divorce in special sample. The method is survey and data is collected by questionnaire among 384 marriage women in Amol city (the city in north of Iran). The research applies theory of Antony Giddens about pure relationship and its damages in risky society family. Results demonstrate that respondents have medium rate of emotional divorce. Also contextual variables (age, age in marriage time, family income, person education, spouse education) have meaningful relation and reverse with emotional divorce. The primary variables include: spouse discontent, opinion misapprehension, spouse distrust, selfishness, and spouse-selected discontent. All of the variables have meaningful and positive relation with emotional divorce. Also, all of the variables together explain %68 variation in dependent. The results of research show special type of relation among women in Iranian society. Women in situation of emotional divorce select different strategies in confront with this problem. They look for pure relation in out of family as the problem solving.

RC15-185.5

FISCHER, JULIA* (University of Innsbruck, julia.fischer@student.uibk.ac.at)
BOVENKAMP, HESTER M. (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

The Democratic Value of Citizens' and Civil Society Organizations: A Comparative Study of Rare Disease Organizations and Their Representative Claims

The participation of citizens' and civil society organizations (CCSO) in health care decision-making is established very differently in countries all over the world. Research revealed that while in some countries stakeholders such as health care professionals or policy makers remain skeptical, in more and more countries CCSOs are expected to *represent* patients and health users in diverse settings of health care decision-making.

Against this development it is not surprising that scholarly attention for CCSOs has increased over the recent past. However, because of the lack of comparative cross-national studies our understanding of CCSOs is still limited. An important gap in the literature concerns the issue of representation. Most studies take the democratic value of CCSOs for granted. However, to really understand their democratic contribution to decision-making we need more insight into what representation of CCSOs means and how it is put into practice in different contexts.

In this paper we provide such insight using the concept of representative claim (Saward 2010). Based on document analyses as well as expert interviews with their representatives we explore whom or what CCSOs claim to represent, in what setting of health care decision making they do or wish to participate and on what grounds they base both their representative and participatory claims.

Since CCSOs have a different set-up and play a different role in different countries we use a cross-national approach. The comparative study focusses on rare disease organizations in Austria, Germany and the Netherlands.

RC18-JS-2.3

FISCHER, KARIN* (Kepler University Linz, karin.fischer@jku.at)
PELFINI, PELFINI* (Department of Sociology, Alberto Hurtado University, Santiago de Chile, apelfini@uahurtado.cl)

Business Elites and Citizen Demands – a Case Study from Chile

Elites are usually ill-disposed towards the redistribution of resources. Attitudes change, however, with respect to poverty reduction and pro-poor policies. Historical accounts of the evolution of welfare states in the global North inform us that elites` support for poverty reduction is driven by the extent to which elites and the poor are interdependent, i.e. that poverty and the poor have a positive or negative impact on their welfare, too.

A possible reason to explain the scarce perception of interdependence between rich and poor in the developing world is the transformation of the boundaries of society and socialization ("Vergesellschaftung") itself. Elites involved in the creation of welfare policies in Europe and the US (identified by Swaan, 1988) reproduced themselves and obtained their legitimacy mainly within the boundaries of the nation-state.

We argue that the problem is not that contemporary elites lack a perception of interdependence as such. There is, in fact, a change in the social and spatial coordinates of interdependence. As C. Lasch (1994) pointed out, elites nowadays reproduce themselves mainly within transnational networks and are socialized in cross-boundary class connections and institutions.

Taking Lasch`s thesis as the point of departure, we will present a case study on the business elite in Chile. We will focus on the way the Chilean business elite uses recognition and acknowledgement enjoyed abroad as a strategy to block recent citizen demands for greater democracy and access to public goods.

RC02-31.1

FISCHER, KARIN* (Kepler University Linz, karin.fischer@jku.at)
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Neoliberal Think Tank Networks in Latin America and Europe: Strategic Replication and Cross National Organizing

In our paper on neoliberal think tank networks in Latin America and Europe we accept the widely held belief that research and consulting by think tanks plays a major role in the policy making process. Based on individual country and comparative studies, the innovative character of think tank expertise is stressed in relation to national epistemic cultures. In contrast to mainstream think tank research we will stress the political character of think tank knowledge and challenge prevalent methodological nationalism by way of examining the transnational dimensions of partisan think tank networks. The chapter analyses the history and growth of neoliberal partisan think tank networks in Europe and Latin America. While the founding and networking as such can be considered an example of "strategic replication" necessary to advance discourses in the global, regional, and national knowledge power structures, cross national organizing ties the separate elements together and allows for the transnational diffusion and translation of neoliberal ideas, concepts, and social technologies in policy making.

RC24-302.1

FISCHER-KOWALSKI, MARINA* (Institute for Social Ecology, marina.fischer-kowalski@aau.at)
SCHAFFARTZIK, ANKE (Institute of Social Ecology)

The Vienna School of Social Ecology – an Enrichment or Too Interdisciplinary a Challenge for Environmental Sociology?

We see Social Ecology as a highly dynamic interdisciplinary research area, drawing on several academic fields, such as on sociology and various natural sciences. The common denominator of this research field is not so much a shared label, but a shared paradigm. Its core axioms are that human social and natural systems interact, co-evolve over time, and have substantial impacts upon one another, with causality pointing in both directions. From this follows a need to develop concepts and methods that allow dealing with social and natural structures and processes on an equal epistemological footing.

The Vienna School of social ecology has evolved over the past 25 years. It revolves around two core concepts: social metabolism and colonization of nature. Social metabolism describes a systemic process by which social systems maintain themselves by energetic and material exchange, thereby using natural resources and generating wastes and emissions. There is an elaborate metric for this (MEFA material and energy flow accounting) that became also standard statistics used by Eurostat. Colonization – deliberate social interventions from the part of society into natural systems – is a concept that helps to link human labour processes to environmental impacts. One of the metrics for this is HANPP (human appropriation of net primary production), and it supports the analysis of land use and land use change. Another feature of the Vienna School is its dealings with long-term processes and developing a theory of socio-metabolic regimes and regime transitions that may also help to understand a potential sustainability transition. Finally, these concepts and methods are applied in many policy contexts, such as globally contributing to UN's Sustainable Development Goals, to European resource policy programs and to participatory processes in small island development.

RC12-149.1

FITTIPALDI, EDOARDO* (University of Milan, edoardo.fittipaldi@unimi.it)

State As a Jural Phenomenon. a Critical Defense of Leon Petra?ycki's Conceptions of State

The paper is in two parts, corresponding to the two ways adopted by Leon Petrażycki for addressing the social phenomenon called 'state'. In the first part, Fittipaldi discusses Petrażycki's hypothesis as to the way naïve people and jurists represent to themselves a *state*, *godusarstvo*, *państwo*, etc. Fittipaldi compares this hypothesis to those formulated by Petrażycki about: juristic persons, hereditas iacens, and the possibility of indeterminate right-holders. In the second part, Fittipaldi discusses the stipulative concept of a state devised by Petrażycki for investigating social phenomena scientifically. In this context, Fittipaldi examines some criticism levelled at that conceptualization, and tries to defend it from the perspective of a strictly psychological theory of jural phenomena.

RC12-145.1

FITTIPALDI, EDOARDO* (University of Milan, edoardo.fittipaldi@unimi.it)

Toward a General Concept of Norm for Sociology, Psychology, Ethology

Norms have been often reduced to *behaviors* or *linguistic* phenomena. The authors who do take into account emotions usually contend that norms are connected to emotions or that emotions are somewhat prompted by norms. This leaves unanswered the question of what a norm is.

The author proposes to reduce norms to dispositions to experience ethical emotions, namely, guilt, shame, anger, etc. Norms do not prompt ethical emotions. Norms are rather (to be defined as) dispositions to experience ethical emotions in case certain circumstances obtain.

For instance, if John experiences guilt for having done x, it is not that John experiences guilt because he violated the norm prohibiting x. The norm prohibiting x should be rather reduced to the existence in John of the disposition to experience guilt if he does x.

The isolated experience of an ethical emotion is not sufficient to speak of a norm. A disposition is required and thus somewhat a patternization of the circumstances whose obtaining prompt ethical emotions. With the exception of pride (that is an internal reward), patternization requires that the individual carry out a sort of inversion.

For example, the individual must rationalize into the obligation of doing x his experience of guilt or shame in the case he does non-x (or, better, does not do x). As for anger, the individual must patternize into her sense of being entitled to do x her disposition to react aggressively in case another individual does not show respect for her doing x, or takes some course of action incompatible with her doing x.

In some cultures patternizations further result in hypostatizations. The reduction here proposed makes it possible to connect the theory of norms to modern psychology and ethology (this is especially the case for anger, indignation, and De Waal's forerunners of guilt).

RC05-62.2

FLAM, HELENA* (University of Leipzig, flam@sozio.uni-leipzig.de)

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

National Media Coverage and "Politicized Lawyering" in the NSU Court Case, Germany

Between 2001 and 2007 a three-person group calling itself National Socialist Underground was killing small businessmen across Germany. With one exception, these were German citizens. Most had a Turkish migrant background. Although the killings spread over a number of years, and the perpetrators also robbed banks and exploded bombs in ethnic neighborhoods, injuring many people, neither the police nor the intelligence forces took these criminal acts seriously. Along with the press, most dismissed them as "Döner-murders" and looked for perpetrators in the "migrant criminal milieus". After the same group allegedly killed a policewoman and attempted to kill her colleague in 2011, two male members of the group allegedly killed themselves while the third one – a woman – reported herself to the police. In 2013 a court case was opened in which she and some others are charged with accessory to murder. In the court case about 60 lawyers represent the victims' widows and children. In my presentation, I will depict the actions of these lawyers as well as the reporting by the press. To signal what is to come, the reactions are polarized: while one national newspaper has predominantly worried about how this court case affects the legitimacy of the German state, another has mostly worried about the migrants, giving the surviving family members voice and face. Similarly for the victims' lawyers: while some very openly criticize the German state for tolerating racist institutional discrimination in the police and intelligence forces, calling for decisive reforms, others seem invisible and "neutral". Time permitting, I will also report on the conclusions reached by the commissions of inquiry set up by some regional governments to clarify the facts of the case.

RC19-234.3

FLECKENSTEIN, TIMO* (LSE, t.fleckenstein@lse.ac.uk)
LEE, SOOHYUN CHRISTINE (University of Leeds)

Youth Unemployment, Post-Industrialisation, and Economic Crisis: Comparing Vocational Education and Training Policy in England, Germany, and South Korea

Youth unemployment, albeit with considerable cross-national differences, is a major social problem across the OECD; and, unsurprisingly, it is high on the political agenda. Considering that many young people out of work have low skills (which has been described as a 'new social risk' in post-industrial societies), vocational education and training (VET) is widely considered a sensible policy strategy for improving the job prospects and the social inclusion of young people.

Whilst post-industrialisation (transforming skills needs and social risk structures) is a secular, long-term trend, the economic crisis of the Great Recession put some additional pressure on youth employment and VET systems. But, how have VET systems in different countries responded to the dual pressure of post-industrialisation and economic crisis?

In this paper, we analyse the policies in England, Germany, and South Korea. Both England and Korea, with NEET rates above the OECD average (19% and 23%, respectively), have considerable, obvious problem pressure, whereas Germany (10%) presents itself somewhat more favourably. Yet, in the German case, we need to acknowledge that the highly acclaimed German VET system is increasingly viewed as failing young people of low educational attainment; and in fact, many young people out of work do not appear in statistics because they are "parked" in 'transitional' educational and labour market programmes.

England, Germany and South Korea represent the critical cases in the VET literature. Germany is commonly considered the prime example of the apprenticeship model combining workplace learning with training and general education in vocational training schools ('dual system'), whereas Korea has traditionally been considered a government-led training system, where VET is typically provided through vocational high schools. By contrast, England presents a market-led training system, and it is widely associated with a low skills/low productivity equilibrium.

RC02-39.4

FLECKER, JOERG* (University of Vienna, joerg.flecker@univie.ac.at)

A Global Labour Market for Digital Work?

The pervasiveness of new ICT brings about new constellations of space and time for work in a wide variety of industries and business functions. Since the wave of offshoring in the 1990s and 2000s, service functions, including customer service, software development, creative work and administrative tasks have become highly dispersed in companies' search for lower cost and relevant skills. The relocation of work at a global scale, best epitomized by the ascent of India's IT and business process outsourcing industries, signaled the emergence of a *new* 'new international division of labour'. In addition to the dynamics of global value chains and networks, internet-based crowdsourcing platforms accelerate the delocalization of work. This development of new business models and forms of work enabled by the internet further contribute to 'new geographies' of work in the digital economy. What is more, work itself seems to move to global information spaces

and to become virtual when work objects are digital and tools and knowledge are standardized at a global scale with the Internet providing access to information spaces from all localities with sufficient connectivity. These processes intensify the worldwide competition between educated workers which results, in some circumscribed sectors and occupations, in a global labour market.

This contribution is based on the findings of the working group on ´New geographies and the new spatial division of virtual labour´ of the European COST Action 'Dynamics of Virtual Work'. It maps the emergence of, and the limitations to, global labour markets for digital work in IT, IT enabled services, creative industries and related business areas taking into account the dynamics of global value chains, the virtualization of organizations and the development of crowdsourcing platforms.

RC46-529.2

FLEISCHER, MICHAEL* (Organizational Dynamics, mikefleischer@cs.com)
WINSTON, NORMA (University of Tampa)

Getting Your Sociology or Interdisciplinary Program Accredited By Capacs (the Commission on the Accreditation of Programs in Applied and Clinical Sociology)

"Professionalizing" Sociology begins with the accreditation of an applied, clinical, or engaged public program in sociological practice by the Commission on the Accreditation of Programs in Applied and Clinical Sociology (CAPACS). Graduates of CAPACS-accredited programs complete a carefully-designed curriculum, ensuring prospective employers that these candidates possess a full spectrum of knowledge, skills, and practice experiences that distinguish them from other job applicants and entrants. Creating a highly educated and trained pool of practicing sociologists furthers Sociology's "professionalization," as these individuals possess educational qualifications, training, and field experiences to support their acquisition of association credentials, including the "Certificate in Sociological Practice" (C.S.P.), offered by AACS. State credentials such as registration, certification, and licensure, also may be attained, if supported by sociological practice legislation, comparable to that enacted by "professionalized" disciplines, such as Psychology and Social Work.

This presentation will consist of three tracks:

Dr. Michael Fleischer, CAPACS Chair, will present a brief history and overview of CAPACS, with an interactive slide-show and handouts, covering the CAPACS accreditation process and its benefits.

Dr. Norma Winston, CAPACS Vice Chair and Past Chair, will discuss the CAPACS Site Visit Process, particularly organizing and hosting meetings with university administrators, internship site supervisors, and program faculty and students. She will address how applicant programs can prepare for CAPACS accreditation, and provide examples of how students' benefit from their tangible practice experiences, from her perspectives as a Review Committee Chair, Department Chair, and Program Director.

Dr. Jan Fritz, a member of the CAPACS Board of Directors, Past Secretary of CAPACS, Executive Board Member of ISA, and session Chair, will discuss CAPACS's role in accrediting non-US programs, working with the Departmental Resources Group (DRG) of the American Sociological Association (ASA) in helping departments prepare for accreditation, and expanding CAPACS's presence in the Clinical Sociology Division (RC46) of ISA.

WG03-658.1

FLICKER, EVA* (University of Vienna, eva.flicker@univie.ac.at)

Visual Discourse As Viscourse: Conventions, Critics, and Chances Challenging the Analysis of Media Visuals in Media Discourse Practises

The paper is embedded in a research project on media representation of top elites in international politics as well as the visualisation of power, gender, fashion, and the body. The visual data consist of countless samples of media pictures/images/photographs that are spread by international media agencies. These photographs are recurrent and dominant elements of daily news. In journalist jargon, pictures documenting international summits of politicians are often referred to as "family photos". These "images of power" achieve almost "iconic status". While in former times, they were a side effect of political events, nowadays they play a central role in political programmes. Their diplomatic protocol is strictly regulated, every position is determined by function and hierarchy, and the politicians stand as representatives of their nations and sovereign states. The significance of these rituals and visuals should not be underestimated; they are undeniably historical documents and represent a narration on hegemonic masculinity and power. As part of the symbolic communication in politics, these pictures offer strong prelinguistic narration.

With text as well as photos different messages can be communicated simultaniously: relationship and tensions. The evaluation of this material demands different methods and but also specific methodological groundings and raises questions such as: Which effect does the viscourse of these photos have? How are

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they related to language and text? In what relation can they be seen to discourse of gender equality? The competition of attraction between rational linguistic arguments and affectual visuals may cause very ambivalent effects: intensification, contrasts, contradictions, reassurance etc.

Two different types of photos will be presented in the paper: a) official and static group pictures of political top events and b) event photos of meetings and encounters out of motion – both types give examples for the challenges for methodological approaches.

RC47-538.4

FLIPO, FABRICE* (Telecom-EM, fabrice.flipo@telecom-em.eu)

What Is Political Ecology ? a Conceptuel Approach

In this communication I want to raise some results exposed in my book on political ecology (*Nature and politics*, Amsterdam 2014), based on the discussion of some french authors. Political ecology is usually hard to define. Is it a political party ? Is it a social movement, with broad mobilisations, agenda setting etc. ? Is it of economical nature, as the *Ecological Economics* school of thought or the « green growth » discourses are explaining us ? Are ecologists « believing » in climate change or collapses ? Are they neo-animists, or a new kind of scientists ? The questions are numerous. I used the following methodology : try to catch what political ecology is through debates that arose at the moment of its emergence, since 60s. A this date, two ideologies where dominating political debates : liberalism and 'socialism' broadly defined as class struggle, being reformist or revolutionary. We found four major controversies, in academic litterature : on 'rights of nature' (is it possible ? Rational ?), on political behaviour of ecologists (are they right wing or left wing ? None of them ?), on the economy (class struggle or free-market ?) and on science and religion. In this communication we try to sum up these findings. This methology has some limitations, as any other has some also. In this case 'ecologism' is being excessively homogeneised. But is had also some positive aspects : going beyond the apparent multiplicity and dispersion of what is called 'ecologism'.

RC07-91.1

FLORES, DORISMILDA* (ITESO / UAA, dorixfm@gmail.com)

Imagination/Action: Making Sense of Future in Online Public Expression By Local Activist Groups

In this paper, I discuss how local activist groups articulate global concerns and alternative proposals in online public expression.

The data come from a study based on a multi-sited ethnographic approach, in three communication spaces of activists —Internet, the streets, and the media—, with digital ethnography, semi-structured interviews with activists, participative observation in the groups' activities, and an analysis of local media coverage. This study was conducted in Aguascalientes, Mexico, with two local activist groups.

The main results show that imagination is a key element in online public expression by activists. Their messages usually follow three paths: 1) a critique of the contemporary world, with its inequalities; 2) a better world under construction, that is, the actions that activists do in the present in the pursuit of a better world; 3) the imagined better world, the futures they hope. In sum, there is a point of departure, a problem in the present; there is a hope, an imagined better world in the future; and there is a way between them, the actions in the present.

In online public expression, activists raise questions in three main areas: economics, politics, and culture. In an economic sense, they question the commodification of everything, and propose a different way of measuring the value of things, nature and people. In a political sense, they question the traditional representative democracy logics, and propose a more active citizen participation. In a cultural sense, they question the idea of only one possible future, and propose an ideal of social change, another world is possible.

Imagining the future is the core of online public expression of these local activist groups. Internet plays a key role, as a communication tool, but also as a space of struggle for recognition of alternative ideas about the future.

RC19-240.5

FLORES, MARIANA* (Coordinadora de espacio de participación de personas con discapacidad del PDHCDMX, mercuriahf@hotmail.com)

Participación Política De Organizaciones De y Para Personas Con Discapacidad En El Diseño De Programas Públicos En La Ciudad De México: Espectro De Organizaciones y Tipos De Participación

La participación política de las personas con discapacidad y las organizaciones que las representan en la Ciudad de México es un fenómeno que va aumentado paulatinamente a partir de la entrada en vigor en México en 2008 de la Convención sobre los derechos de las personas con discapacidad y su protocolo facultativo.

Aunque actualmente la discapacidad ya no es vista como un problema médico e individual y se reconoce como una condición social en la que las personas con deficiencias físicas, mentales, intelectuales o sensoriales al interactuar con diversas barreras, puedan impedir su participación plena y efectiva en la sociedad, en igualdad de condiciones con las demás; todavía hace falta la construcción y problematización por parte de las propias personas con discapacidad de sus ciudadanías y convertir a la discapacidad en una plataforma desde la cual reivindicar su identidad, y dar paso al planteamiento de ayudas para exigir demandas en el espacio público.

Esta ponencia examina a partir de evidencia de mi investigación doctoral, diferentes tipos de participación política de organizaciones de y para personas con discapacidad que tienen lugar a partir de una tipología que explica la estructura y función de seis tipos de organizaciones: 1) familiares-asistenciales para personas con discapacidad, conformadas alrededor de personas con discapacidades intelectuales; 2) organizaciones antidiscriminación de personas con discapacidad aglutinadas y dirigidas principalmente por personas sordas y con discapacidad visual, motriz y psicosocial; 3) organizaciones profesionales de la discapacidad, conformadas por profesionales médicos y de otras especialidades; 4) organizaciones empresariales en donde la discapacidad se configura como un negocio y 5) redes de organizaciones.

Cada tipo de organización sostiene diferentes intereses, intenciones y fines al participar. Al interactuar surgen por lo tanto diferentes definiciones de los problemas sociales de la discapacidad

RC18-222.3

FLORIANO RIBEIRO, PEDRO J.* (University of Cambridge, pfribeiroufscar@gmail.com)
LOCATELLI, LUIS (Federal University of Sao Carlos)

Party Membership in Brazil: Age and Polity Size in a Longitudinal Perspective (1980-2014)

Several studies have pointed to the decline of membership-based politics in Europe, with a growing gap between members and citizens in terms of age (Scarrow and Gezgor, 2010; Van Biezen, Mair and Poguntke, 2011). In Latin America, exploratory studies have suggested that membership levels are much higher (Dosek, 2014). According to the Brazil's Electoral Court, there are 15 million party members in the country, nearly 11% of the national electorate. The figure is impressive, not only because it is a new democracy, but also because it is expected that large polities have lower membership levels (Mair and Van Biezen, 2001; Weldon, 2006). Using an original dataset with the dates of birth and membership of millions of Brazilians who joined the parties between 1980 and 2014, this paper explores two main hypotheses. The first evaluate whether the Brazilian party members are becoming older, comparing 1) the age of new members over time and 2) the age of new members and the national electorate in each year. The second hypothesis explores the effects of the size of the polities on membership levels in a very favorable situation for a comparative analysis. As a federal state, the regional level is an important locus of power in Brazilian politics. There are high levels of heterogeneity in terms of size, socioeconomic characteristics and structure of competition across the 27 states. Nevertheless, the electoral and membership rules are identical between them, the major parties are present in all regions, and exclusively regional or local parties are prohibited (all parties are multilevel organizations). We compare, thus, the current and historical membership levels (since 1980) between the states. The paper tries to contribute to a greater understanding of party membership in Brazil, comparing the Brazilian case to the recent findings about Europe and Latin America.

RC41-490.5

FOLDES, IONUT* (Babes-Bolyai University, ionut.foldes@gmail.com)

Transnational Families in Romania. Facing New Opportunities and Risks of Intergenerational Solidarity

Recent demographic changes such as ageing, low-fertility and not the least, out-migration, characteristic to Eastern European countries, including Romania, bring into discussion the vivid question of the future of the intergenerational solidarity. In the context of the increasing geographical mobility of young people in search for better paid jobs, the existing need for personal assistance amongst elderly and an undeveloped formal care system, Romania faces new understudied dynamics of intergenerational support. Contrary to certain perspectives, which consider spatial proximity between adult children and their elder parents the indisputable enabling factor for intergenerational support transfers (Rossi & Rossi, 1990), emerging literature in the field of transnational families highlights that such kinship relations continue to exist even across borders (Baldassar et al, 2007). Using recent data from the nationwide survey "The impact of Migration on Older Parents Left Behind in Romania", which allow examination of intergenerational solidarity in the context of transnationalism, were revealed complex dynamics which involves both adult children as transnational migrants and elder parents as transnational non-migrants. Therefore, the multinomial logistic regression and

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the multiple correspondence analysis indicates, on the one hand, the precise role of the migrants as providers of remittance, and draws, on the other hand, the way in which other forms of support are distributed among the dyads. Despite a possible presupposition that parents who were left at home only are the beneficiaries of the support provided, the data show the opposite: elderly, depending on age, can be involved in both ways, as beneficiaries or as providers of help.

RC05-JS-70.5

FOLEY, BENJAMIN* (Rutgers University, brf39@scarletmail.rutgers.edu)

A New Kind of "Color-Blind" Human Rights Discourse in a "Facebook World": Unpacking the Hierarchical Humanitarian Sensibility of Kony 2012

Human rights discourse has never been politically or culturally neutral. It has always been an ideology that formulates a racialized hierarchy between the savior and the saved. Here I explore how the online advocacy film KONY 2012 utilizes a sort of "color-blind" ideology associated with the "Facebook" demographic/ generation to reinscribe a racialized hierarchy between the savior and the saved. To do so I examine KONY 2012's representation of the "Facebook" donor's/ viewer's obligation to help others. I explore how this myopic lens emphasizes improved "race relations" while at the same time naturalizing the racialized politics of humanitarian intervention. Through a content analysis of the film, I argue that the "color-blind" humanitarian sensibility of filmmaker and narrator Jason Russell and KONY 2012 campaign supporters obscures the agency and autonomy of other humanitarian allies as well as Ugandan beneficiaries represented in the film. It also conflates American military power with the defense of human rights, and formulates a racialized ranking of "unacceptable" and "acceptable" suffering where a warlord merits organized protest, but poverty in resources does not. By employing a savior trope in a color-blind ideological frame, KONY 2012 is, I argue, a global racial project that reifies racial hierarchy without directly appealing to racial language.

RC51-589.1

FOLLONI, ANDRE* (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná, andrefolloni@gmail.com)

Determinism and Unpredictability in Social Systems: Can Law Engender Development?

Most of the complex systems studied by the hard sciences, such as physical dynamical systems, modify themselves according to determinant rules that can be described in mathematical terms. Those rules are what we call scientific laws. Laws of this kind cannot be violated – you can't violate the law of gravity. The determinism associated with these rules lead to the thought that scientific method can engender a kind of knowledge that is able to predict how a dynamical complex system will behave in the future: since you know the initial conditions of a system and the rules that govern its evolution, than you will necessarily know how the system will behave and also its final state. Chaos theory had shown how even systems governed by deterministic rules can behave in unpredictably ways, if the system is sensitively dependent on the initial conditions. Chaos theory is then responsible for the separation between determinism and predictability, at least in chaotic complex systems. Hence one of the most important epistemological consequences of chaos theory is to accept that science does not necessarily have to predict to be a real science, and that explain or describe does not necessarily involve the ability of prediction. This situation is even more important in the soft sciences, such as social sciences, since the behavior of the social systems' agents is governed by rules that can be violated, whether these are economical, ethical, legal or religious rules. So it seems like it is especially difficult to predict human and social behavior in the long term. If this is true, then every attempt to create a law to produce some social consequence is involved with a deep degree of uncertainty, and then complexity science in social sciences is even more complex than in natural sciences.

RC39-459.2

FOLMAR, STEVEN* (Wake Forest University, folmarsj@wfu.edu)

Social Tremors: Gendered Psychological Impacts of the 2015 Earthquake in Nepal

Lamjung District, less affected than other areas by the 2015 earthquakes in Nepal, experienced degrees of physical impact and psychological damage that varied widely in the area between Besisahar and the eastern border it shares with Gorkha. Results of a psychological survey of 180 adolescents collected in August and September of 2015 fail to produce a clear and consistent picture of the earthquakes' effects on mental health. Narratives from nearly 80 individuals, collected at the same time clearly demonstrate that while much individual variation exists, the April 25 and May 12 earthquakes' effects followed fault lines already extant in Nepalese society. Gender, caste and ethnicity illustrate how existing divisions in social structure account for much of the difference in how people experienced the earthquakes. Cutting across these divisions, the density of kin networks and the power of world views emerge as explanations for coping with the impact of disaster on individuals independent of the severity with which the earthquake disrupted their lives. Particular gender-based considerations of kin-based responsibilities figure prominently in gender differences. Large, dense social networks revolving around close kin appear as the most powerful explanation for psychological resilience, especially when combined with a rich ritual response.

RC49-574.5

FONTES, BRENO (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco)
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AIDS, Stigma and Vulnerability: The Role of the NGOs in Providing Support

In this paper we intend to discuss the effects on positive social interaction in the mental health of people living with HIV/AIDS, based on the experience of the project Amigo Positivo, developed by the NGO Educativa, in collaboration with the National Network of People Living with AIDS, Brazil's Ministry of Health, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. One of the most important effects on being HIV seropositive or living with AIDS is the stigma. People living with AIDS suffer discrimination, feeling excluded from social circles because a new identity is built for them. The fear of being excluded has the consequence of impoverishment of the social life, the feeling of abandonment. The effects on health (mental and physical) are devastating. Brazil has faced the AIDS epidemics with a strong political public program of prevention and control, followed by an efficient health support, with medical assistance and provision of drugs for those who need it. But this worldwide recognized health program would not exist if the NGOs have not begun fighting, in the early 80s, for public assistance and against prejudice and stigma. The stigma in that moment was very impressive: AIDS was a disease from evil; people living in sin (homosexuals, prostitutes and drug addicts) were affected due to their life styles. In a deeply catholic country like Brazil, this was a good argument against people with HIV/AIDS. Rebuilding a new identity, working against stigma and promoting positive interactions are the goals of many NGOs. For the Educativa: Ação para Saúde, Educação e Cidadania, a NGO working with people with HIV/AIDS in Alvorada (a city in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil), the main question to be worked is the fear of being excluded by friends, family and working circles

RC15-192.4

FORMANKOVA, LENKA (Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences)
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Empowerment through Intimacy: The Case of Czech Homebirth Controversy

Current debates on health care policies are often rife with emotional content pointing to competing values, beliefs and interests and raising through this competition the question about who is the relevant expert to decide over a health care measure, what knowledge counts as the right one and how this knowledge should be communicated. Not only patients are those who are being seen as increasingly empowered in these debates, but the citizen empowerment draws the analogy between the change in the relationship between patients and doctors and the interactions between experts and lay persons stated repeatedly in the current research on the role of discourses in public policies.

This paper analyzes the case of the Czech controversy around homebirth in order to show the dynamic of the empowerment and the specific role of intimacy in it. Czech home birth policy debate has raised to a controversy presenting homebirth primarily as a threat to the child's security, to maternal responsibility and revealing by that the conflict over professional territorialism between obstetrics, midwifery and mothers. In that way, the controversy problematizes the issue of citizen empowerment. By focusing on arguments for and against homebirth and by identifying the actors taking part in the debate the analysis suggests that the particular choice for a way of giving birth is being translated as a choice based on intimacy.

Intimacy refers here to the concern about the appropriateness of a particular emotional experience of birth and is transmitted through appeals to particular values and beliefs and interests related to the way of giving birth. In the analysis, the phrase "empowerment through intimacy" joins the recent public policy debate on citizen empowerment and the relationship between experts, patients and policy makers and traces how intimacy affects it.

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RC35-415.1

FORNOS KLEIN, STEFAN* (Universidade de Brasilia (UnB), sfkstefk@yahoo.com)

Critique Between Renewal and Negativity: Some Comments on Social Ontology

The hereby proposed paper plans on taking up the concept of critique and, specially, the idea of a "renovation of critique", as brought forward by Luc Boltanski and Ève Chiapello foremost in their book *Le nouvel esprit du capitalisme* (*The new spirit of capitalism*), and problematize the answers presented by them in a postface from 2011, where they briefly address the problem of the "double ontology of the social world". To take this through the argumentation will synthesize the concept of "*network*" (*réseau*) as defined by them in order to understand its position among the clarifications and answers presented in the postface. If the authors make a reference to the development of Marxist thought and most notably understand how in the French context of the social sciences ontology develops into its rhizomatic or reticulaire formulation, I would rather direct my reflections to those contributions that can be found in the *Positivist Dispute in German Sociology* (*Der Positivismusstreit in der deutschen Soziologie*), with special attention to its "Introduction" by Theodor W. Adorno. The intention is to advance traits of this interpretation, allowing to focus on (some) sociological traits of Adorno's critique to ontology, therefore not discussing – what would be impossible in a short exposition – those (philosophical) pressuppositions, but rather aiming to delineate an immanent critique pointed towards the notion of social critique as suggested by Boltanksi and Chiapello, laying the foundation to better understand how a dialogue between so called critical theory of society and these two authors could direct itself to capitalism and therefore be appropriated to foster a critical debate on (social) ontology as an important and neglected theoretical aspect.

RC35-411.4

FORNOS KLEIN, STEFAN* (Universidade de Brasilia (UnB), sfkstefk@yahoo.com)

Dependence Theory and the Center-Periphery Relation (revisited) As Critical Stance

This paper proposal is delineated foremost towards two main questions. On the one side, it focuses on certain aspects of critique, and therefore will directly take up the argument found in the book *Dependence and development in Latin America. An essay of sociological interpretation*, written by Fernando Henrique Cardoso and Enzo Faletto, first published in 1970 and written during the second half of the 1960s, a seminal work of the so called *dependence theory*. This aims at shedding light on this pioneering interpretation of center-periphery relations, bearing a tight but critically distanced connection to Marxism when depicting its concept of *underdevelopment* (*subdesenvolvimento*) as a structural product of development, while at the same time emphasizing the relevance and core contribution of a sociologically oriented perspective to oppose itself to a dominant economic discourse.

Therefore it establishes a twofold theoretical counterhegemonic argumentation, challenging mainstream scientific views in terms of their disciplinary orientation as well as putting into question some of its central arguments. On the other side I wish to engage in a dialogue with other relatively seen more recent (critical) perspectives from what has been deemed as a peripheral standpoints. More specifically I seek to unravel the above reflections to circumscribe the theoretization of the Austrian-Brazilian thinker Roberto Schwarz, notably in his essays "Misplaced ideas" (1977) and "Nationalism by elimination" (or "National by subtraction", in a free translation of his Portuguese text, published in 1986), where he attempts to reflect on the originality and "placing" or "misplacing" of certain ideas. As far as I see it, going back to or elucidating these approaches could contribute steadfastly to postcolonial as well as decolonial thought in its form and simultaneously concerning its content.

RC12-147.2

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Searching the Historical Origins of Legal Indicators: Revisiting the Stanford Studies in Law and Development (SLADE)

Legal indicators are currently an important part of legal discourse and perform various evaluative functions regarding the quality of rule of law, trustworthiness of remedies in a legal system, and levels of governmental corruption. Additionally, both public and private actors take very seriously contemporary indicators, such as the Rule of Law Index, Doing Business Index, and Global Rights Index. This phenomenon was termed 'mathematical turn' in legal reasoning (Restrepo-Am-

ariles, 2015) and has impacted domestic jurisdictions in their statistical analyses of justice systems and control of judicial efficiency (Fortes, 2015). Legal indicators are nowadays an important tool to understand the law in society. In this sense, searching legal indicators is essential for our better understanding of the world and how to improve our lives in the future. This paper will contribute to the literature on legal indicators by revisiting the Stanford Studies in Law and Development (SLADE). Following the insight that legal culture may impact legal development within different societies (Friedman, 1975), a group of scholars decided to collect comprehensive empirical data on a number of different jurisdictions with the goal of comparing and contrasting different features of legal systems by means of legal indicators. Unfortunately, because of lack of funding, such project was never entirely completed, but nonetheless their initiative was very important in generating insights on the potential creation of legal indicators and academic lessons on law and socio-economic development (Merryman, 2000).

RC52-596.2

FOVERSKOV, LEA* (Copenhagen Business School, lf.dbp@cbs.dk)

Professional Emergence Under Pressure: The Cyber Security Arena

Cyber security has risen to prominence on the transnational political scene in recent years. The focus has been on the threat posed by potential adversaries to the critical infrastructure of nations. In the name of collective security, intelligence agencies are resorting to mass surveillance and privacy intrusions. In contrast, computer security specialists focus on securing end points of networks, approaching the manner more technically. This article explains why these two approaches are opposed to each other by employing the analytical framework of linked ecologies. Focusing on Denmark in a global context, the interview-based study examines the relations between experts in the business community and actors in both the political and academic spheres. There are early signs of an emerging profession characterised by high demand for cyber security services but low supply of professionals; new specific educational tracks in cyber security; and a re-coupling of the practical and academic domains which have hitherto been decoupled. However, there is no professional organisation to provide a conscious push for professionalisation. Instead, the development is driven by pressure from the political sphere and it is characterised by regulation efforts, standardisation, a call for a clear division of responsibilities within the state, and the rise of formal education. This leads to the emergence of a quasi-profession. Cyber security has become an arena of competition between different professions and different ecologies, and it is difficult to tell whether IT security experts or legal experts will dominate the policy arena in the future.

RC07-95.1

FOX, NICOLE* (University of New Hampshire, nicole.fox@unh.edu)

NYSETH-BREHM, HOLLIE (Ohio State University)

Narrating Genocide: Time, Memory, and Blame

Twenty years have passed since the Rwandan genocide. Scholars have analyzed how memorials and commemorations reflect and influence collective memories of the violence, yet we know much less about how Rwandans remember the genocide. In this article, we draw upon over 100 interviews with genocide survivors to assess collective memories of the violence. We find that Rwandans conceptualize the genocide as a watershed event that divides time into two distinct eras. When discussing the pre-genocide period, Rwandans focus on macro-level events and structures. This allows them to locate blame for the genocide in intuitions rather than on Rwandan citizens. By contrast, narratives of life after the genocide focus on perceived progress since 1994, effectively treating 1994 as time zero and shaping perceptions of the future as hopeful. Taken together, the allocation of blame and the perceptions of hope have significant implications for survivors' participation in judicial efforts, reconciliation programs, and other essential processes in post-conflict communities.

RC44-505.4

FOX-HODESS, CAITLIN* (UC Berkeley, katyrose@gmail.com)

Dockworkers Against Austerity: Multiscalar Political Alignment and Campaign Success in Transnational Union Activism

Labor scholars and activists have called for greater international coordination among trade unions to respond to the assault on workers by the austerity agenda, but we lack a theory for understanding under what conditions labor unions at multiple levels (local, national, European) come together effectively to achieve campaign goals. The impact of the austerity agenda has not been uniform and international solidarity does not always deliver a victory, even in sectors where labor is well-organized internationally: through European solidarity since 2009, English dockworkers achieved a partial victory; Portuguese dockworkers achieved a full victory; and Greek dockworkers have thus far not succeeded in achieving

their goals. How do we account for this variation in success at resisting austerity despite strong international participation by the same actors in all three cases during the same period (2009- 2014)? The dockworker cases suggest that international solidarity is a necessary but never sufficient condition for the successful resolution of disputes, even in this highly internationalized sector of the economy. Instead, the most effective organizing necessarily ties together strong shop floor and community action at the local level with effective industrial action (or the threat thereof) at the international level, as in the Portuguese case. Strategies that rely too heavily on national political change at the expense of international action, as in the Greek case, or too heavily on international action to overcome problems at the local level created by the national union bureaucracy, as in the English case, have not met with success. Effective dispute resolution for the dockworkers, then, has depended on the successful articulation of union politics and strategy at multiple levels: in essence, exercising worker power in a coordinated fashion at the local and international levels while avoiding or overcoming the constraining effects of national union bureaucracies and political parties.

RC44-510.4

FOX-HODESS, CAITLIN* (UC Berkeley, katyrose@gmail.com)

Imperialism, Anti-Imperialism and Regional Economic Integration: An Analysis of Strategic Orientations to Transnational Dockworker Coordination in Latin America

Comparative research at the regional level can help elucidate the greater challenges that workers in the Global South face in coordinating international action relative to workers in the Global North, as well as the logics behind different strategic orientations to international work. While labor internationalism in the transport sector in Latin America during the Cold War was largely the prerogative of State Department and CIA funded initiatives to further the interests of US imperialism (and rank-and-file efforts to resist those initiatives), today new initiatives are emerging to take their place. The International Transport Workers Federation (ITF), which continues to suffer heavy reputational damage for its on-going role in supporting conservative unions in the region, has seen its standing among Latin American dockworkers diminish as the International Dockworkers Council, a newer organization, avowedly rank-and-file led, militant and politically left-wing, has quickly grown its membership throughout the region in recent years. Yet, while the IDC enjoys robust participation and action in Europe, attempts to stimulate similar develops in Latin America have met with far greater challenges and less success. European dockworkers' strong and sustained coordination at the European level relative to Latin American dockworkers is the result not only of greater resources, but also of the far greater incentives provided by the unified regulatory framework imposed through the European Union. Despite the increasing economic integration brought about through MERCOSUR, a similar logic for cooperation of shared regional governance is still lacking in Latin America. Latin American dockworkers instead see greater strategic value in solidarity from powerful U.S. dockworker unions than within-region solidarity. Nevertheless, Latin American dockworkers emphasized multiple potential benefits of increased coordination at the Latin American level, ranging from political and economic pressure on states and employers to information sharing and achieving political goals beyond the workplace.

RC34-392.2

FRANCESCHELLI, MICHELA* (UCL Institute of Education, m.franceschelli@ioe.ac.uk)

Identity and Upbringing: South Asian Young British Muslims, Love Relationships and Views of Marriage

Since Britain is becoming increasingly multicultural, religion, and in particularly Islam, has become more visible. A growing religious diversity has created new contexts and affected young people's identity and transitions to adulthood.

This paper draws on a book 'Identity and Upbringing' which explores parenting and growing in the context of South Asian (Pakistani, Bangladeshi, and Indian) Muslim families living in Britain. Here the focus is particularly on one question: how do young people's romantic relationships and attitudes toward marriage relate to important aspects of growing up and intergenerational relationships?

Romantic relationships are defining features of the teenage years (Connolly and McIsaac, 2011) but are often volatile, short lengthened, focused on present companionships and sexual experimentation rather than on the stronger levels of commitment more typical of the years ahead. However, psychologists have argued that teenagers' love relationships have important developmental value with implications for future attachment and identity development (Furman and Shaffer, 2003).

The paper draws on insights from interviews (N=52) conducted with parents and young people aged 14-19 years old in different regions of England. Findings suggest that the intimate lives of some of the young people in the study were secret and fugitive. Even though young Muslim' stories were not at all unique to their ethnic and religious groups, there was a sense that some religious and cultural norms posed some 'extra challenges' affecting the emotional sphere. Marriage was perceived as a family matter with specific functions, including the trans-

mission and perpetuation of culture and status. The preferences for intra-ethnic and intra-faith marriage reflected intergenerational differences about the importance of maintaining the continuity of religion and South Asian cultures, but also of social status.

RC54-JS-73.5

FRANCHINA, LORELEY* (Université de La Réunion, loreleyfranchina@gmail.com)

Le Corps Dans Le Rituel De La Marche Sur Le Feu à La Réunion

Bachelard met en évidence que la connaissance première du feu se fait par un interdit social. Avant de connaitre le feu en tant qu'élément naturel, depuis l'enfance, les hommes savent qu'il ne faut pas le toucher, car il peut brûler. Dans la communauté des descendants des engagés indiens de l'île de La Réunion, département français de l'océan Indien, on marche sur ce feu « interdit » sous forme de braises ardentes. Or, bien que l'orgueil pèse sur le pénitent pour ce qui concerne la bonne exécution du rituel, il ne s'agit pas d'une question d'hubris envers les divinités, il s'agit le plus souvent du fidèle qui se fait offrande pour la divinité. À La Réunion la marche sur le feu est insérée dans un cycle cérémoniel religieux de dix-huit jours, où le temps et l'espace se sacralisent en crescendo afin de préparer les marcheurs à l'épreuve du feu. Le corps est soigné à l'intérieur par un régime végétarien et à l'extérieur par des bains purificatoires; le mental est fortifié par la concentration et la prière. La quiétude et l'abstinence sont nécessaires à la bonne réussite. Si certains marcheurs ne se brûlent pas, d'autres sortent du brasier avec des marques. Il semble y avoir une connexion entre la préparation et la réussite, et pourtant, même le fidèle qui se brûle, est heureux d'avoir accompli ce sacrifice. Le corps, soit-il maîtrisé ou « martyrisé », devient alors un corps oblation, un corps efficace, un corps narratif, un corps arme, un corps symbolique.

La proposition se base sur ma recherche de terrain (2013/2015) faite sur l'île pour la préparation de ma thèse de doctorat en Anthropologie.

RC17-215.2

FRANCK, GEORG* (Vienna University of Technology, Georg.Franck@tuwien.ac.at)

Vanity Fairs Competition in the Service of Self-Esteem. on Modern Science and Post-Modern Media Culture

Vanity is an intriguing motive for competition. Whether you take it to mean excessive self-regard or just craving for attention, it denotes a drive that is both strongly self-centred and eminently social. It is self-centred since it is, in the last analysis, pursuit of self-esteem; it is eminently social since the self-esteem we can afford depends on our income of appreciative attention. The pursuit of self-esteem thus includes that one has to compete for attention. Vanity fairs are socially organised competitions for attention.

Competition for attention is no one-way affair. You have to offer something if you want do be paid attention. This means that the organisation of vanity fairs can be functional regarding the generation of some sort of supply. Vanity fairs thus wait to be utilized by society as exchange systems where goods and services are exchanged for attention instead of money. Since the pursuit of self-esteem is both tending to high standards and highly capable in mobilising energy, vanity fairs wait to be utilized by society as markets for particularly challenging demands.

The paper goes into two cases in point: modern science and post-modern celebrity culture. Both scientific communication and advertisement financed media are information markets where information is not sold for money, but directly exchanged for attention. Scientists working for publication work for the 'wage of fame', celebrities are the new class of attention rich who live from the masses of attention collected by media leaving the exchange of information for money behind. Both science and media culture lie at the base of contemporary culture in economically advanced societies. The paper is on the constitutive role that vanity fairs play for this culture.

RC23-281.4

FRANCK, GEORG* (Vienna University of Technology, Georg.Franck@tuwien.ac.at)

Vanity Fairs. Competition in the Service of Self-Esteem. on Modern Science and Post-Modern Media Cultur

Vanity is an intriguing motive for competition. Whether you take it to mean excessive self-regard or just craving for attention, it denotes a drive that is both strongly self-centred and eminently social. It is self-centred since it is, in the last analysis, pursuit of self-esteem; it is eminently social since the self-esteem we can afford depends on our income of appreciative attention. The pursuit of self-esteem thus includes that one has to compete for attention. Vanity fairs are socially organised competitions for attention.

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RC53-604.5

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(Re)Constructing Children's Play Cultures: An Exploration into the Work of Children App Designers

Even though the final use of games and toys aimed at children is often unpredictable, studies about products themselves, marketing strategies or parents' attitudes have demonstrated that children's play is a social construction involving various adults too (Brougère, 2008; Buckingham, 2011). However, the sociology of childhood has paid little attention so far to those who also shape directly children's play environments and practices, namely game designers and creators. When they design new products indeed, they adopt a reflexive stance towards children and anticipate how the latter will play: but where do their representations and assumptions about childhood come from? Are they coherent? And for instance, are they scientifically or intuitively conceived? An answer to this kind of questions will be given through the case of the mobile application industry which has developed in the past few years a large offer for younger and younger children, creating new markets as well as new concerns (Chiong & Shuler, 2010; Goldsmith, 2013). Thanks to semi-directive interviews with app developers, graphic artists or game designers, and to the analysis of children app companies' websites, I examine the definitions and the roles attributed to children during the design process: the study reveals important differences regarding, for instance, the actual presence of kids in the process, the use of external expertise about childhood, the degree of autonomy left to children or the balance between educational and entertaining objectives; it suggests that they can be explained, at least partially, by the specificity of the mobile app economy and by the creators' diverse professional cultures and experiences. Results additionally question the evolution of children's play cultures, especially under the influence of play practices from older generations.

RC14-177.2

FRANCZAK, KAROL* (University of Lodz, karol.franczak@wp.pl)

Circulation of Knowledge in the Public Discourse – Between 'popularization' and 'populization'

The main scientific objective of the paper is to investigate the practices of the circulation of knowledge in the public discourse. It discusses two models of circulation that can be labeled as 'popularization' and 'populization' of knowledge. The first one is identified with the traditional image of the activity of academic elites, which usually takes form of informing the broad public about scientific discoveries and translating the hermetic jargon of academic language so that it is accessible to a wider audience. The second model attempts to describe the process of losing the monopoly position of the dominant administrators of scientific knowledge. Observation of contemporary social practices leads to the conclusion that the number of areas and disciplines within which scientists can count on unconditional obedience is drastically shrinking. In many areas, their position is undermined by the skepticism of representatives of circles that do not have the institutional legitimation or are legitimized in a way that on the basis of scientific institutions is controversial (e.g. political activists, bloggers, artists, laymen).

Circulation of knowledge is considered as an important component of the modernization and anti-modernization discourse. Their components, as well as implicit and obvious ideological references are critically examined. This applies both to the overall transformation of the discourse, as well as the processes of its placement in the social reality, including the media. An especially valuable conceptual proposal for the description of 'popularization' and 'populization' is category of 'de-distantiation' (the reduction and weakening of distances in social relations) developed by Karl Mannheim. On the one hand, paper points to the importance of a pro-developmental model of bridging the gap between scientific and colloquial knowledge ('modernization de-distantiation'), on the other hand, paper recognize the growth of intensive processes of knowledge production that develop contrary to the present modernization discourse ('anti-modernization de-distantiation').

RC48-560.7

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Conflict, Negotiation and Housing Policy Arena: An Italian Case Study

The aim of this ethnographic research is to study the housing policy arena of Firenze. The city is known worldwide for its touristic facade of Renaissance palaces, streets and museums; but under this surface, a tense and conflictive social field of fights for the right to housing is sprawling.

I have focused on the interactions between the local SMO Movimento Lotta per la Casa ("Fight for the Housing Movement") and local governance regime. I have used the concepts of governance and urban regime (Stone 1989) because of a relatively high degree of internal cohesion in this policy arena, which, in turn, is embedded in an articulated territorial government structure.

This policy arena is built on a vast array of subjects: the examined Movement, tenants' organizations, the net of squatted social centres and movements, three levels of public administration, quangos managing the social housing, other state agencies (owning some squatted buildings), and social workers. Are important actors also, on a general level, local media and police forces. I relied upon different techniques: direct observation and participation in the life of the Movement, non-directive interviews with key actors, observation of policing in rallies and evictions, and analysis of the textual and normative production of the main actors.

The relation between the Movement and public bodies is multifaceted: while the neoliberal "Word" is preaching an urban participative approach to decision making, grassroots participation is actively organized and produced in places as squatted houses, generating a challenge that institutions are not capable and/or willing to accept. At the same time, this Movement follows a path of adaptive communication with institutions: this approach is framed from the necessity to address the very material issue of giving a house to those who are excluded from accessing both market housing and social housing.

RC10-117.2

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Social Marketing in Social Enterprises the Case of Sweden

This research explores Social Enterprises focusing on Social Marketing. It analyses how social marketing is used and its impact on social enterprises. Multiple cases were applied for data collection and semi-structured interviews, direct observation and written sources of information have been used to collect qualitative data. Cases on Swedish Social Enterprises developed with the aim to create employment and to empower disable people have been conducted in their real life context. The results reveal that social enterprises use relationship marketing and are people oriented. They develop networks with public authorities, businesses and they approach the general public to market the cause of their existence. It is indicated that social cause is important to be embedded in social enterprises marketing to develop positive image, influence public attitude and change behaviors in the society. It is argued that to succeed with social marketing the management of social enterprises should concentrate on the three relational P: s that is People, Process and Physical Evidence to develop relationships with stakeholders in their internal and external environment. The research advances theoretical understanding of social enterprises and social marketing by analysing work integrated Swedish cases and pointing out the importance of communicating the social cause of the business. Managers should recognise that networking with stakeholders is imperative for marketing of the aim of the social enterprise and can contribute making the cause of their presence and their vision visible and thus develop trust and legitimate the business.

RC23-282.2

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Enhancing Gender Equity in Opportunities for International Collaboration: Policy Implications of Three Studies

International collaboration is important for science careers (Peters 2006). Research shows that internationally authored articles are more likely to be cited (Melkers & Kiopa 2010) and that "collaboration often has salutary effects with respect to socialization, training, transmission of know-how and the development of network ties and contacts critical to scientists' and engineers' career success" (Bozeman & Corley 2011: 612). US academic scientists are less likely than their counterparts in industry settings to collaborate internationally, and in some fields, women are less likely than men to engage in international collaborative work (Frehill & Zippel 2011). Finally, employers increasingly expect college graduates, including those from STEM fields, to have 21st century skills such as the ability to work in teams and global competence. Hence, the equity of opportunities for

students to obtain robust science and engineering experiences – beyond study abroad programs – is important to ensuring equitable access to careers in science and engineering.

This paper summarizes results from three evaluation studies conducted over the past decade, implementing multiple research methods to describe institutional policies that enable science faculty and students at various types of institutions to reap the benefits of international collaborations. The experiences upon which surveys and interviews were administered spanned 2001-2014; similar items included in all three studies enable synthesis of results across three diverse sets of participants (i.e., men and women; individuals from different types of universities and types of positions). Data from a working meeting of international experts on gender and cross-national collaboration are included. We examine U.S. scientists' assessments of issues related to gender and "comfort" in the international settings where the collaborations took place, making comparisons across world geographic areas. This paper closes with concrete policy recommendations for universities, government and non-government funders of international collaborations, and individuals.

RC15-196.4

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Medical Doctors Practicing CAM in Buenos Aires: Taking Advantage of Market Opportunities and Carving out Niches of Integration into the Health System

Cross-national research in the social sciences has documented the rising interest of medical doctors in alternative medicines and emerging forms of integrative care. Centered mostly in the global north, the theoretical debates have focused on co-option dynamics between biomedicine and unorthodox health approaches on the epistemological level as well as on the institutional and the interactional ones where doctors and CAM practitioners interact, and only little empirical research has addressed the actual work of physicians who practice CAM. Based on in-depth, semi- structured interviews with 42 female and male physicians who practice Homeopathy, Ayurveda and Acupuncture in Buenos Aires, in this paper I examine the opportunities and constraints they have faced to practice CAM given the marginal position of unconventional modalities of care in the medical profession and in the Argentinean health system, where most CAM remain unregulated. The study shows that although the private health market does create incentives for medical doctors to work at the margins of the health system in terms of income and the recovery of autonomy in their work, some physicians have also mobilized to create spaces for integrative care in mainstream health services. In this way, they have been agents for institutional and cultural change by incorporating some CAM modalities into post-graduate medical education imparted in hospital settings and by delivering unorthodox medical treatments. Fieldwork was carried out in Buenos Aires City from 2009 to 2012.

RC15-194.5

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Social Responsibility and Hospitals: An Overview about Values, Programs and Networks of Partnerships

Few studies tried to understand the values and the practices of social responsibility in the hospitals including in Portugal still today (Oliveira, 2012).

These studies highlighted social responsibility as being merely the result of the implementation of the biomedical model in the health. Much authors considered these studies inconsistent, because they did not contemplate the relational aspect that characterizes any concept of social responsibility (Zadeck, 2004).

The international institutions defend social responsibility as being the voluntary introduction of issues like as social equity, sustainable environment, competitivity and prevention of diseases in the strategic choices and in the networks of partnerships consolidated by managers of healthcare sector, with the goal to maintain universal coverage to all citizens and high level of quality of services produced EU (2001), UNESCO (2010).

We propose in this paper, study how the managers understand, formulate and justify the social responsibility concept through the analyzing of discourses, programs and network of partnerships.

The main goal of this study was identify and analyze the values (Garriga and Melé, 2004), the motivations (Almeida, 2010) and the logics of justification for social responsibility (Boltanski and Thévénot, 1991) invoked by managers in three different hospitals.

We believe that this study was very important because highlighted the main potentialities and the threats encountered by this sector.

This sector was conducted to adopt new management models and practices, typical of private sector (Silvestre, 2005), objectifying to catch simultaneously the sustainable management of financial resources and the universal access to the health services by the citizens.

The national agenda for the health sector PNS (2012-2016) defined social responsibility as the efforts that organizations and professionals dispense to create positive determinants of health.

RC25-314.12

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Barriers and Facilitators of Palliative Care Communication in Aged Residential Care(ARC):a New Zealand Example

Background: Due to population shifts in recent decades, the health of older people is an issue of growing concern in New Zealand. Indeed, internationally, New Zealand has the highest number of reported deaths in aged residential care (ARC) (38%). Effective communication is a key component of both ARC staff palliative care training and family understanding. Lack of communication between facility staff, residents and their families can result in problems in implementing effective care plans thereby impacting on the quality of care provided. Working in collaboration with a local hospice, the Supportive Holistic Aged Residential Care Education (SHARE) intervention was designed to package and systematically foster palliative care knowledge transfer to clinical care staff.

Objective: We aimed to examine barriers and facilitators of palliative care communication in aged residential care (ARC) during a pilot of the SHARE intervention.

Method: The SHARE intervention was implemented in two ARC facilities for 6 months. Eight post-intervention interviews were conducted with management and staff to assess the impact of SHARE in improving palliative care communication.

Results: The intervention so far can be described as being effective in improving communication, especially in relation to keeping notes well documented and alerting registered nurses and health care assistants to resident weight gain and loss. English as a second language for some staff members hampered communication with families.

Conclusion: Relationships between hospice and facility staff, and consequently facility staff and patients are seen as key to effective communication and to the success of SHARE.

RC34-393.2

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Construyendo Estrategias Para Combatir Desventajas Juveniles En El Mercado Laboral: Explorando Tramas Institucionales Locales En El Sector De La Construcción En El Gran Buenos Aires.

Esta ponencia, que focaliza en procesos de inserción laboral de jóvenes en el sector de la construcción en un mercado local del Conurbano Bonaerense, busca analizar comparativamente diferentes tramas institucionales intervinientes en las transiciones educación-trabajo, a fin establecer su incidencia en las trayectorias juveniles.

La construcción constituye un sector de entrada al mercado de trabajo de muchos jóvenes de bajos recursos. Es, junto con el comercio, una de las actividades que brinda mayores oportunidades de empleo a estos jóvenes. Se trata de un sector con altos niveles de informalidad y precariedad, contribuyendo a la reproducción de las desigualdades.

La construcción es, sin embargo, un sector heterogéneo: a la par que existen grandes empresas que utilizan tecnología actualizada, ofrecen empleos más calificados y formales, con protección sindical y cobertura de salud, hay empresas medianas en las que los trabajadores no suelen estar agremiados ni contar con protección social. Al mismo tiempo, el autoempleo en el sector es elevado, presentando altos niveles de informalidad. Asimismo, las diferencias salariales dentro del sector son amplias.

Por otra parte, en los últimos años el sector se ha visto favorecido por diversas políticas públicas que tienden a favorecer tanto el empleo como la formación laboral. Asimismo, el sindicato de la actividad ha jugado un papel protagónico en el impulso de ofertas formativas, en articulación con los empleadores y con el Estado. Es así que la construcción se caracteriza por una amplia heterogeneidad de circuitos formativos y de apoyo a la transición educación-trabajo, en los que confluyen diversos actores institucionales. Esta ponencia explora estas diversas tramas institucionales, indagando en qué medida algunas de ellas favorecen una mejor inserción de los jóvenes en el mercado de trabajo y, en tal caso, cuáles

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

son las estrategias que permiten romper con el círculo vicioso de la pobreza y la desigualdad.

RC44-508.2

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Insurgency Trap: Labor Politics in Postsocialist China

During the first decade of the twenty-first century, worker resistance in China increased rapidly despite the fact that certain segments of the state began moving in a pro-labor direction. In explaining this, Eli Friedman argues that the Chinese state has become hemmed in by an "insurgency trap" of its own devising and is thus unable to tame expansive worker unrest. Labor conflict in the process of capitalist industrialization is certainly not unique to China and indeed has appeared in a wide array of countries around the world. What is distinct in China, however, is the combination of postsocialist politics with rapid capitalist development.

Other countries undergoing capitalist industrialization have incorporated relatively independent unions to tame labor conflict and channel insurgent workers into legal and rationalized modes of contention. In contrast, the Chinese state only allows for one union federation, the All China Federation of Trade Unions, over which it maintains tight control. Official unions have been unable to win recognition from workers, and wildcat strikes and other forms of disruption continue to be the most effective means for addressing workplace grievances. In support of this argument, Friedman offers evidence from Guangdong and Zhejiang provinces, where unions are experimenting with new initiatives, leadership models, and organizational forms.

RC46-532.1

FRITZ, JAN MARIE* (University of Cincinnati, jan.fritz@uc.edu)

Assessing the National Action Plans Based on UN Security Council Resolution 1325

This paper assesses the contents, development and implementation of the national action plans that are based on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (Women and Peace and Security). Particular attemtopm is given to the differences between plans developed in nations currently or recently involved in conflicts in comparison with plans developed by donor countries.

RC46-526.1

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Cities for CEDAW: Notes on Effective Intervention

Effective intervention usually requires involvement at more than one level. This presentation examines the efforts to support an international instrument - the UN onvention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women - by involving cities. In the United States, the aim was to have 100 Cities for CEDAW by the end of 2015. These cities were each to develop a resolution; ordinance; gender analysis of cities activities, programs and issues; community-government monitoring committee; and implementation funds. A case study of one city - Cincinnati, Ohio - is discussed with special attention to the involvement of college students, community organizations and city council members.

RC23-285.3

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The Contours of Participatory Dynamics in Sustainability Research at Science-Society Interface

In the area of (un)sustainable development the limitations of discipline-centred knowledge production within the exclusive realms of science have manifested themselves in malfunctioning feedback loops between science and political action. Consensus is emerging that traditional forms of scientific inquiry along clear-cut boundaries between scientific knowledge production and the societal usage thereof are not apt for managing complex socio-ecological systems and need to be complemented by more entangled ways of producing what is expected to be 'socially robust' and 'responsive' knowledge. Within sustainability research transdisciplinarity (TD), which aims at the integration of diverse forms of expertise ranging from structural-analytical knowledge to experienced-based knowledge, has emerged as a key notion. More recently the concept has also entered science policy and research funding schemes. The enthusiastic call for a transgression of science-society boundaries in search for sustainable futures notwithstanding, fairly little is known about the participatory dynamics unfolding in TD practices. Academic literature on the driving and constraining factors that shape the ways in which researchers, civil society actors, politicians or entrepreneurs – i.e. actors with distinct forms of expertise - jointly define concerns and (co-)produce knowl-

edge is scant. By (i) integrating different strands of literature on participation and knowledge co-production from Science and Technology Studies, TD research and development research as well as (ii) relying on first empirical findings from project case studies taken from a major research funding programme of the Ministry of Research and Culture of the State of Lower Saxony (Germany), this paper aims at unfolding the main factors determining the interaction of academic and non-academic actors in sustainability research. Particular emphasis is put on the extent to which values and expectations, including the (self-)ascription of roles to the different actors and the respective expertise they bring to the table, affect the participatory dynamics at the science-society interface.

RC34-390.3

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Neet Experience As Driver of Social Exclusion? Strengths and Limitations of a Definition: Evidence from a Qualitative Analysis of Biographical Trajectories.

The NEET concept is playing a growing role in European social research. The Youth Guarantee programme considers NEETs aged up to 25 years old (29 years old in some countries) as target group of its policies within the EU. On the one hand, sociological literature claims that the NEET status can reflect and exacerbate the accumulation of multiple disadvantages. On the other hand, the definition subsumes under a negative label a heterogeneous population with very different life situations. This work aims to explore under what conditions the experience of being NEET (Not in Education, Employment and Training) can trigger the social exclusion process. In this study, such process is conceptualized as a chain of events across life courses leading to economic exclusion, social isolation and cultural exclusion. The subjective perception of being sanctioned by the social surrounding bears relation to the cultural dimension. We carry out a computer-based qualitative content analysis on 41 in-depth interviews. Our qualitative surveys have been conducted with subjects classified as NEETs according to Eurostat definition in two contexts representative of different regimes of youth transitions: 23 interviews (subjects aged 25-29) have been collected during 2014 in Rome as a part of a research project of Sapienza University, and 18 interviews (subjects aged 20-29) have been conducted by IRIS Institute in 2015 in Dresden. Five typical biographical pathways to NEET condition are identified and these pathways are characterized through risks of exclusion, patterns of family support, interaction with institutional actors and coping strategies. This paper argues that NEET rate is an indicator of the utmost importance of labour market marginality. However, our results show strong heterogeneity in life trajectories and support the idea that actor´s structure of interaction at micro level and retrospective data should be taken into account to assess the risks experienced by NEETs.

RC19-241.5

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Welfare Regimes and Attitudes Towards Environmental Regulation

Different welfare regimes with their specific institutional setups embark on different pathways to establish ecological sustainability and to reconcile environmental issues with economic prosperity and social needs. Thus, (emerging) policies and practices of sustainable welfare vary among welfare types (Koch & Fritz 2014). In this paper it is asked whether these differences are reflected in public attitudes towards a) the role of the government in promoting environmental protection, b) the role of the economy and business and c) a more equitable distribution of environmental costs among the poor and the rich.

Comparative welfare theory suggests that universalistic, social-democratic welfare states are more likely to reconcile ecological, economic and social challenges which would then lead to the hypothesis that attitudes in these countries are most positive towards state regulations, the inclusion of business and technology and a fair distribution of costs. Contrarily, people in liberal, market-oriented welfare states can be expected to express more skepticism about state regulation and to prefer market-based solutions.

In this paper these hypotheses are tested empirically with data from the International Social Survey Program which covers more than 20 countries from different welfare regimes. Multi-level analyses are applied to estimate the effect of the welfare regime on environmental regulation attitudes. On the individual level sociodemographic and political orientation variables are included in the model. The results of this study contribute to a better understanding of the different ways how countries -depending on their institutional backgrounds- deal with the challenge of sustainable development.

RC31-364.3

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Tracing the Diasporic Condition—an Interdisciplinary Analysis of Identity-Formation within the Bosnian Diasporas in Vienna

A current sociological research project on transnational identities conducted by one of the contributors is focusing on the Bosnian diaspora or the Bosnian diasporas respectively—e.g. Bosniaks, Croats, and Serbs—living in Vienna. According to the initial presupposition of this project, wartime, post-war, and migration constitute a very particular and tense context within which the Bosnian diasporas have to (re-)construct their self-images. The project aims to decipher these identities by analyzing interviews with Viennese Bosnians of different ethnic belonging. However, it seems to be most promising to enhance this genuine sociological approach by adopting the analytical tools of literary studies.

In our contribution we will focus on the analysis of prose literature written by Viennese authors migrated from Bosnia. Against the background of central insights from Juri Lotman's "Semiotic Theory of Culture", and post colonial theory (Edward Said, Gayatri Spivak) as well as classical theory of prose (e.g. Gerard Genette) we will analyze the structures of narration which are—according to our hypothesis—characterized by the aforementioned tensions evoked by war and migration. It is to be expected that this analysis will reveal aspects of diasporic identities which could not be captured by classical sociological approaches. In literature, social conditions and personal experiences are artistically processed and already reflected. The reconstruction of these conscious or unconscious reflections on reality introduces an additional level within the research about the self-images of Bosnian diasporas living in Vienna. By bringing sociology into dialogue with study of literature our presentation will, furthermore, make an important contribution to an interdisciplinary analysis of transnational identities.

RC44-509.17

FUCHS, DANIEL* (SOAS, University of London, daniel_fuchs@soas.ac.uk)

Migration and Labour Politics in the Context of Industrial Relocation to Western China: The Regulation of Migrant Labour in Chengdu and Chongqing

Rural-urban migration in the People's Republic of China (PRC) has accelerated markedly since the 1990s against the background of an enormous augmentation of foreign direct investment (FDI) in manufacturing and an increase in domestic private enterprises. Over the last decade, the working and living conditions of the currently estimated 280 million rural migrant workers (*nongmingong*) have sparked increasingly vivid academic debates within and outside of China. Empirical research on migration and labour politics has, however, mostly been confined to China's developed coastal regions. It has thereby, so far, failed to capture the more recent phenomenon of relocation of industrial capital to Central and Western China and the related transformations in the Chinese development model. Since 2007-2008, the shift of private and export-oriented industries from coastal regions to Central and Western China has been accelerating, and the amount of foreign direct investment in those two still relatively underdeveloped regions is on the rise. Western Chinas is of particular relevance, as the development of the region has been defined as an essential national development goal by the Chinese central government.

Against this background, the paper will provide an empirical investigation into processes of industrial relocation to the emerging industrial centers of Chengdu and Chongqing. Based on the analysis of first-hand Chinese-language sources, semi-structured qualitative interviews with local state officials as well as trade union and NGO representatives, the paper aims to provide answers the following central research questions: What effects does industrial relocation have on the transformation of local labour relations and protest patterns of migrant workers? What strategies does the local state in Chengdu and Chongqing employ in resolving strikes and other forms of migrant labour protest? Do the latter differ from protest patterns and state-labour relations in China's coastal regions, and what are the underlying reasons for similarities and differences?

RC12-144.4

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Challenges and Limits of Comparative Socio-Legal Research in a Post-National World: The Example of Adult Guardianship Law

The UN-Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) has prompted a paradigm shift in dealing with the legal affairs of mentally impaired people. While instruments of "substitute decision-making" (guardianship, conservatorship) have been the traditional response of the law to the needs of persons deemed as incapable of handling their affairs for centuries, the treaty favors concepts of "supported decision-making". Following a human rights perspective and a predominantly "social" model of disability, the CRPD seeks to normatively guarantee the legal capacity to act even to people with the most severe cognitive or mental impairments. This ambitious goal can undoubtedly be viewed as a "future we want". Nevertheless, despite its origins in transnational discourses, the CRPD's practical implementation is confronted with a whole gamut of different national legal traditions. What is more, many welfare capitalist states have witnessed a historically unparalleled rise of the demand for adult guardianship in recent years. Whereas this is commonly attributed to demographic changes leading to more incidences of dementia, it will be argued that this explanation has some serious theoretical and empirical shortcomings. However, understanding the "history of the present" is critical for building a desirable future. The proposed presentation asks whether it is possible to identify determinants of the increased prevalence of substitute decision-making measures beyond the scope of individual national jurisdictions. It presents selected findings from a multivariate quantitative study in which Swiss and Austrian data were merged into a single dataset. It can be shown that the application of guardianship law is highly dependent on local legal cultures. Finally, the implications of these findings for the possibility of social change through international law are discussed.

RC22-263.13

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Analysis of the Categories Religiosity and Secularity from a Quantitative Perspective

In general, the religious-secular dichotomy has been discussed by many scholars for a long time.

This paper aims to take a look at the categories religiosity and secularity from a quantitative perspective. For analysing the categories the Believing-Belonging-Matrix (Reitsma et al, 2014) and the data from the EVS 2008 will be used. Above all, the Believing-Belonging-Matrix combines two important aspects in the context of sociology of religion. It includes religious self-identification (believing) as well as church attendance (belonging). On the one hand, the matrix measures the categories consistent religiosity (believing and belonging) and secularity (neither believing nor belonging). On the other hand, it is possible to identify other categories that are not completely covered by the religious-secular dichotomy in a strict and consistent sense. Additionally, the matrix provides the categories habitual attendance (belonging without believing) and individual religiosity (believing without belonging).

First, the paper asks to what extent the four types of the Believing-Belonging-Matrix can be found in European countries? Second, the paper tries to illustrate which factors have an impact on the types of the matrix with the help of regression models.

Finally, the paper shows that from a quantitative perspective religiosity and secularity are still highly relevant categories in Europe. However, the differences between countries are remarkable. Nevertheless, the findings strongly support the view that believing and belonging as well as neither believing nor belonging are more common types than habitual attendance and believing without belonging.

Reference:
Reitsma, Jan/ Scheepers, Peer/ Pelzer, Ben/ Schildermann, Hans. (2014): Believing and Belonging in Europe. Cross-national Comparision of Longitudinal Trends (1981-2007) and Determinants. Journal of Empirical Theology. (27), S. 154-175.

RC22-263.20

FUCHSLEHNER, NORBERT* (Johannes Kepler Universität Linz, n.fuchsi@gmx.at)

Religious Mobilization in the Context of Cultural Path Dependency, Religious Practice and Modernization

Searching for examples of topics and forms of religious mobilization in Europe, it might be interesting to take a look at Pro-Life-Demonstrations, which are mainly organized by religious groups and take place in Rome, Berlin and other towns in Europe.

The aim of this paper is to analyze this form of religious mobilization in the context of cultural path dependency, religious practice and modernization aspects. Basically, the research focuses on the two dependent variables, the willingness to attend a demonstration and the attitude towards euthanasia. The paper deals with two main questions about religious mobilization.

First, what differences can be found not only between Western European and Post-Communist countries but also between countries in which its citizens identify themselves mainly as religious or not religious?

Second, what impacts do religious practice, cultural path dependency and modernization aspects have in this context?

In this paper the cultural path dependency is investigated by the Culture-Religion-Matrix, which I developed to explore differences between countries. On the one hand, the matrix distinguishes between Western European and Post-Communist countries. On the other hand, it defines a country religious, if more than half of the citizens identify themselves as religious, otherwise a country is seen as mainly not religious.

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

On a bivariate level, correlations between the religious practice and the two dependent variables are conducted. On a multivariate level, regression models are expected to identify the direct impacts of religious practice, denominations and modernization. Above all, the differences between countries are analyzed according to the four types of the Culture-Religion-Matrix.

The findings of the study show that there are quite remarkable differences between the Western European and the Post-Communist countries.

RC04-47.25

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The Diversification and Expansion of Higher Education: University Elections of Young and Families in Upper Middle Classes of Buenos Aires and Its Impact on Educational Inequality.

En las últimas décadas, la educación secundaria en América Latina se expandió, mientras la educación superior atravesó procesos de diversificación institucional y una mayor segmentación de la oferta en algunos países como la Argentina. Se fortaleció así un crecimiento segmentado por medio de circuitos educativos entre educación secundaria-universidad , que se articuló con cambios en los modos en que jóvenes y sus familias aprovechan o se apropian de una mayor oferta y oportunidades de acceso a la educación superior, de acuerdo a patrones de clase, género, territorio, etc. En el caso argentino a una expansión de la oferta gratuita de universidades públicas se le adiciona una diversificación de las universidades privadas rentadas, que contribuye a reproducir circuitos educativos y trayectorias formativas desiguales, según origen social, territorio y género de estudiantes de distintos sectores sociales. En función de ello, en este trabajo realizamos un análisis microsociológico de los modos de elección de carreras y sobre todo de universidades entre jóvenes de sectores medios altos y altos de Buenos Aires. Analizaremos las instancias etnográficas como ferias de carreras y jornadas de puertas abiertas de la universidad para con los futuros estudiantes, además de entrevistas realizadas a jóvenes y sus padres/madres sobre la elección universitaria, en el marco de una investigación desarrollada entre los años 2011 y 2015 en Buenos Aires. Describimos el modo de significar el tiempo disponible y la distancia espacial en el acceso a las universidades, y cómo las universidades territorializan su oferta y la dirigen a jóvenes de sectores sociales claramente desiguales. Analizamos también cómo los sentidos sobre lo público y lo privado (de acuerdo al tipo de gestión de las universidades) refuerzan la estructura simbólica de la desigualdades entre jóvenes de sectores pobres y jóvenes de sectores altos.

RC52-593.5

FUJIMOTO, MASAYO* (Doshisha University, mfujimot@mail.doshisha.ac.jp)

Comparison of Characteristics of the Anomie State of the Professional Members at an Organization with the Changing Institution Policy

This study observes and examines the anomie states of the professional members at an organization with the changing institution policy. The conventional theory of professionals is that professionals do not depend on organizations as they have a strong commitment to their occupations; however, in dynamic reforms of organizational systems, we found a different tendency. It was found through the interviews that researchers felt uneasiness and dissatisfaction as clerks did. When we analyzed their uneasiness with the type of work they performed and their position in the organization, the full-time researchers felt the greatest amount of uneasiness regarding this organizational shift, while temporary clerks worried about their job termination. This paper explains the above phenomenon by using concepts such as "relative deprivation," "the conflict caused by the old institution and the new institution", and "the dismantling of the researcher's community". The self-subsistence of a person depends on the social norms of the society. Therefore, we conclude that increased uneasiness is the result of the weakening of their superiority. In addition, because each professional commits to a specific field, it was difficult for the researchers to combine against the control of the managers and directors. This study concludes this phenomenon is a professional's anomie on dynamic organization.

RC25-317.3

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Liberty, Harmony and Democracy: Why Democracy Works Ill in Japan?

This paper aims to describe the cultural background that hinders a democratic system from working democratically in Japan, by focusing on some words used in a daily life of ordinary Japanese people. As is well known, democracy has been gained by the people who want it in many parts of the world. There we can see

how people want to expand the area under their own self-decision. To simplify it, they just want to say "That is none of your business, it is my business," to their ruler. In this sense, democracy as a political regime corresponds to individualism as a moral stance.

It is important for a society to bring up its people to be "democratic" in order to maintain itself democratic. How can it be possible? Democracy is a social frame which allows people to say "That is none of your business," in a certain amount. How much amount of this saying does democracy need to keep itself stable in a society? This is a question far beyond the range of this paper but here I want to take a very common Japanese word "Omoiyari."

A Japanese word "Omoiyari" can be translated into kindness or consideration. The word is often referred as a key concept to maintain harmony in a society by Japanese people regardless of age, gender, social status. It is a common word for Japanese people when they are to solve a certain social or political problem in Japanese and even international society.

The word "Omoiyari" works to prevent people to say "That is none of your business," which results in the society with democratic system without individualistic moral. This paper tries to describe this mechanism observed in Japan as a case study on the relationship between stability of society and liberty of individuals.

RC06-81.3

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Family Formation in China and Germany: A Study of National Cohabitation Patterns and Their Determinants

Implicit in numerous demographic work is the assumption of convergence: Sooner or later more and more countries will go through sequential stages of demographic change famously labelled as first and second demographic transition. Although countries worldwide are equally hit by global social and economic changes, the question arises if they also follow a common path of societal development despite their cultural idiosyncrasies.

This study focuses on two regions facing those common challenges, while being culturally highly diverse: East Asia and Western Europe. Recent evidence seems to confirm the convergence assumption as China experiences rising numbers of cohabitation, decreasing marriage and increasing divorce rates just like countries in the Western hemisphere did several decades before. One third of all recent marriages in China began as cohabiting unions, while marrying one's partner without prior cohabitation has become rare in the Western hemisphere. Due to its relevance in the process of family formation this study therefore concentrates on non-marital cohabitation as new and quickly emerging phenomenon. Despite constituting highly differing cultural contexts and national policy regimes China and Germany, as comparative case in the Western hemisphere, share characteristics such as population aging, high women's labor participation and widespread conservative family values.

On the basis of two nationally representative annual longitudinal surveys, namely the German Family Panel pairfam and the China Family Panel Studies CFPS, the cohabitation history of the cohort which recently turned 35 is examined. Sequence analysis, multinomial logistic regression and discrete time event history analysis is used to first detect national patterns of cohabitation histories i.e. the prevalence, occurrence and timing of cohabitation and, second, to analyze their determinants. Those results enable us to answer if and how national differences in histories, institutions, and cultural traditions create different kinds of risks and opportunities for citizens in East Asia and Western Europe.

RC24-298.7

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Biodiversity and Climate Change in Central Africa: Perceptions, Attitudes and Policies

Central Africa's biodiversity represents 20% of Earth's species and is threatened by rural poverty and climate change. In the past decade, immense poverty (39% of the population) has contributed to unsustainable harvest of wildlife for economic gain. In the next 80 years, scientists predict that climate change will extirpate half of the region's mammals. As part of a multidisciplinary project supported by NSF Partnerships for International Research and Education (PIRE), we are developing approaches to conserve biodiversity under climate change that are evolutionarily-informed and grounded in the socioeconomic constraints of

Central Africa. The biological aspect of the project characterizes genomic diversity in nine taxa representing a broad taxonomic range. The socio-economic aspect examines the impact of park establishment and climate change in villages within the buffer zones of four recently-established national parks in Cameroon and Gabon: Ebo Forest, Mbam Djerem, Crystal Mountains, and Bateke Plateau. We hypothesized that households within the buffer zones would have greater access to plant and animal protein than controls.

To test this hypothesis, focus groups were conducted in five villages within the buffer zones in June and July 2015 (n=28 participants). Participants reported that climate change and spillover of large mammals from national parks are impeding the practice of agriculture. Climate change has shifted rainy season timing and increased cassava pathogens, causing crop failure. Elephants living in nearby parks routinely ventured into villages while foraging and destroyed agricultural fields. These unfavorable economic circumstances prompted the immigration of young people to urban areas (average villager age was 59 years). The findings suggest that conservation programs aimed to preserve wildlife in national parks should also provide payments or food shipments to buffer zone communities to compensate for crop losses, thereby reducing human-wildlife conflict in this biodiversity hotspot.

For additional details, see: http://www.caballiance.org/

RC48-561.5

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Rethinking the Reservation Policy in Contemporary India: A Local Point of View

The reservation system, which is an affirmative action policy, aims to ensure the right to 'equality of opportunity' for socially disadvantaged people in India. Since the policy was introduced in the Constitution of India, many arguments have been made regarding the policy, such as the actual effects of the policy as well as the appropriateness of criteria for entitlement categories. This presentation posits that there are both positive and negative aspects and influences of the policy. Positive aspects include social and economic elevation of the target demographic, an increased number of 'elites' arising among them, deeper understanding of their own rights, and activation of social movements. Conversely, the negative aspects include a widened gap between those who have the merits of the policy and those who do not, increased anti-reservation policy feelings and activities among non-entitled people, pervading jealousy of and antagonism toward the entitled people, and acts of violence against them triggered from such consciousness of the imbalance. This presentation focuses on the issues surrounding the reservation system in contemporary India, particularly investigating situations after the enforcement of the 73rd Amendment Act in 1992, which appointed the quotas to women, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the village panchayats. The act has provided opportunity for the backward people to obtain power and influence and make positive effects on their community at the local level. At the same time, however, it has created another problem: recurring violate situations in the villages because of assertion of these rights, widened gap among entitled people and non-entitled people, and the persistent negative effects on people's everyday lives in the village. I will deal with this case from my field study in Uttar Pradesh, and will consider and rethink the effects of the reservation system from a local point of view.

RC47-545.2

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The Rhizomatic Epoch of Contention: From the Zapatistas to the European Anti-Austerity Protests

This paper makes four central arguments. First, the occupy- and anti-austerity protests that swept the globe in general and Europe in particular are informed by a novel, rhizomatic movement logic and are constitutive parts of a broader rhizomatic epoch of contention, reaching back to at least the EZLN and the Global Justice Movement of the 2000s. Second, in order to appreciate and better understand the homology between these waves making up the current epoch of contention such as the EZLN/Global Justice Movement and European anti-austerity protests/Arab Spring/Occupy Wall Street, technological and capitalist dynamics and developments need to be brought (back) into the analysis. As such, this paper argues, that this rhizomatic epoch of contention has been emerging in conjunction with shifting dynamics of neoliberal capitalism and technological changes as well as in conversation with older forms of left social movement politics and the respective capitalist structures conditioning them. Third, the paper's epochal perspective is also well positioned to begin contextualizing and re-emphasizing the interactions between in particular Latin American and European groups and activists since the 1970/1980s, indicating the vital role of European-Latin American interactions for the development and proliferation of the currently dominating rhizomatic logic. Fourth, in truly rhizomatic ways, the current instantiation of this logic in Europe has adapted or seems to be adapting key tenets of earlier instantiations. Echoing developments in Latin America ("pink tide"), current European

mobilizations no longer sidestep state institutions as they used to during the so-called new social movement wave of the 1970s or the Global Justice Movements of the 2000s but seek to engage them including through the founding of new movement-powered parties or alliances that have of recent won general elections such as Syriza in Greece.

RC30-346.7

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Reconciling Work and Family in a Multi-Active Society

The feminisation of the labour market and the persisting inequalities between men and women; precarisation at work; flexibilisation of work and working hours; the geographic movement of people; the diversification of family models; the aging population; the narrowing of intra-familial and community support networks; individualism; the value of children's well-being; the reconfiguration of spatial and temporal borders by information and communication technologies — these are among the wide-ranging factors that make work-family conciliation not only a problem faced by many people, but also a challenge that today's societies must find a way to surmount.

Institutions and governments are aware of this. Already, in the 1990s, the European Commission placed on its agenda the topic of 'reconciliation of work and family life'. The European Directive on parental leave adopted in 1996 constituted a strong signal in the countries of the European Union. In Belgium, many policies were pursued, including measures regarding leave of absences for family or time entitlement/career pause reasons, and those involving support structures for early childhood or services titles that enable externalising certain domestic tasks.

Still, we must acknowledge that these measures are ultimately corrections to concrete problems with work-family interface, but do not manage to provide a satisfactory, lasting overall solution. Why? Our argument is that these measures do not address the problem's root causes, that is, the way that productive functions (production of goods and services necessary to existence) and reproductive functions (the biological reproduction of humanity and its workforce) are societally given shape and direction, which we call the work-family regime. At present, we are not only witnessing the erosion of labour society but a related crisis in the work-family regime.

For this contribution, we must reimagine the system of work-family interface by referring to a scenario showing another normativity: the organisation of a multi-active society.

G

RC23-281.14

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Going Green, Adopting the Rhetoric or Going Beyond? a Sociological Look at Environmental Transitions Theory

The accumulated scientific evidence on the unsustainable increase of the socio-environmental impacts of the economic activity during the anthropocene epoch is slowly filtering to the socio-economic discourses on development and growth with the so call "green" rhetoric. Examples of that are found in international policy programs, such as the European Union 2001 Sustainable Development Strategy, in industry discourses, see for instance the Ceramic Industry Roadmap of 2012, and even citizen believes (European Commission, 2014). However, there are confronted views on what should be done. For some, such as the ecological modernization advocates, we are on the right path and what is needed is to improve technologies. For others, however, the path should be changed as the limits to growth concern more than just production process and energy efficiencies (degrowth advocates). For both, however, innovation seems to be the clue for avoiding a traumatic transition. A body of research mostly active in the study of environmental transitions is the innovation systems perspective (Zeng et al., 2010; Markard et al., 2012; Weber and Rohracher, 2012) where the concept of environmental innovations is becoming widespread within the innovation systems analysis. The fact that in the development of the innovation systems perspective there has been a relevant influence of sociological concepts (Sharif, 2004; Geels, 2004) makes this concept to be very suitable to fit into the tool-kit of environmental sociology. In this paper the influence of 'environmental transitions' concept on environmental sociology is explored within the broader analysis of the innovations systems approach from a sociological perspective.

RC11-JS-9.3

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Promotion of Active Ageing through Activities in Rural Settings: Innovative Initiatives of a Regional Programme.

Introduction. The pilot project «Active Longevity in Rural Areas», carried out in the Marche Region (Italy) in 2015, aimed to maintain and stimulate psycho-social abilities, improve lifestyle and prevent isolation in older persons, through a wide range of activities promoted by agricultural enterprises.

Methods. Six farms were selected to carry out horticultural activities as well as training and workshops on rural-related topics with older persons. To measure the impact of these initiatives on participants, both qualitative (i.e. focus-groups) and quantitative (i.e. questionnaires) tools were administered at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of the programme. Qualitative data were analyzed through (software assisted) content analysis techniques, quantitative findings through mono- and bivariate analyses.

Results. Findings show that the performed activities improved participants' self-esteem and perceived self-efficacy, enhanced some competencies and promoted a healthier lifestyle, participation in community life and prevention of social isolation. A considerable result was obtained among some of the over 80 older participants, who reported to feel sort of "awakened" by the experienced activities. Environmental context, direct involvement in the activities, a pivotal role plaid by farmers as motivators and the small dimension of groups arose as key success factors.

Conclusion. The project provided a set of innovative suggestions to develop new models of welfare policies for active ageing in rural contexts. It showed that natural, non institutionalized farm environments can represent valuable alternative solutions to respond to the needs of seniors, especially when initiatives are developed on a smaller, personalised scale and carried out by attentive and motivated staff. The project might represent a valuable example of social innovation in this field, but further research is needed to achieve a structured model and inform future public policies in this respect.

RC06-86.12

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Separated Same-Sex Parented Families: Troubling and Troubled By Family and Separation Discourses

Separated same-sex parented families are not only troubling the discourses and practice of family, they trouble the discourses and practice of family separation. This paper presents findings from an Australian qualitative study of separated same-sex parented families and explores their experiences of the restrictive power of heteronormative family and separation discourses.

When forming their families, same-sex parents could not take for granted traditional discourses and practices of family and parenthood and as a consequence they were required to make decisions on how to define their family practices. These decisions inturn shaped participants' experiences of separation and post-separation parenting.

Societal expectations of separation are framed by heteronormative discourses that ultimately involve one mother and one father. Consequently, participants were required to create their post-separation family without any clear social or discursive frameworks. Likewise, heteronormative family discourses define government separation policies and services. As a result, participants were often left without legislative protection or the ability to access non-heteronormative service providers such as family therapists, mediators, and lawyers.

Similarly, family discourses frequently position separation as troublesome and separated families as 'broken'. These restrictive discourses make it difficult for separating same-sex parented families to imagine the possibility of creating a trouble-free separated same-sex parented family. These discourses created particular troubles for separated same-sex parented families who frequently found themselves juxtaposed to the 'marriage equality' discourse of trouble-free, happy, and intact same-sex parented families.

Participants were acutely aware that existing family discourses and practices were frequently unable to provide adequate frameworks for their families or reflect their family practices during family formation, and ultimately, during their family separation. Nevertheless, the majority of separated same-sex parented families overcame discursive barriers and created new discourses that reflected the futures they wanted.

RC52-590.5

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Public Policy Reforms, Organisational Change, and Workplace Resistance: Resistant Practices of Public Employment Angents in Switzerland

Under the growing economic pressures of recent years public employment services across Europe have been restructured. In an attempt to overcome old administrative structures seen as ineffective and bureaucratic, customer-oriented and service-oriented administrations were established with a strong output-focus. In my paper I present theoretical and empirical analysis of the perception and interpretative patterns of public employment agents dealing with various and often contradictory work requirements. I am particularly interested in the meanings they ascribe to public sector reforms and organisational innovations and their positioning within these meanings.

Focusing on the Swiss canton of Geneva, I draw from texts generated in interviews with emploment agents, from interviews with the organisational management as well as from protocols of participant observations of the actual work process. Interviews with labour union secretaries, document analysis of regulations of conduct and of policy documents complete my empirical data.

From a theoretical point of view, I intend to discuss the contradictions of entrepreneurial subjectivation, arguing for a Foucauldian perspective, where the subjectivity of the "whole person providing a service is at stake in an interplay of governance by others (the state or employment agency) and self governance. I discuss the rationale behind the "activation"-directive, focusing on power relations and tensions, which arise between state policies and regulations of conduct in employment agencies.

Taking the case of two consecutive strikes in autumn 2013 and spring 2014 of an important number of employment agents who work in the PES of Geneva as a starting point for my analysis, the paper contributes to the debate about organisational (mis-)behaviour and it illustrates the micro-politics of resistance within the institutional normativity and their impact on public policy making. Thus the paper aims at contributing to a fuller understanding of state transformation and post-Fordist gouvernementality.

RC48-563.3

GAL-EZER, MIRI* (Kinneret College on the Sea of Galilee, miri-gal@012.net.il)

Israeli "Social Justice" Protests Iconic Images

The Israeli "social justice" movement had two phases: the first one was initiation and establishment of the Social Protest - July 2011 – October 2011 - a democratic phase while mainstream media gave supportive coverage to the demonstrations

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

and other activities; and the second phase - May 2012 – while Israeli police oppressed the protests, most of mainstream media disregarded it.

On the first phase, June 2011, Daphni Leef (b. 1986), was hunting for apartment to rent in Tel Aviv, she discovered that prices were beyond her financial ability, so on 11 July 2011, Leef opened a Facebook «event», calling her friends to join her in tents protest on Rothschild Boulevard in central Tel-Aviv. Starting symbolically on 14th July, many tents were erected, and soon after, thousands of young people from Tel-Aviv and elsewhere joined her, and tents camps began appearing all over Israel. Protest movement was called the "14th July", "Housing Protest", "Middle Class Protest", "Cost-of-Living Protest", "Social Justice Protest" and more. The overall encampments and especially the headquarters and main camp in Tel Aviv were evacuated brutally by the municipal inspectors on October 2011.

The second phase - May 2012 - the Social Protest raised its head Again - while severe police control and surveillance of activists: intimidation, violence and arrests of activists took place, the court supported the activists, and the activists video streaming restrained the police. The mainstream media ignored this phase of the protests except the elite daily newspapers Ha'aretz and its economic newspaper supplement The Marker. On the web was video streaming of the protestors site, documenting the police violence: dragging Leef aggressively to the police wagon for her detention.

The presentation offers analysis of the Israeli "Social Justice" Protests two phases by theoretical and empirical models of Image Events and Visual Iconology.

RC24-305.3

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Can Environmental Knowledge That Reaffirms Sustainable Livelihoods be Maintained?

The dominant economic system has generated important and complex environmental and social problems, in hand with a transformation of worldviews. In many diverse places, different ways of conceiving and acting in the world have been lost, where a more harmonic relationship with nature and social life prevailed, alongside the loosing of associated knowledge and the ways in which it had been reproduced and transmitted. Traditional communities with a strong communal and socio-natural livelihood basis, as the indigenous community of *Santa Fe de la Laguna* (Mexico), have been and are still exposed to the influences that put at risk their sustainable livelihoods and associated social relationships, environment and knowledge, which respond to a conception of wellbeing based on an inseparable link between nature and culture.

Acknowledging the presence of livelihoods where meanings of life and wellbeing connect to natural times and processes, and that these permeate and constitute a whole cultural, social, economic and spiritual universe, this paper aims to contribute to the understanding of the complex relationships between the livelihoods of the community of Santa Fe de la Laguna and their environmental knowledge construction, reproduction and transmission processes. The focus of study is the community's livelihoods as a complex totality, which includes everything that provides continuity and meaning of life in the community (Baumgartner & Rist, 2011). Environmental knowledge, in this context, is present in all their life representations and socio-economic modes of organization, which in turn are inextricably linked. Comprehending the processes of their environmental knowledge construction and reproduction, could link to understanding ways of maintaining valued sustainable livelihoods. Recognising the influences and processes that could change or are changing their environmental knowledge and sustainable livelihood systems, may prove to be a valuable input in a process of collective critical reflection in the community towards a sustainable future.

RC05-69.2

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Racism, Nationalism and the Asylum Seeker Crisis: Towards a Sociology without Borders

Political and media debates on racism often become a discussion on who or what is racist. As with many research questions, the concepts are complex and can't be reduced to a straightforward yes or no response. Racism cannot be understood as a simple binary of being racist or not racist. The very common refrain, 'I am not a racist but...' is often used to engender support for political policies, superficially represented as being in the national interest, while in practice pursue popular politics at the expense of vulnerable minority groups.

This is arguably the case in the ongoing political debates on asylum seekers and border protection policies in many western nation states such as Australia and the United States. Politics becomes driven by short-term electoral gain rather than by what is good policy.

The recent 'Reclaim Australia' rallies in Australia are a current example of patriot politics and a symptom of a failure of political leadership coupled with other factors such as the role of the traditional media and the growth and accessibility of social media. However, the critical consideration here is not just good political leadership but also the role of research and public sociology, or sociology without borders.

This paper focuses on racism in Australia and broader western society and explores the possibilities for research that can effectively engage in contemporary political debate and address a growing crisis in politics as nation states struggle with public opinion and policies that substantially address the global growth in the number of asylum seekers.

RC30-348.2

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CURCIC, MAJA (The University of Auckland)

Everyday Struggle: Understanding Precarious Work and Life through Workers' Testimonies, Class Analysis and the Imaginary of Neoliberal Capitalism

Everyday struggle: Understanding precarious work and life through workers' testimonies, class analysis and the imaginary of neoliberal capitalism

This paper focuses on testimonies of precarious workers regarding their everyday, precarious life and survival strategies: what workers think, feel, how they get by and how they resist. The paper analyses precarious work as an intentional consequence of the neoliberal policies which attained global dominance in the 1980s and 1990s. Precarious work – involving part time, casual, and short-term, flexible or zero hour contracts – is a mainstay of neoliberal capitalism. It goes hand-in-hand with the decomposition of the welfare state and the global 'neoliberal' attack on the working class. For workers, precarious life is a calamitous admixture of calculation and desperation. On the one hand, work is the product of ever more fine-grained calculations by employers about marginal costs and benefits freed of any other considerations or obligations. On the other hand, the social life that precarious work engenders is marked by anxiety, insecurity, unknowable time horizons and struggle.

The paper draws from ongoing ethnographic research with local (Auckland, New Zealand) workers and activists, and links with an internationalist class analysis that contextualises everyday struggles and precarious life. New Zealand is an important site for such research. It was an early adopter of neoliberal economic policies in the mid-1980s, and these have been entrenched and expanded upon by every successive government, regardless of whether they are socially liberal or socially conservative. Indeed, such is the level unanimity in support of neoliberal policy settings between parliamentary parties and successive governments that New Zealand enforced a form of austerity in the context of sustained budget surpluses in the decade prior to the Great Financial Crisis (2007-2008).

RC33-383.3

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Methodological Outline of the Theory of the Social Reduction of Contingency

In a time when the name of Talcott Parsons is generally associated with negative aspects of the discipline, I have no problem saying that this paper is heavily inspired by the "convergence thesis" that Parsons developed in his work: *The structure of social action*. I have to admit, however, that this inspiration is more methodological than theoretical. Like Parsons did in 1937 I start my theoretical outline with a reference problem, namely: the problem of double contingency. I will use this reference problem within the frame of the functional method in order to compare three important contemporary theories that, at least at first sight, would seem to be incommensurable. The ultimate goal of this comparison is to develop a theory of the social reduction of contingency. The theories that will be compared using the problem of contingency as a reference problem are: Pierre Bourdieu's theory of practice, Bruno Latour's actor-network theory and Niklas Luhmann's social systems theory. For the theory of the social reduction of contingency, the social is no longer conceived as a realm of reality made up of particular entities, but as a problem that can be solved through diverse social operators in charge of reducing double contingency such as communication, practical dispositions and materiality.

RC16-199.5

GALINDO, JORGE* (Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana - Cuajimalpa, jorgegalindo45@hotmail.com)

The Social Reduction of Contingency. Outline of a Social Theory

In this paper I will present the outline of a general sociological theory called: The theory of the social reduction of contingency. This theory is a new solution to one of the oldest conceptual problems known by sociology: the problem of social

order. By recovering Parson's reference problem of the double contingency inherent in social interaction, I compare three important contemporary theories to show that, contrary to what is believed, they are not incommensurable; and that if they are coherently combined, they can be the cornerstone of a complementary theoretical approach. The analyzed theories are: Pierre Bourdieu's theory of practice, Bruno Latour's actor-network theory and Niklas Luhmann's social systems theory. In the theory of the social reduction of contingency the social is no longer conceived as a realm of reality made up of particular entities, but as a problem that can be solved through diverse ontological instances such as communication, practical dispositions and materiality.

RC05-JS-67.4

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Mexicans Versus Mexicans: Coping with Everyday Ethnic Discrimination

In Mexico, colonialism is still part of the national reality. Inheritance of the Spanish conquest, physical violence and verbal linked with membership to ethnic minority groups is part of everyday life. However, discrimination is between Mexicans: indigenous *versus* mestizos. From a qualitative approach and considering the theory of Axel Honneth about recognition to analyze the data, we conducted a study aimed at understanding the ways of coping used by indigenous children and adults to ethnic discrimination. Through interviews and focus groups, we observed that the way that children and adults use to define themselves, coincide with the ways that dominant group and the Mexican government have expressed about these social groups. One of the preliminary conclusions of this work (a doctoral thesis) is that the conditions for political resistance are very limited when silence and self-identification as a vulnerable group are coping strategies regularly used by indigenous people. Coping processes focused on the subject preclude understand that ethnic violence responds to social asymmetry conditions beyond cultural aspects. Ethnic differentiation (targeting) on social policy is artificial and only strengthen the collective struggle will make possible social transformation. Subjectivity is built through affirmative actions; this kind of social policy is complicit in ethnic discrimination in Mexico. Discussing this issue is a way of coping it. Silence is not the way to social change.

RC19-232.4

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Agape in Action: Overabound in Social Life.

Why sometimes people use own resources to help unknown others? What drives an entrepreneur to adopt expensive socially responsible behaviours? What prompts a public employee to spend time with a customer outside the working hours?

In every-day life there many social phenomena based on un-conditionality, disinterestedness, overabound. Such phenomena remain outside the field of explanation of approaches such as rational choice theory or neo-utilitarianism, being described as paradoxes of social action. But also solidarity or gift theories do not provide sufficient explanation for phenomena in which group identity or social ties are not the main motivations of action.

Drawing from critical theories, we propose to (re)introduce the sociological concept of agape-love as a theoretical frame for those social mechanisms that elude reification, quantifiability, instrumental thinking.

Agape-love, as formerly introduced by Luc Boltanski (1990), is focused on the present, avoiding any consequence calculation, refuses comparison and equivalence, doesn't involve reciprocity. According to Boltanski, agape must remain unaware for social agents, as any intentionality would lead action away from pure disinterestedness. We propose to reconceptualise agape, integrating it with theoretical insights by different social scientists (such as Honneth and Sorokin), with new reflexive and institutional accounts, and provide it with empirical foundation (Iorio, 2014).

We present the case of "suspended goods" and read it with the look of agape.

It is a relatively recent practice widespread in various fields (examples are suspended groceries, suspended books, suspended holidays) that consists in purchasing goods or services, which will be actually consumed by others who cannot afford them.

We argue that agape is a powerful concept, capable of linking micro and macro levels, useful both to enlighten agents' motivations in apparent non-rational (choice) situations, but also to describe the aggregate effects of collective behaviours that produce alternative economic regimes or welfare systems.

RC11-133.12

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KOLLAND, FRANZ (Department of Sociology, University of Vienna)

The Digital Divide and Technology Generations – European Implications from the Austrian Perspective

Background. Shifting towards an information society, the integration of older adults into information and communication technologies (ICT) poses a major challenge. Information-exclusion among citizens aged 50+ years results in a digital divide which intensifies social inequalities between European countries, genders and age groups. Reasons for this divide lie in the unequal distribution of access, competence and usage of ICT. The concept of technology generations (Sackmann & Weymann, 1994; Sackmann & Winkler, 2013) embeds seemingly age-related reduction of technology competences in a socio-structural/cultural context.

Methods.The OECD Survey of Adult Skills (PIAAC) assesses the proficiency of adults in key competences for participating in information-rich societies, including problem solving in technology-rich environments. Complementing PIAAC data with 36 qualitative interviews conducted with practitioners from senior education in seven European countries (Austria, Czech Republic, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain), spatial, socio-structural and temporal dimensions of digital exclusion are analysed.

Results & Conclusions. Results show that ICT-use and competences decline with age in all participating countries. This attends to external (i.e. costs, age-insensitive design) and internal (i.e. technological scepticism, security concerns, lack of competences) barriers and therefor to several "bottle-necks" of the digital divide, such as social stratification, lack of competences but also lack of simplicity of technical devices. However, the Austrian case study shows that technology generations play an important role in access to technology and technological competence.

Info-exclusion of older adults calls for a generational approach, considering cohorts with a similar "technological biographies". However, generation appears to be one dimension in the digital divide among many. Beyond, data suggests that life transitions (e.g. lifelong learning) can both form and transcend generational exclusion from ICT. Lifelong learning and generation-sensitive pedagogical models appear as one approach to entangle the digital divide in Europe.

RC51-584.5

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Cultura Metro Como Modo De Relación: Investigación Interdisciplinaria Del Liderazgo Humano

La historia de la humanidad, en cada uno de sus trayectos, ha exigido líderes para movilizar el progreso, la transformación y el cambio; no obstante, la formación de líderes es una práctica ética, política y estética que exige pensar los contextos de manera situada y, sin lugar a dudas, *innovar* en relación con las condiciones y contingencias que el desarrollo mismo de las sociedades va imponiendo. En el caso de la ciudad de Medellín y su Área Metropolitana, en Colombia, en donde el concepto líder ha sido relacionado en ocasiones con la riqueza, el dominio de otros y el crecimiento egoísta de sí mismo, es ineludible pensar una condición de líder cuyo eje y cualidad sea el trabajo comunitario, la formación de sí mismo y de otros, y la capacidad para afrontar la transformación y el conflicto como posibilidades y oportunidades para formar y aprender a vivir mejor juntos. Es en este panorama que el la Empresa de Transporte Masivo del Valle de Aburrá - Metro de Medellín y la Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana diseñaron y llevaron a cabo la *Diplomatura Formación de líderes Metro: cultura como modo de relación*, como una práctica de formación humana que dinamiza y actualiza la Cultura Metro y permite que, cada vez más, los ciudadanos vivan una experiencia amable con su ciudad, puesto que se construyen con ella y trabajan activamente por su cuidado, su sostenibilidad y su futuro. De esta manera se realiza investigación interdisciplinaria del liderazgo humano, en una lógica comprensiva que entiende la cultura como modo de relación que construye relaciones entre personas que se lideran a sí mismas y a otros para la construcción de la paz, la calidad de vida y el bienestar para lograr una ciudad amable.

RC13-159.4

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The Parent-Child Relationship in the Light of Qualitative Research on the Role of Video Games in the Modern Family

Whenever we think about video games, usually we imagine a world of people utterly immersed in virtual worlds (the problem of addiction, escapism, etc.) or we see it as a space for innovative and subversive cultural change.

But the reality of digital entertainment is more complicated. One of such non-obvious problems is the socialization of young gamers. The relation between parents and a young gamer is crucial for those considerations.

Indeed, in many well-known and respected studies (e.g. conducted by Entertainment Software Association or Interactive Software Federation of Europe) we can find questions about parental control or joint use of video games.

However, in most cases these are declarative and quantitative studies, which measure digital and cultural competencies only by means of survey questions.

In my research I decided to investigate the issue of this relation, but by use of qualitative methods (including in-depth interview). Moreover, I decided to research this problem by focusing on families that live in rural areas in Poland – from where I myself come from – to emphasize the role of personal experience in social research.

I hope that my paper will demonstrate some complexity of the undertaken subject and especially draw your attention to the problems of a group that seems to be underestimated in the field of game studies, namely country dwellers.

RC13-161.6

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Unemployment and Free Time Patterns By Gender

Within the EU, the post-recession context is characterised by higher levels of unemployment than in the pre-crisis period, and by an important expansion of underemployment. These effects may constitute an important shift in free time and time autonomy among working age people, with consequences for their well-being, leisure patterns, and their ability to return to employment. However, there are only a few studies that link unemployment and free time. These studies show an important gender bias, since unemployed women tend to increase their time in unpaid household work, thereby limiting their possibilities of return to the labour market, as opposed to markedly increasing their leisure time. Unemployed men, on the other hand, tend to increase their study time. While devoting time to studying also does not increase leisure time, it certainly has an important impact on men's subsequent employability and chances of returning to the labour market. Time use studies can also inform us about important differences within genders regarding other variables such as education or income. Using the Multinational Time Use Study data we will do a comparative analysis of how unemployed and underemployed men and women spend their increased free time in some European countries. We will study differences both between and within genders.

RC51-580.1

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Investigación e Interdisciplina: Reto y Estrategia En Grupo

Los grupos y cuerpos académicos existentes en la Facultad de Ciencias de la Comunicación de la BUAP, caminan bajo los esquemas tradicionales para desarrollar investigación; por ello un grupo de Profesores-Investigadores de Tiempo Completo conformamos un Grupo de Investigación denominado "Comunicación y Cibercultur@", con el propósito de explorar nuevas formas de generar conocimiento, integrando distintos enfoques disciplinarios desde la perspectiva de la Cibercultur@, los Sistemas Complejos y la Sociocibernética.

Como Grupo de Investigación, nuestra estrategia para incorporar la Investigación Interdisciplinaria a nuestros ámbitos de investigación y docencia, se expresa a partir de la Cibercultur@ como una actitud reflexiva, colectiva y de acciones coordinadas para incidir en nuestra forma de percibir y relacionarnos con la información, la comunicación y el conocimiento; como valor de desarrollo a partir de la investigación interdisciplinaria que contribuya a la autodeterminación de los docentes y estudiantes y, finalmente, como objeto de estudio, referido al vector tecnológico, estrategia integral que reconocemos como sistémica y compleja. (Almaguer, P.; Amozurrutia, J.; González, L.; Maass, M.; Meza, M.; 2012 44-51)

Acorde a lo anterior, realizamos una serie de acciones como Grupo de Investigación y como docentes a nivel licenciatura. Como Grupo de Investigación y como docentes, pretendemos contribuir a responder uno de los cuestionamientos planteados por parte del RC51 Sociocybernetics de la ISA: ¿Por qué la investigación interdisciplinaria podría ser una estrategia docente para ayudar a formar a nuestros estudiantes de manera distinta?, mediante los resultados preliminares de un estudio, a partir de técnicas de investigación distributivas (sondeo/encuesta) y estructurales (grupo de discusión) (Ibáñez, J., 1986; 1988) que busca conocer el impacto que han tenido nuestras acciones como grupo de investigación, entre los estudiantes de licenciatura para motivarlos a generar proyectos de investigación desde un abordaje complejo.

RC40-471.5

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The Social Construction of the Image of Ethanol As a Sustainable Fuel: Conflicting Discourses

Since 2003, the Brazilian sugarcane industry has made strong efforts to create and legitimate an image of sustainability for the ethanol fuel. Brazil is the largest world producer and exporter of sugarcane ethanol, internationally competing with the ethanol produced from corn in the United States. Domestically, the sugarcane/ethanol industry is one of the most economically and politically powerful segments of Brazilian agribusiness, generating a GDP of US$ 43.4 billion in the 2013/2014 season – an amount higher than the GDP produced in more than 100 countries worldwide. Once a traditional and conservator sector, the ethanol industry has passed through an expressive process of mergers and acquisitions, resulting in a highly globalized sector dominated by large multinational companies. The ethanol's sustainability appeal was boosted by growing environmental concerns that emerged in the past decades: air pollution, the limited supply of fossil fuels, the urgency for renewable energy sources, greenhouse gas emissions, climate changes, etc. The ethanol was, then, presented as the most competitive renewable fuel, an environment friendly solution for the problems that scientists, civil society, governments and the private sector intended to fight against. The Brazilian federal government had also played an important role in the promotion of ethanol as a sustainable commodity. However, the reputation of sugarcane industry in Brazil has not always been compatible with this image: bad working conditions, land concentration and land grabbling, soil and water pollution, the competition for agri-food areas, among others are some of the arguments that intend to contest the discourse of sustainability of ethanol. In this context, this paper proposes to analyze the discourses pro and against the pretense sustainability of ethanol. It will additionally identify the social actors involved in these discursive disputes and their strategies. It is methodologically based on document analysis and bibliographical research.

RC14-181.4

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The POWER of Knowledge: A Threat in Making a Better WORLD

The era of Industrialization with it brought complexities to the society and the human relation. It was marked by invention and discoveries of many new technologies as well as new disciplines to study the specialization which could not only help people get closer to a better life but in doing so it also created anomie by making the mass slave to technology. Amongst all these there was another point to be marked that is the emergence of sociology as a science involving the systematic study of the society and individual behavior.

Earlier it used to be assimilation of many subjects but with the advancement in the research and the social sciences many subjects such as anthropology got to be recognized as separate subject. Research and development in the sociology not just aimed at bringing into light the social issues but it also created a rift between the different societies. At one hand where it bound the people based on equity and equality it divided the same based on the basis of caste, race and class.

It can be said that in trying to solve some of the basic problems in the society, the social researchers created multifaceted problems. It is not the subject which created problem rather it is the practioners of the subject who manipulated it. It could be said that in order to remove the problems the researchers created more problem.

Thus, by involving some of the texts from upper caste scholars and the lower caste scholars the paper tries to question the direction in which sociology is moving or is it dwindling in between somewhere, by only showing the power of

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knowledge and creating a divided society for the social scientists to rule through their knowledge.

WG03-JS-22.1

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Material Mnemonics and Mapped Narratives in Palestine/Israel

Since 1948 the re-designation of depopulated Palestinian villages as national parks has evoked Lippet's 'cartography of nowhere', as ruins and unmarked sites are subsumed in the process of material forgetting. Standing as material mnemonics, the sites are physically present, yet absent from the state discourse as the villages become *mise-en-abîmes* and place and space is nested in competing narratives. Recently, technology has taken a role in remembrance as apps, such as iNakba, enable commemoration to transcend film and photography, providing a quasi-virtual experience that enables the traveller in 2015 to visit a site that bears few to no traces of the former inhabitants. Juxtaposing dual narratives and material mnemonics, this paper assumes the Palestinian villages of Deir Yassin, Suba, Kufr Birim and Iqrit as case studies to determine the extent to which memory infuses static sites with the ability to counter contemporary narratives. Finally, the paper explores the utilisation of mapping in the practice and sustenance of national memory, and questions how far 'haunting' the land through commemorative tours, mapping and *in situ* story-telling prompts the locations to stand as *noeuds de mémoire*, as opposed to *lieux de mémoire*.

RC34-395.2

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Young People's Understandings of Social Media : Changing Perceptions and Reflective Practices

This research explores young people's practices and understandings of social media platforms such as Instagram, Facebook or Twitter. It uses qualitative interviews with young people aged 18-25 examining their digital practices on their personal devices. By adopting a critical perspective, the research transcends both top down approaches on social media, and binary frameworks that focus extensively on empowerment and participation, or solely on risks and online safety (van Dijck, 2013, Fuchs, 2014). Using Bourdieu's theory (1984, 1998), it provides more complex insights into young people's social media practices and how they perceive and negotiate these platforms. Thus the research investigates how social media platforms are both shaped by and reshaping young people's personal relationships, and how young people interrogate and reflect on these technologies in their everyday life.

The proliferation of social media coincides with the extension and individualisation of young people's transitions to adulthood (Furlong & Cartmel, 1997), as well as with the expansion of education, an increasing mix of work and study and flexibility in the labour market, and the desynchronisation of young people's schedules (Woodman, 2012, Wyn & Woodman, 2014). It is also embedded in a wider economical context of assimilation of work and leisure, and increasing insecurity (Sennett, 1998 , Beck, 2001, Standing, 2011). Within this context, the research examines the impacts on young people's personal relationships of increased capacities for connectivity, self-management, peer scrutiny and checking practices that these technologies provide.

The research, in particular underlines the impacts of social media in young people's relationships in terms of social sorting (Bourdieu, 1984) and normalisation of scrutiny as well as entrepreneurial and reflective practices (Giddens, 1991, Kelly, 2006). It focuses on young people's understandings of social media and also importantly looks at the shifting perceptions, negotiations and legitimacies of their media practices in their everyday life.

RC31-362.1

GANSBERGEN, ANNA* (Ruhr-University Bochum, anna.gansbergen@rub.de)

The Role of Asylum Related Organisations and Their Cooperation Networks at the Mediterranean Borders in the Context of the Common European Asylum System

A lot of boat people die on their way to Europe in the Mediterranean – the most dangerous see of the world. But which collective actors are involved in this process of the flight migration? Who can influence the asylum related situation and prevent the refugee disaster? In how far they cooperate with each other and which role do they play in this context? The teaching research project MAREM "Mapping refugees´ arrivals at Mediterranean borders" which is running at the Ruhr-University Bochum from 2013 till 2016 is dealing with these issues.

In the planned presentation the results of MAREM will be shown and commented. Some of the main questions of the project will be answered from the scientific perspective: Is there a European Asylum System in the making? Which role

do asylum related organisations and their cooperation play in this context and for the explanation of the gap between "talk" and "action"? The empirical results are based on document analysis and 100 expert interviews with the members of asylum related NGOs, state agencies, scientific and international organisations in Italy, Spain, Malta, Greece and Cyprus. It will be discussed in how far an analysis of the ego-centered networks of organisations in selected European countries can contribute to the understanding of the asylum related situation in the Mediterranean area. Multilevel institutionalist collective actor approach will be connected with the network analysis with the aim to answer the research questions mentioned above from the perspective of the sociology of migration.

RC26-320.1

GANTZIAS, GEORGE* (HELLENIC OPEN UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, CULTURAL ORGANISATIONS MANAGEMENT, MSc, ggantzias@yahoo.gr)

Cultural Sponsorship and the Info-Communication Industry: The "Code of Digital Transactions" and the "Info-Communication Payment System".

The Info-communication industry is "changing everything" in our traditional sponsorship payment systems. The digital technology together with the big data has radically challenged how cultural organizations, banks and cultural sponsorship systems manage their everyday business activities. Digital payment platforms have changed how cultural sponsorship operates, tax payment systems develop, and governments function in the recent cultural, humanitarian and economic crisis. Mobile contactless payments together with plastic credit, debit cards and digital currencies are the main drivers to develop the info-communication regulation in the Greek cultural sponsorship system. Both mobile phones, as "digital wallets", and cloud-computing networks have introduced digital payment systems in cultural sponsorship fee market economies. The purpose of this paper is to examine the digital tax payment culture and the info-communication regulation in cultural sponsorship systems both globally and locally. It analyses the role of 'Digital Tax Payment Culture' (D.T.P.C) in sponsorship markets. It describes the cultural sponsorship crisis and explains why the Greek law 3525/2007 for cultural sponsorship should be revised in order to encourage investment in Greece. With this context, it focuses briefly on the multicultural payment model "Code of Digital Transactions" (CO.D.TRA) in Greece and Europe. Finally, it proposes the "Info-communication Payment System" (ICPS) as a new digital platform to introduce the multicultural payment model CO.D.TRA as a practical way for developing cultural sponsorship as a vital investment activity in recent cultural, humanitarian and economic crisis.

RC26-321.5

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Info-Communication Payment Culture and Regulation: Global Control, Local Resistance and the "Digital Tax Payment Culture"

The concrete exercise of the 'Digital Payment Culture' (DPC) can be fruitfully examined against the theoretical background of regulation in general. Specific public interest principles to regulate info-communication payment systems have been framed over almost seven years with reference to wider policy issues, political, social, cultural and economic, which also form the basis for the various different general theories of regulation. No single theory or approach wholly explains all events in the history of info-communication payment systems in recent crisis, but most are relevant to the essential features that have characterised digital payment systems regulatory structures and operations over the years. Digital tax payments culture together with the domination of digital technologies in a free-market economy transform how the tax system processes information payments and how mobile money operates as a transparent, accountable and reliable system of payments in our everyday life. This paper briefly summarises some of the most influential theoretical models and assesses what explanatory value they have if applied to the situation of the "Digital Tax Payment Culture" (D.T.P.C) in recent cultural and economic crisis. Finally, it proposes the "Digital Tax Payments Culture" (D.T.P.C) as a three-pronged action programme to introduce info-communication payment systems as a practical way for countries, such as Greece, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Cyprus and France, to emerge from the recent crisis.

RC25-306.2

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Neutrality and Discourses of Language Homogeneity and Diversity: The Case of the Basque Autonomous Community (1980-2012)

Basque and Spanish are the official languages of the Basque Autonomous Community (Spain) since the end of Franco's dictatorship and the proclamation

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of the Spanish Constitution in 1978. However, the sociolinguistic reality of each language differs greatly from the other. While Spanish is the language of wider communication and known by the entire population, Basque is spoken just by the 36.4% of the people. Following the official status of Basque and the language rights related to it, a language policy and planning process for its revitalization has been enforced since the early 80's lead by the regional government. However, this language policy is contested in the political arena of Basque Autonomous Community and the debate is continuously centered both on the social functions and roles that these languages should fulfill and on the ways to attain the desired scenarios. Likewise, these political proposals are accompanied by diverse and often contradictory ideological positions. This presentation will focus in those ideological discourses, emphasizing the ways in which neutrality discourses are presented and articulated in relation to language homogeneity and diversity discourses. A content analysis of the five political families' regional manifestos for Basque Parliament has been carried out between 1980 and 2012 for this purpose.

RC01-21.1

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Issues and Dilemmas of Professional Military Education in Slovenia

In the beginning of 1990s when Slovenia in the process of acquiring its independence had been gradually building its own military various kinds of personnel were included in the military (with different education, military skills and knowledge, career background etc.). They performed their military roles well enough, however the military was under constant reforms and transformation. In 1990s there were evolution of the Slovenian Armed Forces (SAF) toward a full defence institution, then transformation into small professional military, in the "NATO military", in military that actively participates in international missions and operations, and lately also in the military that takes a significant part in civil protection and rescue. In general, a desire to be a modern military has been constantly posed. The demands to settle the education system for the military personnel were also constantly raised. Unfortunately there have been too many and too different ideas and suggestions how to do it. Consequently the system of education of military personnel remains an open question for the Slovenian military and a point of never ending discussions among the actors in defence ministry, SAF and several civilian education institutions in Slovenia. Among the issues and dilemmas there can be found the following: how many new officers per year does the SAF need? What kind of knowledge should they have? Shall a military academy be established or an existing study programs at the universities correspond to the needs of the military? Who shall provide the lectures? Shall the SAF's officers be educated in foreign countries? How to execute the staff education? Who shall pay for the education of military officers? How does the study program of defence studies fit to the needs of SAF's professional military education?

RC24-297.4

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Green Ideas on Gender: Examining the Gender Effect on Environmental Concern in a Multilevel Analysis

Gender has been traditionally used as a control variable in studies dealing with environmental concern. In most cases research show that women are more environmental concerned than men. We distinguish four approaches that attempt to explain that fact: biological, cultural, structural and political. Using multilevel regression techniques and data from World Values Survey (6th wave, 2010-2014) we reject the biological, cultural and structural hypotheses, and following ecofeminism we propose an explanation based on feminist ideology rather than on gender differences. According to our data women are more pro-environmental because they are more likely to be feminist than men, but once that feminism is introduced as a control variable the effect of gender disappears. Nevertheless unlike ecofeminism we do not hold that feminism raises environmental awareness per se. Actually we observe differences by country regarding the effect of feminism on environmental concern. We consider the different traditions of feminism and ecologism as key factors to explain this variation.

RC51-583.2

GARCÍA CASTRO, JORGE* (Universidad de Guadalajara, bolligarcia@hotmail.com)

Thinking a Different Way to Govern: The Challenge of Political Decisions in a Complex Society

Interest in the study of political decisions and their impact on the legitimacy of the political system lies in the main features that rise when observing a society like present-day Mexico, where there exists an unusual breach of rules,

great inequality and violated civil rights; all of which is enough to doubt the true possibilities of inference and decision-making that the citizen really possesses in democratic social life.

Political decisions in the Mexican context are often aimed under the power of elite groups isolated from the rest of population; thereby, the lack of representativeness in many decisions is part of the public landscape in which social discontent intensifies. However, in political decisions, the referents produced by protest movements do not represent all of the options that can be observed and analyzed in the political environment. It is precisely on this point that there is a possibility to observe and problematize the economic and corporative function of the state's decisions vis a vis the demands shown in the social discussions as part of a more detailed hetero-observation.

In the framework of a representative democracy, political decisions should be based on social referents that guide to the formulation of satisfactory answers to the whole of society and not just for the powerful few. Therefore starting from the rupture between public interest and political decisions in Mexico, it is important to think of a strategy for linking public demands, economic arrangements, and political decisions in this country as a theoretical and practical challenge of a complex society.

RC24-JS-20.1

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Social and Environmental Management of Mining Sector in Mexico. Zphilanthropy or Corporate Social Responsibility?

This paper deals with the study of the social and environmental management of mining companies in Mexico. The analysis makes discernment between philanthropic trend of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and current trends that focus on improving the relationship with the communities where they operate. In order to systematize the types of actions that mining companies conduct in communities as part of its operational development. In that direction, it is part of the hypothesis that mining companies apply different measures of social responsibility and environmental protection are stricter in their host countries but become so lax as permitted by law in the countries where they operate.

In this context, this work has four main objectives

1. To systematize the actions carried out by mining companies worldwide in order to have a broad view of the best practices in the field of social responsibility.

2. To systematize the actions carried out by companies in the mining sector in Mexico as part of its social and environmental management in the communities where they operate.

3. Identify, classify and analyze the practices of social responsibility in the mining sector in Mexico.

4. Examine the environmental legislation that exists in Mexico that regulates the mining sector.

RC02-25.6

GARCIA CHIANG, ARMANDO* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Unidad Iztapalapa, agch@xanum.uam.mx)

The Oil Industry in Mexico, Corporate Social Responsibility and Local Development. Social Clauses in the New Oil Contracts. Real Alternative for Development?

From the year 2012, a new type of contracts were created in Mexico that allowed, for the first time in over sixty years, that foreign companies are able to participate in the Mexican oil market.

In fulfillment of the requirements of the "Integral Contracts for Exploration and Production", the new operators must apply 1 % of their annual budget to social development and they have to set up Corporative Social Responsibility (CSR) plans, that could be applied during the extent of the contracts (25 to 30 years).These plans must contain propositions of concrete initiatives that could contribute to a sustainable development in the territories where the oil companies operate.

 The present paper approaches the context in which private petroleum companies have implemented actions of social responsibility capable of improving the situation of the localities involved in the petroleum activity. With it in mind, the first section of the text presents a characterization of the petroleum contracts and introduces briefly the term of extractivism as conceptual frame that helps to understand the oil industry. The second section, The second section discusses the characteristics of integrated contracts and provides an approach to the relationship between social responsibility and sustainability. The third part is led to analyze the social implications of oil contracts through the work realized by a team of the Universidad Autonoma Metropolitana, Unit Iztapalapa that has worked in diverse oil zones during last the three years. Finally, the fourth section presents concrete actions of social responsibility implemented by nine oil companies that holds integrated contracts and tries, through them, to respond two questions: a) Define whether CSR can become a real source of financing for local development and b) Whether the actions of social responsibility may represent the beginning of the creation of a viable alternative to extractivism.

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RC04-51.5

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Lindas, Sexis y Aplicadas. El Orden De Género En Las Alumnas De La Escuela Secundaria

Esta investigación buscó comprender cómo las alumnas de la escuela secundaria en México manifiestan a través de distintas expresiones corporales el orden de género. El trabajo se realizó en dos escuelas secundarias de la Zona Metropolitana de Guadalajara en México y utilizó una metodología cualitativa, la cual se trabajó principalmente con las técnicas de observación, entrevistas y grupo de discusión.

Se llegó a la conclusión de que las alumnas de la escuela secundaria constantemente emplean resistencia ante los mecanismos de la escuela destinados a adiestrar el cuerpo, debido a que existe un orden de género que va más allá de dicha institución y contrasta con la lógica del orden escolar. La modificación del uniforme escolar, el arreglo constante de la apariencia física y el cuidado personal que tienen las alumnas de secundaria, más allá de ser una forma de rebeldía es una forma de adopción de normas y roles de género que rebasa la lógica escolar y se hace presente a través de éstos actos en la escuela.

Las distintas expresiones corporales de las alumnas y el desacato constante al uniforme escolar tiene diversos significados, el más conocido es el deseo de atracción hacia el sexo opuesto, pero también manifiestan amistad y empatía entre las chicas, ya que para ellas cuidar unas a las otras de su apariencia física también representa una forma de manifestar afecto y aceptación.

RC22-269.3

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Usos, Sentidos y Definiciones De Lo Público. Formas De Participación De Mujeres Musulmanas En El Espacio Público Argentino Contemporáneo

Durante los últimas tres décadas el espacio público argentino presenció una mayor visibilidad de las minorías religiosas, entre ellas el Islam. Este proceso se generó conjugando eventos sociopolíticos acaecidos en la escena pública local -especialmente con la apertura democrática iniciada en 1983- junto a otros procesos ocurridos a escala mundial -entre los más significativos podemos mencionar la revolución Iraní en 1979- que dieron lugar a nuevas definiciones del Islam contemporáneo.

El objetivo de esta presentación se centrará en una reflexión sobre las configuraciones del espacio público argentino actual a partir del análisis de los usos y los sentidos que los actores musulmanes le otorgan.Se hará especial atención a la participación de las mujeres musulmanas tanto en el espacio público como en la comunicación pública: producción de imágenes (íconos y símbolos) y de una nueva retorica discursiva.

Teniendo presente las transformaciones del campo religioso argentino contemporáneo, analizaremos las formas por las cuales se construye y se usa el espacio público. En este sentido, la salida al espacio público y la participación en el diálogo público por parte de las mujeres musulmanas argentinas ¿puede pensarse como un conjunto de estrategias individuales de refortalecimiento y reafirmación de identidades de género e identidades étnico-religiosas en el marco de un espacio público plural y "multicultural"? ¿O más bien se trata de un movimiento más profundo de recomposición y restructuración del espacio público en general, del diálogo público y de la posición de nuevos actores religiosos en la escena pública orientados a escala global?

RC06-80.6

GARCIA-FAROLDI, LIVIA* (University of Malaga, lgarcia@uma.es)

Attitudes Towards Childcare and Social Practices: The Case of Spain (1994-2012)

This paper examines the evolution of attitudes and social practices of Spaniards regarding childcare. For this aim, we use data from representative samples from the last three ISSP Special Modules "Family and Changing Gender Roles" (1994, 2002 and 2012). First, we compare the evolution of attitudes towards employment of mothers, preferred extent of employment for women during different stages of child raising and attitudes toward social policy related to childcare. Second, we analyze how social practices have evolved during last two decades: the distribution of childcare (and looking after other family members) among both partners and employment of respondent and spouse/partner in various phases of child raising. We find two remarkable results: first, an important difference between who Spaniards consider should be principal payers for childcare for children under school age and real social policies in Spain; second, there exist a gap between attitudes toward family roles and actual social practices.

RC06-77.2

GARCIA-FAROLDI, LIVIA* (University of Malaga, lgarcia@uma.es)

Convergence of Gender Roles in a Globalized World: International Comparison of Family and Changing Gender Roles

This paper examines emerging and changing gender roles in different regions of the world. Using data on 12 countries from last three ISSP Special Modules "Family and Changing Gender Roles" (1994, 2002 and 2012), we compare the evolution of gender roles about motherhood and fatherhood and its relation with the extension of women as breadwinners around the world: four Western Europe countries, representatives of different models of Welfare State (Germany, United Kingdom, Norway and Spain) plus United States, three former Soviet nations (Russia, Poland and Czech Republic), two Latin American countries (Chile and Mexico) and two Asian nations (Japan and Taiwan). Data show that family change (measured both in terms of attitudes and social practices) is spreading from Western contexts to other regions of the world, although the pace of this change varies from one country to another, depending on cultural, economic and political factors.

RC10-119.3

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LOPEZ REGALADO, FRANCISCA (Wageningen University)

RIVERA FLORES, KARLA YANIN (Universidad Autonoma de Nayarit)

Participation and Organization in Two Rural Communities in Ruiz, Nayarit, Mexico: Between Corporatism and Self-Management

In this paper the authors argue that reflection on the issue of participation and social organization in rural areas, cannot be understood without a local historical perspective and recognition of the productive transformations that have lived the farmers and their families from the implementation of a neoliberal policy that has impoverished conditions of rural life in Mexico. External interventions of the State, non-governmental organizations or local economic actors, via government programs or private interests, they have enabled, with own internal processes, different responses and practices of community participation and organization; some of them characterized as corporative practices and others with a self-managed way. What conditions exist either? What are the forms of participation in rural communities? What terms can transform the relationship with the State?

To answer such questions, we decided from the analysis of the productive and organizational evolution of the two communities to live together in the same region in the state of Nayarit in Mexico, but that given the characteristics of community resources and forms of intervention present through the years, they have outlined different ways and different conceptions of participation and organization. Methodologically, the road layout has been the ethnographic; techniques: semi-structured interviews and participant observation.

WG03-659.2

GARRETT, DANIEL* (City University of Hong Kong, dan.garrett@yahoo.com)

Art and Visual Resistance As Political Correctives in Hong Kong's Umbrella Revolution

Though visual traces of the unprecedented Umbrella Revolution in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) were feverishly expunged from the city's urban fabric and erased from icons of state power by the local Chinese regime in 2014, the furtive, recurrent, and pervasive resurgence of subversive images of political defiance since then represent a symbolic visual nemesis and repudiation of hegemonic myths of the putative demise and failure of the non-violent civil disobedience movement referred to as, albeit imprecisely, Occupy Central with Love and Peace (OCLP). Though commonly deployed in accounts by local and international mainstream media, the overseas community, and by Chinese and HKSAR governments, OCLP – as a notion of new social movement civil disobedience in a Chinese city striving for genuine universal suffrage – was quickly overcome by events in late-September 2014 before Occupy's scheduled commencement on China's National Day. Hongkongers' spontaneous moral indignation and outrage at excessive HKSAR violence against peaceful demonstrators, instead, ultimately gave impetus to the preemptive emergence of the Hongkonger uprising. Variously referred to as the Umbrella Movement or Revolution by participants, and vividly evident in the ubiquitous protest art and visuals situated throughout occupation encampments and subaltern online counterpublics, the popular groundswell tapped and visually expressed widespread latent cultural, economic, political and social tensions in society long obfuscated in official hegemonic discourses almost exclusively extolling 'One Country, Two Systems' (OCTS) success. This repertoire of street and Internet-based insurgent

images, is proffered as constituting a visual political corrective to the dominant forces' narratives of success and harmony under Chinese sovereignty – as do their continued appearance across the city post-Umbrella. Using on- and off-line participant observation and researcher and subject generated images, this paper investigates the new image politics of subaltern Hongkonger visual insurgency in the "era of [political] disobedience."

WG03-652.4

GARRETT, DANIEL* (City University of Hong Kong, dan.garrett@yahoo.com)

Not a Spy – Challenges and Observations for Visual Sociology during the Umbrella Revolution

As a competitive authoritarian political system on Socialist China's periphery, adversarial politicization of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) - a deeply divided society resembling an intractable conflict – has significantly increased over the last five years in response to overwhelming *One Country* domination by the Chinese Communist Party and its patriotic oligarchs administering the city. Symptomatic of rising subaltern resistance to hegemonic cultural, economic, and political oppression and continuing denials by Beijing of promised democratic rights for Hong Kong, the Umbrella Revolution of 2014 emerged following regime attempts to violently suppress a peaceful civil disobedience movement, Occupy Central with Love and Peace, that, in turn, led to a 79-day occupation of multiple sites across the city. Albeit largely peaceful, additional episodes of regime-on-protester violence using local police, pro-regime vigilantes and organized crime vividly punctuated an otherwise symbolic contentious performance by Hongkongers whose figurative resistance campaign persisted well into 2015 despite regime clearance of occupation sites in late-2014. Saliently, ringing the Umbrella Revolution and its predecessor civil disobedience movement was a broad hegemonic narrative of Western-led democratic color revolution, regime change, and foreign force intrigues behind the collective actions. Notably, the author, apparently as a consequence of his participant observation and visual sociology research on China-Hong Kong relations under the rubric of moral panics, was falsely accused of orchestrating the uprising; ironically becoming a folk devil of hegemonic moral panic himself. This paper discusses challenges, methodologies, and observations of the author, an American PhD candidate and former career national security professional, in conducting and depicting visual ethnographic research collected through off- and online field sites in the HKSAR during and following the Umbrella Revolution. The researcher is similarly situated in local post-Umbrella changes in protest culture and the political policing of pro-democracy visuality and counter-hegemonic visual resistance.

RC18-225.2

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How Do Think Tanks Matter? Assessing the Impact of Study Centers on the Reshaping of Chilean Political Right

Since the poor results obtained by Chilean right wing coalition –integrated by the two traditional parties, UDI and RN– in the last presidential and parliamentary elections, the political sector has undergone a process of renovation revealed through various expressions: a generational turnover of leadership within RN and the UDI; the consolidation of a "liberal" current of thought, the emergence of new political organizations (Amplitud, in january and Evópoli, in april 2014), but also the rise of new think tanks and foundations altogether with a new generation of researchers concerned by subjects traditionally associated with the left: human rights, citizen participation, social inequalities. By reframing those topics, parties and study centers are joining efforts for the reshaping of a modern "new" right. This aim raises however a fundamental question that will be addressed in our paper: how do the seven think tanks linked to the sector matter in this renovation (if they matter), being part of a diversified and competitive subfield composed by four old and new political parties whose positions about moral subjects are not homogeneous? In order to answer the question, we will analyze the instances and the actors who participate in the ideological production, conservation or transformation of "the right", considering both individual and institutional levels. Recurring to biographical interviews, we will on the one hand reconstruct the trajectory of old established and emergent intellectual right-wing elites, searching to understand the variations in their perceptions about moral issues as a result of differentiated socializations and positions in the subfield. We will also examine the ideological production of think tanks on different topics, paying attention to its evolution in some cases, or to its novelty in others. Finally, we will confront these analyses with the results of a survey applied to the elites of the four parties in question.

RC31-363.3

GASPAR, SOFIA* (CIES-IUL, sofia.gaspar@iscte.pt)

Chinese Immigrant Communities in Portugal

For the last two decades, Chinese immigrants have been consistently growing in Portugal. The 2000's represent a period of time when immigration to Portugal has suffered an important increase, due to the implementation of some legal reforms devoted to migrant communities (Law nº25/94 from 19 August and Law nº4/2001 from 10 January), the political passage of Macau to China in 1999, and the economic reforms developed by China and their consequent impact on Chinese migration flows all over the world. According to data from SEF (Service of Foreigners and Borders) in 2014, there were around 21.402 Chinese citizens legally registered in Portugal that year.

However, Chinese Diaspora is relatively diverse in the country, reflecting the historical and economical context between Portugal and China. As such, economic migrants originating from Zhejiang (Eastern coast of China) are the most numerous group, followed by migrants from Macau (former Portuguese political region) and Mozambique (former Portuguese African colony). Moreover, in the context of the educational globalization occurred during the last years, a growing number of Chinese students are also marking presence in the country.

Having this in mind, the aim of this paper is to analyze the socio-demographic characteristics of Chinese migrant communities in Portugal using some the statistical data compiled by the Census 2011, and qualitative information (life stories) driven by in-depth interviews. This approach wishes to describe not only the different profiles of these four social groups according to their social, educational and professional characteristics, but also to frame the diversity of the Chinese community resident in the country on new emerging policies and new transnational mobility flows constrained by a wider European context.

RC31-356.6

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Social Integration of Chinese 1.5 and Second Generations in Portugal

Chinese migration has expanded around the world, strengthening the transnational relations and networks between China and different nations worldwide. Within the South European context, Chinese immigration to Portugal has been growing consistently since 1990s. In 2014, the Chinese community was already the fifth most important ethnic group in the country. One question that has been emerging in this immigration context is the social integration of the Chinese community (both of first immigrants and their descendants) within the Portuguese society. Several authors had stressed that the level of social integration of first immigrants and their children is different within the host state. Immigrants' descendants tend to have a different socialization from their progenitors, particularly in what concerns to values and lifestyles, mastering of the language, social attachment and relationships, sociability within peers groups, and educational and professional integration in the residence country. The aim of this paper is to analyze the social integration of Chinese descendants settled in Portugal, focusing in some specific domains: family, peer groups, school education, and work. Particular attention will be given to the type of social relationships established by 1.5 (those born in China) and second generations (those born in Portugal) in each of these domains both within their ethnic (Chinese) and non-ethnic (Portuguese) residential communities. Quantitative (Census 2011) and qualitative (semi-structured interviews) data will be used in the analysis, as to understand which factors intervene on the social integration and life paths of each of these groups of Chinese descendants.

RC09-116.2

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Social Capital and Group Homogeneity: Joint-Liability Lending in Thailand

Microcredit programs provide small loans to poor people organized in jointly liable groups. Given the lack of collateral, the group lending literature emphasizes the social capital of borrowers, specifically their ties to and information about one another through which they can monitor, sanction, self-select, and provide help and cooperation to fellow members. Group composition in terms of similarity of social characteristics of members and its effect on repayment is significantly less studied. Applying social networks theory to microlending, this paper explores the interplay between group homogeneity and social capital, and their separate and combined effects on repayment. I argue that group homogeneity is a key factor in analyzing group lending and the success of microfinance programs worldwide. Using data on borrowing groups of a microlender in Thailand, I assess the extent to which group homogeneity accounts for differences in the amount of social cap-

ital available to groups and in the risk of formal penalties for late repayment or default on a loan. I find that socially homogeneous groups tend to have less social capital in the form of monitoring, sanctions, and cooperation but such groups also suffer fewer problems with repayment. Contrary to most prior research, my results show that social capital can affect repayment adversely.

RC07-91.15

GAUDITZ, LESLIE* (University of Bremen, gauditz@uni-bremen.de)

Present Futures: Utopia, Prefiguration and Their Meaning in the Refugee Struggle

The current high of anti-hierarchical forms of structure in the organizational practice of social movements since 2011 applies to a wide thematic range of phenomena. This accounts for their connection to a wider societal change in the age of the network society. In protest- and social movement-research these modes of organization are more and more being connected to prefiguration theory, that means the idea that social movement actors try to embody their political visions in their current actions. Through this they transport the future they are fighting for in their present actions.Facing the huge wave of forced migration of the last year, the question of understanding the meaning behind solidarity and support action in Europe is pressing.

Protest culture in the refugee struggle of the last decade often times focuses on the participation possibilities of refugees. In Germany since 2010 we have seen a wave of horizontally organized refugee self-organized struggles and urban camps, in which the enactment of human rights have been claimed and alternative network structures have been built. The values of human rights and solidarity embedded in these practices often times transcend the exclusive logic of the nation-state.

At the ISA 2016 session on "Social Movements and the Future they want?" I will present some empirical findings on solidarity networks where monetary and non-monetary resources are being shared as common goods. On the premise of a Grounded Theory-approach I will thereby theorize on the role of prefiguration and utopia in the enactment of a cosmopolitan solidarity. The research is part of my PhD-project on alternative refugee accommodation in Germany and Greece.

RC13-162.3

GAVRILYUK, TATIANA* (Tyumen State Oil and Gas University, tv_gavrilyuk@mail.ru)

Hybrid Forms in Russian Cultural Space: Practices and Styles of «Neofolk» Movement

Purpose of this research was to study the Slavic neofolk movement as a form of youth solidarity, which unites the fans of folk music dealing with reconstruction of ethnic cultural forms in apparel, external attributes, symbols, rituals, gaming practices. Both global tendencies and specifics of modern Russian sociocultural space were taken into consideration. The empirical base includes the data of ethnographical observations at various events on Russian neofolk scenes, in-depth interviews with the participants and qualitative analysis of thematic communities on the Internet.

It was found that Slavic neofolk culture as a part of city space is the "imagined community", constituted with different kinds of subcultural associations with moving boundaries, changing membership and fragmented identity of its representatives. The results let us reveal the contradictoriness of the subject area, which seems to display a conservative turn of Russian culture (in such traits as longing for metanarrative, focus on the leader, opposition for the mobile "transcultural" layer of society, desire for hegemony versus the ideas of tolerance and multiculturalism), but includes the features of postmodernity as well (self-reference, commercialization, virtualization, theatricality, kitsch, transgression).

"Neofolk" is a sign system of the second order, built on the top of authentic ethnic subculture, so we are not dealing with the revival of traditional practices, rituals and artistic forms, but with their imitation and an attempt to reconstruct. This phenomenon requires a conceptualization in terms of continuous formation, as hybrid, decentered, self-referential and mobile network structure formed within ties of individuals, objects and ideas. Searching of sustained hierarchy of values, designing myths which could legitimate group actions, neofolk culture doesn't lead to desired equilibrium, creating, on the contrary, an eclectic mix of different cultural elements. The hidden risks such as politicization, ethnic and national superiority ideas, religious intolerance give us the issues for further research.

RC44-505.7

GEARY, JOHN* (University College Dublin, john.geary@ucd.ie)

Economic Crisis, Austerity and Trade Unions' Response: The Irish Case in Comparative Perspective

This paper attempts to understand trade union responses to the economic crisis in Ireland. The 'Irish story' is one primarily of union accommodation and

cooperation. Conflict was present, but it was sporadic and generally sectional in nature, and did not reach the scale of mass mobilization witnessed in the other European countries that received financial aid from the EU-IMF. Why was Ireland different is explained by the nature of the contextual challenge, unions' ideological inheritance, organizational capacity, and the opportunity structures afforded unions.

RC34-392.11

GEIER, BORIS* (Germany Youth Institute, geier@dji.de)

Everyday Lives of Young Muslims in Germany. Effects of Living Conditions on Lifestyle and Well-Being

Social research about young Muslims is often biased towards problematic aspects of coming of age of a group of young people that is considered 'different' in religious and cultural terms. There is a lack of research that simply regards them as being young and involved in age-typical behaviour and activities like their non-Muslim peers. This article addresses this lack of empirical evidence regarding relevant aspects of the everyday life of young Muslims beyond contested issues like radicalization or Islamism. It is based on the representative AIDA-survey of the German Youth Institute conducted in 2014/15 among more than 13.000 young people aged 12 to 32 in Germany. In multivariate models young Muslims are compared with other young people with or without migration background regarding living conditions, leisure time, social participation, life satisfaction, social relationships and experiences of discrimination. Findings indicate that young Muslims are hardly different from other young people in terms of life styles and activities. Yet they are socially and materially underprivileged and exposed to specific disadvantages in relation to their status a social minority.

RC02-25.3

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The Political 'hangover' of Coal in US Appalachia: Maintaining and Disguising Power Via the Multi-Layered Subsidiary Firm

How are we to understand the political power of the coal sector in the Appalachian coal-producing states of the United States? In this paper, I argue that there is a political 'hangover' of the coal sector that is lasting far longer than the period of objective economic importance of the sector. Economic data demonstrate a decline in coal's importance in the eastern US (Appalachia) fields over the last quarter century as western US coalfields were opened and natural gas fracturing boomed in the Appalachian region. Yet, the hegemonic ideological hold of coal has not abated. It is reflected, moreover, in state and national level politics of defending the coal sector against a so-called 'war on coal.' This paper will address how a sector in decline both (i) persists in holding onto its political power and also (ii) disguises its impacts and protects its corporate power. Both exist despite, or in reaction to, various threats, such as from anti-MTR (mountain top removal mining) activists and the Sierra Club's "beyond coal" campaign to shut coal-fired power plants, as well as the recent bankruptcies of numerous large coal corporations as the global price boom ended. The methodological approach of the paper builds on Prechel's analysis of the multi-layered subsidiary firm (MLSF). Using data from the Wharton Research Data Services (WRDS) and other databases, the paper will examine corporate ownership of coal corporations in the US. In addition, I will trace the declining importance of coal to county-level government budgets via severance taxes. This ownership and government revenue data will be juxtaposed to other indicators of the political power of the coal sector especially in local and state politics in the US.

RC09-103.9

GENOV, NIKOLAI* (School of Advanced Social Studies, nikolai.genov@fuds.si)

Futures of Individualization in Cross-Border Migration: Patterns of the Post- Soviet Migration

The post-Soviet space is marked by migration flows crossing the newly established borders between former Soviet republics and moving to other directions as well. The migration is no more motivated and organized by state agencies as this was typical in the Soviet Union. Currently the migration flows consist of individuals who autonomously use and abuse the new structural openings in economy, politics and culture and do this in increasingly sophisticated ways. The process is a typical example of spreading the global structural and action patterns of individualization. What are its major structural determinants? What are the typical patterns of individual orientation, decision and action bringing about the migration flows? What are their impacts on the societies of origin and on the host societies? What are the prospects for changing motivation, strategies and effects of the post-Soviet cross-border mass migration? Answers are searched for by using data from field studies carried out in Armenia, Georgia and Moscow. The findings reveal strengthening of the institutional coverage of market niches as well as more intensive and efficient regulation of migration processes of by states. On the oth-

er side, the growing experience of cross-border migration and the stabilization of the local institutions have substantially improved the conditions for competent autonomous orientation, decision and action of migrants. The identified changes of the structural and action parameters of mass migration open the prospects for increasing efficiency and relevance of individualization in the course of mass migration in and from the post-Soviet space.

RC05-JS-67.3

GEORGIEVA-STANKOVA, NADEZHDA* (Trakia University, nadya.georgieva.stankova@gmail.com)

The New Political Discourse of Roma Activism: The International Romani Movement and the Language of National Self-Determination

Language and discourse are basic tools in political interaction, mobilization and legitimisation of social positions. The paper discusses language and discourse as key actors in the politicisation of Romani ethnogenesis and in the construction of Romani nationhood. The main research questions focus on the new political language that the International Romani Movement (IRM) is seeking to forge, the alternative frames it can provide and its unifying potential in serving as the basis for collective national identity. Some of the functions of this new political discourse are viewed as necessary for creating a sense of homogeneity, devising strategies for interaction and self-reflexivity or providing collective coping mechanisms against internal divisions or external threats, such as racism, discrimination and right-wing populism. Analysis involves decisions regarding the choice of language for different audiences at various levels of communication: the grassroots level, the language of Roma activism, the language targeting *gadje* (non-Roma audiences), relations with the state or interactions at the supranational level. Answers are sought to ways old and new values and traditions should be reflected and embodied in the language of Romani ethnonationalism, or in dealing appropriately with taboo and sensitive issues in Romani culture. The research applies political discourse analysis in selected texts from Roma policy documents, media publications, public speeches and interviews. Conclusions are made on the choice of power relations Roma resolve to engage in and contest, the means and strategies for achieving legitimacy through language and discourse, as well as important aspects of national self-determination, such as choosing between the languages of victimhood or citizenship.

RC47-542.2

GERBAUDO, PAOLO* (King's College London, paolo.gerbaudo@kcl.ac.uk)

The Indignant Citizen: From the Politics of Autonomy to the Politics of Radical Citizenship

The explosion of anti-austerity protests in Europe in the aftermath of the global financial crisis of 2008 has been accompanied by a profound reframing of protest culture. One of the most interesting trends in this context has been the adoption of discourses of citizenship in Southern European movements. This trend can be seen in "ciudadanismo" (literally "citizenism") in the Spanish indignados wave of protest, casting the citizenry against a corrupt political class, in the use of terms as "aganaktismenoi polites" (indignant citizens) in Greece, as well as in the discussions about new citizenship rights by popular assemblies in protest camps, and in the manifestos of key protest organisations. I will argue that the meaning of this new discourse on citizenship can be read at two levels. First, civic discourse allows anti-austerity movements to position themselves as a legitimate and inclusive collective actor unifying a variety of economic grievances produced by the financial crisis (indebtedness, unemployment, labour precarity) around the subject-position of the "aggrieved citizen". Second, the discourse of citizenship provides these movements with an empowering vision and a civilizing mission of re-appropriation of political institutions from which citizens feel excluded. The discourse of citizenship, and the radical reformist orientation that underpins it are promising developments in the attempt to marry idealism and pragmatism, in order to face the situation of social emergency created by the financial crisis and austerity policies. However, this approach also entails a number of problems due to the association of citizenship with nationality, and the risk of subsumption of social movements in the political class.

WG05-668.1

GEREKE, MARIKA* (Goethe University Frankfurt, gereke@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

How to Get Towards a Sustainable Future? Examining the Opportunities of Local Communities in Conflicts over Agro-Industrial Projects

Local communities, NGOs and other social organizations increasingly form protest movements to fight the severe ecological and social effects of agro-industrial projects. As a consequence, socio-ecological conflicts over such projects continue to rise around the globe. Nevertheless, it remains largely unclear which socio-political negotiation processes actually take place in such conflicts and, consequently, what possibilities protests movements do have to shape the outcome of these conflicts because most social science research focuses on the macro-structural aspects (e. g. population dynamics or economic growth) of conflicts over natural resources.

This paper argues that the combination of an actor-centered political ecology and approaches from social movement research is fruitful to shed light on this research gap. The integration of both theoretical traditions allows an analysis of the opportunities of often marginalized local communities in a conflictual constellation of actors which is shaped by unequal possibilities to control the social dealings with nature. The usefulness of such an approach is empirically demonstrated by the comparison of two cases of local social protests against extractive projects in Peru which ultimately successfully prevented the implementation of these potentially devastating projects.

In order to understand the possibilities of local communities to shape their livelihoods in a sustainable and inclusive manner, the paper, hence, shows that it is necessary to consider the power relations with regard to the social control of nature.

RC07-91.5

GEREKE, MARIKA* (Goethe University Frankfurt, gereke@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

What Kind of Future Do We Want? Power Dynamics and Negotiation Processes in Transnational Social Movements

In social science research social movements and civil society networks are mostly viewed as horizontal organizational forms in which solidly united actors "from below" together imagine and shape other, more just futures. Consequently, these actors are commonly considered as rather homogeneous entities which are marked by harmonious interactions and act in a unified manner vis-à-vis their opponents.

Contrary to this "homogenizing" view, however, a lot of differently situated social actors with divergent political priorities typically interact in such networks. Against this background, I argue that the way social movements imagine alternative futures should not be viewed as a fixed outcome, but as a result of complex and contested internal negotiation dynamics. By developing a theoretical model which integrates theories of power as well as approaches from social network theory and using the transnational agrarian movement La Via Campesina as an empirical example, this paper illustrates how controversial political issues are internally negotiated and shows that the political agendas of social movements are shaped by their internal power relations.

The paper's main implication for future research is that close attention should be paid to the so far underexplored social and political differences within social movements and civil society networks. How these differences are mediated may directly affect the imaginations and shapes of alternative futures as well as the possibilities of solidary and just collaboration.

RC16-204.2

GERHARDT, UTA* (Heidelberg University, uta.gerhardt@soziologie.uni-heidelberg.de)

The Hidden Political Agenda of Talcott Parsons's The Structure of Social Action

When Parsons wrote *The Structure of Social Action,* in the years 1933-1937, National Socialism had come to power in Germany, the European nation that he knew and appreciated from his sojourn at the University of Heidelberg, from which he had received his *Dr. phil.* in the 1920s. That *Structure* based its interpretation of modern capitalism on the work of "four European writers'", among them Émile Durkheim and Max Weber, stood as an antidote against contemporary American sociology's adoption of the principles of "survival of the fittest" and "struggle for survival", then the taken-for-granted credo of social theory. The pro-democracy anti-Darwinism perspective of *Structure* is used as a backdrop to understand how sociology in the 1930s and until today, embracing the Weberian methodology of "value freedom", is opposed to authoritarianism and totalitarianism.

RC09-JS-18.2

GERHARZ, EVA* (Ruhr University Bochum, Faculty of Social Science, eva.gerharz@rub.de)

Beyond Development: Future Visions and Aspirations to "Good Life" in Indigenous Bangladesh

Post-development criticism and moves to deconstruct the developed/developing dichotomy have urged development sociology to abandon its raison d'être. Nowadays, we are well aware of the fact that varying often contested notions of development exist but, at the same time, we usually get quite monotone answers when we ask people about development. Modernist notions of progress, usual-

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

ly related to individual aspirations to consumerism and life-styles, tend to dominate individual perspectives, leaving collective visions of a better future behind. Embarking on Appadurai's "capacity to aspire", this paper moves beyond standardized definitions of poverty and vulnerability and highlights the significance of strengthening the capacity to exercise "voice". As a cultural capacity, voice is embedded in social, political and economic issues and expressed in terms of collective action. Aspirations to the good life then are not only individual wants or preferences, but relate to particular systems of ideas that locate the individual in society. This paper thus seeks to conceptualize the capacity as a navigational capacity which enables individual and collective actors to change existing terms of recognition. Based on preliminary data from research in rural Bangladesh, the paper makes use of this approach to show how aspirations are taken up by an NGO, which explicitly seeks to refrain from planning methods prone with developmental power relations. Glossed in terms such as "indigenous development" or "alternative development", the strategies applied seek to integrate local "voice" with strategies of poverty alleviation and recognition of cultural difference. By bridging the levels of individual and collective voice, this paper seeks to develop a more clear-cut understanding of the diverse concepts and visions of future and how these relate to particular societal, economic and political conditions.

RC52-JS-31.5

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The Politics of Health Care Provision in Disadvantaged Regions: Germany, France, England, and Sweden Compared

Ensuring adequate health care is a core task of public policy in advanced European welfare states. Regardless of increasing numbers of health professionals (notably physicians), different European countries are facing growing difficulties to allow for adequate health care in disadvantaged (i.e. rural, structurally weak) regions. Thus, insufficient availability of health care in those areas is a subject of major concern. Our paper focuses on policy strategies tackling this problem in four European countries (Germany, France, England, and Sweden). These countries represent two main types of health systems (national health service, health insurance system) accounting for rather centralised (England, France) and rather de-centralised (Germany, Sweden) welfare states. The countries practice different modes of multi-level governance and of coordination with non-state actors in health policy. Moreover, they differ in terms of the role traditionally assigned to physicians, nurses, and other professions in health care (focus on specialist care in Germany and France vs. primary care in England and Sweden).

Our paper is developed in the context of an international research project comparing national policy strategies for the supply of outpatient medical care in disadvantaged regions. The project just took up and is co-funded by the German Science Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, DFG) and the French National Research Agency (Agence nationale de la recherche, ANR). We aim at analyzing how problems are being perceived and attempts for problem-solving regulation are being designed in these countries. Policy instruments chosen resp. envisaged may range from financial incentives for health professionals to settle in disadvantaged areas to a reorganisation of supply structures and a redefinition of health workers' roles. Thus, our project seeks to explore the change of the regulatory and institutional structures in different health care systems.

RC51-589.3

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Complexity and New Media Representations

The analysis of complexity is so important as the study of the way in which complexity is communicated in today's world. So far the sociological debate has interpreted new media either within a technological perspective or through a critical approach. This contribution aims at presenting an analysis of the new media environment within the perspective of the theory of complexity. New media as the main conduit of today social communication represents both an hyper-complex environment in itself and the representation of an hyper-complex world. According to Luhmann sociology should be an unveiling science. However the same unveiling attitude hasn't been implemented by new media studies more prone to the hope of refounding the community and follow the fashion and the enthusiasm towards everything that is or makes the network. These two features constitutes, in Luhmann's view, an environmental noise with respect to digital communication. In "Theory of Society" Luhmann and De Giorgi consider the topic of the novelty of the communicative processes as an issue of systemic reduction. Following the same path the argument could be extended and be an attempt to read the luhmannian categories of the mass media reality and apply them to the new media context. Then it could be possible to think of new media as an organizational and territorial "network environment" and with respect to social communication as a new binary code of the new media semantic.

RC48-559.8

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The Success of Sustainable Mobilization the Embeddedness of Movements Among Voluntary Organizations and Their Success in Mobilization

There are many studies explaining protest-participation generally, but much less are trying to explain the stability and steadiness of mobilization of particular movements or protests. Resource mobilization theory suggests that this success depends on the movement's embeddedness in organizational networks. Thus, we examine how contemporary movements are embedded in organizational networks and how this factor influences their success in sustainable mobilization.

During the past years, a number of critical and pro-government movements have emerged in Hungary. Given that the organizing-actors show great stability, thus often the same actors appear as organizers, one would expect that they are able to mobilize a similar number of participants from time to time. But this is hardly the case: While pro-government rallies are able to mobilize tens of thousands each time, the number of participants in critical movements is waving from a couple hundred to 50.000.

Therefore we examine how the capacity for mobilization depends on these movements' embeddedness in different types of voluntary organizations, (e.g. religious and environmental organizations or trade unions) and social movements Based on Baldassari and Diani's work (2007) we assume, that this mobilization capacity depends on the structure of the network of organizations. The more hierarchical a network is, the more stable the mobilization capacity will be, while movements embedded in less hierarchical networks are less capable to mobilize the same amount of people. On the other hand, in less hierarchical networks, we will find more actors who are able to organize protest events, thus the number of such events will be higher. Moreover, we expect that the different types of protests are embedded in different networks of voluntary organizations. We examine this embeddedness through a survey conducted in 2014 among the Hungarian adult population inquiries their participation in certain protest events and their affiliation to voluntary organizations.

RC06-77.10

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Practices in Egalitarian Partnerships: New Findings from German Families

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In Germany, the birth of the first child is still closely connected with a re-tra-ditionalisation of gender roles: mothers step back from their career, at least temporarily, to devote to childcare, while the fathers focus on breadwinning. When the youngest child turns three years old, most families follow an „one-and-a-half-breadwinner-model" – with the father working full-time and the mother working part-time and being the ones who have to balance work and family. However, many parents desire a model in which both partners share paid work and family care to equal parts, in other words, a „really egalitarian partnership". The present study looks for these "really egalitarian partnerships" where paid and unpaid work is shared equally. The analyses are based on the AID:A II dataset, a large survey conducted by the German Youth Institute, Munich. Featuring a "Doing Family" section and in parts a multi-actor design (with both father and mother responses), this survey includes around 12,000 families with a child under 17 years of age. The data allows identifying "really egalitarian partnerships" from the sample and comparing them with other more or less egalitarian arrangements in terms of influencing factors of the distribution of paid and unpaid work. First findings suggest that the number and age of children, the education level of mothers and fathers as well as personal attitudes like gender concepts are closely related to the level of egalitarianism in families. The results will also shed light on the actual "doing family" in families with different wok/childcare arrangements: How exactly do they combine work and childcare, how did these arrangements come to be, what motives were important when deciding and how satisfied are they with their arrangements?

RC10-122.3

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The Israeli Kibbutz – from Commune to Cooperative?

During the last decades the kibbutz – a 'whole commune' uniting both production and consumption in the same entity, has undergone a transformation. The main changes are: In most kibbutzim members are paid a salary according their work (differential salary); they pay for most of the services (food, health care, education etc.), once free of charge; they hire workers and managers. The principle of self-management, once one of the flagships of the kibbutz is no more kept. Many office holders are not kibbutz members. Kibbutzim continue to keep democratic practices on major decisions, including elections of officers, admission of new members, approval of the annual budget and of major changes in the kibbutz way of life. Some researchers explain those changes as rationalization of kibbutz life, other as a transition from one type of economic institution –commune - to other types –hierarchy and market, due to "communal failure".

Do those transformations change the nature of the kibbutz as a commune? One claim is that the process the kibbutz undergoes is "a non-total revolution", while others claim that the abandon of some core principles of the kibbutz like differential salary change totally the identity of the kibbutz. Some theories of communal study predict that the process of decommunalization will lead the commune to become a regular capitalistic enterprise. The kibbutz can be defined now as a production cooperative. Kibbutz enterprises are collectively owned, decision making is made by the general assembly. Contrary to cooperative principles, kibbutz members can work outside the kibbutz and must live in the community. The kibbutz keeps some of its communal aspects like mutual responsibility

The contemporary kibbutz is neither a commune, nor a cooperative, and surely not only an economic enterprise. It may be considered as a unique way of life.

RC13-165.5

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Linkage Between Leisure Time and Social Capital Among Iranian Youth

The paper is an attempt to study the relations of leisure time and social capital, while attention is paid to theoretical and conceptual aspects of these two constructs in the literature of social sciences. Also attempts have been made to study the impact and interaction between leisure time and social capital within the framework of extrication between the individual and collective leisure times as well as intergroup and intra-group social capital. Through a secondary analysis of national surveys data about the Iranian youth, the linkage between leisure time and social capital is statistically analyzed.

Overall, the findings of the present study show that the youth who spend most of their leisure time in collective leisure activities compared to the youth who spend their time in personal activities, enjoy more social capital – through the existence of social capital in the society, prepares the ground or opportunity for the formation and spread of collective leisure in the public of third places compared to private and personal leisure activities. If they possess the necessary conditions and capabilities, through presence in these places, the youth can reproduce and strengthen the indexes and constructive components of the social capital.

RC45-523.5

GHEONDEA ELADI, ALEXANDRA* (Romanian Academy, Research Institute for Quality of Life, alexandra.gheondea@googlemail.com)

Rationality As Mental Representation: Decision-Making at the Cross-Roads

This presentation will discuss empirical results from an experiment and from an interview-based research which reveal the use of decision-making strategies pertaining to a wide variety of decision-making theories. In light of these findings, rational choice is reflected upon as one of many possible mental representations, alongside other decision-making theories, like multi-criteria decisions, bounded rationality and prospect theory. Both the experiment-based and the interview-based research investigated treatment decisions of patients with chronic illness. A mental representation in this case is a mental re-construction of a perceived reality or a cumulated set of perceived stimuli. In decision research this is a relatively new term (however not new in psychology and linguistics (Mental Models and Reasoning Lab n.d.; Wittgenstein 1922)) which has the potential to de-construct the classical boundaries between different decision theories (Loewenstein 2001; Mazur 2015; Arentze et al. 2008; Huber et al. 2011). As this research departed from the question of how people decide, it will be argued here, based on the empirical results and on current literature that it is not decisions or choices that are rational, at least not in the sense of decision as resolution. Instead, unlike in classical rational choice theory where rationality is given by preference properties, in this explanatory framework mental representations on which decisions are based contribute to the rationality or irrationality of the decision. More than this, since mental representations can be socially determined or learned, rational choices appear to be closer to social psychology than to economic theory.

RC04-50.4

GHOLAMI, REZA* (Keele University, r.gholami@keele.ac.uk)

The Diasporization of Educational Space: An Ethnographic Exploration of Power and Educational Experience within Iranian Supplementary Schools in London

This paper ethnographically explores the shifting power dynamics and alternative educational experiences which emerge when mainstream national (British) educational spaces become 'diasporized' through the educational practices of UK Iranians in the form of supplementary schools. Within the context of increasingly socio-ethnically diverse and educationally diversifying Iranian supplementary schools in London, I examine what types of spatial action constitute a 'diasporization of space' and what impact this has on the educational and self experiences of diverse children and young people. I posit that a great deal can be learned both theoretically and pedagogically by studying educational space and practice through the lens of diaspora studies. Chiefly, I argue that diasporization of national educational spaces gives off a unique type of 'democratic energy' which transcends both national and ethnic/diasporic structures and has the capacity to produce educational experiences which account more readily for the multiplicity/ multi-modality of students' subjectivities and can pave the way for more global or indeed cosmopolitan models of education. The paper draws on data from my ongoing research among UK Iranians which is funded by the British Council.

RC32-369.24

GHOSH, BHOLA* (Indian Statistical Institute, bholanathghosh@hotmail.com)

Authority of Khasi Tribe Women in India

The Khasi is one of the tribes living in Meghalaya state of North-East India. This tribe draws much attention of the sociologists, because this tribe practices matrilineal system characterized in terms of marriage, inheritance of property and matrilocal post-marital residence and other social relations. This is rare in other society

The khasi society of Meghalaya is such a society, commonly known as matrilineal where authority, title, inheritance, residence after marriage and succession are traced through female line. So, it is presumed that they do not require any special effort to make them aware and get social, economic, political, psychological understanding and knowledge to establish their rights along with men in their society as they are automatically placed on an esteemed level. Matrilineal society has been a source of great pride to the state.

The paper examined the dynamic roles and status of rural tribal women living in Meghalaya, especially of the Khasi women. More precisely, we tried to examine, how much control a Khasi women has over resources within and outside the family. It is empirically observed that the Khasi communities in its traditional arrangement both, men and women enjoy their restricted roles. It can be concluded that empowerment of women is evident in all its glory in Meghalaya's unique women centric society.

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It is observed from the survey that at present, the Khasi matriliny is in the transition phase and its future is still not properly defined.

RC34-JS-36.8

GHOSH, SREYASHI* (Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, India, sreyashi19@gmail.com)

Beyond Spaces: Debunking the Public/Private Divide in Understanding Violence Against Women in India

The dichotomization of society into public men and private women has been the microcosmic reflection of the belief held many sociologists and social scientists, spearheaded by Talcott Parsons that men are fitted for the instrumental role whereas women are meant for the expressive role to keep the societal equilibrium intact. The lawmakers have always been rebuffed by the above exposition in their effort to legalize the private sphere and to bring it under the legal scanner, thus creating an illusion that public sphere is more dangerous for women in comparison to the private sphere, whereas the fact is far from the truth. Interplay of various factors, over the years has blurred the line between public and private making youth especially women equally vulnerable in both the spheres. Similarly, the unprecedented entry of women in the labour market post globalization has pressed upon the society the need to frame rules to ensure their safety in the public sphere. Violence knows no spatial segregation, if a woman is believed to have more chances of being victimized in the public domain she has equal or more chances of being maimed in private. To ensure unobstructed movement towards gender equality, the feeling of safety has to be created and maintained in both the spheres and this can be achieved by introducing various changes in existing legal framework and government policies.

In this paper, the author tries to debunk the idea of gendering space created to make women feel more secured in the private than in the public sphere while in actual reality victimization doesn't have a spatial characteristic. The paper argues, using the post modernist theoretical framework that idea of space is a patriarchal product which not only jeopardizes the mobility of women between spaces but aggravates the vulnerability of the youth in general.

RC32-376.5

GHOSH, SREYASHI* (Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, India, sreyashi19@gmail.com)

Justice-Served or Faked? a Critical Analysis of the Gender Just LAWS and LEGAL Procedures in India.

"Even where there is *de jure* equality, law in its actual functioning discriminates against women because legal agents interpret laws in patriarchal ways"- this critical perspective immanent in Nivedita Menon's book, *Recovering Subversion: Feminist Politics beyond the Law*, paves the way for the further exposition of the alleged gender just laws and procedures in India. Incessant struggles of the various factions of the society- starting from the social reformers to the feminists- in bringing the women at par with their male counterpart by advocating equality and violence curbing laws have created a society characterized by ersatz gender justice which has been unable to create a dent in the seamless patriarchal dominance. India is a land of multiple culture and also characterized by a high dose of intersectionality. Adding to India's pliable characteristic is the colossal rural-urban divide which has been difficult bring under an enveloping legal umbrella. Women, therefore, are doubly disadvantaged- first they are victimized for their sex and second they fall prey to the sectional divisions that maim the possibility of drafting a uniform civil code. Religious personal laws (RPLs) govern the conduct of the members of the various religious groups. Apart from the intersectional tyranny, there is tremendous patriarchal bias in framing and execution of laws in India, giving rise to a situation where laws can be described as 'male, gendered and sexist'.

In this paper, the author post mortems the inherent contradictions and limitations in the laws catering to women in India. Laws framed to achieve the desired gender justice sometimes jeopardize the same category of women for whom they are framed. This duality is also discernible in behavior of the judges, law makers and other defenders of justice giving rise to a situation of 'concealed patriarchy' which is even harder to deal with or remedy.

TG06-697.1

GHOSH, SUCHANDRA* (IIT Kanpur, ghsuchi@iitk.ac.in)

Courts, Law and Judges: An Ethnography of Judicial Reasoning in Sharia and Civil Courts

The paper is an etnographic foray into the field of judicial reasoning. In India, the phenomenon of 'legal pluralism' is conditioned and facilitated by commitment of the democratic state that confers an informal status to Islamic courts or Dar ul Qazas. The Article 29(1) of the Indian Constiution promises that 'any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.' The community judiciaries function within this Constitutional framework. At the same time, every citizen has the right to approach the civil courts as and when deemed necessary. This practice of judicial pluralism exists in uncomfortable tension with the Directive Principle of the Indian Constitution's commitment to the formulation of a uniform civil code. While the issue of personal law of religious minorities, especially of Muslims in India, has been the cynosure of the uniform civil code debate, there is paucity of ethnography on the procedure of adjudication in these courts and the litigants' experience of conflict resolution. The present study draws on ethnographic material of Sharia and civil courts at Kanpur and Lucknow. It attempts to show how a legally plural context, operative within the judicial system should make us rethink the categories of adjudication and judicial reasoning where family, kinship and gender are the key issues.

RC04-43.6

GIANEZINI, KELLY* (UNESC, kellygianezini@terra.com.br)

The Expansion of Legal Higher Education and the Access of Ethnic Minorities

We investigate the expansion of the teaching of law in Brazil, its reflexes in the state of Mato Grosso and the programs directed to the students of higher education belonging to ethnic minorities (Afro-Brazilians and Brazilian Natives). Such objective was guided by the research question that aimed at identifying the how and in which measure the relationship established among higher education students, universities and the appropriation of academic and scientific knowledge are strategies that aim at achieving cultural, symbolic and instrumental assets. The research methodology includes a mixed approach and a socio-historical approach, with a bibliographic study and documental compilation, starting from the creation and development of legal study to the implantation of the affirmative actions in Brazil and at selected institutes of higher education . We also conducted some semi-structured interviews with students engaged in the Program for the Inclusion of Brazilian Natives (PROIND) and with students of Afro-Brazilian origin engaged in the Program University for All (PROUNI). We approach the topic of university, the rights and the access of the Afro-Brazilians, the resolution of the Supremo Tribunal Federal on PROUNI and in which we analyze the results of the interviews, where we came to the conclusion that despite the different trajectories and challenges from the previous group, the transposition of limitations, imposed by the academic and social barriers on the Afro-Brazilian students, set them closer not only to obtaining a graduate degree in law, but also to conquering a new status within their academic communities and those of origin.

RC26-320.2

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The Needs of Unacompanied Children Minors in Greece

The increase in the number of children and adolescents who arrive to Greece unaccompanied has abruptly and chaotically increased over the last fifteen years. It is estimated that during the period 2002-2011, approximately 4,000-5,000 minors, many of whom have been victims of political violence have arrived to Greece, under difficult conditions, as "illegal" immigrants. The number of minors seeking asylum form only a small group; the vast majority remain in the country illegally, because of ignorance, fear, administrative obstacles, possible pressures put upon them by the family left behind, etc. The lack of coordination between police and social welfare agencies, leave unaccompanied minors (who are not seeking asylum) often on their own and totally unprotected. Many of them suffer pre-migration trauma and post-migration stress, which may have deleterious effects on their psychological well-being.

The present study examines the discrepancy between existing legal framework and policies for unaccompanied immigrant minors in Greece and their implementation through placing emphasis on (a) the organizational framework of the existing services in Greece (location, how they are financed, kind of provided activities, existence of good practices,etc.), (b) the availability and accessibility of mental health care and specialist treatment for those in need, (c) the accessibility to educational/vocational training, (d) the availability of training towards improvement of expertise of health and social workers in working with refugees, particularly with minors. We conclude that the replacement of "top down" planning of services with ad hoc nature of short-term projects of service provision does not ensure sustainability in terms of continuity and integration into main stream health and social care provision.

RC36-425.2

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Populism and the Democratisation of Democracy

The literature is unable to provide a clear definition of populism and adopts this term as a label for political phenomena of different kind. Populism is a range of both, political practices and discourses. As a practice, it explores ways to devolve power to the people opposing the political centrality of the elite with the controversial trust in the populist leader and a direct involvement of the 'people'. As a discourse, populism is the simplification of social and political issues leading to easy solutions and to the polarisation of positions (us vs them). All political parties adopt populist rhetoric, for example during electoral campaigns; subsequently they embrace political 'compromise' as the democratic common sense. The identification of populism and demagogy is misleading because it relates only to the discursive dimension (neglecting the practical dimension) and underestimates the wider use of demagogic discourse in the political sphere. Populist movements reject compromising the orthodoxy of substantive democracy that they claim to strive for.

Populist experiences are diversified both for their orthodoxy in the practice and for the degree of demagogy of their discourse. Populist phenomena range from xenophobic, racist or nationalist to progressive, participatory and innovative experiences that carry a utopian view of democracy aimed at improving the substance of democracy as opposed to the form. New experiences of populism, such as the 5 Star Movement in Italy and the Aam Aadmi Party in India, challenge in different ways the ongoing crises of democratic representation and provide utopian solutions which transit to experimental and controversial political experiences. This paper analyses to which extent and with which contradictions populist experiences contribute to the democratisation of democracy.

RC10-117.9

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The Democratisation Potential of Participation – Comparing Emerging Political Movements in Italy and India

New political movements are often carrier of innovative perspectives, practices and participatory paradigms able to respond to the representative crisis experienced by traditional parties. The direct appeal to the people to take their own political destiny in their hands characterise these movements and provide an enriched concept of civic and political participation. A comparative research in this framework allows identifying commonalities such as root causes, challenges, alternative solutions provided, as well as differences in the history, structure and political forms that the movements assumes over time in different political, social and cultural contexts. In order to be innovative, new political movements include experimentalism, lack organisational crystallisation and are heavily shaped by the rhythm of the electoral process, which make their study both, challenging and interesting. Their appeal to 'The People' is a basic democratic claim to participation that is controversially fulfilled through local engagement as well as through remote participation in the internet. Are these movements effectively contributing to the democratisation of democracy? Which patterns of participation do they allow? Comparing new political movements in different cultural contexts, which evidence emerge to rethink democracy at the time of the globalisation challenges? This paper brings evidence emerging from the critical comparative study of the 5 Star Movement in Italy and the Aam Aadmi Party in India with a focus on the capacity and forms adopted by these movements to expand the level of civic participation.

RC14-171.2

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Medial and Political Agendas: Monitoring Issues, Assigning "Political Ownership"

The links between media and politics are well known given political agendas are more and more medial ones; for instance in Italy political debate has increasingly become mediatised since the first half of the 90s (Diamanti and Lello 2005). On the other hand, media analysis has always been a convenient tool for research on public representation of certain issues or for developing sounding analysis of public political discourse. Traditionally media analysis has been conducted with limited corpora of texts (i.e. newspapers articles), which may be constructed as samples or as "windows" on a specific news-story. More recently, media analysis can take advantage of improved techniques capacities of data collection, storage and automated content analysis, amplifying the opportunities to expand both depth and scope of such kind of analysis. As showed by contributions published on technoscientific public controversies (e.g. Neresini and Lorenzet 2014), longitudinal analysis on medial representations can be done with good results validated by external sources. Therefore this approach may be useful in order to explore even more in depth the relationships between media and politics, both in general terms and regarding specific issues. This is the case of our contribution: mixing time-series and more recent data (last five-year period) trends of public issues will be examined on the top Italian daily-newspapers. The coverage of specific issues will be mapped across time and their endorsement will be analysed looking for the shifts in "political ownership" of specific themes; the analysis will consider general trend in the last 25 years and a specific focus on the most recent Italian political campaigns for elections. The aim is to show how the political agenda is constructed and represented in the media arena.

RC15-185.3

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The Challenge of Biological Citizenship and the Role of Civil Society Organizations: A Framework for the Analysis

Contemporary Western healthcare systems are in a transitional phase, because they are experimenting a structural change of their nature. The first level of implication is concerned with the transformation of health concern into what has been defined as "healthism": it entails considering health as solely an individual matter, and a fundamental moral value. By elevating health to a primary value, a metaphor for all that is good in life, healthism reinforces the privatization of the struggle for wellbeing and the broader historical trends progressively shaping the "healthist society" in the neoliberal globalization era.

This normalization and responsibility process goes well beyond the boundaries of medicine and of the regulation of bodies (and minds, in the case of psychiatry): the biopolitics of the populations becomes a discourse and a practice about how subjects are conceived as good and "normal" citizens. This changing function of the healthcare system as institutions of social control through norms of health and practices of health education increasingly involving corporality as source of social identity, rights and obligations can be described as "biological citizenship". It is a field made up by new technologies which intervene upon the body at various levels, from the more superficial one of cosmetic surgery to the deeper of embryo selection and gene therapy.

However, we should consider biological citizenship as an ambivalent process: in fact, we can talk of an "active biological citizenship" as opposed to the merely passive one imposed from above: in fact, there is growing evidence of the importance of patients' associations, disease advocacy organizations, and self-help groups giving rise to new forms of subjectivation and collective action. These new kind of civil society organizations focus on the extension of rights, on the emergence of new possibilities of participation, and the choice-enhancing options of the new healthcare technologies.

RC13-169.7

GIBAS, PETR* (Czech Academy of Sciences, petr.gibas@soc.cas.cz)

At Home in the Garden: Urban Gardening As a Leisurely Activity, Homemaking Practice and Source of Health, Satisfaction, and Well-Being

Allotment gardens started to appear throughout Europe by the end of the 19th century and since then fulfilled diverse functions. They were promoted and understood as spaces of healthy and active urban recreation in natural surroundings, as sites to grow fruit and vegetables in times of shortages, as suitable places for families with children to retreat from harmful urban environment, and more recently as sites of potential resistance to late modern capitalism. In the paper, I draw on my long term research in allotments and focus on the experiential dimension of leisurely urban gardening. Allotment gardens colonies are infused with intense emotions by gardeners working in and taking care of their allotments. Continuous physical engagement with domesticated nature, the time spent in the garden and the unceasing care make gardeners feel rooted in their gardens similarly to the flowers and plants they grow. Gardens thereby represent a part of the gardeners' homes, dislocated from the places of residence (the flats) but similarly important to gardeners' well-being and long-term happiness. I argue that the garden becomes a component of home by means of localised, physically demanding, immediate but repeated embodied engagement with the spaces and materiality of the garden resulting in moments of (dis)satisfaction over the aesthetics of and the crop from it. Using ethnographic and visual research material combined with the data from semi-structured interviews from three allotments in Prague, the capital of the Czech Republic, I unravel the interconnection between activities employed in gardening and emotions and attachments that are formed and strengthened as their result in time. In particular, I enquire how gardeners practice gardening as a demanding and rewarding leisurely activity and how they conceive of its connection to their health, immediate satisfaction, long-term well-being, and last but not least, to homemaking.

TG07-702.3

GIBAS, PETR* (Czech Academy of Sciences, petr.gibas@soc.cas.cz)

Disassembling Home: Touch, Smell, and the Autoethnographic Exploration of Moving My Grandmother out

Home is not just a place where one resides. Rather, it is a fluid assemblage of different places related with various intensities to one's everyday life, sense of self and personal identity, although these are in constant change and exposed to on-going re-negotiations. In my paper, I draw on my autoethnographic study of emptying my grandmother's flat, after she had to move out, and recount the process of materially disassembling her home. Since autoethnography is an approach that describes and systematically analyses personal experience to understand more general issues (Ellis, Adams a Bochner, 2010: 1), I use autoethnographic research, notes as well as photographs, to explore the notion of home as an assemblage sustained and characterised by particular sensory experiences. The flat filled with objects used to be a coherent, if crammed, whole where my grandmother spent most of her life, my father his childhood and where I went on innumerable visits. As such, the materiality of the flat with its textures and smells was not only my grandmother's home but also part of my own, although spatially dislocated from where I lived. In emptying it, I gradually disassembled this coherent assemblage of things by moving and removing individual objects; I dissolved it into an assortment of things that changed their place, moved to other flats, were sold or thrown out. With them and in the process, the smells harboured by the things and their assemblages so typical and deeply remembered slowly dissipated. In my paper, I concentrate on my tactile and olfactory experience in disassembling my grandmother's home (and with it also part of my own) and on the connection between smells and objects, its importance and volatility. This helps me to pose questions and offer tentative answers about home as an assemblage, its temporariness and sensory groundings.

RC11-133.8

GIBSON, GRANT* (University of Stirling, grant.gibson@stir.ac.uk)
DICKINSON, CLAIRE (Newcastle University)
BRITTAIN, KATIE (Newcastle University)
ROBINSON, LOUISE (Newcastle University)

How Do People with Dementia and Their Carers Make Assistive Technology Work for Them; Innovation, Personalisation and Bricolage

In the United Kingdom Assistive technologies (AT) are being 'mainstreamed' within dementia care services. However little is known about the use of these technologies in everyday care. This presentation report on a study exploring the use of technology to provide dementia care in everyday practice. Qualitative, semi structured interviews were carried out with 29 people with dementia and their carers, and were subjected to thematic analysis. First the presentation details the scope and range of AT use in UK routine dementia care. A mixed care economy for technology exists within the UK, in which AT were used by people with dementia and their carers alongside everyday technologies in often innovative and novel ways in order to provide care. In practice much of the everyday use of technology in dementia care could be characterised by 'bricolage' (Greenhalgh et al 2013); the non-conventional combination of devices in diverse ways often differing from their original design. From using sticky notes as signage to networking smartphones and tablets within bespoke telecare systems, AT were used in combination with non AT products to provide personalised forms of care. Bricolage arrangements were driven by carers, in most cases with little assistance from formal care services. Factors driving the bricolage based use of technology included the ability of carers to act as bricoleurs, a lack of awareness of AT and AT sources, difficulties in sourcing AT products, a lack of flexibility in AT systems and a failure of AT's to address carer's perceived needs. While everyday use of AT among people with dementia can be characterised by bricolage, current design and delivery of products and services do not enable their use in this way. the presentation concludes by discussing the implications of bricolage in the provision of technology based dementia care, and how services can be re-aligned to better reflect the everyday use of these technologies.

RC11-140.1

GIBSON, GRANT* (University of Stirling, grant.gibson@stir.ac.uk)

"I Expected to be Slow, but Not This Slow"; What Can Parkinson's Disease Tell Us about the Embodiment of Masculinity As Men Age?

Little is currently known about how gender and age relations intersect within men's experiences of a variety of illnesses associated with older age. Parkinson's Disease (PD), a progressive neurological disorder predominantly affecting older men, provides an important opportunity to gain insights into the embodiment of masculinity as men age. Yet despite PD's consequences for both men's bodily states and for idealised, hegemonic notions of masculinity as they age (e.g. being physically strong and agile or productive in its abilities), PD's effects in relation to both ageing and masculinity have seen little empirical study. This presentation therefore explores PD in terms of its potential to disrupt men's bodies and a masculine, ageing embodiment. Data is presented from 30 narrative and semi structured interviews with 15 men of varying age who were living with PD. Drawing on the male body schema first developed by Watson (2000), PD disrupts a pragmatic embodiment expressed through men's occupational abilities, a visceral embodiment defined through the basic movements and intimate functions of the masculine body, and an experiential embodiment concerned with how men's bodies should act and feel. In addition, each of these three dimensions of men's embodiment intersected with men's expectations and experiences of bodily ageing, a process also informed by broader social and cultural concerns regarding the possibilities of men's lives as they moved through the life course. As such, an embodied, age based masculinity is central both to men's interpretations of the problems associated with PD, and their responses when trying to both comprehend its effects and build a new, post PD identity. This paper concludes by discussing the implications of gender and ageing in understanding men's experiences of PD, and this can inform the sociological and gerontological understandings of the embodied character of men's ageing.

WG03-656.3

GIGLIOTTI, ANGELA* (Centre for Arts and Learning, Goldsmiths, University of London, agigl001@gold.ac.uk)

Fugitive Spaces

As a methodological tool within Chicana feminist epistemology (CFE) the *testimonio* inserts my voice as a Chicana and enables 'different possibilities and interpretations of what exists in the gaps and silences but is often not seen or heard' (Perez, 2003, p. 129). The methods presented in this paper combine Deleuzian concepts, *testimonios*, and anecdotes as methodological tools with visual methods including photo and video elicitation. The paper explores the ethnographic processes as a collaboration with my students in the San Diego County Juvenile Court and Community Schools in Barrio Logan, San Diego and the contradictions posed by my role as both a Chicana and researcher— as having 'a foot in both worlds; in the dominant privileged institutions and in the marginalized communities' (Villenas, 1996, p. 714). The research locates assemblages within the anecdotes as 'artefacts of place' within Barrio Logan located in Atzlán (Somerville, 2010, p. 340). Specific to the context of this research is the acknowledgement that the 'hoods' and streets are also places of enduring memories and sites of pleasure, comradery, family, culture and love; to omit that distills our beloved barrios and neighborhoods to stereotypical crime ridden places that serve as fodder for moral panics. Drawing upon my intuition and experiences, I step aside from the deficit models and instead respond to Cahill's (2008) suggestion to equip my students 'to take up their own rewriting of the personal, social and political scripts that will shape their individual and shared futures' (p. 28). The papers argues the hybrid methodology I have developed creates a space for students and me to share stories in the flesh through the expressive arts as witnessing through *testimonios*.

RC29-333.6

GILINSKIY, YAKOV* (Russian State University of Education, yakov.gilinsky@gmail.com)

Deviance and Social Control in the Society of a Postmodern

We live in the postmodern world. There are some characteristics of a postmodern society, which are important for understanding deviance and social control.

- *Globalization* of economy, transport, finances, technologies, and deviance (terrorism, corruption, drugs use and trafficking, human trafficking, arms trafficking).

- Active *migration* of people and as result of it is "the conflict of cultures" (N. Sellin). "*Hate crimes*" is a result of mass migration, conflict of cultures. The relations between the indigenous inhabitants and migrants is a modern problem.

- *Virtualization* of life and activity, including cybercrime, cyberdeviance. We live in the real world and in the virtual world. We will depend more and more on modern *IT*.

- Postmodern society is a "*consumer society*". The slogan "all on sale" realized in numerous deviance: street crimes (thefts, robberies, fraud) and white-collar crimes, including corruption, prostitution, etc.

- *Relativism*, relativity of realities and our knowledge of them. Deviance is not objective reality, but *social construct* (terrorism, prostitution, corruption, etc.).

- *Refusal of illusions* of the possibility of creation of "happy" society ("society of general prosperity"). The World Wars, Auschwitz, Holocaust, Hitler's concentration camps and Stalin's GULAG destroyed residual illusions concerning humanity.

- Totality and *system violence*, including violence of yje power (D. Becker, M. Foucault, S. Zizek). There are criminal violence, economic violence, religious violence, sports violence and another's.

- The fragmentariness of society, as a result of globalization, generates *fragmentarization of norms*. Interference of cultures, traditions, religions, aocial and ethnic groups "washes away" normative system.

- Catastrophic grows the *economic and social inequality* is the main factor of deviance. Grows the quantity and a share of "excluded" is the main social base of crime and deviance.

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

RC11-JS-54.5

GILLEARD, CHRIS (UCL (University College London))
HIGGS, PAUL* (University College London, p.higgs@ucl.ac.uk)
JONES, IAN REES (University of Cardiff)

Connectivity in Later Life: Changes in Mobile/Cell Phone Ownership

In recent decades changes in social connectivity have become key features in the changing contexts of later life. Communities of propinquity no longer seem to be as determining of social relationships as they once were. Mobile cell phone technology and the Internet have redefined what it means to 'keep in touch'. Some have argued that these new forms of connectivity have created a 'digital divide' between those who have become active adopters of these technologies and those who have not. Using data from the British General Household Survey (GHS), we examined trends in mobile phone ownership amongst people over fifty during the period 2000 - 2009. Compared with the pace of change in ownership of other household technologies such as personal computers, dishwashers, fridge freezers and microwave ovens, the take up of mobile phones amongst those aged 50 and over has followed a much sharper rise. Based upon these findings, we suggest a more sceptical stance towards the ICT 'generational divide' which needs more detailed interrogation. Future research should consider the possibility that the divide is becoming a more short lived phenomenon, as successive cohorts of people aged fifty and over are becoming active participants in individualised networked communities.

RC11-128.1

GILLEARD, CHRIS* (UCL (University College London), CGilleard@aol.com)
HIGGS, PAUL (University College London)

Corporeality Versus Embodiment in Later Life

The place of the body became salient within sociology in the wake of the cultural turn toward identity, distinction and representation. In the sociology of later life, the social nature of the body has taken on various forms, as a source of social distinction, as a source of social division and as a vehicle of social agency. In this paper we propose to distinguish between thinking about the ageing body as 'corporeal' – in which the body of a person and the self of a person are considered potentially separate – and as 'embodied' – in which the body realises the self's identity and personal lifestyle. While the former (corporeality) serves to objectify age gender and functionality the latter (embodiment) serves to realise the person as both agent and subject. One way the divisions of later life can be understood is through the dialectic of corporeality (e.g. the fit vs the frail), while difference in later life can be better understood through the practices of embodiment (e.g. acting/not acting your age). The interplay between these two ways of having and being a body, in later life, we argue, provides a potentially rich framework for exploring both the cultures of the third age and the imaginary of the fourth.

RC38-443.3

GILLIERON, GWENDOLYN* (phd Candidate, gwendolyn.gillieron@fhnw.ch)

Plural Affiliations in Biographies: A Complex Positioning in Different Social Contexts.

Dominant discourses and attributions have a big impact on the daily life of migrant descendants. They are fundamental in the process of in- and exclusion of individuals. Descendants of binational families present a particular case, as they are at the same time in- and outsiders in the dominant society. However, their plural affiliations aren't yet recognized and they are challenged to position themselves within their mixed origin. The ambiguity of their origin is visible in the biographies, where they position themselves toward the hegemonic discourse and their own sense of belonging.

In the presentation I will discuss the examination of "being different" and the impact of (possible) attributions on the self-presentation of young binational adults. Further I will show how hegemonic discourses have a significant impact on what is told and how it is presented. In the biographies the binational origin is constructed in very different ways, according to the origin and the discourse about this origin. While in some narratives a construction of "being ordinary" or "being special" can be observed, others do not mention or even refuse to talk about their origin. In this case not only the experiences of the interviewee are relevant, but also the discourse and the context of the interview situation itself.

The presentation will be based on empirical example from my ongoing dissertation. I will show in which ways the construction of a biography is an interplay between the interviewee and the interviewer and the discourses and contexts they are situated in. I argue that in biographies about belonging the positioning of the interviewee and the researcher can be reconstructed, as well as more general social contexts that influence self-thematization of the interviewees and thus have to be reflected particularly.

RC03-40.1

GILLIS, KRISTIEN* (University of Antwerp, kristien.gillis@uantwerpen.be)

How We Share Space: Social Categorization Processes at Work in a Residential Street Prostitution Area

In the center of Brussels, Belgium a couple of streets form the Alhambra neighbourhood. This neighbourhood is visited and inhabited by a variety of people since Alhambra is not only a residential area but also a commercial, cultural and a street prostitution area.

Although the Alhambra neighbourhood has a longstanding red light tradition, it's existence is threatened by gentrification processes. This sets the scene for urban unrest not only with people who bought property or opened a business but also for those working in and around street prostitution in this area. This results in small but provoking actions such as benches that are removed on demand of a group of residents who aim to discourage the presence of street sex workers but also street sex workers who harass residents with noise or litter. Interestingly, however, is that not all residents, commercants or sex workers perceive urban unrest.

This ethnographic research focuses on the perceived rest and unrest in the Alhambra area. In order to understand when rest or unrest emerges, we take a look at the social categorization process. By looking at the social categorization process, this research tries to understand when rests shifts into unrest and vice versa. The social categorization process gives us better insight in how and why actors categorize others and position themselves at the same time. This presentation reports on the different or shifting positions and categories that emerge in this area and how such categories and positions can only be understood by taking into account the everyday context of the Alhambra area.

WG03-652.2

GINSBURG, RUTHIE* (Minerva Humanities Center, Tel Aviv University, ruthieginsburg@gmail.com)

Being There: Capturing Event with the Camera

Activestilles Collective is a group that challenges the known definitions in the realm of photography. They publish photographs in photojournalism platforms but the Collective members do not preform as photojournalist. They show photographs in street exhibitions but these exhibitions do not define them as artists. Although most of the Collective members initiated their work in Activestilles as activists this definition is also, they declare, in question. The indecisive stand rises strikingly indeed when one tries to define what they are doing during the event of photography.

In the paper, I show that the ambivalent position of the Collective members and how it is manifested in their photographs singles-out the work of Activestilles. In "Being there" I strive to understand this unique position by basing my analysis on the text of David Green and Joanna Lowry.

In the text "From presence to performative: rethinking the photographic indexicality" these scholars suggest a broader perspective on the connection between photography and the photographed image and our way of comprehending this connection. The authors re-think this relationship by offering a framework analysis of engagement that blurs the dichotomy between the event of photography and the photographed. With the help of the framework analysis of Green and Lowry, I suggest to perceive Activestilles photography work as "being there" rather than the common Bartheain notion on indexicality of photography as "it was there". The paper is an outcome of a multi-layered study that combines between discussions with the photographers of Activestilles, a critical examination of the photographs and the political context that marked their work. Through this examination and with this framework analysis I present an understanding of this performative photography of the Collective Activestilles.

RC32-JS-41.4

GINSBURG, RUTHIE* (Minerva Humanities Center, Tel Aviv University, ruthieginsburg@gmail.com)

Critical Reading of Human Rights Violations Visual Documentations By Palestinian Women in the Occupied Territories.

This paper focuses on the involvement of Palestinian women in the video documentation as part of the project of the Israeli human rights organization B'Tselem. It claims that the house/home is a site of anti-colonial struggle and that this development results from a specific socio-political situation and techno-ethical position. Based on analyses of the political situation in the West Bank, as well as consideration of films and interviews with Palestinian women who have been given cameras by B'Tselem, this paper examines the "spatialization" of visual activism: that is, the ways that Palestinian women's participation is allied with sites where political resistance intersects with a gendered setting.

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RC34-396.4

GIORGETTI, DANIEL* (University of Buenos Aires, dan_gio@hotmail.com)

Construcción De Subjetividades Políticas Juveniles En Barrios: El Papel De Las Organizaciones

La participación política juvenil en Argentina adquirió visibilidad en los últimos años. Según investigaciones previas desarrolladas en el área metropolitana de Buenos Aires, la misma está apoyada en la construcción de fuertes subjetividades militantes, como agrupamientos sindicales juveniles y movimientos piqueteros. El crecimiento de estas organizaciones, influido por procesos de crisis económico-social y reorganización del Estado, abrió cauce para el protagonismo de jóvenes en barrios populares.

Los barrios, con amplia tradición de acción social y política, sufrieron las políticas neoliberales de los años 90 que destruyeron lazos y experiencias de organización popular. En la actualidad, muestran una realidad de marginación donde actúan movimientos, organizaciones y programas estatales que proponen estrategias de desarrollo local y participación con resultados limitados. Si bien las organizaciones sindicales y los movimientos sociales han crecido, se advierten dificultades y tensiones en los barrios, tanto en los procesos de inserción como en la "distancia" para llegar a ser militante. Cuando este proceso es exitoso, se consolidan subjetividades militantes juveniles con características definidas. Entre ellas, las prácticas asamblearias, el desarrollo de proyectos productivos, la articulación en redes, las modalidades horizontales de toma de decisión, el lugar que brindan a "la juventud" como estrategia de acción social y política.

En la exposición se considerarán los procesos de subjetivación, los espacios y características de la participación y los caminos personales de inserción de jóvenes, analizando diferencias y similitudes con las tradiciones de militancia en Argentina. Finalmente, se considerará el papel de los procesos formativos y de inserción en los movimientos, una tarea que se reconoce indispensable para la consolidación interna tanto como para la construcción política en una perspectiva de cambio social pero que presenta dificultades y desafíos.

RC25-312.5

GIORGI, MARIA CRISTINA* (CEFET/RJ, cristinagiorgi@terra.com.br)
DE ALMEIDA, FABIO (CEFET/RJ)

If Someone Is Black, He Is Suspect: Media Discourse and the Construction of Suspicion in a Brazilian Newspaper

This paper aims to discuss how language produces a suspicion against black people, through analyses of the way their images are constructed by the media. The methodology used in this research comprises data published in Folha de Sao Paulo – one of the most important newspapers in Brazil – to serve as basis for the selection of the news which composed the corpus. The discourse analysis focused on the "representations" of black people done dialogically throughout the centuries, as well as stories told as truth in order to maintain power relations and perpetuate the differences as a justification to preserve exclusion and violence. Therefore, we intend to provide visibility to racism, which institutionalizes and naturalizes inequalities in the relation between blacks and whites in Brazil. This paper showed the omission of this newspaper about the violation of black people rights under the pretext of media's neutrality, strengthening, this way, the negative representation of black people made by social, police and justice environments. Even though Brazil considers itself as a non-racist country and spreads the myth of racial democracy, based on the miscegenation occurred during its history, we understand that the transmission of this kind of discourse tends to keep the privileges of the hegemonic group within a split society – still marked by the sequel of colonization, which even after abolition of slavery reserved subaltern positions for black people.

RC23-289.6

GIORGINO, VINCENZO* (University of Torino, vincenzo.giorgino@unito.it)

An Enactive Approach to Social Innovation: Towards a Wise and Smart City

An innovative urban environment conceived as a Commons needs to be nurished by an embodied form of social sciences to guarantee a social transformation from within (Gibson-Graham et al. 2013, Gibson et al. 2015).

My proposal is mainly inspired by Viviana Zelizer's approach to the economy as relational work (Zelizer 2011). Its extended version differs from the original one as it includes single individuals as pro-active subjects of change. Its model of self is grounded on the emerging literature on wisdom in organizations/communities and contemplative (economic) sociology. The aim is to go beyond the dominant techno-oriented focus on Smart Cities in favor of a more inclusive and enactive model inspired by the work of the neurobiologist Francisco Varela.

Following these premises, soft and life skills are considered the pillars on which digital technologies can be effective in the pursuit of individual and common well being. This experience-based model offers an embodied, non divisive strategy to those who conceive scientific knowledge - as well the city, in which the former is created - as Commons. In methodology, it is based on a mixed method strategy that includes first-person, second-person and third-person methods.

References to recent transdisciplinary proposals for the Horizon 2020 European Research program (2015) will be provided.

RC15-190.1

GIORGINO, VINCENZO* (University of Torino, vincenzo.giorgino@unito.it)

Beyond the Divisive Approach in Sociology of Health. an Introduction to an Enactive Perspective in Health and Well-Being.

My presentation unravels the threads of four questions emerging from the invitation to this session. *What is healing in the contemplative perspective of health and well being? What is the conception of the body in it? What is the self? Who is suffering?* In Sociology of Health there is a long tradition of studies that take into account the transformation of the self faced by sick people, especially the chronically ill.

I will present a selected critical review of the interactionist research in the field to show how the self is observed and analysed.

Next to this area, it is appropriate to make at least a nod to those studies that take as object the diffusion of lay contemplative practices, for the most part highlighting the process of commercialization that runs through.

In these two sub-fields of study, the management of self appears a central concern: what I want to emphasize is that in both the main obstacle to sociological understanding is the dominant lack of something model ("Sociology abhores a vacuum": Rock and Downes 1988).

In the final part, on the basis of the enactive model of Varela et al. (1991) and of some empirical study in which I integrate current sociological methods with contemplative first-person methods, I argue that the potential of emptiness can be rediscovered in favour of the construction of an experience-based, post-constructivist paradigm in which human suffering is recognized and managed more effectively.

The possibility of accepting contemplative practices as embodied transformational social actions could change the current perspective, not only contributing to a renewal of its epistemological foundation but also offering enactive tools for the cessation or reduction of suffering itself (Bourdieu 1999: The Weight of the World Social Suffering in Contemporary Society).

RC25-317.1

GISI MARTINS DE ALMEIDA, BRUNA* (Universidade de São Paulo, brunagisi@gmail.com)

Delinquent Self As a "Frame Trap": The Routine Processing of Inmates in Youth Detention Centers

This paper aims at analyzing how the staff of youth detention centers, while making institutional practices accountable, exerts control over inmates and contribute to impose a "delinquent self" on them. The analysis was based on a research developed in four youth detention centers in Brazil that involved interviews with staff members and observations. The activities of the process by which the institutional members produce the decision of releasing the youth were investigated. In these centers there was a system of privileges and punishments that was used to evaluate the inmates' behavior and to guarantee their compliance with the rules. The folk theories of delinquency elaborated by staff explain the criminal behavior as the result of poor life conditions and a lack of proper moral judgment derived from these conditions. Inside the institution, however, the youth is seen as capable of self-directing and changing his conduct. Once the adolescent is placed in the institution, his definition as a "delinquent"- emergent product of the processing by the juvenile justice system – becomes a *frame of reference* used by staff to interpret the juvenile's behavior. This frame, however, does not consist of a set of specific ideas with closed meanings, instead it works as an underlying pattern. If the adolescent shows anxiety toward the evaluation system, this is a sign of not being "ready" or changed enough. When he follows the rules and activities imposed, he is accepting the need to "change" his life, attitudes and morals. If the staff feels, however, that he is following the rules "just because" he wants to be released, it is an evidence of being intrinsically criminal. In something that could be defined as a *frame trap,* all the inmate's attempts to deal with his situation in the institution are used as evidences of his delinquent self.

RC06-78.8

GISLASON, INGOLFUR* (University of Iceland, ivg@hi.is)

From Non-Existence to Reluctant Inclusion. Fathers in Writings on Care

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

One of the central areas of western gendered division of labour is the care-taking of young children. Even though much has changed radically in the social situation of men and women in the Nordic countries in the last decades and the strive for gender equality is a generally accepted political issue, the division of labour regarding care for young children is still a hotly debated topic. In this paper I want to present the results of a study of books and periodicals published in Iceland in the 20th and 21st centuries that were devoted to instructing (potential) parents on how best to care for their new-born babies. Regarding the role of the father, three periods can be detected. Right up to the sixties, the father is almost completely absent, he is hardly mentioned. Starting in the sixties and seventies he enters the scene as a (clumsy) helper to the mother. In the nineties we enter a new period where the father becomes more of an independent actor and the tendency is to portray the parents as equal. Still, books are published portraying to address "parents" but where it is fairly obvious, not least in the pictures, that parent really means "mother".

RC48-559.6

GISLASON, INGOLFUR* (University of Iceland, ivg@hi.is)

Police, Protesters, Performance and Trust the Interplay during the "Pots and Pans Revolution" in Iceland 2008-2009

In October 2008 the Icelandic financial system collapsed and soon thereafter protests began. The movement gained momentum and most or all weekends saw mass demonstrations in front of the parliament building and other places in central Reykjavík. In December and January 2009 these protests became more violent with food, rocks and bottles being hurled at governmental buildings and/or the policemen protecting them.

The Icelandic police faced its most difficult task ever during these months, making sure that people could protest but also protecting buildings and members of the government. Very rarely did the police use violence even when facing angry mobs throwing rocks and bottles at it. On January 21st a unique incident took place in front of the main governmental building when some of the protesters broke rank and formed a human shield in front of the police urging other protesters to stop throwing things that could harm the policemen. The other protester very quickly complied. I have interviewed some of the policemen that were on duty during those days, particularly those who stood in front of the governmental building that night. I have also managed to locate and interview five of those who were the first to form the shield. On the basis of these interviews I want to discuss some of the facets of the interplay between protesters and the police and particularly the theatrical part of it. I also want to discuss what it was that the police did that on the one hand made the protesters try to protect it and on the other contributed to the general trust in the police. The police is the only public institution that actually increased its trustworthiness after the crash and is in fact the public institution in Iceland with the highest trust score among the general public.

RC10-122.2

GIULLARI, BARBARA* (University of Bologna (Italy), barbara.giullari@unibo.it)

Workplace Participation: An Informational Basis Issue?

As time goes by, employee participation in workplace has followed different paths in relation to the economic and political events of the different countries; nevertheless, employee participation is an ambivalent crossover between capitalism and democracy, due to the asymmetry in wage relationship.

In Italy, as elsewhere, the effort to favour more inclusive decision-making processes in workplace has gone hand to hand to actions aimed to provide to employees instrument to improve knowledge, needed to take part in society and to appreciate the sense of their work life experience (for example: extension of compulsory education, "150 hours" experience, etc.).

In the post-Fordist organizations, focused on flexibility and efficient management of human capital, individual knowledge is much worth; in this circumstance social knowledge is being privatised more and more and also collective belonging of employees is weakening. Also the participation of workers has met a substantial metamorphosis: unlike the recent past, nowadays, companies usually ask the employees for more participation and commitment in order to increase value, sometimes even including them in decision-making process.

In this scenario, the proposed paper stems from the idea that besides the institutional and organizational perspective of workplace democracy, the issue of participation in workplace requires analysis of situated working practices as knowing-in-practice, a collective activity emerging from the dynamics of interactions and cooperation. In a pragmatical perspective, with the support of Sociology of work studies carried out by the Author (on topics as work safety, training programs, local bargaining experience), the paper will focus on the processes of creation, circulation and use of knowledge in the workplaces, in the idea that the quality of informational basis of organizational choices (to paraphrase Amartya Sen's words) play a crucial role in order to convert participation in decision-making process in workplace democracy, in perspective of agency of people.

RC52-597.5

GIVATI, ASSAF* (University of Portsmouth, Assaf.Givati@port.ac.uk)
MARKHAM, CHRIS (University of Portsmouth)
STREET, KEN (University of Portsmouth)

On the Road Again? Training Paramedics in Higher Education in the UK

Since 2003, like several other allied health professions, paramedic education in the UK has undergone a process of formalization. Whilst training previously took place 'in-house', over weeks-long courses within ambulance trusts, today, the main route of training and registration for new paramedics is through undergraduate programmes delivered by Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). Indeed, for the academic year 2015 there are 47 such university programs. However, over a decade since the opening of the first BSc (Hons) Paramedic Science, this process involves a number of significant challenges. Many registered paramedics and professional leaders view the delivery of undergraduate paramedic courses as unnecessarily-long and too 'theory heavy' and the process of professionalizing paramedic practice, including the formalization of education and training, is seen as a case of 'professionalisation from above' that is driven by managers and policy-makers rather than by registered paramedics 'on the ground'. Consequently, students find themselves at the centre of competing views held by the various 'stake-holders', including the host university, the professional body and practicing registered paramedics.

The main questions guiding this research study are 1) how do university lecturers, clinical mentors and students on university paramedic programmes in the UK negotiate occupational practice within the framework of HE skills and knowledge? 2) What are the implications of formalising paramedic education on the development of paramedics' professional practice?

The research draws on data from a) focus group discussions with students from one Paramedic Science programme at a university in the South of England, b) 15 in-depth interviews with educational and professional leads at the regional ambulance service and at the professional body for paramedics and the ambulance profession in the UK; with members of the academic team at the host university; and with registered paramedics working alongside students on the course whilst in placement.

RC15-JS-12.5

GJERNES, TRUDE* (University of Nordland, trude.k.gjernes@nord.no)
MASEIDE, PER (secon author)

Dementia and the Moral Order

Dementia is a neurobiological condition with various social and behavioral consequences. Neurological progress of dementia leads under certain circumstances to social and cultural challenges. The aim of the paper is to study and discuss how institutions try to control the social and cultural manners of persons with cognitive and biological restrictions because of dementia. People diagnosed with dementia are often inmates in social establishments or institutions meant to provide care for such patients. Part of this caring function is to control social situations through careful planning and governance of for instance eating situations. The study is based on observations from a day center in Norway. We are concentrating on the meeting of such biological issues as neurological decline and need for nourishment on the one hand, and how these biological claims are met and managed socially and culturally in institutionalized eating situations.

The study is informed by Norbert Elias ideas about civilization. To behave as a civilized person is understood as a normal and desirable form of behavior. Instead of using the term 'civilizing', we use the term 'domestication' to describe how professionals in institutional settings meet demented individuals. The study is also informed by the sociology of the body. The body is understood as a biological entity with biological needs and limitations but also as a normatively regulated social body. Ordinary social environments presuppose a well-functioning body with no anomalies. The demented body have some anomalies and institutions like the day care center are faced with the problem of how to civilize or domesticate the "demented body". Our paper focuses on how such challenges are managed in eating situations.

RC24-298.15

GKIOUZEPAS, GEORGIOS* (University of the Aegean, ggiou@env.aegean.gr)

Mapping Parties' Positions on Climate Change in Pre-Crisis Greece

In the current study we examine parties' positions on Climate Change (CC) in pre-crisis Greece, documenting the evolution of the political discourse. In particular we examine whether the positions were differentiated across the left-right spectrum, if there was a political party that demonstrated an "issue ownership" as

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well as whether the oppositional parties were more engaged in the CC discourse. In order to test the above we formulate a number of hypotheses which we test with data originating from the positions of the parties, as these were presented in three Greek newspapers (Kathimerini, Ta NEA & Eleftherotypia) over the period 2001-2008 (N=463). Data suggest that for the parties on the extremes, both right and left, CC was not a pivotal issue. However there was a consensus amongst the parties in the rest of the spectrum concerning CC. Moreover, CC political discourse gained momentum as the Eco-Greens entered the political arena in 2003 and successfully forwarded CC as an issue in the press, triggering an accommodating response from their ideological neighbors. While the Eco-Greens emerged as the strongest extra-parliamentary party in the 2007 elections, CC political discourse also peaked.

RC30-JS-58.8

GLAS, MARJORIE* (IRIS, marjorie_glas@yahoo.fr)

L'atout De La Multipositionnalité Dans Les Carrières Artistiques : Le Cas Du Théâtre Français

L'histoire du théâtre public français depuis 1950 est celle d'une autonomisation progressive de la contrainte économique incarnée par le théâtre privé. Un groupe d'agents développe en effet à partir de 1945 un théâtre à vocation populaire, dénué d'intérêts commerciaux, dont l'objectif est la défense de la l'innovation en direction d'un public élargi.

L'incertitude économique qui découle de cet engagement est compensée par l'intervention des pouvoirs publics dans le financement de ce « théâtre populaire » : l'Etat d'abord puis les pouvoirs publics locaux vont peu à peu mettre en place un système de subventionnement supposé protéger l'autonomie du monde théâtral public vis-à-vis de la contrainte économique. Ces aides, par définition sélectives, font progressivement apparaître une concurrence nouvelle entre agents du secteur, d'autant que le soutien des institutions publiques devient un gage objectivé de reconnaissance.

Nous baserons notre étude sur le terrain d'une thèse en cours d'achèvement relative aux transformations du secteur théâtral français entre 1950 et 1990. L'analyse comparée des trajectoires d'agents issus de générations différentes nous montre que la réussite d'une carrière se constitue à partir des années 1970 autour de la maîtrise de trois fonctions habituellement séparées (Becker) : les metteurs en scène consacrés ont tous su cumuler des fonctions de producteurs d'œuvres (comme artistes), de distributeurs (comme directeurs de théâtres) et de prescripteurs (comme experts au sein de commissions institutionnelles). Cette communication souhaite ainsi montrer que l'intervention des pouvoirs publics, qui avait vocation à protéger les acteurs culturels de leur engagement dans l'incertain (incarné par l'innovation et le travail auprès d'un public populaire) a abouti à la constitution de nouvelles stratégies de carrières complexes où l'incertitude économique, loin d'avoir disparue, dépend maintenant en grande partie de variables relationnelles extra-artistiques. Cet exemple historique rejoint le constat fait dans d'autres professions de l'aspect indispensable de la multipositionnalité dans la réussite d'une carrière.

RC37-432.4

GLAS, MARJORIE* (IRIS / EHESS, marjorie_glas@yahoo.fr)

Le Théâtre Public Français Entre 1950 Et 1980 : Art Engagé Contre Théâtre Commercial Au Risque De L'institutionnalisation

La catégorie du théâtre « public » (ie subventionné par les pouvoirs publics), s'est constituée en France à partir des années 1950 en opposition à un théâtre privé accusé de dérive mercantiliste. Le théâtre public se construit sur deux principes centraux : l'innovation est posée comme un critère déterminant de consécration, en même temps que l'engagement politique constitue à partir des années 1970 le devoir de tout metteur en scène œuvrant au sein du théâtre public. Se constitue ainsi entre 1950 et 1980 l'idéal-type d'un théâtre « de création » émancipateur.

A la faveur d'un contexte politique et social spécifique (période de reconstruction après-guerre dans un contexte de forte politisation des débats avec la décolonisation et les luttes sociales), cette nouvelle catégorie fait émerger des critères de consécration en tous points opposés à ceux du théâtre privé : les agents en présence (metteurs en scène et « animateurs » chargés de l'action culturelle) défendent une radicalité esthétique formelle tout en développant les principes d'un art engagé à destination du public populaire en opposition au public bourgeois ; l'objectif du théâtre public est l'émancipation de la population, ce qui requiert un travail sur la totalité du territoire national (zones rurales, banlieues des grandes villes) opposé à la centralisation parisienne du théâtre privé.

Ce processus d'autonomisation du théâtre public va s'adosser à des financements publics provenant de l'Etat puis des pouvoirs locaux. A partir des années 1970, l'Etat va mettre en place un système de subventionnement qui tiendra peu à peu lieu de système de consécration artistique, au détriment d'une reconnaissance par les pairs. Cette communication, appuyée sur le terrain d'une thèse en cours (soutenance printemps 2016), veut montrer comment la revendication d'autonomie d'un art pur face au théâtre commercial s'est finalement soldée par

la constitution d'une catégorie fortement institutionnalisée, dont les logiques échappent aujourd'hui aux acteurs qui l'ont fondée.

RC11-129.1

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PRICE, DEBORA (Institute of Gerontology, Department of Social Science, Health & Medicine, King's College London)

Changes Across Cohorts in the UK in the Relationship Between Employment and Family Experiences and Working until or Beyond State Pension Age

Our study examines how the relationship between employment and family experiences and working until or beyond state pension age (SPA) has changed for different cohorts in the United Kingdom (that is, for respondents aged 55-69 at baseline born 1919-1933 in the UK Retirement Survey; 1922-1936 in British Household Panel Study; and 1933-1947 in English Longitudinal Study of Ageing). This is a critical issue as the UK, in common with many other governments across the world, is rapidly extending the working lives of older adults through the postponement of SPA and other measures. In particular, given shifting norms and expectations about men's and women's working lives and changing policies on SPA, future policy development will be aided by understanding how these relationships have changed across time and cohorts. To date, while we know that later-born cohorts are more likely to be in paid work in their 50s and early 60s in comparison to earlier cohorts, we do not know how these changes are associated with employment and family histories, health or socio-economic circumstances. Understanding the antecedents and consequences of change over time is essential if we are to use current patterns to suggest what might happen in future. It is also critical to the development of policy that minimises how inequalities may be perpetuated through the lifecourse.

RC42-495.2

GLISCH-SANCHEZ, DAVID* (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, dlgs@illinois.edu)

"How Does It Feel to be a Problem?": Social Harm, Algorithms of Pain, and the Potential for Social Change

In this paper, I argue for the critical need to understand the experience of pain in relation to racism, patriarchy, heterosexism and other systems of oppression and the counter-intuitive role it plays in catalyzing social change. Pain is very rarely studied in the sociology of emotions; the one major exception is the experience of pain as it relates to health. As a result, Bendelow and Williams (1995, 1998) note that definitions of pain must necessarily broaden from current Cartesian premises that root pain primarily as a physical sensation resulting from some form of neurophysiologic pathology. Relatedly, Kiran Mirchandani (2003) has argued for the need to incorporate race and racism as an analytical lens to understand emotional labor. Unfortunately, within the sociology of emotion not many have followed in her footsteps (Wilkins & Pace 2014), even when emotions remain an implicit element, if not an invisible force, within many studies of race and racism. I utilize, algorithms of pain, a concept from my own work on queer Latina/o experiences of social harm, to understand the sociological work being done by the contemporary rhetoric and protest actions of the #BlackLivesMatter movement. I contend that #BlackLivesMatter seeks a fundamental and permanent shift in white algorithms of pain that results in the elimination of the white practice of "emotional segregation" (Beeman 2007); a paradigm shift that would lead to white algorithms of pain that recognize and care about black suffering and death.

RC54-614.1

GOBEL, HANNA* (Universitat Hamburg, hanna.goebel@uni-hamburg.de)

From ‚Prosthesis' to ‚Post-Thesis'. Technological Cultures of Assistance in the Paralympics

The history of prostheses in paralympics and society of the 20th century has been narrated as one, in which a prosthesis assisted a disabled or deviated body in order to move in the social registers of a „normal" and idealized sports body. The artefact should only displace dysfunctionalized or missing parts of the athlete's body. Through the progressive development of prostheses technology and

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training methods based on sport science, but also through the diversification of the body in the discipline of the paralympics over the course of the last decades, the cultural meaning and the social capacities of prostheses have changed significantly. The paper will explore this claim from a material culture point of view and through the lens of a praxeological analysis.

The paper is divided in three steps. First, the image history of prostheses in the 20th century in the paralympics will be reconstructed. I will show that the underlying concept of prostheses was one of what I call passive assistance. Secondly it will be shown how the artefact has changed its theoretical registers over the last decade. Drawing on insights from ethnographic research in training camps of paralympic athletes preparing for the games in Rio 2016, it will be shown that the relationship between the body and the technology is based on dyamic relations and „interactions". It will be shown how such a notion of „interaction" makes visible both, the affective capacities and diversities of the athletes' bodies, as well as the technological complexities, technical problems and unknown dimensions of a prosthesis. Thirdly, by drawing on the recent disucssion about posthumanism and enhancement, I will conclude by critically reflecting that the artefact ‚prosthesis' more and more turns into a mobilising ‚post-thesis', an active co-creator of humans' movement and subjectification that breaks with existing social orders and significations.

WG03-JS-22.4

GOBEY, LAURA* (Deakin University, ljgobey@deakin.edu.au)

Visual Methods and Intersectional Research: The Advantages and Challenges of Using Participatory Visual Methods to Research Intersectionality

This paper discusses the benefits and limitations of visual participatory methods specifically the use of images. It suggests that intersectionality provides a theoretical and/or methodological framework for the incorporation of images as research data. However, this incorporation of images into sociological research is not done without its challenges. Photography is an important element in visual methods, whether this takes the form in photo-elicitation, photovoice, ethnographic researcher produced images or the use of pre-existing images, to name a few. Photovoice particularly has close ties with feminist theory and intersectionality has been argued to be one of the most important theoretical contributions to feminist studies and other related disciplines, yet there is still plenty of scope to develop methods appropriate for researching this theory. This paper will discuss the fieldwork stages and intial findings of my PhD research which investigates the lives and aspirations of young African migrant women in Melbourne, Australia, aged 18 to 25 years old through an intersectionality framework and using the combination of participatory visual methods and biographical methods. The participants in my study are asked to take photographs of their current realities and of those things that symbolise their aspirations. These images are uploaded onto a digital platform, taking the form of an online diary. The diaries are then being used to form the questions asked during semi-structured in-depth interviews with these young women, similar to those techniques of the diary-interview method and photo-interview/photo-elicitation method. I will highlight the advantages that I have found of this method for intersectional research in particular, as well as discuss some of the limitations and challenges of adopting participatory visual methods.

RC47-546.3

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When All Roles Are Reversed: Studying Nationalist Youth in Gezi Resistance

In our field research (2014-2015) on the Gezi mobilization in Turkey(Istanbul, Ankara and Hatay), we came across several clusters of young Turkish nationalists who joined the Gezi resistance to their own surprise. One particiular group was a self-proclaimed political group even recruiting new activists. These young Turkish nationalists were previously close to Nationalist Movement Party (MHP).They are very active in social media, publish online journals, write to international and national news platforms and actively seek to be the nationalist opposition to what they consider to be the Islamist regime alien to the Turkish culture. Taking their inspiration from 19th century European nationalisms, they aspire to create a high culture of Turkishness that would fit into the 'Western liberal' paradigm. However, they retained all the xenophobic as well as the patriarchical thinking and language of the older generation of nationalists. In the field we were two women coming from radically different backgrounds than our interviewees. One of us (Derya) directly comes from a militant leftist family. Kübra also comes from a Republican background. Both of us have leftist and feminist worldviews. Hence we had this double uneasiness: On the one hand we were able to converse from an empathic point of view when the topic was the Gezi Resistance or opposition to the government. On the other hand, when the subject was the Kurdish issue and also when

the language turned really sexist, we felt like we were betraying both ourselves and our research agenda which was initially to understand a progressive social movement. So, there was a fluid positioning process both on the part of the researchers and the informants. The informants also changed tone and language when discussing these two different topics. In this paper, we would like to discuss the methodological lessons we drew from this double tension.

RC22-274.2

GODAZGAR, HOSSEIN* (Al-Maktoum College of Higher Education, h.godazgar@almcollege.org.uk)
VELAYATI, SHIVA (Nabi Akram University)

Spiritualism and Faith Traditions in Modern Iran: The Case of Rituals

It is tempting for sociologists of religion to regard the terms 'spiritualism' and 'individualised religion' in ways that are consistent too often with 'Christianity' and to use 'Islam' in ways that imply too much homogeneity, which is also far from spiritualism. It is as if 'Islam' is a single concept the adherents of which have all passed the same process and have no familiarity with anything other than the strict language and rules of *shari'a*. The reasons for attributing excessive homogeneity and *shari'a*-oriented views to 'Islam' lie partly in the media coverage of some Muslim groups in Europe and the Middle East and partly in the lack of good empirical research in Muslim countries. Taking inspiration from a social constructionist approach, participant observation and thirty semi-structured interviews in three *Maqbarahs* and cities in north-west Iran, this paper aims to report the results of an empirical research that reveals the very spiritualistic, esoteristic and individualistic version of 'Islam' in the context of modern Iran. It will also narrate the changes in the meaning of 'Islam' that have occurred in Iran during last thirty years. Far from institutionalised religion, each of informants reports their own views of 'religion' and reasons for choosing different venues for the practice of rituals: mosque (mainly local one), Imams' shrines, Imamzadehs' shrines, Hosseiniyehs, the faithful's houses, university mosque, streets or their private rooms. Indeed, 'Islam' in Iranian context is more associated with spiritualism, diversity and individual orientations, rather than firm *shari'a* guidelines, homogeneity and universalism.

RC24-298.10

GOERG, CHRISTOPH (University of Klagenfurt)
HAAS, WILLI* (Institute of Social Ecology, Alpen Adria Universitaet, willi.haas@aau.at)

Long-Term Transitions and Social-Ecological Transformations – Integrating Different Spatial and Temporal Scales

Transformation has become a buzzword in environmental policy and sustainability research. Current debates about transformations towards sustainability, however, are shaped by a normative bias and tends to emphasize transformation needs while socioeconomic crises and power relations are often masked. Moreover, they fail to integrate long-term and global trends at the one side and short-term policy making in a certain area (at regional or national scale) at the other. As a result, challenges of political shaping for complex societal change are underestimated or even ignored. This is in particular relevant concerning the energetic and material basis of contemporary societies. The presentation will introduce and elaborate on the concept of metabolic transitions, dealing with long-term trends in the energetic-material foundations, and link these analysis to the concept of social-ecological transformation, which addresses the crisis driven development of global societies and the power relations involved. The relevance of both concepts are illustrated by focusing on examples from bioenergy and on labour.

Bioenergy and in particular biofuels are often mentioned as an alternative for fossil fuels. Current research, however, clearly reveals both the negative biophysical and socioeconomic side effects of such transformation strategies, resulting in multi-scalar resource conflicts. In the case of labour we assume that the transition towards a low carbon society will have as many and equally far reaching implications for human labour as the transition towards the fossil fuels based industrial society has had. To analyse these transitions, the presentation will discuss the interrelation between socio-metabolic regimes and the amount of human lifetime spent on labour, the respective critical qualitative capacities of human labour power, and the institutional forms in which labour is employed. Both examples indicate the relevance of long-term trends in the energetic-material basis of societies and the need to investigate socioeconomic conflicts and power relations carefully.

RC19-238.1

GOERING, JOHN* (City University of New York, john.goering@baruch.cuny.edu)

The Politics of Austerity & Inequality: A Comparison of US and UK Policies Aiding the Poor

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This research focusses on the politics of fiscal austerity in the US and Britain and its impact upon the housing poor. Austerity is a global and not exclusively US framed issue, and this paper will compare recent United Kingdom electoral support of welfare program reductions with US's inadvertent policy choice of budget sequestration. The specific arena of welfare state reductions that I focus upon is low income housing, as it tangibly reflects reduced financial support from Congress and from the British Parliament. The comparison of British and US policy choices in favor of increasing inequality differ in that the UK the public voted for a government explicitly committed to austerity while in the US Congressional contestation forced the imposition of unwanted budget sequestration as enacted in the Budget and Control Act of 2011.

 It has been argued that this current wave of budget cuts in government programs has the prospect for "destroying" the social welfare programs created under the US New Deal and a comparable harsh set of warnings have been issued for the UK. Analyses of "permanent austerity" have though empirically neglected the role of country-level policy choices which appear to modulate the direction and timing of harmful effects of austerity. This research examines the concrete manner in which diminishing housing subsidies occur in differing parts of the US and UK, and reveals varying degrees of fraying of the housing social safety net as seen through the eyes and experiences of public housing agencies and tenants. Public opinion polling data also show the declining support for social welfare programs, revealing a more recent strident tone. The paper reveals uneven levels of budget reductions with notable levels of resistance and contestation over the continuing reductions. The research is on-going with the expectation of further austerity cuts.

RC48-559.10

GOHN, MARIA DA GLORIA* (University of Campinas, mgohn@uol.com.br)

------ New Social Movements in Brazil: The Role of Politics, Mediators and the Mass Media in the Transformation of the Mobilizations and Protests in the Streets Today.

Since the TWENTIETH century, the 1980 Brazil lives waves of different cycles of mobilizations, protests and social movements organized. Until 1988, the main axis was the fight against the dictatorship, the country's political democratization, social rights and citizenship. After 1988 has had a long period of mobilization for the rights of specific categories. In this period, the process of democratization has led to construction of extensive network of State policies and support structures. Apparently, social movements had conquered spaces for meeting their demands in various areas of society. However, in 2013 erupt large demonstrations and protests and the scenario of the mobilizations radically changes in Brazil. They are organized by arrangements that are emergent and often loosely structured. As such, these forms and modes of organizing can be described as leaderless and structureless. However, there are some organizations of the "organizationless". The dynamics of leadership and participation in the kinds of demonstrations and protests are decentralized and they contest tthe hegemonic forms of power that have in the syndicates, and the agrarian movements.

This paper asks about the role of these organizations, the relations (or not) with state bureaus, agents of social control, corporations, local/regional/national politicians, and the mass media in this process. The leading hypothesis is that there was in the 2000-2010 a disconnect between social policies, social control created, and the real needs of society, especially the young. The paper addresses two basic questions: what factors and actors have played a decisive role in the mobilizations and protests on the streets from June 2013 in Brazil; and by social movements articulated policies and social control processes encouraged by the State, throughout the 2010, have not adapted to the changes that were occurring in the wider society? What news brings the brand new social movements organized and convened the population for major events from 2013. How they to organize?

RC10-124.1

GOHN, MARIA DA GLORIA* (University of Campinas, mgohn@uol.com.br)

Movimientos Sociales y Los Derechos En Brasil: 1980-2015

Este trabajo pretende analizar dos momentos en la situación política, social y económica en la historia del Brasil contemporáneo: la década de 1980 y en la década de 2010 el período de 2013 y 2015, lo que respecta a los derechos de los individuos presentes en las grandes manifestaciones de las calles de São Paulo. Resaltar las diferencias y similitudes en los movimientos sociales y manifestaciones colectivas que ocurren en estos dos periodos, tratando de dibujar una línea transversal con respecto a diferentes tipos de los los derechos – viejos y nuevos. Centrarse en las redes de activismo que ha construido las manifestaciones buscando: ¿Cuáles son los temas en la escena pública, formas de organización, los repertorios de acción social y política, formas de movilización, estrategias y demandas. La pregunta central es: ¿Cuál es la capacidad de las diferentes redes sociales en acción para llevar a cabo proyectos que tienen como fundamento de los derechos humanos y la dignidad humana?La investigacion resulta de pesquisa con apuyo de lo CNPq.

RC15-185.6

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DURNOVA, ANNA (University of Vienna & Life Science Governance Institute)

Engaging Consent: Exploring Public Participation and Informed Consent in Biobanking

Biobanks for scientific research are dependent on samples and information from patients or other members of the public. Collecting, storing, and distributing these data and information is regulated by informed consent. On the one hand, informed consent is supposed to inform participants, while on the other it should provide a legal framework for biobanking. Actually, different biobanks use very different forms of consent - they range from narrow to broader consent models, from opt-in to opt-out models, or from static to dynamic models. Some informed consent sheets are up to 20 pages and longer, while others are just a few pages long. Being informative for participants while providing a legal framework for data storage and exchange opens up a wide range of complexities - also fostered by increasing trends for public engagement and novel data protective frameworks.

Against this background, we are going to reveal how ethical, legal, and social implementations regarding informed consent in biobanks are addressed in participatory practices. In doing so, we refer to data gathered within the Austrian BBMRI.at project, which is part of the European biobanking initiative BBMRI ERIC. Our empirical study consists of a qualitative in-depth analysis of (1) different forms of informed consent sheets applied in biobanking practice in Austria and (2) of discussions of biobank-stakeholder with members of the public. The discussions were organized as citizen-expert-panels, a method designed and realised in the project in order to link different forms of knowledge and to foster public engagement in the Austrian biobanking landscape. In our paper we will explore different examples of informed consent and linking it to rationales expressed during six citizen-expert-panels that were held in Austria.

RC32-367.12

GOKALP, DENIZ* (American University in Dubai, dgokalp@aud.edu)

Iraqi Media As an International Project: Gender Politics and Journalism in Iraqi Kurdistan

International actors have been involved in institution building in Iraq since 2003, which include helping Iraqis write a new constitution, defend human rights against state oppression, stop gender-based violence and build capacity for civil society. "A free media for democratic Iraq" has been promoted and supported by the US-led foreign governments to mark a radical shift away from state-oppression and the media strictly controlled before the occupation. International organizations including human and women rights groups have started to develop close relations with the newly emerging groups of Iraqi journalists and media activists. In the relatively peaceful context of Iraqi Kurdistan together with the optimism associated with the American occupation and the increasing salience of western discourses about human rights and democracy, an imaginary political space that would give Iraqi Kurds more freedom of expression has opened. Political and social issues such as the two-party domination, tribal oppression, corruption, patriarchy and gender-based violence have come to be discussed in the traditional as well as new social media outlets and faced retaliation from the Kurdish Regional Government and/or conservative sectors of the society. Focusing on media and gender politics in Iraqi Kurdistan, this article provides a provisional examination of the articulation between international agendas concerning democracy, civil liberties, human and women rights and Iraqi Kurdish journalism since 2003. Based on field-research and interviews with journalists in Iraqi Kurdistan in 2014, this study aims to shed light on 1) how Iraqi Kurdish journalism has (re)interpreted the principles of democracy, rights and liberties, 2) what has been the role of international actors in shaping the agenda for local journalists especially in addressing gender issues, and 3) how to explain the discrepancy between the international and local priorities when it comes to promoting one social or political issue at the expense of the other.

RC18-230.1

GOKALP, DENIZ* (American University in Dubai, dgokalp@aud.edu)

Regime Change in the Name of Freedom and Democracy: Neo-Liberal State-Building and Colonialism Reloaded in Iraq

The implications of regime change in Yugoslavia in the 1990s had been disastrous (and political violence always spills over national borders as asylum seekers,

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victims of war, trafficked humans etc.); and one would expect the powerful global actors to have learnt lessons from the tragic consequences of the externally imposed neoliberal reconstruction of the states in Eastern Europe. The invasion of Iraq in 2003 was a continuation of what was left unfinished in Iraq by the end of the Gulf War in 1991: 'regime change.' Regime change has been part of the global trend of neoliberal disciplining the divergent states of former colonies from Yugoslavia to Somalia, and Afghanistan to Yemen. Iraq was among the rogue states identified by *The National Security Strategy of the United States* in 2002, because it was an anomaly of decolonization like the other rogue states. Under the pretext of the WOT, Iraq was thought of an experimental case for restructuring the state and its relationship with the society in the Greater Middle East. The invasion of Iraq was the first step in reconfiguring the state-society relations from Iraq to Egypt, and Syria to Yemen. Drawing on the international literature dealing with 'rouge states', 'regime change' and 'neoliberal reconstruction', this paper aims to delineate the linkages between state failure, political violence and neoliberal reconstruction through military occupation. It examines the state-building process in Iraq since 2003 arguing that the so-called state-building process is a series of misguided international efforts based on a crude neoliberal ideology to regulate the war(s) in Iraq, as well as to normalize the tragic impact on Iraqi society of the complete dismantling of the Iraqi state and state institutions. The research supporting this paper includes fieldwork conducted in Iraq in 2014.

RC19-232.5

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Global Social Policy Prescription Versus Local Realities: An Assessment on Pension Reforms in Turkey

Changing socio-economic conditions and emerging new challenges in welfare states endanger sustainability of social security systems and create new social problems globally. In this regard, emergent paradigm change has caused to unavoidable need of reorganization in the welfare states. The debates on financial sustainability of social security systems and the role of public in the systems have brought with pension reforms all over the world. In most of countries, pension reforms initiated by the international organizations –such as World Bank- are composed of two elements. The first one is *parametric reforms* which have limited access to pension benefits and reduced the level of pension generosity with the purpose of financial sustainability in the public pension programs. The second one is *paradigmatic reforms* which have led to a decreasing role of the public pension programs, along with an increasing role of supplementary private pension programs (occupational and individual pension plans). In this context, pension provision is provided by the multi –pillar systems. This study aims to analyze the feasibility of multi-pillar pension system in Turkey. The rationale of this study is to investigate the feasibility of multi-pillar pension system in Turkey in the light of the effects of private pension programs implemented in the different welfare regimes and the past and current experiences in Turkey. The experiences of paradigmatic pension reforms in different welfare regimes indicate that the characteristics of welfare regime; labour markets and industrial relations are the main determinants of coverage and sustainability of private pension programs. When the structures of welfare system, labour market and industrial relations in Turkey are analyzed, it can be said that there are big question marks related with sustainability of global multi-pillar pension prescription as a solution of pension system problems in Turkey.

RC38-446.5

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Outsiders or Insiders in "the Own Society"? – the Experience of Adults Raised in Residential Care Institutions

The paper will present the biographical experience of being a stranger "in one's own society" on the example of biographical/narrative interviews conducted with adults (born 1959-1980), raised in children's residential care institutions in Lodz, Poland. The empirical basis of the presentation comes from the project "Institutionalized identity? The processes of identity development on the basis of biographies rendered by adults raised in residential care", 2011-2014. In the paper I will consider the phenomenon of stigmatising identity work performed by institutional and non-institutional interactional partners during the period of narrators' institutionalisation and in their adulthood. I will also address to the concept of the institutional space of impunity as the area of emerging of asymmetrical power balances in interactions between institutionalised children and adolescences and their care-takers.

RC31-361.1

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The Chutes and Ladders of Migrant Incorporation: Legal Status Meets Canadian Newcomer Settlement Landscape

Migrant incorporation is a long-term, multi-level and complex process. Researchers concur on the importance of attributes, resources and processes that operate at the level of individual migrants, their households and networks, and on the significance of state and local immigration and employment policies, regulations and enforcement practice. A third set of institutional actors, settlement service providers, is increasingly recognized as shaping migrant incorporation. With this point of departure, we examine the early settlement of 300 Caribbean and Latin American newcomers in Toronto. We use our "chutes and ladders" framework (2013) to analyze systemic contingencies in patterns of incorporation that are contoured by legal status trajectories and variation in how clusters of newcomers interact with and are "read" by the settlement landscape. We argue that differences in the history of migration, social networks, racialization and predominant legal status at entry set the stage for organizing distinct trajectories and patterns of incorporation by first assembling distinct *clusters of settlers* or *settler subjects*. Legal status and other dimensions of social location, networks, migrant agency and social learning organize interaction with other people, institutions and organizations in ways that are patterned but also involve contingency. This indeterminacy stems in part from how newcomers interact with institutions and others. These encounters (or lack thereof) are shaped by formal rules of access, and by substantive practices, chance, notions of deservingness, and discretion. Throughout, newcomers seek information and learn. However, information quality varies, as do resources and social location, and the way migrants fit in to the landscape of settlement and other services, all of which shapes their capacity to translate knowledge into practice. These processes assemble the chutes and ladders of settlement.

RC09-103.2

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Individualisation and Reflexivity in the National and Transnational Context: The Narratives of Social Transformations Among the Slovenian Youth

Due to changed dynamics of social life brought by post-industrial transformations of economic production, global connectivity and information assess, the processes of individualisation have permeated all aspects of social life. They may be seen as increasing differentiation between individual persons and the social system. While individuals are becoming increasingly autonomous, the growing complexity of the social system generates new challenges for them. Embeddedness into a spatially organised (segmental) community – maintained most visibly through the structures of the nation-state – has been relativized by the necessity of participation in a range of global (functional) subsystems, including the economy, education, mass media, religion, popular culture, etc.

This enables – but also demands from – individuals to deliberate upon their decisions and orient their actions in relation to different social and cultural contexts which trigger their cognition and encourage the role of reflexivity in various contexts. However, different modes of reflexivity in individuals' cognition and thus also their possibilities to deliberate upon the social context are influenced by the involuntary agential position of the individual given by birth (Archer 2003) and by the access to different material and symbolic resources ensuing from it and from further life-stances. The regular presence of individuals beyond national boundaries in trans-local, transnational social environments endows individuals with a high amount of resources, which encourages their agential emergent properties.

This is analysed in detail for Slovenia, as a case of comparatively successful post-communist modernisation, intertwining the country with rapid global transformations. The role of the intersection between differential access to resources and forms of identifications, particularly in relation to the nation-state, entailing also the differential modes of reflexivity, is explored through narratives of social transformations among Slovenian youth provided by in-depth interviews and combined with the secondary analysis of the cross-national survey data.

RC25-306.1

GOLOVKO, EVGENY* (European University at St. Petersburg, evggolovko@yandex.ru)

Russian Vs. 'languages of Small-Numbered Peoples': New Developments, Old Approaches?

In the early 1990s, after the disintegration of the Soviet Union, in the newly-established Russian state a number of 'language laws' were adopted. For a multi-ethnic country like Russia, hosting up to 200 languages, those locally initiated laws were symbolic acts of identity which were intended to fix the official status of ethnic groups in question. Those laws were also a reaction to the previously conducted Soviet language planning and policy when Russian was, on the

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one hand, considered an officially recognized neutral language, but, in reality, dominated in every significant social segment. Despite the fact that 'languages of small-numbered peoples' (an official denomination), in Soviet times, enjoyed certain privileges as regards publishing policy and school education, the adoption of language laws was a distinct marker of dissatisfaction with the existing state of affairs.

The adopted laws played their purely symbolic role, and, since the time of their adoption, there have been hardly any activities detected on the part of governmental organizations. The situation with 'languages of small-numbered peoples' has even changed for the worse - the centralized policy of limited support was replaced by a complete indifference and lack of funding. At the same time, the last decade saw an unprecedented flow of official acts in support of the Russian language as a marker of Russian national identity.

One of the first public meetings held by the newly-established Governmental Agency for Nationalities Affairs in 2015 was devoted to language planning and policy, with a special emphasis on 'small' languages. The proposed presentation looks into the reasons and hypothesizes about the consequences of new initiatives in official language policy and into new developments and attitudes among national elites.

RC04-50.8

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Oportunidades Educacionales En Territorios Urbanos y Rurales En Brasil

Brasil es uno de los países con mayor índice de desigualdad social del mundo, un problema que genera implicaciones en diversas áreas de la vida social, entre ellas, se encuentra la del campo de la educación. El país les ofrece a los diferentes individuos y grupos sociales oportunidades escolares desiguales en diferentes contextos. Este artículo tiene como objetivo discutir algunos de los contornos territoriales de esa desigualdad en el acceso a las escuelas. El estudio analiza las condiciones de la infraestructura de las instituciones públicas de enseñanza fundamental, relacionándolas a los territorios en las cuales se ubican. En consonancia con recientes perspectivas teóricas, este estudio desarrolla un abordaje social de la escuela y de las oportunidades escolares, inscribiéndolas en sus contextos y ambientes locales. En esta dirección, el trabajo analiza la estructura física, los equipamientos y los servicios públicos que existen en las escuelas de las áreas urbanas o rurales. Estas últimas áreas, territorios marcados por desventajas socioeconómicas en Brasil. Con respecto al diseño metodológico de la investigación, para caracterizar la infraestructura de las instituciones de enseñanza, en el estudio se utilizan datos secundarios colectados en el Censo de la Educación del año 2013. A partir de estos datos, el artículo categoriza diferentes perfiles de estas instituciones de enseñanza. El análisis de esta tipología revela que existe una gran desigualdad en la infraestructura de la red de enseñanza fundamental pública en el país. Además de esto, las instituciones clasificadas en las categorías con menor infraestructura se encuentran mayoritariamente ubicadas en los territorios rurales. En cambio, la gran mayoría de los establecimientos de enseñanza que presentan mejores condiciones materiales está situada en áreas urbanas. De esta forma, los territorios rurales en Brasil, además de poseer indicadores sociales desfavorables en varios ámbitos, también disponen de peores oportunidades educacionales.

RC04-48.7

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School Infrastructure and Socioeconomic Status in Brazil

In the last decades, Brazil has just about reached the universalization of the access to school and education for children and teenagers, between the ages of 6 to 14. A similar phenomenon has occurred in other developing countries, mainly in Latin America, where the widening of the access to school took place as a result of, above all, the inclusion of the poorer population groups. Families and groups, historically excluded from the school system, started to attend educational institutions. This change was noticed and studied by the sociology of education in Brazil, which altered the focus of its research, going from discussions centered on the access to education to studies related to the educational quality. This paper is part of this collection of recent studies. The central question of this research enquires about which schools the low-income Brazilians study at and the infrastructure conditions of the educational institutions attended by different socioeconomic groups. With the use of data from the Education Census from 2013, this paper presents a categorization of the infrastructure of the elementary public schools. By forming the diverse institution profile groups, this study relates these different groups of schools to the socioeconomic status of their students. In order to identify the socioeconomic status of the students of each school, this paper uses the data from the Bolsa Família, social welfare program, which benefits poor and extremely poor families with cash transfers. Therefore, the schools were classified according to a scale of socioeconomic status, based on the percentage of students included in this Program. The relation between the infrastructure

conditions of the educational institutions and the socioeconomic profile of their students showed that the low-income groups have access to schools of worse infrastructure, confirming the inequality of educational opportunities between the rich and the poor in Brazil

RC13-167.2

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Leisure in the Multi-Dimensional World of Existence: Limits and possibilities of women's social status in contemporary Latin American films

The cinema is a leisure experience appreciated by people of different ages and social classes in many parts of the world. Like other forms of art and entertainment, films depict social relations and subjectivities through images. Moreover, the camera lens teaches the spectator how to look at what is being filmed and that these ways of looking reappear in everyday social interactions. Considering that cinematographic narratives (re)produce senses and meanings about women, this presentation pretends answer the following questions: How are women and gender relations represented in contemporary Latin American films? Which are the visual and narrative strategies by which women gain visibility through the plot? How are the cultural contexts, with their tensions and conflicts, made present? What closes and opens the horizons of social imaginaries about women in Latin American films? The objective of this presentation is to analyze the representations of women in Latin American contemporary cinema according to the "sociology of absences" and the "sociology of emergences" systematized by Boaventura de Sousa Santos. To discuss the Leisure in the Multi-Dimensional World of Existence in the context of sociology of leisure, the challenge of this presentation is to understand limits and possibilities of women's social status in contemporary Latin American films.

RC25-JS-50.6

GOMES, SILVIA* (University of Minho, silvia.mf23@gmail.com)
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An Examination of the Media Portrayal of Femicide in Portugal

Intimate violence in general and femicide in particular are serious problems worldwide. Media and feminist research have been focusing their analyses on the portrayal of victims and perpetrators and the type of frames used by news media to report intimate femicide. International research related to media coverage of domestic violence and intimate femicide points out a set of common results: (i) the use of victim blame discourses, (ii) the failing to place the responsibility of the crime in the perpetrator or making excuses for the abuser, (iii) public sources (i.e., law enforcement) as the most commonly cited sources of information in news coverage of femicide compared to private sources (i.e., friends and family), (iv) the examination of the frame in which the media reports on femicide are reported as crucial for the understanding of the cultural considerations beneath media discourses on femicide, explaining why subtle violent patriarchal considerations on the events are reported.

Considering language is not just a tool of description or a medium of communication, but a central and constitutive feature of social life, and knowing that media help shape society's perception of social problems as well as public opinion of victims and offenders, we analyze media discourses to characterize intimate femicide in Portugal. With the analysis of femicide news, we aim to describe how national press exposes femicide cases, and understand what are the cultural considerations beneath media discourses on femicide, in order to reveal how public opinion is being (in)formed. To achieve these purposes, we will use critical discourse analysis in an empirical corpus consisting of news about femicide within romantic relationships, published between 2011 and 2014 (the last 4 years), in the most read national newspaper – Correio da Manhã.

In the end, we want to discuss ideologies, structures of power and social effects.

RC29-329.2

GOMES, SILVIA* (University of Minho, silvia.mf23@gmail.com)

Life after Prison - Gender Differences in the Perceived Needs and Barriers of Prisoners Preparing for Reentry

Prisoner reentry is a complex and multifaceted problem. Studies suggest (i) those reentering the community are failing at fairly high rates in not perpetrating crime; (ii) punishment alone fails to change the individual and structural barriers faced by many ex-prisoners; (iii) reentry affects crime, and has social, political, and economic consequences for individuals, families and entire communities. In what concerns the prisoner itself, the stigma associated with the criminal past, as well as the social networks to access to social capital resources, significantly affects his/her reintegration after prison, and these difficulties ultimately also affect

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public safety. Social capital and social networks produce and reproduce existing social inequalities.

Knowing that understanding how prisoners perceive their lives and the potential opportunities and constraints within their environments can provide important insight into their future involvement with crime, this paper aims to explore expectations and perceptions about the reentry process, through the views of women and men who are about to finish their prison sentences. Based on 45 interviews with male and female prisoners in two Portuguese central prisons, gender differences will be analyzed regarding both the expectations and perceptions of these prisoners towards the role of the prison in preparing them while inside prison walls, and the social factors considered relevant for their reentry process on the outside, such as family, employment, education, housing and peers. At the end, it will be discussed the gender specificities and convergences on the needs and barriers of the reentry process; and, consequently, what can possibly trigger recidivism in both groups.

RC12-146.1

GOMEZ, MANUEL* (Florida International University College of Law, magomez@fiu.edu)

A "Crude" Reality? the Use of Documentary Films and Other Media in Aid of Transnational Litigation: Lessons from the Chevron-Ecuador Legal Saga

The connection between documentary film and legal issues has lasted decades and grown more complex. Narrative storytelling via film as responses to litigation have solidified an entire genre of legal entertainment, from documentaries like *Food, Inc.* and *Hot Coffee* to biographical dramas like *Erin Brokovitch*. Yet, in recent decades, film has taken a more interactive role with the legal system. The 2008 film *Roman Polanski: Wanted and Desired* became the subject of an appeal when a prosecutor admitted, on camera, to coaching a judge toward a conviction. Polanski petitioned with an extraordinary writ, citing the film as evidence of impropriety and *ex parte* communication. *Serial*, a 2014 podcast, gained national recognition after an investigative journalist unraveled the court proceedings of a murder conviction from the year 2000, inciting a new witness to come forward with alibi testimony for a teenager convicted of first degree murder. As a result, an appeal hearing was granted, with new testimony admitted. It seems that the genre of film and podcast media creates a bridge between the court of law and the court of public opinion that may influence justice in more ways than one. Yet, the use of film and other communicative media may not always have a desirable affect, especially when employed during ongoing litigation. This presentation is based on research conducted on the use of the documentary film *Crude* in the two decade long environmental litigation involving the multinational oil giant Chevron in Ecuador. It discusses the use of documentary films in the course of litigation, the potential advantages and shortcomings.

RC04-47.2

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La Reforma Educativa 2013 En México Zlogrará Elevar La Calidad En La Educación?

La reforma educativa 2013 en México ¿Logrará elevar la calidad en la educación?

Se planteó al inicio de este sexenio, la necesidad de realizar cambios en la manera de gobernar a fin de dar respuestas rápidas y oportunas a los diferentes problemas que presenta el país. Es por ello, que el Presidente presentó al Congreso de la Unión una serie de reformas constitucionales con las cuáles pretende modernizar y resolver problemas de diferente naturaleza, tales como: reforma energética, política, educativa, en telecomunicaciones, hacendaria y financiera.

Los problemas más apremiantes que presenta la sociedad mexicana son diversos, entre los dos más importantes resaltan: la inseguridad pública y la baja calidad educativa. La importancia que reviste darle atención prioritaria a la educación hace que el gobierno federal presente iniciativas al Poder Legislativo donde se aprueba la reforma constitucional en materia educativa el 26 de febrero de 2013 a los artículos 3º. Y 73 de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. Pero lo sustancial aquí no solamente es realizar los cambios legislativos, sino también revisar las políticas públicas y elaborar el rediseño institucional correspondiente. Los problemas educativos y la baja calidad que reportan las mediciones efectuadas en las pruebas ENLACE y PISA seguirán con los mismos porcentajes promedio, esto es, en indicadores reprobatorios en los niveles de primaria y secundaria respectivamente, si no se instrumentan un cambio integral en la educación mexicana.

La reforma en materia educativa actual tiene como objetivo central el incrementar la calidad en la educación pública obligatoria correspondiendo al nivel preescolar, primaria, secundaria y medio superior. Esta reforma se centra en la creación y establecimiento del Servicio Profesional Docente y en la creación del Instituto Nacional de Evaluación Educativa como órgano autónomo. El análisis parte de documentación oficial y arrojará resultados propositivos para mejorar la calidad educativa.

RC51-580.3

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CARRERAS AGUERRI, JESUS (University of Zaragoza)

La Enseñanza De La Comunicación En El Trabajo Social: Claves De Una Didáctica Interdisciplinar

El estudio de la comunicación ha tenido y tiene múltiples perspectivas, muchas veces dependientes de los enfoques otorgados por los campos científicos. De hecho, es uno de los campos en los que, a pesar de su corta historia, destaca por su "pluralismo teórico y metodológico" (Roiz & Muñoz Carrión 1986, 197) y su enorme interés interdisciplinar (Mattelart, 1997). Este pluralismo teórico es, sin ninguna duda, una de las mayores dificultades para definir los límites teóricos y metodológicos de la enseñanza de la comunicación en el Trabajo Social. Galindo Cáceres (2007) observa cuatro dimensiones presentes en el estudio de la configuración y trayectoria de los sistemas de comunicación: unas dimensiones básicas centradas en la difusión, y otras en la interacción. Ambas constituyen las dimensiones de primer orden del proyecto general. Sobre ellas se configuran otras dos dimensiones, en un segundo orden, que son la expresión y la estructuración. La connotación de comunicación interpersonal nos acerca al ámbito de acción del Trabajo Social. La comunicación intrapersonal (siguiendo a Gardner, 1995 y a Salinas, 2012), corresponde al campo de la psicología, el psicoanálisis o la filosofía, aunque será importante considerarlo porque entra en relación con el sistema de comunicación interpersonal, al menos si hacemos caso a los axiomas de la comunicación humana (Watzlawick, Helmick, & Jackson, 1985), a la noción de auto-interacción (Blumer 1981) y de la inteligencia emocional (Gardner 1995). En la comunicación interpersonal podemos diferenciar la interpersonal diádica y grupal; la diádica es relativa a relaciones persona a persona estrictamente y la grupal corresponde a las relaciones al interior de un grupo o entre integrantes de grupos diversos. El objetivo de la comunicación es exponer las reflexiones sistematizadas por docentes universitarios y las claves utilizadas en el aula para la ensañanza de la comunicación desde un enfoque interdisciplinar.

RC37-435.5

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On the Track of Fado

Fado is one of the most outstanding cultural markers in both Portuguese culture and that of Lisbon and its historical neighbourhoods. Accordingly, Lisbon's public venues — such as Fado houses, typical restaurants and wine bars — are important daily bases for the musical practices and the social interactions by which the Fado's cultural heritage is produced and sustained.

In order to gain a reflexive insight into those aspects, the analysis will be based upon the available official data, including statistics provided by the Portuguese General Inspection of Cultural Activities, and the about thirty interviews carried out with Fado singers, musicians and aficionados for whom this highlighted musical form of the city emerges as an integral part of their personal stories.

So, to sum up, what is proposed here is an approach in two steps to a specific musical scene, which is deeply rooted in the city and particularly vibrant and expressive nowadays: first, pointing out statistical evidence of its predominantly urban implementation and, then, assessing the relevance given to long-term relationships whereby Fado singers, musicians and aficionados are creating and cultivating cultural forms and spaces that have meaning and value to them.

RC32-380.6

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La Situación De La Mujer Detenida y Su Rol De Madre

Argentina

Desde lo organizacional, la cárcel surgió y se ha desarrollado como una de las principales instituciones de las sociedades modernas. Su función central se ha constituido en torno a la reproducción y preservación del orden social a través de la regulación de la conducta y el control de los cuerpos de los reclusos y reclusas. Para ello, esta institución, se ha plasmado en una organización carcelaria omnidisciplinaria, caracterizada tanto por su alto grado de burocratización, como por el desarrollo y uso de técnicas disciplinarias centradas en la vigilancia y el castigo.

Por esta razón hay que analizar bajo qué condiciones las personas detenidas cumplen una condena y si, al obtener la libertad, pueden reinsertarse en la sociedad.

Dentro de esta realidad carcelaria la situación de la mujer, y específicamente en su condición de madre, debe entenderse dentro de la particularidad que tiene el cumplimiento de una pena debido, precisamente, a esa condición de género.

Una cuestión importante en este sentido, es plantear qué tiene de positivo y qué de negativo que una mujer esté detenida junto a su hijo o hija. La imagen materna es considerada de vital importancia para el desarrollo del ser humano,

por esta razón dentro del sistema carcelario se considera fundamental que los niños y niñas pueden estar con sus madres hasta que cumplan la edad necesaria para ser externados de las instituciones carcelarias. Se supone que esto fortalece el vínculo y permite que los niños puedan socializarse a través de esa relación materna.

Pero también es cierto que el ámbito carcelario no está preparado ni ha sido pensado, desde lo arquitectónico y desde lo normativo, respecto del colectivo infantil.

RC51-580.2

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El Trabajo Interdisciplinario Como Experiencia Formativa En Estudiantes De Posgrado: El Patrimonio Cultural Hña Hñu En El Estado De Guanajuato, México.

El presente estudio muestra la estrategia de trabajo interdisciplinario y de aprendizaje entre expertos y estudiantes de posgrado, dentro y fuera del aula en la Universidad De La Salle, Bajío.

El equipo de trabajo, parte de la observación de un sistema social que se ubica interdefinido por distintos aspectos que le confieren una complejidad relativa. Desde esta perspectiva, es importante el acercamiento interdisciplinario que, de manera dialógica, permita construir preguntas prácticas pertinentes para ser resueltas desde las diferentes posiciones disciplinarias.

El problema práctico a resolver fue diagnosticar la factibilidad de un proyecto carretero en la zona indígena otomí de San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato, desde el punto de vista histórico, arqueológico, antropológico, ambiental y sociocultural. Se trabajó dentro del aula con los estudiantes y fuera de ella, mediante el acercamiento a expertos de diferentes instituciones y disciplinas en el trabajo de campo; y en conjunto, la generación de una publicación monográfica en formato de libro y productos audiovisuales relacionados con dicha experiencia.

Las preguntas emanan del objeto y son planteadas desde los diferentes niveles de organización sistémica que integran factores ambientales, culturales, y sociales.

Por tal motivo, se optó por construir un equipo conformado por varios especialistas de diferentes áreas de enfoque: Arqueología, Antropología Social, Comunicación, Sociología, Historia, Metodología, Arquitectura e Ingeniería Civil.

RC55-625.4

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VENTURA, JUAN (University of Oviedo)

Changes in Qol in Spanish Municipalities (2001-2011)

We use a list of 16 social indicators covering 8 QoL domains in 400 Spanish municipalities in 2011 to compute a composite indicator, using constrained Data Envelopment Analysis. These dimensions cover all the relevant aspects of QoL: living conditions, housing, education, health, safety, personal activities, leisure, environment. The computation of the Malmquist index using also data from 2001 allows to track the changes produced during this 10 years period. The Malmquist index is decomposed into a catching up effect and a joint development component. This allows interpreting the global evolution in terms of QoL for these municipalities and also to assess which ones have moved towards the frontier (catching up). The results show that the Mediterranear area has been the most affected by negative catching up, while the central-northern regions are still dominating the QoL frontier. The Southern regions show poor QoL scores, but no significantly negative catching up is observed. Overall there has been advancement in QoL conditions as represented by frontier shifts.

RC16-209.1

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The Fluctuating Relationship Between Sociology and Politics in Chilean History (1950-2011)

This paper will attempt to sketch a history of Sociology in Chile and its relationship to politics. Inspired by recent developments in the sociology of intellectuals –shifting from intellectuals to interventions– I intend to trace changes in what type of sociological orientation is believed to be authoritative across different moments. In the process, theories become prominent and wane, other disciplines enter in competition, and different institutional frameworks (universities, think tanks, international organisations) and ways of understanding the role of sociologists (experts, activists, intellectuals) frame the relationship between knowledge about society and policymaking. Each of these moments –and the institutional and intellectual conditions that underpin them– leaves a substrata that is both the condition of possibility and the opposition against which each new generation defines itself.

In Chile's case, we start with the formation of internationally-funded FLACSO and ECLAC in Santiago in the early 1950s – which coincides with the formation of the first undergraduate degrees. These reputable institutions brought together both economists and sociologists and provided the first push for an international and professional –albeit distinctly Latin American– social science. This is followed by increasing specialisation with the objectives of 'development' and 'modernisation' in mind.

However, especially following Project Camelot's scandal, heightened political tensions raised suspicions on sociology –especially in a cold war context– and more critical and Marxist-inspired perspectives begin to dominate. This is brought to an abrupt end with Pinochet's coup d'état, and sociology is all but proscribed from universities, but not from think tanks. Hence, given the constraints imposed by the dictatorship, preoccupations shift towards technical aspects of policymaking and democratisation theory, while economics and political science gain prominence. After the Pinochet era, Chilean sociology start to expand once again, and begins the painful process of attempting to come to terms with its past.

RC51-583.3

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Science, Complexity and Emotions: Proposals for a New Urban Sociology

The bursting of Spanish housing bubble introduced a practical problem in public policies, in people lives and in technical and scientific approach to town planning. This particular case calls to a paradigm shift. Several factors have triggered this need: the economic crisis, the establishment of a new "meta-value", sustainability, a growing demand for greater citizen participation and control of intervention activity in the city, as well as a revision of complexity and emotions. Recent political arguments are supported in technical and scientific considerations that reject the emotions and usually the complexity of the issue. Power, science and responsibility are needed to go through the objectivism of the arguments that dropped into the economic and social crisis.

This paper proposes a theoretical approach to this political issue. We have to take into account all urban aspects, not only physical reality and regulations, but the citizens, the social processes, changes and problems of cities and urban areas. This vision will provide us inputs for new planning practices and policies. However, we need to review the theoretical perspective. The paradigm shift in urban planning needs a multidisciplinary work, the management of a holistic, complex and systemic view of the city, not only as building and society, but also relations, environment and economy. In these days we need working teams capable of providing global solutions, and they are therefore crucial for leaders with vision and appropriate training to face the complexity of the urban reality and develop unified strategies of intervention.

The demanded complex view of the city has to consider emotions and feelings of the social actors. Professional teams and leaders involved in urban matters should develop methodology to include these key concepts in the way through the paradigm shift.

RC51-584.3

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Social Impact of the Misuse of the Free Time

The increase in rates of violence and crime in the world constitute a complex social problem. In the state of Hidalgo, as well as in many other states of Mexico, the problem is urgent.

In the project "social impact of the misuse of free time" -that responds to the demand on "the future that we want to" -, we are looking at the "free time" as an indicator of time potentially associated with the violence and as a factor of social risk implicit in all ages.

Our attention is the construction of our own measures in the framework of human development indicators. The project analyzes the main physiological, social and cultural or recreational activities, from 18 to 25 year olds in the city of Atitalaquia, Hgo. We apply second order reflexivity and a heuristic strategy from Sociocybernetics, as well as the construction of complex systems from the Cybercultur@.

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

In the first part of our presentation, we present the codification criteria and the critical conditions of the region observed from different disciplines. In the second part, we describe the unit of analysis that will enable us to infer the most significant indicators for that group of young people in their socio-cultural conditions, and in the third part we present some results of the field work and the first definitions of these index of measurement violence in Atitalaquia.

RC41-482.4

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VEGA LOPEZ, MARIA GUADALUPE (University of Guadalajara)

Traffic Injuries, Life Expectancy and Road Policies in Mexico and Spain.

Objective. To determine the impact of traffic injuries of motor vehicle (TIMV) mortality –compared to other causes of deaths- on life expectancy in Mexico and Spain during the three-year periods 2000-2002 and 2010-2012, considering the road policies and the vehicle and road infrastructure in both countries in recent years.

Methods. Based on official death and population data, abridged life tables in Mexico and Spain were constructed for the three-year periods studied. Temporary life expectancy and years of life expectancy lost (YLEL) for aged 15 to 75 were calculated by selected causes (TIMV, diabetes mellitus, malignant neoplasms and ischaemic heart diseases) and age groups in each three-year period.

Results. In Spain, YLEL decreased in both sexes from all causes studied, especially TIMV; this reduction was greater in the younger ages. In addition, temporary life expectancy increased. In Mexico YLEL by TIMV increased in men –mainly in young people-and remained unchanged among women. The male temporary life expectancy declined but increased slightly among women.

Conclusions. Reducing YLEL by TIMV in Spain has contributed to increased life expectancy. By contrast, the increase of YLEL by TIMV among Mexican men has contributed to the decline in male life expectancy. The greatest degree of development of road and vehicle infrastructure in Spain and the implementation of more stringent road policies in Spain than in Mexico in the last decade appear to some extent explain the results found.

RC15-191.2

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Inequalities in induced abortion according to birthplace and educational attainment in a Southern European region (Basque Country)

Induced abortion (IA), an important indicator of reproductive health, has shown social inequality especially related to birthplace and education. Studies examining IA inequalities by birthplace suggested higher rates for IAs, repeated IAs and IAs performed in the second trimester of pregnancy among immigrants relative to native women. This finding was also observed among women with lower education relative to those with higher education. Although the intersection of social indicators of inequalities has been widely discussed in other health areas, few studies have examined this intersection on reproductive health. The study aimed to examine the independent and joint effects of birthplace and education on IA, repeat and IAs performed in the 2nd trimester among women residing in the Basque Country (Spain).

The study was a cross-sectional population-based study including IA of women aged 25-49 years residing in the Basque Country, Spain, between 2011 and 2013. Prevalence estimates and log-binomial regression were used to quantify the effects of birthplace and education attainment on all outcomes.

The results indicate that immigrant women exhibited higher probability of having an IAs (PR:5.31), repeated (PR:7.23) and 2nd trimester IAs (PR:4.07) than Spanish women. For educational attainment, we found a higher probability in all outcomes among women with a primary or lower education relative to those with a graduate education (All IA PR:2.51; repeated IA PR:6.00; 2nd trimester IA PR:3.08). However, no heterogeneity was observed for the joint effect birthplace and educational attainment on IAs, repeated and 2nd trimester IAs.

This study called attention to the importance of birthplace and educational level as key factors explaining not only an IA decision but also having a repeated IA or a 2nd semester IA and suggest a better understanding of these factors when designing programs for sexual and reproductive health education to reduce inequalities between women.

RC24-292.6

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PEARSE, REBECCA (University of Sydney)
DA RIMINI, FRANCESCA (University of Technology Sydney)

Mapping a Laggard: Climate Policy Networks in Australia

As a resource-rich country, Australia is heavily dependent on coal and gas: ninety percent of electricity is produced by fossil fuels and energy accounts for a third of commodity exports. The Australian Government has been a persistent laggard in climate policy. In 1997 Australia was one of three industrialised societies to negotiate a rise in emissions as part of its obligations under the Kyoto Protocol. More recently the Australian Government has strongly promoted Australia as an energy export platform, especially for coal and gas. In climate policy Australia now bucks the global trend: in 2015 the Grantham Institute's Global Climate Legislation Survey described Australia as 'the first developed country to take a legislative step back from acting on climate change'. This paper investigates what is distinctive about Australia's climate policy-making networks, to help explain its stance. The paper reports on an Australian component of the 18-country 'Comparing Climate Policy Networks' study. It analyses the results of survey and interview-based research in order to map the main influences on Australian climate policy-making. The paper compares these results with parallel investigations in other countries, seeking to account for variation.

RC02-25.4

GOODMAN, JAMES* (University of Technology Sydney, james.goodman@uts.edu.au)

The Coal Rush and Beyond: India, Germany, Australia

Coal is said to be a 'legacy' fuel. It is the main driver of climate change and is ostensibly the main target for climate policy. Climate campaigners now focus on coal as the primary form of 'unburnable carbon'. Yet coal has undergone a renaissance, fuelling both 'emerging' and established capitalist economies. This paper investigates the contest between drivers for coal and forces for a post-coal future across three countries, taken as contrast cases: industrializing India; post-industrial Germany; and extractivist Australia. It focuses on contestations over coal, fought out between corporate sectors, within the state, and between NGOs and movements. It finds the meaning and legitimacy of coal increasingly destabilised, with various contests over whether coal is a viable commodity or stranded asset, a strategic resource or resource curse, a foundation for prosperity or a threat to humanity. In the context of advancing climate change, coal's persistence creates new political forces and brings new models for post-coal society into view. As such, the paper discusses the three cases in terms of an unfolding agenda of realizing the social transformations that are required for effective climate agency.

RC47-550.2

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ISIL As a Transnational Social Movement

When studying recent social movements, scholars have tended to focus on participatory, pro-democratic, and potentially emancipatory movements to the neglect of authoritarian, exclusive, and anti-democratic movements which have nonetheless become very large and powerful in the new millennium. Perhaps no recent social movement has been as powerful as the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), also known as ISIS (the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria) or simply the Islamic State. ISIL claims to have 100,000 armed fighters and many more supporters. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency estimates that 30,000 foreigners have traveled to the region to join ISIL, including Europeans and North Americans. ISIL operates transnationally, in both Iraq and Syria, and groups affiliated with ISIL, if only ideologically, operate in several other countries, with as many as 57,000 total members. Most significantly, ISIL today controls extensive territory in both Iraq and Syria and is the effective government or state in these territories, which are home to millions of people. This paper examines the sources and limits of ISIL's popularity. What combination of grievances, hopes, and fears have led so many people to support ISIL? And does ISIL have the capacity for further growth?

RC07-JS-35.1

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Session on Terrorism: Against Radicalization

This paper argues that scholars of political violence have misunderstood and misappropriated the concept of "radicalization." As a result, the radicalization perspective on violence and terrorism—by states as well as oppositional move-

ments—is problematic and misguided in a number of ways. First, there is no consistent definition of "radicalization" in the literature on the topic, and the word "radical" is often used simply as a synonym for terrorist, producing tautological claims. Furthermore, the perspective's core assumption—namely, that only radicals engage in political violence or terrorism—is empirically wrong, as is, accordingly, the claim that radicalization is a necessary cause of political violence and terrorism. In addition, the factors and mechanisms that allegedly cause radicalization (and thus violence and terrorism) which are discussed in the literature do not actually explain why a political group, state, or individual would employ violence in general or terrorism in particular. Finally, there is a consistent conflation in this literature of terrorist tactics with political violence generally. After presenting this critique, the paper shows how the radicalization perspective fails to explain an important empirical case, namely, Al Qaeda's use of terrorism against U.S. citizens.

RC42-499.9

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Factorial Surveys in Social Psychology: Study of Perception of the Justice of Governmental Support Distribution Among Socially Excluded Groups

The report presents the results of pilot study which is aimed to development and testing of the questionnaire for measuring within mass survey the public's perception of the justice of governmental support distribution among socially excluded groups. The questionnaire oriented on using survey technique, which is based on experimental approach, named factorial survey design. In the process of survey, the respondents receive the descriptions of hypothetical situations, which could potentially be in real life. Those descriptions are called vignettes. The respondents should evaluate the possibility or even necessity of support provision from the state to the person that is trapped in the described life circumstances. The purpose of the analysis of judgments about various life circumstances from the different respondents is identify impact of separate factors and its interactions on the perception of certain groups of people (those who are involved in certain difficult life circumstances) as those who are need help, and therefore socially excluded. The dimensions aiming at formation of possible hypothetical situations were chosen based on the theory of social justice as well as criteria of needs, control and identity. During the pilot study, 65 respondents assessed 120 vignettes. The results of collected data regression analysis is the basis of conclusion about the possibility of applying the proposed questionnaire in the mass surveys; and the conformity of the received measuring results to the previously formulated in the process of the vignette universe construction hypotheses. The findings of pilot study indicates that such factors as the position in the labor market, presence of children, the status of internally displaced persons and level of income are the statistically significant factors in the decision making process of providing governmental financial support.

RC25-JS-27.7

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The Impact of Socio-Cultural Background on Children's Literacy Development

This study assesses the general hypothesis which assumes the impact of socio-cultural background advantage on the literacy development, i.e. preschool reading activities result in children's cognitive abilities and pre-literacy skills in the beginning of primary school. We seek to answer the questions: To what extent are preschool reading activities (e.g. reading for pleasure with parents) influenced by parental education? And, how do these pre-school activities influence cognitive abilities and pre-literacy skills among pupils in the beginning and at the end of the first grade? Literacy development is studied among first-grade students using ongoing longitudinal survey measuring pre-reading activities and repeated measurements of cognitive abilities and (pre)reading skills at the beginning and at the end of the first school year.

The sample consists of 439 children between ages 6 to 7 in randomly selected 25 primary schools in the Central Bohemia region and Prague capital city. The indicators of preschool reading activities (regular child/parent reading, talk about a story they're reading, library visiting) as well as results from psychological tests measuring cognitive abilities and early reading skills (decoding, listening comprehension, vocabulary) is first examined for homogeneity and internal consistency. Second, the hypotheses of (1) preschool reading activities as well as cognitive abilities and pre-reading skills differentiation by parental educational backgrounds is assessed via generalized linear models (also controlling for gender and size of community), and (2) the longitudinal effects of preschool reading activities (from the beginning to the end of the first grade) on cognitive abilities and pre-literacy skills are assess by a model with repeated measures design. Prelim-

inary results reveal that higher family's educational background have impact on reading activities with a child at the preschool age as well as on children's cognitive abilities and early reading skills. Yet, the initial literacy skills at the end of the first school year are strongly influenced by early reading activities in pre-school age which are flourished particularly in high educated families.

WG03-652.3

GORDILLO, CLAUDIA* (Universidade Federal de Parana, claudia.gordilloa@gmail.com)

FAYET SALLAS, ANA LUISA (Teacher)

The Visual Rhetorics of Victims: Photography, News and the Politics

Colombia has the longest armed conflict in the Americas, with a wide range of participants among which paramilitary groups, guerrilla, drug-traffickers, and the official army are the most prominent. Their main purpose has been controlling populations, people and businesses through illegal means. Nowadays, there are over seven million victims.

War takes place mostly in the jungles and rural areas, away of the main cities. As city dwellers we learn about the war mainly through mass media. The mediations mass media produces are, for the most part, embedded in several tensions that elude easy identification of its limitations. We identified five tensions: 1) dangerous and far-away areas hard to register, 2) government selective interests in making visible only certain events of the conflict, 3) new outlets exclude histories, characters, and view-points that do not respond to hegemonic readings and interests, 4) the editorial politics, its logic, privileges events of horror over the victim stories and, 5) photo-journalism has adopted visual routines that displaced the human dimension in favor of a stereotyped victim.

The articulation of these tensions configure visual rhetorics of war that reduce the victims to an *objetc - victim*. Thus, the individual from being a war victim becomes through a symbolic production a photography victim. The making of such 'victim' implies the *construction* of certain visual tale or documentary story that produces stress or tension on the victims identity.

It is here that it becomes important to ask for the visual routines if war and for the stereotypes if the 'produced' victims; two questions emerge: firstly, what is war documentary? and, second, what is victim? In addressing photographic archives I will develop an analysis of two cases, the campesinos of San Carlos and afro-descendants in Buenaventura, both characterized for being communities of resistance in Colombia.

RC10-124.4

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Democracy Seeking Csos'social Performance

In countries with a recent democracy , as Mexico , where democratic rules and procedures are still not entrenched , and the practices and values that sustain democracy are not predominant , civil society organizations have an important role to play as monitoring mechanisms of succession and the functioning of citizen control instruments , and to propose topics for the public agenda.

The aim of this study is to evaluate the performance of organizations promoting democracy in different areas, including : transparency , accountability , election monitoring and democratization issues on the public agenda . The analytical framework is based on three pillars: 1) practical or functional performance , grounded on criteria of efficiency and effectiveness; 2) organizational performance , centered on criteria of legitimacy and involving internal decision rules , participation schemes , decision-making mechanisms , cohesion and 3) the relationship with the environment, where criteria of relevance and external legitimacy are used.

This paper will focus on social performance as evaluation criteria, that is, in contributions to the public good, taking into account the costs and possible negative consequences that the action of these organizations can produce. We assess the way CSOs carry out their activities promote positive outcomes for the public good, taking into account both positive or negative consequences may bring their actions in another area. Is also important to identify the factors that facilitate obtaining such positive results. We will analyse three CSO types: 1) those that are coordinated with international organizations and their objectives, recruitment forms and action strategies are taken from those organizations, although they have operational autonomy; 2) those associations which set their own goals and forms of action, irrespective of its ties with international organizations and 3) a third type, constituted under a model of corporate organization, rather than associative.

RC22-269.4

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Secularization of Western European School System?

The formation of national education systems during the 19th century marks the beginning of modern schooling (Green 1990). During this process school as an institution has been established as a public institution (Herrlitz et al. 1984). Originally, education was part of the churches domain for centuries (Davie 2000) but became a fundamental feature of the state and replaced the churches from their responsibility eventually (Mann & Schinkele 2005, Lehmann 2007).

Based on the assumptions that "the religious and the secular are inextricably linked throughout modern European history" (Casanova 2009: 227) I argue that educational institutionalization follows basic patterns of secularization: religious institutions lose their social significance and their grasp on the agencies of social control and withdraw from their classical sphere of influence (Wilson 1982, Berger 1973).

The state was strongly aided by the Church's example of both administrative structure and claims to original sovereignty (Ramirez & Boli 1987). Next to these religious and political processes mass education is an outcome of economic processes and social power relations (Müller et al. 1997; Boli et al. 1985). Together those processes are responsible for differences in the institutional arrangements.

Hence, this paper will analyse the religious influence on modern schooling. To what extent does the church-based influence differs within the European school systems and why are there differences in their educational institutions?

According to Martin (1978) the different church-state nexuses influence social structures. They are interconnected by cultural heritage and religious pluralism. Next to these conditions the political system (Rokkan 1999, Archer 1979), the economic development (Cummings 2004) and social differentiation within a society (Soysal & Strang 1989) function as explaining conditions.

In general, it is expected that these factors explain different types of religiously imprinted educational systems.

RC15-195.2

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Does Sexual Orientation Complicate the Relationship Between Marital Status and Self-Rated Health?

A large literature has established that health status varies by marital status, and that the apparent health benefits associated with living in a marital union vary in strength between men and women. A growing body of work is also detailing how the health status of adults living in same sex relationships compares to adults living in different-sex relationships – but due to current data limitations, very little existing research examines how health varies across detailed marital status categories for gay, lesbian, and bisexual adults. Our study contributes to this line of scholarship by drawing on aggregated data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), a repeated cross-sectional survey implemented by public health departments in each U.S. state each year. Our project contacted BRFSS coordinators for all 50 states, and for varying years between 2000 and 2010 identified 15 states that opted to add a question on self-identified sexual orientation to their BRFSS questionnaire. This allowed us to construct a probability-drawn sample of 13, 628 sexual minority (gay, lesbian, and bisexual) and 543, 384 heterosexual adults. This paper is investigating whether and how the relationship between self-report health and marital status (including married, divorced or separated, widowed, and never married adults, as well as those who report being a member of an unmarried couple) varies by sexual orientation. Additionally, we assess whether these relationships operate differently for men and women.

RC26-325.5

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Civic Activism in Modern Russian Society: Peculiarities of Localization

Civic activism is a multi-level and complex phenomenon. Differentiation of political and non-political practices is one of the most important methodological aspects of its study. The results of studies conducted by the IS RAS show that over the past years 57% of Russians had an experience of political participation, and 34% had an experience of non-political participation. Despite the low level of non-political activism, its forms were more diverse, reflecting the direct incentives of its participants. Surveys revealed that one of the main causes of low civic activity of Russians is the lack of effective methods of interaction between the authorities and society. If the ability to create various political and social organizations able to represent their interests notes a third of Russians, the prospects to convey their interests to the authorities assess positively 21% and to influence the policy of the state only 12% of them. In this context, the protest movement of the early 2010s can be considered as an alternative form of communication, aimed at attracting the attention of the authorities to the opinion of general public. Civic engagement is unevenly distributed among the various social strata and groups,

the members of which have different opinions on urgency of the problems facing them, as well as on the effectiveness of their participation in solving them. It is not just about the level of involvement in socio-political activities, but also about the specific forms, methods and motivations of civil participation prevalent in a particular social environment. The variety of forms and methods of participation of representatives of various social groups makes civic activism an important area of social life, sphere of interaction between the state and society.

RC22-262.15

GOSWAMI, ALIMPANA* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Guwahati Campus, alimpanagoswami18@gmail.com)

The Everyday Axomiya Canopy : A Study Among the Indigenous Assamese Muslims

The cosmopolitan attitude in Assam leads to consensus as well as contestations at times. It is very important to look into the pre-conditions of cosmopolitanism because it has undergone diverse interpretations and applications. The study would try to look beyond the normative understanding of cosmopolitanism as universalism or 'global citizen'. It basically intends to look into the lived experiences of the inter-faith relations between the Assamese Hindus and "indigenous Assamese Muslims" of the state of Assam and consequences after the coming of the Bangladeshi Muslim settlers. It will focus on instances of proscription when at times hampers the cosmopolitan setting and at other times benefits the interfaith relations. An attempt shall be made to look into the significant religious practices, everyday habits like food and dress, most importantly, gender relations among the specific groups in the selected field. The spread of Islam, unlike the Hindu tradition, is with a world view of monotheism. We see that the indigenous Assamese Muslims have associated with the religion and culture of Shankardev and have also taken initiation at the Neo-Vaishnavite cultural institutions. The study will put an effort to look into which class or section of people are engaged in such ritual crossings (where a Muslim plays the role of *Raam),* and their relationships in the everyday setting. It is to figure out whether such integration is a forced one or a voluntary one.

RC02-34.1

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Capturing Dynamics of Changing Gender Inequality: Regimes, Institutions and Indices

The explanatory role of gender has been challenged theoretically by the question of whether macro or meso frameworks are more appropriate to capture structure and change, but more recently also by empirical evidence that the intersection of class and gender in shaping social inequalities has become more pronounced. Hence, there is a need of better theorizing class – gender relations in welfare and gender regime approaches alike. We argue that understanding intersectionality and its impact on inequalities requires a clearer theoretical framing of empirical research and adaptations of theoretical frames on the basis of insights gained from empirical research. We propose that neo-institutionalist approaches are better equipped than macro level approaches as they can grasp both long-term and short-term changes at the meso level of policies, organizations and collective actors. Moreover, such an approach can identify changes in inequalities empirically and link these to micro level data. However, findings from neo-institutionalist research on welfare and gender regimes generate a puzzling picture, indicating different directions of changes in inequalities for different sets of policies and outcomes by sub-groups, be it in the fields of employment, family policies, taxation or political representation. These contradictions in outcomes for inequalities also make it difficult to identify a single logic and clear impact of change within and across countries or regions. Attempts to provide a more coherent account at least on the descriptive level include indices such as the GEM or the GEI. Other approaches try to discern different types of institutional change in order to understand how incremental change can nevertheless be transformative and thus link up to regime typologies. We will engage in discussing the scope of these attempts for understanding current dynamics of gender inequality and their potential contribution for improving theorization of gender and class on the meso and macro level.

RC52-590.3

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SOWA, FRANK (Institute for Employment Research (IAB))

Placement Professionals Between the Ethos of Consulting and Requirements of a Market-Oriented Measurement System

Today, while many countries suffer from financial and economic crisis, Germany once the "sick man of Europe" now seems to be "fit as a fiddle". It is a widely

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

shared view that Germanys' economic recovery and crisis-proof has a lot to do with the Hartz reforms initiated in 2003. Therefore Germany is considered a model for the implementation of successful institutional reforms in an "Age of Austerity". A cornerstone of these reforms was the modernization of the public employment services led by principles of New Public Management. Its core element is a controlling system that measures the job placement officers' performance by using quantitative targets (budgets, fulfilling plans of measures, job integration etc.). This means that placement professionals are confronted with new tasks and working conditions (e.g. documentation, efficiency orientation). As a consequence, there is an area of conflict along the question of what rates as successful placement process. On the one hand, a professional ethos of consulting can be identified that is related to the ability to respond to biographically needs of job seekers and the way of communication, the quality of job offers and measures, or the reasonable interpretation of demanding and promoting. The recognition and motivation of placement professionals draw from a reflected satisfaction of clients. On the other hand, success is defined by the logic and criteria of the target system. On the basis of ethnographic research, we first elaborate the responsiveness of a highly abstract standardized controlling system to the professionals' everyday practices by internal differentiation. Second, we show, how the modified controlling system becomes practically translated and applied to the peculiarities of counselling interviews and finally, it will be demonstrated, how the continued development of the controlling system influences and/or even transforms the professionals' ethos in different ways.

RC41-491.3

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Modeling Past and Future Global Population By Levels of Education

Education is an individual asset acquired mostly at young ages that is significant in determining one's future. Education is particularly relevant for the study of population as it is highly correlated with the three main population demographic behaviors: fertility, mortality and migration. Moreover, at macro-level, information on levels of educational attainment gives evidence on the stock of human capital available for economic development, itself a major determinant of well-being. In this context, and since the existing data collected in censuses and surveys suffer from many flaws – due to lack of consistency in the measurements of education across country and time - developing long time-series on the levels of educational attainment by age and sex is a valid endeavor. IIASA and VID within the Wittgenstein Centre (WIC), have a long tradition of including educational attainment, together with age and sex in population projections using the cohort–component multidimensional projection model. More recently, a simplified multistate projection methodology was also used to back-project the population into the past relying on one single dataset (the base-year) and hence providing information on education that is comparable overtime. My presentation will focus on the methodology and results of the latest round of projections and back-projections. The final dataset includes for 171 countries the reconstructed population by age, sex, and six levels of education expanding from no education to post-secondary education, from 1970 to 2010 and projections to 2100 according to expert argument-based scenarios. The projections presented in this talk require a large amount of information, ranging from base-year data on population disaggregated by levels of educational attainment by age and sex, to data on fertility, mortality, and migration by age, sex, and education for the base year, and, finally, to the assumed numerical values of these determinants according to the different scenarios.

RC22-266.1

GOULD, MARK* (Haverford College, mgould@haverford.edu)

Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Confucianism and the Emergence of Right Reason: Natural Law, Human Fallibility and the Transcendence of God

Notions of natural law and human fallibility, when constitutive of the logic of religious commitment, and when that commitment is dominant in the values of a society, predispose that society towards reasoned argument (and derivative social practices like the development of democratic procedures). Beginning with the distinction between original sin and *fitra* (human's natural affinity for God) respectively, in Christianity and Islam, I explore how the notion natural law, when coupled with original sin, and thus the fallibility of our understanding, predisposes Christianity to be compatible with democracy. The absence of a notion of natural justice and the belief in man's natural affinity for God, and thus the ability to follow precepts laid down by God, predisposes a contradiction between Islam and a democracy that composes laws from the people. Because God is understood as immanent within the Church in Roman Catholicism, the fallibility of humans derived from original sin is mitigated through the authority of the Church. In consequence, the relationship between Roman Catholicism and (the origins of) democracy is mitigated considerably.

Natural law, when coupled with a weak notion of human fallibility should, as in Confucianism, preclude the need for revelation. In Judaism, where there is reasoned access to a notion of justice that regulates God's actions and no belief akin to original sin, we nonetheless find revelation. I explore the effects of the way this revelation was understood, arguing that Judaic revelation established a pattern of religious commitment that constituted a tendency that transcended its origins, eventually obviating the need for revelation within the context of rationally-regulated disputation. While other social conditions for the genesis of democracy were absent in Jewish history, a tendency towards the rational and discursive adjudication of intellectual disputes became manifest, one that facilitated the emergence of natural religion.

RC14-174.13

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KOKA, SHOWKAT (Government Degree College, Anantnag)

Impact of Television on Muslim Culture: Anantnag District in Question

The present study deals with the process of globalization through television and its impact on the culture of Muslims living in the district of Anantnag, state of Jammu and Kashmir. Globalization in its one form refers to the extension of non-territorial social activities. The television has played an important role in transformation of culture through transcending geographical boundaries. As a process of cultural universalization and cultural assimilation, the impact of various channels that are broadcast on television, one can easily make out the effect that it creates in society. The Language, dressing, food habits, the marriage patters etc, clearly exhibits the sigh of departure from traditional culture.

Of the 300 families of Anantnag district that were put under lens, 40 % agreed that they have shed their traditional dress in lieu of western outfit. This is a clear case of deviation from traditional Muslim practice. Around 60 % acknowledged the usage of non-local language in their daily conversation. Religiosity has declined though people still rely on television for information on religious sermons and festivals.

There is an interesting trend of selective selection when it comes to the usage of alien cultural practices. People use discretion in accepting foreign cultures. Though the concept of glocalization is clearly visible wherein many aspects of alien cultures are molded to suit local practices, the process of assimilation is also simultaneously applicable. The detail impact of television on Muslim culture is discussed in full paper.

RC31-361.2

GOUVEIA, LOURDES* (University of Nebraska at Omaha, lgouveia@unomaha.edu)

COGUA-LOPEZ, JASNEY (University of Nebraska at Omaha)

Fragmented Citizenships and Precarious Legality Among New Middle-Class Migrants: The Venezuelan Case.

The very early phases of Venezuelan emigration were gestated at the collapse of Latin America's state-led modernization and neoliberal projects, and when the cult and feasibility of hyper-consumption began a slow decline in the 1980s and 1990s. Its most intense and current phase began after 2000, in opposition to a re-emergent revolutionary utopia gestated under the leadership of Hugo Chavez. Chavez openly targeted the modernist aspirations of an increasingly beleaguered and downwardly-mobile middle class. Political polarization and increasingly fragmented citizenships are all but increasing. Studies about how immigrants construct legality and citizenship have yet to sufficiently scrutinize how such constructions are partly shaped by contexts of exit and, most importantly, by Latin Americans' increasingly fragmented and market-based practices and imaginaries of citizenship. The Venezuelan case can help illuminate how these under-examined processes evolve and what consequences they have for migrants and their communities. Theoretically, the paper incorporates a combination of approaches that hail from literatures as diverse as political economy of migration, cultural studies and the literature on consumption, legality and citizenship/non-citizenship. Empirically, the paper is based on more than 100 interviews with Venezuelan immigrants in the United States. Viewed through a transnational lens, an analysis

of interview responses of Venezuelan immigrants, afford us unexpected opportunities for also exploring some of the deepest expressions of Latin America's current economic, political and cultural crises and their impact on migration journeys and the precarization of legality and citizenship. In other words, the study of immigrants' strategies of legality and citizenship reveals as much about countries of origin as it does about countries of destination and the historical relationship between the latter and specific nationalities.

RC04-54.5

GOUVIAS, DIONYSIOS* (University of the Aegean, dgouvias@rhodes.aegean.gr)
VRYONIDES, MARIOS (European University of Cyprus)

E-Qualified : An in-Depth Investigation of an Innovative Post-Graduate Program at a Greek University

In the definition of learning strategic objectives in recent educational legislation in Greece, it is claimed that a successful implementation of 'lifelong learning' strategies will contribute, on the one hand, to increasing employability, economic growth, social inclusion and adaptation of skills, and to fulfilling individual needs and aspirations, on the other. Among the most significant consequences of these LLL strategies was the proliferation of postgraduate study programmes across the Greek Higher Education Institutes (HEIs) in the last decade.

In our paper we will attempt to investigate the extent to which the above goals of graduates from an innovative postgraduate study program at a Greek University --offered through distance learning-- are satisfied. We will focus on the main factors that prompted these individuals to follow post-graduate studies, their evaluation of the specific programme, their views on the way post-graduate programmes operate in Greece, as well as their attitudes towards LLL in general. Additionally, we will highlight any potential correlations between these views, evaluations and attitudes, on one hand, and personal characteristics (age, gender, occupation, personal income etc.) or family characteristics (parental education) on the other.

The data that will be presented come from an empirical investigation that adopted a mixed method approach, which took the form of on-line self-completed questionnaires from a representative sample from a pool of graduates, over a period of ten years, supplemented by personal interviews and group discussions with a selected number of past and recent graduates.

The findings of this investigation are expected to have policy implications that relate to the effectiveness of post-graduate programmes and the expected benefits that they bestow to people who aspire to gain such credentials or have their skills upgraded and, thus, expect to have more secure employment prospects and/or more potential in advancing their working careers.

WG02-638.2

GOZEL DURMAZ, OYA* (Kocaeli University, oyagozel@yahoo.com)

The Role of Demographic Transformation in the Socio-Economic Foundation of Turkey

One of the foundational origins of the Turkish Republic was the drastic change in the demographic composition of Anatolia following the Balkan Wars of 1912-1913 and World War I. According to the population census of 1906, the Ottoman population in Turkey's current boundaries was about 15 million: 80% Muslims, 10% Greeks, 7% Armenians, approximately 1% Bulgarians and 1% Jews and other religious groups in small numbers such as Protestants, Armenian Catholics, Syriacs, Roman Catholics (Latins). In 1927 the population of Turkey decreased to 13.6 million despite high level of the Muslim immigration from the Ottoman territories that had been lost. This change was a result of factors such as the deportation of Armenians, the exchange of populations between Turkey and Greece and the high number of deaths in successive wars. This process greatly altered the composition of the population and the non-Muslim population decreased to 2.6% of the total population by 1927. This change in the demographic composition of Turkey corresponded to a significant era in Turkish history: the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the establishment of the Turkish Republic as a nation state. Thus, this process of demographic transformation became significant in the socio-economic foundation of the new Republic. This presentation will focus on this transition period from the Ottoman Empire to Turkish Republic and tries to answer the role of demographic transformation, especially the Armenian deportation, in the restructuring of the Turkish society and also economy.

RC17-213.2

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From Digitalization to "Disruption"? Service Networks in the German Energy Sector

Due to the liberalization of the European Electricity market and the German federal policy for the energy transition energy supplying companies have to completely reorganize their businesses. The digitalization of business processes, for example in the field of customer relations but also in the field of technical services, is prominent among the measures that are taken in order to tackle these challenges. This led to digitalized service networks between energy supplying companies, external data centers and software developers. These networks are organizational innovations as they require new management strategies and changes in the organization of work. Unintended consequences are as follows:

Though data management was outsourced energy supplying companies themselves still are occupied with testing and adapting the processes because policy regulations are very volatile and tacit knowledge of long-standing employees of the energy supplying companies is necessary to fix problems.

Outsourcing administration and management of customer relationships remains ambiguous as these relationships become increasingly important for business success

Gaining profit from digital outsourcing seems to be questionable. Moreover, collaboration with external service suppliers bears the risk to thin out the energy companies core competencies and to enable the collaborators to become competitors.

Based on neoinstitutionalist approaches of radical change the paper interprets qualitative interview material. We argue that organizational innovations were introduced due to external pressures such as a general management trend in the organizational field to engage in digitalized service networks and as the radical institutional change by the energy policy. As unintended consequences, instead of engaging less in some fields of business that were outsourced, companies now have to engage more, to interact with the counterparts in the service networks and to adapt their internal belief systems and working practices to the organizational innovation.

RC05-63.2

GRAF, STEPHANIE* (Red Interdisciplinaria sobre Racismo, Xenofobia e Identidades INTEGRA, steph.graf@gmx.at)

El Discurso Antisemita En México: Un Estudio De Casos Múltiple Entre Estudiantes

En el año 2015 se realizó un estudio empírico sobre el discurso antisemita entre estudiantes de licenciatura de varias universidades mexicanas. Se utilizó el método cuantitativo como herramienta de selección para llevar a cabo una investigación cualitativa: ésta investigación se manejó como estudios de caso, con el afán de rescatar lo singular que corre peligro perderse entre los promedios del métdodo cuantitativo.

En el análisis de los discursos aprobatorios a elementos del antsemitismo entre los casos elegidos, se puso énfasis en cómo esas posturas se vinculaban con otros actitudes frente a lo político y lo social. La presente ponencia se propone rescatar específicamente cómo se vincula la postura antisemita con actitudes discriminatorios frente a otros grupos minoritarios en México: se indagaba en las opiniones acerca de afrodescendientes, indígenas, asiáticos y árabes.

Un resultado obtenido fue que –superficialmente– el discuro antisemita se relacionaba negativamente con el discurso racista. Es más, muchos de los individuos se declaraban abiertamente antiracistas y reivindicaban una identidad mestiza, dentro de la cual se identificaban emotivamente con el polo indígena. Eso se explica con el hecho de que, en el imaginario de los individios entrevistados, el judío representa el opresor, en contra del cual hay que solidarizarse con los oprimidos. Esa postura coincide con una imagen del judío como responsable de todos los males de la modernidad, actitud categorizable como anticapitalismo fetichizado.

Si se mira este entramado con más detalle, no es necesariamente contradictoria la actitud aparentemente antiracista vinculada con posturas antisemitas. Los opiniones acerca de otras minorías en los casos analizados muchas veces se caracterizaban por propuestas paternalistas, de un afán homogeneizador, modernizador y eufórico del progreso. Eso permite comprender el antisemitismo y el antiracismo paternalista como expresiones de un discurso autoritario que no reconoce la autonomía de los sujetos a los que se refieren.

RC32-369.12

GRAFE, BIANCA* (University of Osnabrück, bgrafe@uos.de)

Handling Difficult Decisions in Professional Responses to DV in Germany – from Empowerment As Guiding Principle to "Entrance Card" Child Protection?

The paper will present and discuss initial research findings on intervention in domestic violence in Germany within the project Cultural Encounters in Interven-

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tion Against Violence (CEINAV). Using the implicit cultural premises of intervention it aims to discuss ethical issues and dilemmas practitioners experience when facing difficult decisions in intervention with a view to advocacy for and empowerment of women.

Based on the research questions of the overall project, the five partners worked out a common methodology for all 24 workshops. The main impulse were a fictional "case story" for each form of violence, adapted as needed to fit the institutions of the country, and a set of "core questions" to guide discussions.

The paper is based on two workshops with practitioners (focus group methodology) in intervention against domestic violence. Using a fictional case story. The workshop discussions were transcribed and frame analysis was used to identify implicit and explicit discursive constructions of intervention and normative representations.

Advocacy is a guiding principle of the women's support services in Germany and explains violence against women as due to unequal gender power relations. This implies that the solution is to strengthen women by supporting self-determination and empowerment, helping women to discover their own resources, while respecting their will. The exception is notification of an NGO in case of a police ban which thus can be used as a door opener. However, many professionals expressed the difficulties and not being able to act. Domestic violence cases often involve children, which on the one hand some professionals saw as their "entrance card" via child protection if there was a possible endangerment of a child. On the other hand taking this "entrance card" can lead to action against the will of the woman which interferes with the principles of self-determination and professional secrecy.

RC32-372.8

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The Introduction of Capitalism into the Family. New Forms of Paid Family Care and the Consequences for Gender Inequality

In most European societies in the mid-20th century senior care was mainly organized as unpaid work in the private family household, and was the wife's duty. Feminists showed that women's care responsibility was among the main reasons for women's labour market marginalization and gender inequality.

Since the 1990s most welfare states have strengthened social rights and infrastructure to the advantage of senior citizen care provision. As a consequence of this change, informal, unpaid work in the private sphere of the family has partly been transformed into formal, paid care work in the formal employment system in the public sphere outside the family. It is often overlooked that many welfare states have also extended caring family members' social rights and support. They have also introduced a variety of new hybrid forms of paid care work in family care work that share main features of work in the formal employment system outside the family.

The question that this paper aims to answer is: What are the consequences of these new policies towards paid family care regarding gender inequality? And how far do the consequences differ between different types of policies towards paid family care? The paper introduces a new, multi-dimensional theoretical approach to a classification of the new welfare state policies towards paid family care. This approach distinguishes different ideal-types of family care policies on the basis of the main forms and degree of generosity towards paid care by family members, and how far family members of care dependent elderly people are free to choose not to care because generous formal, paid care work in the public sphere is guaranteed.

The empirical study is based on a comparative analysis of different types of policies towards paid family care in 10 European welfare states, and of the potential consequences regarding gender inequality.

RC02-25.2

GRAHAM, NICOLAS* (University of Victoria, njgraham2@gmail.com)

Flow and Friction: Networks of Power and the Infrastructures of Fossil Capitalism

Recent critical scholarship has explored the importance of fossil fuels to capital accumulation (and the necessary mediating role of extractive industries to that relationship). Alongside this work, geographers and political ecologists have drawn attention to the importance of the 'networked infrastructures' that mediate or metabolize resource flows. Extending out from sites of carbon extraction, the pipelines, tankers, refineries, electricity grids and gas distribution infrastructures that serve to mediate energy flows, are integral components of the energy system and a critical aspect of our relation to nature. This paper employs and extends the concept of networked infrastructures via an investigation of the development of the liquid natural gas industry (LNG) in British Columbia (BC), Canada. It maps the web of technologies of extraction, transport, refining and export that are devel-

oped and are currently being proposed to facilitate the expansion of the industry, highlighting key networks of political and financial power expressed in them. While LNG continues to be promoted as a 'bridge' to renewable energy, such infrastructures, which are physical, durable and fixed components of the built environment, threaten to further lock in our ongoing reliance on fossil fuels, and cement the economic interests driving the carbon extractive sector. I conclude by discussing growing activism surrounding the infrastructures of fossil capitalism in BC, which concerns questions of local ecological degradation and represents a wider movement to address climate change.

RC06-77.6

GRAHAME, KAMINI* (The Pennsylvania State University, kmg16@psu.edu)

Gender and Family Transformation in Globalization's Wake: The Indo-Trinidadian Case

There continues to be much debate about globalization, the scope of its economic and cultural effects, and its impact on gender relations (Acker 2004; Giddens 1990; Ritzer 2004; Schaeffer 1997; Steger 2010). Giddens argues that "*local transformation* is as much a part of globalisation as the lateral extension of social connections across time and space" (1990: 64, Giddens' emphasis) and Connell (2000) contends that in the post-colonial era, implementation of neo-liberal policies is transforming the "world gender order." Both masculinities and femininities are being re-configured in ways that remain to be more fully explored. Post-colonial economic restructuring in many parts of the world reorganized both men's and women's work with concomitant transformations in family life. Research on globalization processes often pays insufficient attention to the transformations within the family regarding gender roles.

This paper examines gender role changes among Indo-Trinidadian families in the post-colonial era. Interviews were conducted with over 60 men and women in Trinidad, West Indies. They spanned two generations—those who raised families after WW 2 period (a period of decolonization) and their children who began raising families as globalization intensified. Their experience is more complex than labor force involvement for women, since the latter were already productively engaged as indentured laborers and later as free agricultural workers. One significant change has been from arranged marriages to marriages of choice--a mark of the empowerment of women (Grahame 2006). This paper focuses on changes in women's and men's roles in reproductive work and analyses the conditions under which these changed. Notably, data reveal some men's growing engagement in affective work in relation to children. Rural/urban and class dimensions of change are explored.

RC06-72.2

GRAHAME, KAMINI* (The Pennsylvania State University, kmg16@psu.edu)
GRAHAME, PETER (Pennsylvania State University - Schuylkill)

Insiders, Outsiders, and Background Knowledge in Semi-Structured Interviews: Notes on Researching Transnational Families

Our project on Indo-Trinidadian transnational families employed semi-structured interviewing with a new twist—an insider/outsider team approach. We interviewed over 50 individuals in Trinidad (West Indies), the U.S., and Canada. The researchers were Kamini, a native Indo-Trinidadian, and Peter, a white American. In this paper, we explore how using insider and outsider cultural roles restructured the interview process in both anticipated and unexpected ways. As qualitative methodologists explain, interviewing is a reflexive process. What respondents can and will tell about their lives is intimately interconnected with what researchers are assumed to know and how that knowledge is exhibited. Those assumptions are complicated by the co-presence of insider and outsider interviewers, making variations in knowledge more visible. One dynamic is set up by the understanding that outsiders require more explanation of family practices and rituals because of limited familiarity with the culture. While that might seem an impediment, this permits exploring background knowledge that otherwise might be glossed over. Another dynamic is set up by the understanding that insiders have a deep familiarity with the culture and family experiences. This may lead respondents to provide shorthand accounts that need to be opened up further. In addition, there are situations in which the insider knows less, or differently, than assumed, and the outsider knows more, and differently, than assumed. Knowing too much, too little, or differently, all complicate the interview process but also open up new possibilities. This requires the research team to take an active stance, monitoring how both their knowledge, and their partner's, is displayed. In our interviews, "what the researchers know" was actively and closely managed in situ. Related issues about "what people know" emerged when families were interviewed as a group. We provide detailed examples from the field to illustrate the challenges and possibilities of this approach.

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TG07-704.1

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Pleasures of Place: Aesthetics, Sociology, and Tourism

Sociological studies of place tend to be concentrated in urban sociology and environmental sociology. Much of the attention to place there has to do with instrumental rationality (planning, administration, problem-solving, etc.) or moral-practical reason (justice, inequality, life chances, etc.). Recently some sociologists have suggested a third dimension: aesthetics. Zukin's cultural focus on "aesthetic power" and the "look and feel of cities" helps to point the way (Zukin, 1995). At a more general level, several European sociologists (G. Born, D. Inglis, J. Lane, and J. Wolff, among others) have called for freeing sociology from older conceptions of aesthetics focused on beauty, art, and high culture. P. Willis has urged studying the "lived aesthetics" of everyday sensuous experiences (Willis, 2005). In examining pleasures of place, I argue for a conception of aesthetics geared to understanding the social organization of sensuous experience in ways that are not restricted to art worlds or cultural elites. This opens up possibilities for studying popular, mundane, and profane aesthetics and the pleasures, tastes, fascinations, and aversions associated with them. Drawing on comparative fieldwork in Iceland and Massachusetts, I then consider how whales, geysers, marshes, puffins, thermal pools, glaciers, sharks, and dunes, and the like are taken up and reworked in aesthetic formations geared to different visitors' gazes (cf. J. Urry, 2011). In particular, I reexamine the idea that tourists experience Iceland through an aesthetic of extreme nature crystallized in the trope "fire and ice." I identity key elements of that aesthetic, and consider how they establish a frame for experiencing Iceland that both foregrounds certain kinds of sensory pleasures while marginalizing others. For example, why are thermal pools included, whereas reforestation projects are excluded? I then consider implications of this form of analysis for studying other pleasures of place.

RC20-255.6

GRANGEIA, MARIO LUIS* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, mario.grangeia@gmail.com)

Images of Social Policy in Brazil: A Comparison Between Governments

The analysis of official images of social policy in Brazil illustrates the utility of the concept of frame, developed by cultural sociologists, in comparative studies. The focus of this paper is the discourse of nine federal governments since the restoration of democracy, in 1985, and the three administrations of Getulio Vargas, president once called "father of the poor", in the 1930-1950s. A pair of inevitable problems in framing research is discussed: the nature of the concept (what a frame is) and its operationalization (where it is). Once solved the ambiguity and vagueness of theoretical and methodological use of this concept, attention is called to the recognition and comparison of frames in 12 inaugural speeches and 35 "Messages to National Congress", annual documents of Executive's accountability. Governmental understandings of four aspects of social policy are analyzed more closely: objectives, audiences, results, and obstacles. There were important changes in the meanings attributed to social policy (e.g. legitimation of beneficiaries) as well as continuities, such as the linkage between social development and economic development. This study also highlights pros of this perspective, as the solid approach of processes of framing changes, and some of its difficulties, such as minimizing the relational aspect of discourses and reducing frames to more traceable and measurable themes. It is also demonstrated that, due to its dynamic dimension, the concept of frame is more useful for comparative studies than repertoire and symbolic boundary, concepts equally adopted by researchers of the relations between culture and politics.

RC07-94.1

GRAZIOSI, MARIOLINA* (Università Degli Studi di Milano-Statale, mariolina.graziosi@unimi.it)

Identity in Contemporary Society: Identity As a Mask

The problem of identity was born with modernity in the process of individualization which posed the question **who am I ?** at its center. The same question seems to have lost this centrality in contemporary society where the process of individualization has assumed a radical aspect and the question **who am I?** is no longer at the core of individual consciousness. The tendency is to be what one wishes to be. Identity, once the heart of the personality, based on values and social roles, is now an individual project/fantasy, that changes according to the needs and wishes of the individual. My thesis is that individual identity is no longer a social construction but a mask used by the individual to act within a certain context. I will explore the individual and social consequences of this radical change. To address the question of identity is crucial given that identity is one of the keys for reading and understanding our times.

RC16-205.4

GRAZIOSI, MARIOLINA* (Università Degli Studi di Milano-Statale, mariolina.graziosi@unimi.it)

Morality and Freedom in Contemporary Society: Crisis of Values and a New Idea of Freedom

Freedom is central to the process of modernization, being one of its main values, along with equality and solidarity. It has always been linked to the question of civil, political and social rights. My thesis is that in late modernity, with the radicalization of individualism and the crisis of values, the idea of freedom has changed. It now means absence of limits, pursuing only one's own interests without considering the consequences for others. The new idea of freedom is deeply influenced by the idea of the free market and the survivor of the fittest, which has become dominant in the process of world wide globalization. In my paper I will discuss the relationship between freedom as a modern value and the changes it has undergone in contemporary society.

RC36-422.2

GREMIGNI, ELENA* (University of Pisa, elena.grem@libero.it)

Forms of Symbolic Violence in the Web

Today the Internet shows many examples of commercial conditioning that make this public space less and less free. Users often appear so deeply integrated into the market that they seem to be transformed into commodities (Bauman 2007), showing a specific "Schaufenster-Qualität der Dinge" (Simmel 1896). Furthermore, within the *cyberspace* it is possible to observe the exploitation of information produced by connected individuals: the most popular search engines and Social Network Sites reveal their belonging to a cultural industry that uses its users as consumers and producers (prosumers) at the same time. But this "third job" (Toffler, Toffler 2006) goes far beyond the exchange with the services offered and the pleasant entertainment hides forms of abuse. Users' behaviour is a commodity under the guise of information that generates wealth for third parties and may negatively affect unaware people's lives.

This paper uses the "clue paradigm" (Ginzburg 1979) in order to identify some "traces" (Benjamin 1927-1940) of a tendency towards a closure of the Web into "filter bubbles" (Pariser 2011) in the indexing processes market oriented by search engines, in the increasingly larger use of apps, and in the "mass" adhesion to popular Social Network Sites. The purpose of this research is to highlight some forms of hidden persuasion and exploitation that limit users' freedom even when there is no explicit censorship in the Internet. The "doxic" acceptance of contents, structures and tools of the Web indeed bars some kinds of knowledge and some different models of participation, with significant consequences on the social construction of reality. In conclusion, we can extend to *cyberspace* what Bourdieu said about hidden persuasion: "of all forms of 'hidden persuasion', the most implacable is the one exerted, quite simply, by the *order of things*" (Bourdieu 1992).

RC05-61.4

GRESSGARD, RANDI* (University of Bergen, randi.gressgard@uib.no)

Necronormativity – Death Politics on the Margins of the Law

Achille Mbembe defines necropolitics as the contemporary subjugation of life to the power of death – the sovereign capacity to define who is disposable and who is not. He uses the concept to probe the governmental control of movement in occupied Palestine, which he takes to be a separating occupation along the lines of the splintering urbanism, arguing that colonial occupation is not only akin to control, surveillance and separation but implies also spatial seclusion. This juxtaposition suggests that there is not only a structural resemblance between occupational separation politics and urban splintering, but also – more profoundly – a common enabling condition pertaining to spatial enclosure. Drawing on Carl Schmitt's concept of sovereignty, Mbembe identifies enclosure with radical exclusion, based on the power to decide on the exception. We may ask, however, whether the concept of necropolitics exhausts the potentiality of death politics. Contrary to Mbembe, this paper argues that the juxtaposition between colonial occupation and urban splintering is instructive to the extent that it widens our understanding of death politics. Rather than confining death politics to extra-legal action, the paper emphasizes the diffuse boundaries between legal and extra-legal violence characteristic of urban security politics worldwide, maintaining that 'ordinary' neoliberal urban governance tends to sustains racist, colonial formations by way of a geo-temporal splitting between desirable and undesirable populations. As distinct from extra-political necropolitics, which often involves militarized policing, focus of attention is on mundane, technocratic forms of death politics in terms of necronormativity, which signals continuity more than emergency. Coercive policing is still central to the understanding of death politics, but policing practices might be enmeshed in benign welfare or humanitarian programmes that serve to depoliticize and normalize violence within the norms of the polity, albeit on the margins of the law.

RC31-365.4

GRINDEL, ELISABETH* (Kaplan International Colleges, egrindel@gmail.com)

Disappointment or Cruel Optimism?

This paper highlights the unique position of temporary migrants in the debate around fulfilment and disappointment. Focussing on families of international students in a small English university town, I discuss how these participants experience their temporary sojourn in the periphery, and how they respond to initial disappointment with an appliance of 'cruel optimism'.

Before arrival, the partners of international students envisioned Britain to be a land of plenty with plenty of work, plenty of cultural diversity and plenty of networks. Later they arrived in a Northern English university town with a predominately white British population. Work is hard to find – especially for temporary migrants – and feelings of isolation and loneliness are daily companions.

In this paper I discuss how instead of allowing feelings of disappointment to determine their well-being, the families of international students in this study focus on their homemaking and apply cruel optimism, which names a relation of attachment to compromised conditions of possibility, to create what I call an intimate diasporic space in the home. I highlight how they use emotional domestic labour to create such a space, and how they envision their actions to be beneficial for their future careers.

WG02-640.1

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GRININ, LEONID* (National Recearch University Higher School of Economics, leonid.grinin@gmail.com)

Cultural Evolution and Kondratieff Waves

Cyclicity is one of most important components of cultural macrodynamics strongly affecting cultural evolution patterns. The long cycles with a characteristic period between 40 and 60 years which are known as Kondratieff waves are good examples of such patterns. The theory of long cycles is one of few theories that give opportunities to make forecasts on the scientific basis. In the present paper, on the basis of the theory of production principles and production revolutions, we reveal the interrelation between K-waves and major technological breakthroughs in history and make forecasts about features of the sixth Kondratieff wave. We assume that the sixth K-wave in the 2030s and 2040s will merge with new technological revolution. This period will be characterized by the breakthrough in medical technologies which will be capable to combine many other technologies such as bio-, nano- and robotic technologies. The article offers some forecasts concerning the development of these technologies.

WG02-640.3

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GRININ, ANTON (Volgograd Social Research Center)

Cultural Evolution in the Long Run and Forthcoming Technological Revolution

The paper analyzes the cultural evolution in respect of its technological aspects from the beginning of the history of humankind. In the paper important problems are regarded. What determines the transition of a society from one level of development to another? One of the most fundamental causes are the global technological transformations. Among all major technological breakthroughs in history the most important are the three production revolutions: 1) the Agrarian Revolution; 2) the Industrial Revolution and 3) the Scientific-Information Revolution which will transform itself into the Cybernetic one. We introduce the Theory of Production Revolutions. This is a new explanatory paradigm which is of value when analyzing causes and trends of global evolution. The paper describes the course of technological transformations in history and demonstrates a possible application of the theory to explain the present and forthcoming technological changes.

In the paper we analyze evolution of the technological shifts which took place in the second half of the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries and forecast main shifts in the next half of our century. We present a detailed analysis of the latest production revolution which is denoted as 'Cybernetic'. We give some forecasts about its development in the nearest five decades and up to the end of the twenty-first century. It is shown that the development of various self-regulating systems will be the main trend of this revolution. We argue that at first the transition to the beginning of the final phase of the Cybernetic Revolution will start in the field of medicine (in its some innovative directions). In future we will deal with the start of convergence of innovative technologies which will form the system of MBNRIC-technologies (i.e. the technological paradigm based on medicine, bio- and nanotechnologies, robotics, IT and cognitive technologies).

RC07-101.1

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Democratic Energy Futures through Real World Experiments? Proactionary Innovation and the Virtues of Nonknowledge

Public and political expectations targeted at ecology and technology call for more safety, certainty, or precaution. However, empirical research delivers insights on real world decision processes and everyday "experimental" practices that increasingly uncover how actors creatively cope with unavoidable uncertainty and ignorance and thus circumvent conventional approaches to risk assessments or classical evidence-based policies. This raises new questions on the attribution of responsibilities, ethical concerns, and the organization of scientific knowledge production in general. Put differently, whereas official rhetoric trumpets precaution and safety, the real world seems more entangled with what has been termed the proactionary principle or the proactionary imperative. In order to frame possible avenues towards innovation in a democratic society in the face of increasing uncertainty and ignorance, I will use the concept of real world experiments to highlight some of the conditions and processes that foster innovations in face of socio-ecological struggles building on empirical examples from renewable energy operation and the invitation of stakeholders to laboratory-like settings. Experimental processes in society can then be conceptualized as "real" experiments and laboratory activities as merely temporarily subordinated components of the larger experiment.

RC29-328.3

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Police: Professional Identity and Social Representations in Brazil

In contemporary Brazilian society, police violence and his involvement in violent forms of conflict resolution are topics relevant to those who are interested in understanding the public security dilemmas. In this sense, this paper aims to analyze how are police forces organized, which relationships are there between this organization, the professional identity and police violence: how police organization and practices are represented by police officers and the effects of these representations for the way they understand their role as responsible to assure law and order. We believe that these representations have developments not only in maintaining law and order but also in ensuring all human rights. We still believe that such practices result from the symbolic universe through which police officers conceive themselves in terms of marks, belongs and identity records.

The paper is based on a survey that was structured using the Theory of Social Representations- TSR. The empirical goal was to obtain, and to compare, the social representations that military and civil Brazilian polices make about their organizations, practices, professional performance and relationships with society. We also compare social representations that police officers create about themselves and the ones they believe society creates about them.

The design of the survey was a sample structured by spatial divisions, hierarchies, roles and sex, comparing both polices: the sample is compounded by 399 questionnaires for the civil police and more 1,181 answered by military police officers, both male and female. Also, we have done interviews and focus groups.

The analysis focuses on motivations for the choice of the profession; the pride of the profession; representations of fear, stress, uncertainty and risk arising from police work; and how all these symbols affects police organization and daily performance.

RC17-212.7

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The Non-Addressable Meta-Organization and Its Contribution to High Reliability

Today, there is a well-established research stream about so-called "High-Reliability Organizations" (HROs) within Organization Studies (e.g. Bigley/Roberts 2001; Weick/Sutcliffe 2015). HROs are organizations that implement specific processes of reliability in the avoidance and the containment of failures and unexpected catastrophic events. However, research on high reliability is, thus far, mainly focusing on classical single organizations or organizational units. Although there have been a few attempts to broaden this view to at least include organizational networks, no-one has yet asked if and how new forms of organization could contribute to high reliability.

From this standpoint, we will report on our findings from a qualitative field study. Building on Ahrne and Brunsson's (2005) work, we will show how firms, public organizations, and administrative agencies form what we call a Non-Addressable Meta-Organization (NAMO). In our specific case, this NAMO is concerned with the ongoing organizing of large-scale events at a multi-functional arena, and corresponding safety-related issues.

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

In this respect, we make three crucial contributions to the existing research. First, we will present our theoretical concept of the NAMO. On this basis, we will secondly point out how this specific form of organizing allows the participating organizations to implement permanent, robust—and thereby reliable—meta-organizational structures (hierarchies, rules, positions, and communication channels) while posing as just a network. These characteristics produce an interesting phenomenon: while the NAMO can act as an organization, and thereby produce collective decisions, it is not addressable as a single system for externals. In this sense, it has no responsive boundary. Accordingly, we will thirdly show how this allows the NAMO to decouple its safety-related decisions and reliability processes from problematic external demands such as political and economic influences—which is usually treated as problematic when it comes to public safety (e.g. Rockett 1994; Henstra 2010).

RC41-488.3

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Migration As a Chance for Rural Regions – an Austrian Example

Introduction

The district of Hermagor is a rural, structurally lagging region in the southwest of the Austrian province Carinthia. It is very small, no more than about 18,500 people live there. Since the 1970s, Hermagor has constantly registered a strong population decrease, which is caused by two reasons: the strong out-migration (negative internal migrations balance) and the negative birth rates. The district is highly peripheral; it takes people up to 1.75 hours by car or up to 3.5 hours by public transport to reach the next centre. However, Hermagor can document a considerable positive international migration balance.

Methodology

The transdisciplinary pilot-study, which was undertaken in this form for the first time in Austria, was carried out in cooperation with the district authority of Hermagor and is based on the district's attempt to undertake steps to foster the integration process of the foreigners already living in Hermagor and to support the permanent settlement of international migrants in the region. The explorative, empirical-qualitative study aimed to examine why international migrants move to Hermagor and to explore the conditions and framework needed to foster permanent settlement. The investigation is based on:

In-depth analysis of secondary data (desk research on population, infrastructure, economic, and labour-market data),

semi-structured qualitative interviews with international migrants from different nations living in Hermagor.

Results and conclusion

The pilot-study shows the living conditions of international migrants in Hermagor, their need of support and integration infrastructure as well as the reasons for immigration in a rural region. Based on these results and taking the possibilities of political influence into consideration, a practical action plan was created which focuses on the migrant's life cycle and comprises three pillars: a friendly welcome, supporting activities, and measures for an improved living together in the community. Currently, Hermagor takes actions for implementing the first pillar.

RC33-384.6

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"Ahead of Time". Police Work in the Future

When police officials define the duties of their organisation they often use a formula that says that police work consists of repression and prevention. Whilst we might have a pretty clear picture of what „repression" might look like, it is more difficult to grasp what might be meant by prevention. So German police officials often use another formula to describe that. They say that police needs to "get ahead of the situation" ("vor die Lage kommen") in order to be preventive.

German police law in fact draws quite a fascinating picture of the police as an agent who works in the future: "It is the police's duty to prevent hazards and thus to prevent criminal acts and to prosecute future criminal acts." (ASOG Berlin, §1 (3))

How police is supposed to do that is the question of my intervention. A part of the answer is the statistical one. Sherlock Holmes has beautifully described the statistical look into the future: „While the individual man is an insoluble puzzle, in the aggregate he becomes a mathematical certainty. You can, for example, never foretell what any one man will do. But you can, with precision, say what an average man will do. Individuals vary, percentages remain constant. So says the statistician" (Doyle 1890).

This statistical „discovery oft he future" (H.G. Wells 1913) (which might also be regarded as one of the many birthplaces of sociology) is widely used in the prediction of possible traffic accidents in police work. But what other sources and methods do police officers have to „prevent future crimes"? How do we find out about their concepts of the future and how might Sociology even be able to assist them to do a better job?

RC30-JS-58.9

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Trajectoires Et Identités Professionnelles à Risque. Le Cas Des Musiciens De Concert Au Mexique.

Ce document explore les dilemmes de l'emploi artistique dans un marché qui, comme c'est le cas au Mexique, tend à normaliser la précarité. Pour analyser l'impact de ce phénomène, on analyse les parcours d'un groupe de musiciens professionnels de la musique de concert, qui montrent les tensions entre une formation fortement influencée par certaines figures de référence et un marché contraire à ses aspirations vocationnelle et de prestige social. On peut ainsi observer, parmi l'élite des musiciens d'orchestre et des professeurs de l'enseignement supérieur, quelques trajectoires stables avec réalisation professionnelle alors que pour le reste des musiciens, les parcours sont plus aléatoires, les conduisant parfois jusqu'à la perte de leur identité professionnelle. L'hypothèse que nous soutenons dans cette recherche est que l'érosion de l'emploi stable suppose une combinaison changeante d'emplois principaux et secondaires tout au long de la vie des musiciens. Lorsque cette situation tend à perdurer parmi les musiciens, dans des conditions qui les amènent à travailler en dehors de leur domaine professionnel, et dans des activités moins qualifiés, nous identifions une trajectoire précaire ou risquée qui se caractérise par l'accumulation ou la succession de statuts diversifiés d'emploi. Pour discuter ce processus on adopte une méthodologie mixte avec une emphase sur les aspects qualitatifs de la profession. En suivant cette ligne de pensée, on analyse les types de trajectoires selon leur stabilité contractuelle et la combinaison d'emplois principaux et secondaires tout au long de la vie active des individus. Dans ce contexte, s'approfondissent les images que les musiciens eux-mêmes construisent sur leurs propres trajectoires, ce qui nous permet d'expliquer les différentes séquences d'emplois qui peuvent conduire à la construction des identités positives ou négatives sur leur profession.

RC22-267.3

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Dealing with Uncertainty: A Social Theoretical Idea Beyond the Religion Versus Secular Dichotomy

The paper has two aims: Firstly, it will demonstrate that the categories "religious" and "secular" are inadequate to investigate peoples' worldviews empirically. Secondly, it will propose a social theoretical idea of how to overcome this dichotomy.

Empirically, the paper is based on a project that addresses the relationship between science and religion. Two ethnographic case studies were conducted in international stem cell research laboratories, one located in the Unites States and one in Germany. The starting question was in how far the religious backgrounds of the researchers matter for their scientific work. The analysis shows that there are indeed researchers who explicitly identify themselves as religious and who also legitimize their ethical standards and their data interpretations explicitly referring to a God or to rules of their denominations. However, there are many researchers who would identify themselves as secular but who also refer to transcendent concepts when legitimizing their ethical standards and data interpretations. Thus, the dichotomy of religious and secular is not instructive for examining underlying worldviews—this is even true when taking into account the various different definitions of "religious" by asking people for their religious self-descriptions.

The theoretical idea deriving from these studies is to overcome the religion vs. secular dichotomy by focusing on how individuals and societies deal with uncertainties. While the post-secular discourse still follows the idea of religion and science as separated spheres, the paper emphasizes the functional closeness of both, thereby following concepts of classical sociology and sciences studies: From these perspectives, science and religion are two ways of dealing with uncertainty. By investigating openly what people refer to in cases of uncertainty instead of classifying societies as religious or secular, it will be possible to identify underlying transcendent concepts in post-modern societies.

RC30-340.4

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Entrepreneurship Among Pakistanis in Barcelona: Unravelling Strategies in the Context of Crisis

The emergence of ethnic economies owned by migrant communities is changing the urban landscape of many cities around the world. In Barcelona, the Pakistani community has developed an ethnic economy based on small businesses in different trade sectors which are spreading all over the city taking advantage of vacancies and exploring new markets. This article contributes to know the scope

and internal functioning of businesses from Pakistani immigrants taking three different neighbourhoods in Barcelona as a case study. The research concludes that the great concentration and development of Pakistani enterprises in this city is explained by the interplay of contextual and ethnic strategies which have to do with a favourable structure of opportunities in the current context of crisis and the sharing of ethnic resources through the networks of the community. Thanks to a mixed methods design, complementarity between quantitative and qualitative data has been ensured through the elaboration of a survey of more than 150 Pakistani establishments and in-depth interviews with key informants and entrepreneurs.

RC18-228.3

GUENTHER, JULIA* (University of Vienna, juliamguenther@gmail.com)

Postcolonialism, Hegemony, Gender and Development: A Much Discussed Discourse or a Failed Path?

The main part of the proposed paper is a theoretical discussion on hegemonic structures of development discourses. It takes a postcolonial perspective while having a gender focus. Thus, the paper addresses four keywords: hegemony, development, postcolonialism and gender. After a detailed discussion on how these four discourses are interlinked, it brings empirical exemplifications to make their interlinkages visible. It does so by taking South-India, in particular Telangana, as an example of how and where development has taken place. The paper analyses India´s status post her opening to the global market in the 1990s. Thus, the temporal perspective is of the last 25 years. The paper explores marginality of Dalits, religious minorities, LGBTQI and women. The proposed interdisciplinary study engages with sociology, development studies and gender studies and is an outcome of fieldwork conducted between 2011 and 2014.

RC37-433.5

GUENTHER, JULIA* (University of Vienna, juliamguenther@gmail.com)

Subjectivity Formations, Resistance and Sociological Knowledge of Dalit Writers in Telangana, South India

My paper addresses subjectivity formations and resistances of Dalit Writers and analyses how their literature influences sociological knowledge in Telangana, South India. Doing so, I examine texts by Dalit writers who take up a feminist as well as gender perspective. In those texts, the writers discuss a number of prevalent discourses in contemporary India, such as caste, class, patriarchy, environmental issues, power relations, and neo-liberal economy. My research shows how literature functions as a critical voice to hegemonic knowledge and how it can initiate resistance movements against unjust societal developments.

The research methodology is a discourse analysis of narrative interviews taken with the writers between 2012 and 2014. I further analyse their texts seeking to highlight an interlinkage between subjectivity formations, resistance and societal developments. In my research, I focus on Dalit writers from the newly established 29th Indian state called Telangana. The regional setting plays an important role in so far as it has formed subjectivities as well as traditions of resistance by Dalits and thus influenced feminist literature and sociological knowledge. Looking ahead, I question how these discourses continue as Telangana evolves. Which roles will literature written by Dalits play in ensuring that Telangana continues to be a state of critical writers, activists and thinkers?

The study draws from a transdisciplinary approach and incorporates sociological, feminist, post-colonial, and literary theoretical frameworks. The intersectionality approach of the paper discusses the various interlinked factors of sociological knowledge, resistances and subjectivity formations and therefore allows analysing these discourses from a broader analytical perspective.

RC32-380.2

GUERECA TORRES, EVA RAQUEL* (UAM Lerma, guereca77@gmail.com)

Mujeres, Conocimiento y Poder En La Conformación De La Sociedad Moderna En México

Esta ponencia analiza las acciones emprendidas por las élites feministas en México para construir espacios para la producción de información y conocimiento. Se considera al feminismo como una fuerza social y una fuerza intelectual que ha participado en el tránsito de los medios analógicos a los digitales, así como de las academias reales a las redes de conocimiento feministas. Por ello, se analiza la presencia de las mujeres en la sociedad novohispana como impresoras hasta la formación de espacios digitales para comunicar desde una perspectiva feminista, así como el tránsito desde las pioneras en educación superior hasta la formación de redes de programas y centros de estudios de género en México.

Para explicar este proceso se propusieron dos categorías de análisis: la genealogía y la cronotopía feministas que en conjunto permiten analizar el espacio,

el tiempo y la acción colectiva de las mujeres. Hay un vínculo histórico entre el periodismo, la academia y el feminismo, lo anterior se analiza a partir de la experiencia de las feministas pioneras y fundadoras en la construcción de la información y el conocimiento, espacios imprescindibles en sociedades que aspiran a ser democráticas.

La estrategia de las feministas, tanto en los medios como en las academias, ha sido formar grupos, redes, colectivos en los que se desarrollen saberes para, desde y sobre las mujeres. Visibilizar la historia de las mujeres en la sociedad es desarrollar conocimiento sobre las mujeres; misión inacabada y en la cual todas las disciplinas aún tienen saldos pendientes si consideramos medio siglo de presencia permanente de las mujeres en la academia ante, por lo menos, tres siglos de exclusión.

RC24-296.24

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Slippage in Sustainability – the Crisis Effects on the Gap

Based on some national and international survey results, and based on the Portuguese case in a comparative perspective, our aim is to analyze how environmental attitudes and practices can be further enhanced or hindered in a context of a multidimensional crisis that proved to be simultaneously financial, economic, political, social and environmental.

Our focus will be the areas of environmental and social equity in confront to a range of possible factors of civic action, environmental protection, and sustainability promotion. In our days, transparency based on public participation, availability and reliability of information, institutional trust and accountability are terms that, more and more, come out in the literature and in the deliberative fora for sustainability and environmental governance. Therefore, we will seek an approach that assumes the holistic concept of sustainability that considers those governance factors as 'silver bullets' for fighting against environmental and social degradation, and as key determinants for an inclusive and participatory decision making.

After all, although widely undertaken in speeches and political programs, this holistic sustainability approach globally remains shallow and ineffective (Redclift, 2005) both in social and in environmental quality achievements. At the end, it has mostly been limited to inaction and to wishful thinking (Dryzek, 1996, 2005). Features particularly sharpened in these times of socio-economic turmoil, whose end we cannot even guess.

RC31-361.7

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Undocumented Migrant Women and Their Children in Chile: Implications for Chile's Crece Contigo Policy of a Child's Rights to Health.

For migrants, access to health services in Chile is determined by immigration status, meaning it is imperative to have documented immigration status or refugee status. For undocumented migrant, they can only access health services privately, since they lack documents that enable him to live legally in Chile. However, in the case of pregnant women, children and adolescents up to 18 years there is another provision. A year after the CHCC sub-system was implemented, the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Health of Chile made public an "Agreement" by which access to healthcare, regardless of the immigration status of pregnant women, children and adolescents, and emergency healthcare, was made explicit.

Although the CHCC system does not refer directly in its guidelines to access by the immigrant community, actions to reduce maternal and infant health inequities are implicit for children and pregnant immigrants and children born in Chile to an immigrant mother (Chilean children) after an "Agreement" that enables access by these groups to the health system regardless of immigrant status. Despite this, it seems from documents analyzed that implementation at lower-level operational organizations of the health system and by healthcare teams has been uneven.

After more than six years of implementation of CHCC and the "Agreement", it is important to remember that the mechanisms underpinning adaptation between two state initiatives is essential if, first, the objective of protecting the health of pregnant women immigrants and their children is to be achieved (Agreement) and secondly, to accompany, protect and comprehensively support all children and their families through the actions and universal services provided for by CHCC. From this perspective, any action that is not made or is made late in maternal-child health works against what is hoped to be achieved in both strategies.

RC37-430.5

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Music, Musicians and the Brazilian Community in Lisbon

Music, Musicians and the Brazilian Community in Lisbon

Brazilian musicians in Lisbon are part of a specific quota of the group of Brazilians in Portugal. The trajectories they undertake differentiate the trajectories of so-called labour migrants and skilled migrants. These peculiar trajectories coincide at a particular point: the transnational mobility projects these subjects engage are directly linked to production and consumption of Brazilian music in the Portuguese scene. I must point out that the consumption of this music in the country dispenses the presence and activity of these subjects, but is driven by it. That is, even before the significant number of Brazilian immigrants in Lisbon, consumption and dissemination of Brazilian cultural products were already part of the Lisbon cultural scene. However, with the intensification of Brazilian flows into the country, the supply of this cultural asset consolidates itself.

Brazilians are the most numerous group of migrants in Portugal, however, there is not a Brazilian community clearly organized and homogenous. This incipiency results from the diverse and diffuse ways the Brazilian population allocates in the country. In this paper, I intend to explore the means in which these diversity and diffusion, typical of this dispersed immigrant community in Portugal can be seen in the light of Brazilian musical practices in Lisbon. Musical performances are moments of reiteration of the presence of this diffuse community organization. Starting from ethnographic data and theoretical reflections, I try to explore the ways in which the movement of Brazilian cultural products in this urban context not only enables the transnational trajectory of musicians, but also enhances the presence Brazilians in the Portuguese capital.

RC55-626.3

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Different Proposals for Measuring the Quality and Welfare of Older People in Europe through Composite Indexes

In this paper the analysis of the aging of European societies is consider as a key area of quality and social welfare. The analysis proposed is based in the methodology of European Foundation of Social Quality as it provides a framework that combines aspects of quality of life and quality of society model, which is an integrated vision that conceptualizes social quality as the confluence of individual and institutional strategies, individual welfare and social welfare. Thus, we propose that the way to grow old is crucial to the welfare of people and this is determined, in turn, by the social context in which it develops. This perspective of analysis is based on the use of social indicators; therefore, in the first part of this paper, we show a comparative analysis of a number of indicators in European countries that reflects on the one hand, the multidimensionality of this reality and, second, the differences between countries. The last part of the report, focuses on the analysis of some of the composite indexes which measure aging that in recent years have been designed and aimed, in most cases, to offer a single measure of the welfare of older people, trying to become tools for the design and development of appropriate policies and programs that improve the quality of life and welfare of the elderly. The ability to track trends over time and across countries provides an opportunity to improve public actions and therefore increase the quality of life of people in the short, medium and long term. This part is the most interesting of report because it exposes the main results of the comparative analysis carried out, becoming the first step towards the design and development of a composite index for measuring quality in aging in Europe, by the authors.

RC04-47.14

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Significado De La Calidad e Integridad Académica, Desde La Perspectiva De La Sociología De La Educación

La investigación que se reporta, desde la perspectiva de la sociología de la educación, cobra su pertinencia para programas de posgrado en ciencias sociales y humanidades. Se realiza un estudio en el que se analiza el significado que tiene para los profesores la formación de recursos humanos, la calidad de dicha formación y la integridad académica de los productos de investigación, esto en relación a la ética social y educativa en el marco de políticas públicas de financiamiento para la ciencia y la tecnología en México. Para explicar el fenómeno es necesario analizar los conceptos de formación, calidad e integridad académica.

Con base en el objetivo de la investigación, metodológicamente se realizó un estudio cualitativo donde se rescató la subjetividad con que el profesor de posgrado intenta formar a sus estudiantes como investigadores éticos, lo que justifica la recolección de datos con entrevistas a profundidad, observación participante y análisis del discurso verbal, escrito y visual. El análisis fue de corte etnográfico en estudio en casos en dos posgrados en el estado de Morelos. En la metodología se explicitan aspectos éticos con respecto al análisis de los datos y se garantiza que la información de los participantes se utiliza sólo con fines académicos bajo un consentimiento informado.

Las categorías de análisis emergentes fueron: la formación, la calidad, la integridad académica, la generación de conocimiento, la producción académica, la vinculación y la formación de recursos humanos.

Los hallazgos refieren los tipos de relación entre la formación, la calidad y la integridad académica con: la generación de conocimiento, la producción académica en los posgrados,   y la vinculación para la difusión y divulgación del conocimiento en el marco de la ética profesional.

RC05-64.1

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The African Diaspora Uprising: Blackness in the Making in France

Post-Imperial France is experiencing the color-line. In 1998, 40000 African-descended citizens commemorated, in Paris, the 150[th]anniversary of the abolition of slavery, and claimed moral reparation. That year, Collectif Egalité, the first organization labeled black went official, and shattered the hegemonic color-blind French ideology by demanding the recruitment of black journalists on French television. In 2003, a newborn organization, Capdiv, claimed the "improvement of the condition of Blacks". To harmonize these actions, and institutionalize a collective "black subjectivity", the Representative Council of Black Organizations emerged in 2005.

This paper addresses this sociopolitical dynamic within the African diaspora. From a critical review of the social movement literature, it invites to embrace this dynamic in the long durée. It argues that the mobilization of the African diaspora is not the mechanical result of French racism and exclusion practices, for racism and exclusion have been concomitant with black presence. The African diaspora's uprising is above all the outcome of a three-fold transformation of this demographic: a) its phenomenal growth as indicate many studies according to which the population of Antilleans was 9.5 times larger in 1999 than in 1961, and the number of Africans multiplied by 20.4 times between 1968 and 1999; b) its identity metamorphosis from Africans/Caribbeans to black French as the majority of this diaspora are French (born) citizens and not immigrants; b) its intellectualization, as well-educated components have outnumbered illiterate or hardly literate immigrants who hailed to metropolitan France from the Caribbean and Africa in the 1960s-1970s. Taking stock of this transformation, this paper will bring the agency of African diaspora - in the stead of French racism and exclusion - back in the center of the analysis, so as to answer the question as why a political mobilization labeled "black" occurred precisely at turn of 21st century.

RC11-137.5

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El Sistema Nacional De Cuidados y Las Representaciones Sociales Del Cuidado De Personas Adultas Mayores En Uruguay

En el momento actual Uruguay se encuentra comenzando a implementar un Sistema Nacional de Cuidados, con la finalidad de producir un cambio en las relaciones entre el Estado, la familia, la sociedad civil y el mercado respecto a la responsabilidad y las formas de provisión de los cuidados a las personas en situación de dependencia. Incluye dentro de las poblaciones objetivos a las personas adultas mayores, como forma de dar respuesta a cambios demográficos, económicos, sociales, políticos y culturales sobrevenidos en los últimos años.

Este artículo realiza una descripción de las políticas que integran el Sistema Nacional de Cuidados y que se orientan a la población adulta mayor y plantea una discusión sobre el impacto que la implementación del sistema tendrá en las representaciones sociales del cuidado. Se discute, además, sobre los desafíos para la implementación que devienen de las representaciones sociales. Por lo tanto, son combinadas en esta discusión las voces de los actores involucrados en las prácticas del cuidado, y el contenido de los programas que hasta el momento se han implementado dentro del Sistema.

Se parte de datos cualitativos que surgen de dos proyectos de investigación desarrollados por el Observatorio de Envejecimiento y Vejez del Centro Interdisciplinario de envejecimiento de la Universidad de la República, que indagan sobre las representaciones sociales en torno al cuidado de personas adultas mayores

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

de 75 años y de cuidadores informales de personas adultas mayores en el ambito familiar.

RC15-JS-12.3

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Transition to Old Age and Population Heterogeneity: A Comparison Between Two Latin-American Countries

With the significant gains in life expectancy that has been occurred since the last century in Latin-America, increasingly larger numbers of people reach the ages at which they are considered elderly. Old age have, on average, an approximate range of 20 years, and it could be much larger in the case of some people or specific social groups. Compared to other life stages such as childhood, adolescence or youth, old age appears as a more extensive step, which consequently, may designate a heterogeneous group.   Under this scenario, this work presents a discussion about demarcation of age categories, and more specifically, about the use of an age delimitation as the threshold of entry into old age. In that sense, we ask about the characteristics of older persons, how that characteristics have been changing in the last decades, and how they vary between different countries.

In this work we compare the characteristics of the transition to old age of men and women of different birth cohorts in two Latin-American countries that are at different stages of their demographic transition: Brazil and Uruguay.

Using data from National Research by Household Sample of both countries, the population characteristics that distinguish elders from adults are analyzed, focusing in three specific areas: the domestic sphere, the labor market and health conditions, attending at the differences by gender and educational levels. From the theoretical life course approach, elderly population is conceived as a heterogeneous group, and hypothesized that such heterogeneity has been increasing since the last decades in both countries but at different rhythms, making the experience of aging more diversified. To this end Entropy analysis is used.

RC25-315.1

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Academic Discourses Across Epistemologies, Languages and Cultures: A View from the South

This paper will introduce different conceptual frameworks on '*interculturalid(e)/*interculturalism', 'multiculturalism' and '*transculturalidad(e)/*transculturalism', available to international research group members, and call for the need of international researchers to develop 'intercultural critical awareness' on epistemological negotiation and power relations. It will have in mind dynamic and dialectical North-South and South-North philosophical perspectives and postcolonial pressures. It will also offer and discuss new concepts such as 'glocal languages' and 'intercultural responsibility' as moving beyond the corresponding commonly used terms, '*lingua franca*' and 'intercultural competence', and address the controversy surrounding these terminologies. It deals with the attempt to define the idea of 'citizenship', at different levels, namely global, national and local, among international researchers and it will challenge them to build their professional and personal identities aaround such a multi-level horizon as well as to question their epistemological grounds against their plurilingual and intercultural backdrops. This paper is based on research carried out in a few Brazilian universities under the umbrella of the EU-funded project GLOCADEMICS (Marie Curie Research Fellowship, http://www.ces.uc.pt/projectos/glocademics/) and will therefore put forward a definition of the concept of 'Glocademics' within the scope of the research fields of Intercultural Communication and Internationalization of Higher Education.

RC52-JS-34.8

GUILLAUME, OLIVIER* (EDF Lab, olivier.guillaume@edf.fr)
STOESSEL, CHARLES (Opus Citatum)

Organizational Reliability : From Professional Organizations to Social Articulation

Various occupations working in a same High Reliability Organization (HRO), because of their working activities and their complexity, the nature of the hazards they deal with, can develop several organizations to manage industrial safety. By taking support on a specific HRO, this communication will show that the operators develop a "collegial" model (Waters, 1989[1]; Lazega, 1999[2]), the automation specialists develop a model of expertise (Caron, 2007)[3] and the assayers develop a model of the "joint regulation" (Reynaud, 1989[4]). They also develop professional safety cultures in conformity with these professional models of management. Gaps between representations and models of safety can occur. They are consubstantial with the complexity of the technical systems and even desirable when the managers seize the diversity of points of view and hazards to gath-

er specialized knowledge. They articulate them and develop a collective consensus which wins the collective approval. The coordination of the representations and the knowledge can also come out of cross-business spaces of deliberations. At least, the industrial safety is a reality, individually acquired according to the experiences and shared collectively by learnings. At least the performance of a productive organization is a result of on an articulation between organizational and professional cultures.

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RC53-610.1

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SCHOR, NEIA (Universidade de São Paulo)

"Girls Today Are More Evolved": Sexual Agency in the Ressignification of Gender Discourses

This study analyzes the speeches employed in gender identity negotiations. An ethnographic study was carried out at a public school with 11-15 year-old girls, using the following methodological tools: participant observation, informal conversations, and group and individual interviews with students of both genders. The focus within this frame is on the group of girls self-titled "evolved". Their belief stems from the perception of power acquired by their maternal generation, which the former exercise. In a less oppressive social order, which promotes freedom and diversity in personality, the empowering speech synthesized in the "if I want it, I do it" boosts the competence and potential of girls seeking to assert their gender. The stigmatizing effect of breaking the "proper" femininity leads them to manage self-presentations that navigate the contradictions in contemporary speeches: they pose as "quiet and bold", but maintain apparent candor and passivity while experiencing control over their own desires. Sexual agency is justified by the symbolic re-appropriation of limitations currently in force: the objectification of boys through the fetishization of an active sexuality and the stance of female dominance. These (inter)subjective processes of negotiation reflect the complex relational conflicts and the micropolitics that surround sex, power and disputes within the intense (heterosexualized) social competition of the school environment.

RC53-610.6

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Relational Aggression As a Form of Sociability Among Girls

This study analyzes conflicting relationships as a form of sociability that occurs in a game of differences and oppositions. An ethnographic study was conducted on two public schools with 11-15 year-old girls. The methodological techniques used were, participant observation, informal conversations, and in-depth interviews. In groups of girls conflicts are motivated by competition, group regulation and friendship protection. According to the interviewees, falsehood is a common feature, and based on this perception, they develop close, but fragile, relationships, which in turn tend to magnify the potential for conflict, which leads to long-term intimidation and aggression patterns. This is how the group exerts collective authority, and sets boundaries and discipline, what is, or isn't, acceptable in terms of personal exposure and moral conduct. Practices of exclusion, isolation and depreciation are a form of social interaction in which peer alignment and social hierarchy positions are negotiated. Relational aggression emerges as a practice and speech of control, surveillance and punishment of behavior that deviates from gender standards. Aggression (physical, verbal or psychological) integrates the process of negotiation and assertion of identity, and stands as a resource for social ascension or the expansion of its influence over its peers. In popularity disputes, rumors and gossip expose deprecated forms of femininity, but also engender excitement and entertainment in an environment marked by rigid rules of coexistence and behavior.

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RC07-96.1

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Carework in a Comparative Perspective: Exploring Professionalization Dilemmas Under Different National/Cultural Contexts

Different combinations of intersectional determinants shape social inequalities in care work once we take national and cultural realities in comparison. We argue that any discussion on the future of those inequalities requires attention to those combinations. The paper will address this question taking the Brazilian case as a departure point. National household surveys and Brazilian census will provide background information to explore the frontier between domestic employees and professional care workers profiles. Qualitative fieldwork conducted in Brazil (São Paulo), France (Paris) and Japan (Tokyo) will allow us to compare employment relations and working conditions among care workers in those different socio-cultural contexts. Combining quantitative and qualitative evidences two main issues will be addressed: how professional identities are expressed among care workers and domestic employees, and how commodification of care provision is embedded in different cultural realities, expressing various ways of linking production and reproduction

RC23-287.2

GUIMARAES, SONIA* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, sonia21@ufrgs.br)

The New Economy and the Challenges Facing Emerging Countries: The Case of Brazil

The paper discusses the implications for Brazil - an emerging (latecomer) economy, characterized by socio-economic, historical and institutional particularities - facing the new paradigm of economic and social development based on knowledge capital and innovation. The paper elaborates on the way Brazil reacts to the challenges facing the rapid changes related to the new pattern of economic growth, by examining indicators related to the so-called new economy (investment in R&D as a proportion of GDP; number of patents granted; investments in physical capital and knowledge capital, among others), comparatively vis-à-vis some developing economies as the other BRICS member countries.

Data on knowledge capital and innovation, in particular, show that the country is ranked in a lower position not only in relation to the developed countries but also to its peers. The country's innovation performance shows mediocre results as the main innovation model is based on the use of imported machinery and equipment.

The paper's argument concerning the country's poor performance regarding the setting up innovative companies results from a specific developmental path characterized by the lack of an embedded institutional framework capable of supporting the requirements of the new context. The argument follows that this incapability in great part is due to the country's model of industrialization based on the import-substitution, oriented to the home market and favored by strong protectionism.

The conclusion is that the country needs a series of reforms that will not be easy to implement.

RC09-105.2

GUKELBERGER, SANDRINE* (Sociology, sandrine.gukelberger@rub.de)

Institutionalising Activism at the Interface with Government: Examples from South Africa

Since the 1990s, many countries in the global South have adopted triptych decentralisation-privatisation-participation policies that have redefined responsibilities and resources of local government. The political importance of cities grew, and their responsibilities in service delivery broadened. This paper looks at public policies that are supposed to advance decentralization, to mediate between the state and 'disadvantaged communities', and to foster public participation among the 'urban poor' with the overall aim of eradicating poverty through efficient local self-governance. Based upon extensive empirical fieldwork in South African townships, I explore how civil society actors are integrated in the urban governance system. Specifically, I discuss the *Ward Committee System* established by local government and the *Community Development Worker Programme* introduced by the provincial government. How do these policies and programmes operate in political practice, and how do they intersect and become interwoven and contested at the urban level? I argue that the state's intention to recruit voluntary community workers and activists in order to professionalise them constitutes an attempt to appropriate civil society for specific political ends. Not surprisingly, then, these arranged encounters at the interface to incorporate 'civil society' in urban governance become mixed-up with inter/intrapersonal conflicts that are historically specific.

RC09-107.4

GUKELBERGER, SANDRINE* (Sociology, sandrine.gukelberger@rub.de)

Transforming Gender Relations through Women's Activism in South Africa and Senegal

Women's activism in South Africa and Senegal strives to transform dominant discourses and to effect institutional change, which remains a slow enterprise overall. Since the 1990s, both countries have adopted decentralisation policies that redefine responsibilities and resources of institutions of local government, and also introduced quotas for women. Hence, these decentralisation policies have institutionally strengthened the political importance of cities, broadened their responsibilities – and also enhanced women's formal role in politics.

Based on empirical fieldwork, the proposed paper discusses two cases of women's activism at the level of urban governance in Senegal and South Africa, focusing on the entanglements of social movements with formal politics. I argue that cities as a site of gendered urban governance provides broader insights into changing state-society-relations. The centralisation of power in cities and its social effects turns them into major sites of gendered 'contentious politics' (McAdam/Tarrow/Tilly 2001) whose matters often extend beyond municipal affairs, targeting the state and - since the neoliberal shift in the 1990s - supranational institutions. Social movements contain struggles between 'elites' with advantaged access to state power and 'challengers' with restricted access to formalised channels for political and social change.

While social movements – in all their diversity otherwise – are generally thought to act in opposition to the state, especially since they are not bound to it by contractual requirements like NGOs (deWet 2012), I will show how women activists in urban Senegal and South Africa maintain a dual positioning, which enables them to pursue both assimilative and confrontational strategies of engaging with the (local) state. Departing from the particular historical and social context of each country, the paper aims to identify similarities across women's activism.

RC55-JS-60.2

GULER, ABDURRAHIM* (Hacettepe University, gulerrahim@gmail.com)

Cultural Involvement and Cultural Preference of Ahiska Turks in the United States

The main purpose of this study is to understand acculturation process and psychological well-being of Ahiska (Meskhetian) Turks in the United States by examining the effects of ethnic identity, acculturation, satisfaction with life, mood states, discrimination, coping strategies, length of residence in the United States, religiosity and certain demographic characteristics such as gender, age, completed education level, and SES. The data has being gathered from Ahiska Turkish refugee immigrants in Jacksonville, Florida, US. In this study, acculturation process assumes as bi-dimensional which is not a zero-sum game. There will be used logistic regressions for acculturation process (cultural preference and cultural involvement) and ANOVAs for psychological well-being to analyze the associates and statistical significance between variables. The result will show how ethnic identity, satisfaction with life, discrimination, length of residence, religiosity, and demographic characteristics affect cultural involvement (integration-marginalization) and cultural preference (separation-assimilation) of Ahiska Turks and how cultural involvement and preference affect psychological well-being.

RC22-262.5

GULERCE, HAKAN* (Istanbul University, hakangulerce@gmail.com)

Inclusivist Understanding of Religion; Dealing with Disagreement and Diversity Via Said Nursi's Thought

Disagreement has always been a serious issue in the social life. Sometimes it is perceived as a gift and sometimes it is accepted as matter of conflict. Humans need to find strategies to cope with disagreement. Too many parts of the world witness the inability of humanity to live with difference. Many have died because of our inability to handle a disagreement effectively. In this study I will focus on the conventional approaches to this topic. For the modern mindset, the choice is simply a religious theocracy (which denies diversity) or an aggressive secularism (which allows diversity but only a privatized form of religion). Having looked at the traditional debate, I will discuss how Said Nursi (1876-1960), a famous Muslim thinker and theologian of Turkey, argues for a rich alternative, which affirms diversity yet also remains committed to the public nature of religious traditions. I will suggest that Said Nursi's inclusivist understanding of religion and theology can be an alternative solution for the problem arising from religious disagree-

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ment. In my paper I will examine the original works of Said Nursi, the Risale-i Nur Collection, and give some examples from his life and interactions. Said Nursi's original terms "positive action" and "jihad of word and love" will be discussed to shed more light on religion's role in peace and violence.

RC12-152.5

GULIYEV, RUFAT* (Azerbaijanian Sociological Association, sorgusai12@gmail.com)

The Role of the Court-Reforms in the Development of Modern Azerbaijan Society

Both in the judicial system and in the minds of the population, there are still problems with the past communist regime in modern Azerbaijan. The conducted surveyed allowed to show the character and the essence of this problem and identify the ways of improving the judicial system in the country in line with the requirements of a democratic society.

The majority of the surveyed believe that democratic transformation of society cannot be successful and private enterprises cannot develop without legal base and perfect judicial system that are capable of effective protection of private property rights, control after execution of the agreed responsibilities, protection of the rights of economical subjects, creation of stable conditions for the activity of native and foreign investors and foster creation of market relations.

One of the reasons for the judicial power not to be able fully satisfies demand for the services is the fact that this demand is artificially lowered because of the distrust of the population to the judicial system. The other reason that lowers demand for the judicial services is lack of economical growth, which doesn't foster growth of the need in resolution of economical arguments.

Study of the opinions of enterprise managers, representatives of the general population and judges and employees of the court machinery, analysis of their judgments and proposals allowed to reveal the most relevant problems related to the work of courts and render of the judicial services, to determine the paths for extension of population's and business sector's access to the judicial services, which will help to further improve the judicial system and will become a cause of the more effective implementation of the goals of the judicial reform in Azerbaijan.

RC13-166.1

GULSHETTY, BASAWARAJ* (Chairman, International Institute of Social Science Reasearch Foundation, drbsgul@rediffmail.com)

Leisure and Wowens Political Leadership in Panchayatraj System of Karnataka:Acase Study of Bidar District.India

The study of leisure and women's political leadership is assuming importance all over the world, especially developing Asian country like India is in particular. The women constitute nearly half of the total population and this constitutes an important social segment of society. Their welfare and fair share in the development fruits is quite justified. No society can claim to be fair, free and equalitarian until its entire women folk, gets its due shared.... Gender equality in all walks of life is very much need of the modern welfare democratic society, gradual unfolding of opportunities in economic and other spheres of activities unfolding gradually in Indian society. However, the share of women in politics is very restricted. Their personhood however, now is being recognized and steps are being taken to put an end to such discrimination and exploitation. Their right to participate in political activity is now legally recognized.

Leadership is a process through which individual initiate for achieving common objective of the group of community by working together stimulates rightly point out "Be necessary for social science by those who hold any official position such as membership in panchayat boards. Leadership is technically indispensable, leadership and political socialization are two important concepts which are extensively used in this study.

The present study is an effort made to examine the socio-economic profile of women political leadership and their leisure in Bidar district of Karnataka state, confining to panchayat raj system which has emerged under new dispensation in the year 1994. The study also attempts to examine attitude of women regarding politics and their leisure for role of political socialization in shaping effective political leadership.

RC44-JS-72.1

GUMBRELL-MCCORMICK, REBECCA* (Birkbeck, University of London, r.gumbrell-mccormick@bbk.ac.uk)

'European Trade Unions and Their Links with NGOs and New Social Movements: How to Explain Differences Between Countries?'

Trade unions are one of the major social actors operating at both national and international levels, and there is a long tradition of both country-specific and comparative research. The relationship between national trade union movements and non-governmental organisations, including 'new' social movements, has however mainly been studied at the national level and there are fewer comparative studies. This presentation will compare the varying patterns of relationships between trade unions and NGOs in five western European countries, based my jointly-authored book with Richard Hyman (LSE), *European Trade Unions: Hard Times; Hard Choices* (OUP 2013).

I will focus here on one of the key themes that we did not get a chance to explore in sufficient detail in the book: the relationship between unions and non-governmental organisations, including traditional NGOs and 'new' social movements, using data from five of the ten countries we studied: France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the UK. Each country represents a particular European industrial relations model, and there are many interesting comparisons and contrasts between them in how and the extent to which they collaborate with NGOs, including new social movements. Three of the countries have two or more national confederations, divided ideologically, and there are also different patterns in the autonomy of individual unions within their respective national confederations, along with differences between governance and internal policy making structures. I will look at the degree to which all these differences affect the relationships between national union movements and NGOs. I will conclude that ideology and structure are both important in explaining the very different attitudes and practices in different countries, but that all the national trade union movements studied are moving toward closer relations with NGOs and new social movements during a time of economic and political crisis and union renewal.

RC37-436.2

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Love in Turkish Cinema: I Don't Know Why I Love You

Man sees woman, woman sees man and they fall in love to each other immediately with an unbroken bound. This synopsis is the most commonly used method in Turkish Cinema. But what is the reason for this genetic overuse of love? And what can be the connection between the perception of love within the social structure and love as a phenomenon in Turkish Cinema? The social structure of Turkey limits romantic encounters between men and women other than in a smallest percentage of population. The power structure of family dynamics in Turkey strongly shaped by its traditional and religious background. This background is not affected by modernity because Turkey's power structure in 21th century mainly dominated by masculine, patriarchal, small congregational community erasing or not even creating social classes.   So these romantic encounters between man and woman fail to become a norm and turn into either melodramatic abuse or commercial consumption in most of the cinematic product. Thus love stuck into two dimensional aesthetic. The aim of this study is to elaborate on this connection through several contemporary movies which focus on love and some classics to measure time and social change.

RC32-377.5

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KOESZEGI, SABINE T. (TU Wien)

In_Temperate Struggles – a Reflexive Debate on Intra-Organizational Research Projects on Intersectionality in a STEM University.

Universities constitute spaces of struggles through which different agents are trying to set foot and gain recognition. In this paper we want to shed light on struggles that happened in an Austrian public university in the course of a multi-layered change process towards more gender fairness. We thereto utilize our own experiences within this specific university and reactions towards our two intra-organizational research projects that aimed to unveil discriminatory, pre-reflective practices and facilitate a change process. The perceived reactions serve as vantage point to examine the power forces at play, which we reflexively debate in order to reveal the different sources of resistance and make them accessible to change.

The arena we focus on in this paper is the University we both currently work in, which – however – is just one of many examples. The University is the largest of three STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math) universities in Austria. As STEM university, the University defines its research as "cover(ing) the classic engineering disciplines" (University website). Similar to many other Austrian University, there is a horizontal and vertical segregation of female and male staff. Furthermore, intersectional interferences impact the chances of minority members, leaving a lot of space for fairness to be implemented. In this paper we discuss the encountered forms of resistance and – to a lesser point – support of fellow members of the University. By applying Bourdieu's analytical apparatus we reflexively debate the perceived practices of our colleagues. The level of analysis is less our personal, individual practice – which of course is embedded in the lived relations

and interactions with other agents – but the encountered relational practices such as recognition, resistance, and boundary heightening of our peers

RC42-499.8

GÜNTHER, ELISABETH ANNA* (TU Wien, elisabeth.guenther@tuwien.ac.at)

The »Ideal« Student. Intersectional Interference in STEM Education.

Despite several initiatives and policy measures the Austrian higher education in science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) is still hallmarked by an inequality regime. Not only are women are less likely to choose a STEM major, especially in typical engineering subjects such as electrical or mechanical engineering, but female and minority students encounter obstacles during their study time.

This paper traces the effects of intersectional interference at a specific Austrian STEM university. First, the administrative data of the university is analyzed with logistic regression analysis to show to what extent female and immigrant students have lesser chances to persist and graduate, even when pre-education and other factors are considered. A qualitative study than explores the interpretive frame of university teachers as well as students and beginners in the field of math, physics, and computer science. To grasp pre-reflexive stereotypes six openly moderated group discussions (4 with university teacher, one with advanced students, and one with beginners) and eighteen semi-structured interviews are analyzed. The focus is on university teachers, who as authority not only provide a learning setting but also act as guard of the symbolic capital associated with a university degree. The qualitative analysis unveils not only domain specific, excluding mindsets and a high individualization of responsibility but also several implicit stereotypes regarding the competencies of female and minority students as well as challenges for working students and students with impairment. The paper comprises the main results of my doctoral thesis.

RC04-45.2

GUPTA, ACHALA* (National University of Singapore, achalatiss@gmail.com)

Conceptualising Schooling and Education in Modern Society: A Theoretical Approach

In "schooled society" (David Baker, 2014), education is marked as an entity that provides leverage to one individual as compared to the other without its credentials. Amidst prevalent practice of "educational credentialism" (David Brown, 2001; Randall Collins, 1979), it's imperative to conceptualise schooling and education (primarily within the context of schools) in modern society, for such attempt would provide a tool for analysing the status and mapping the social change.

While it is largely true that modern society is schooled, as manifested by the state and embodied by individuals through the process of socialisation, this phenomenon is quite complex, as well as specific to historical and cultural contexts. With theoretical insights provided by Baker, Brown and Collins through their conceptual writings, this paper explains the complexity of schooled society, its complicity with social change, and the role of state in developing the system of education as we observe it globally.

The empirics of the paper are drawn from PhD fieldwork conduced from December 2014 to December 2015 in Dehradun city in Northern India. The paper is organised into three sections. First section discusses the theoretical explanation of the concepts: "credentialism" and "schooled society". Second section provides empirical description of Indian schooling system and brings forth the changing perspective of educators and students towards education. The final section critically engages with the aforementioned concepts and authors in an attempt to conceptualise shifts in perceiving and practicing education and suggests ways in which these shifts lead to creation of a new social.

RC04-53.3

GUPTA, ACHALA* (National University of Singapore, achalatiss@gmail.com)

Gandhi and Education: Theoretical and Practical Approaches to Conceptualising School Education in Modern Society

Influence of neo-liberal ideology on school education has impacted delivery, provisioning, and outcome of global practices of formal teaching and learning. The core issue, however, lies within conceptualising "education" per se, i.e. what does education mean to the educators and recipient of education. Contemporary scholarship in sociology of education does engage with this aspect but it fails to challenge prevalent notion of the purpose of educating. Its imperative, therefore, to examine the definition of education and explore multiple ways education may be construed across cultures and by a range of theorists. Moreover, it is pressing to provide a transnational perspective on education in order to understand global inequality in society as well as provide alternative trajectory to educational development.

With such background, this paper is an attempt to engage with education theorising and its practical implication through Gandhi's perspective. Gandhi—a global figure in international politics—was a philosopher as well as a practitioner of peace, morals, and education. His conceptualisation of Nayi Talim(new education) is informed by not only his philosophical ideas but also his practice of educating in a formal institution of learning.

The paper is organised into three sections. The first section outlines the prevalent notion of education through suggesting the need for transnational mobility of ideas (Connell, 2014) in order to address the issues and concerns pertaining to modern education globally. The second section discusses Gandhi's theoretical conceptualisation of education along with the possibility of practical implementation of such conceptualising. Finally, while suggesting how Gandhi's thoughts on education may provide an alternative way of doing and thinking about education, I examine its relevance to the discourse within contemporary scholarship of sociology of education.

WG05-663.1

GUPTA, DEEPIKAA* (Panjab University, deepikaguptahumanrights@gmail.com)
KAUR, SWARNJIT (Panjab University)

Inequity in Child Health: A Case Study of Slum in Chandigarh (Sector 25).

Globally more than billion people reside in urban slums. Residence in slums is a risk factor for a variety of adverse health outcomes. Health inequity in world's burgeoning slums is the product of numerous complex, social, physical, economic, political and health inconveniences to children and their families due to extreme poverty, overcrowding, poor water and sanitation, substandard housing, limited access to basic health and education services, and other hardships (e.g, high unemployment, violence). Approximately one third of the developing world's urban population live in slums, including hundreds of millions of children, which accounts for one quarter of the total global urban population. Despite the magnitude of this problem, very little is known about the potential impact of slum life on the health of children and adolescents. Statistics that show improved mortality and health outcomes in cities are based on aggregated data and may miss important intra-urban disparities. Limited but consistent evidence suggests higher infant and under-five years mortality for children residing in slums compared with non-slum areas. Children suffer from higher rates of diarrhoeal and respiratory illness, malnutrition and have lower vaccination rates. Mothers residing in slums are more poorly educated and less likely to receive antenatal care and skilled birth assistance.

The Paper observes the health inequalities in one of the Slum of Chandigarh, India highlighting the problems faced by the children and concludes that by providing attention and understanding and addressing child health in slum settings is an important priority for paediatricians and those committed to work for the rights of the children and child health worldwide concerted efforts are urgently needed to assess health burden among slum residents at the community level.

RC24-296.1

GUPTA, NAMITA* (Panjab University, Chandigarh, namita4rights@gmail.com)
GUPTA, RAJIV (Municipal Corporation)

Dams and Development: Stress Factors for Environment and Societies

Prior to 1947, water resource development works in India comprised mostly of diversion weirs or small earth dams not exceeding 15 to 20 metres in height. With the adoption of policies for planned development after freedom in India, a major priority for policymakers was in favour of large dams. The visibility, scale and sweep of mega-dams made them potent emblems of the reconstruction and regeneration of the battered economies of long-suppressed post-colonial nations. The national plans also attempted to incorporate wherever possible a multi-purpose orientation to dam projects, including hydro-power, flood control and navigation, in addition to irrigation. Although enthusiasm for mega-dam projects amongst policy-makers remains largely undimmed, a formidable body of independent empirical research into many of these large dams has established how their social, human and environmental costs have been ignored or grossly understated in the planning of these projects, and the expected benefits exaggerated. Despite these social and environmental costs, a major resurgence in dam construction worldwide is now under way, driven by infusions of new capital from developing countries and a public campaign by the dam-building industry to greenwash hydropower as a source of clean energy. The present paper attempts to analyze some of the social and environmental impacts of hydropower projects in India and especially those that result directly or indirectly from the omissions or commissions of policy.

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TG03-670.2

GUPTA, NAMITA* (Panjab University, Chandigarh, namita4rights@gmail.com)

Right to Adequate, Accessible and Safe Drinking Water in India: A Study of District Moga (Punjab)

The human right to water entitles everyone to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses. The right to water is also necessary for the enjoyment of others human rights including the right to life and human dignity, the right to health, the right to adequate food, the right to adequate housing, the right to development and the right to a healthy environment. The Supreme Court of India as well as the state high courts in many case laws have interpreted the right to water as a part of right to life under article 21 of the constitution as part of the fundamental rights of the people. Known for its green revolution world over, the state of Punjab has got recent global attention as a 'cancer state'. The state has an average 90 cancer patients per 0.1 million population - higher than the national average of 80 per 0.1 million population. One of the major reasons for the same is the highly contaminated water. The present study is on District Moga, which lies in the Malwa region in Punjab where the ground water is found to be contaminated with toxics such as uranium leading to a large number of cancer patients from this region around 136 cancer patients per 0.1 million population. Besides piped water supply services; Reverse Osmosis Systems have been installed by the state government in the problematic villages to provide safe drinking water to the people in this region. The present study analyzes the issue of adequacy, accessibility, acceptability and safety of the drinking water services (piped water supply and RO supply services) in District Moga.

RC04-50.3

GURNEY, ELEANOR* (King's College London, eleanor.gurney@kcl.ac.uk)

Navigating the Education Marketplace: The Impact of Space and Place on School Choice Amongst Low Income Households in New Delhi, India

In India, as in many countries around the world, the nature of the education landscape is changing. Within the last decade private schooling has 'mushroomed', much of it at the low fee end of the spectrum, despite an on going public debate in which serious concerns have been expressed about the quality of many such schools and inequalities of access. At the same time, private-public partnerships and parental choice mechanisms are emerging as discernable government policy trends in the name of quality improvements for school education and the elusive national goal of universal elementary education (UEE). In order to better understand the implications of such policy reforms and the increased marketisation of education more generally for social equity, this paper will consider how socially and economically disadvantaged households navigate the diverse terrain of the contemporary education market at the local level. The paper will draw on case study data from an on-going ESRC funded doctoral study comprising in-depth interviews with parents/caregivers across two slum communities in urban New Delhi, supplemented with secondary survey data, field notes and close analysis of school documents and government policy texts. The data indicates that geographical factors (including distance to schools and perceived dangers in travelling to/from school), local market dynamics (the number and type of providers) and the characterisation of schools as either 'safe' or 'unsafe' spaces are significant in shaping parental schooling choices. Moreover, the dynamic between space and education is apparent in schooling choices that reflect community solidarities and dissensions, often on the basis of religion and ethnic identity. In this way, the community space and its place within the wider urban centre is shown to be central to choicemaking processes and to continuing patterns of social segregation and educational inequality that make 'choice' as a policy mechanism for quality improvement problematic.

RC37-439.1

GUROVA, OLGA* (University of Helsinki, olga.gurova@helsinki.fi)

Voluntary Precarious. Clothing Designers As Entrepreneurs in Russia and in Finland

This research is aimed at studying the careers of fashion designers as creative entrepreneurs in Russia and in Finland. Since the beginning of the 2000s the entrepreneurs had been labeled as "creative class" (Florida 2002); recently a new category - "precariat" – have become widespread (Standing 2011). This shift in view on creatives occurred in the context of rethinking of the creative work in terms of neoliberal change of the role of the state in welfare and citizens' well-being. Thus this research is aimed at exploring how entrepreneurial self is constructed in the context of the changing state policies towards small-scale entrepreneurs in the creative field and by fashion designers themselves; and how the designers interpret and deal with the actual conditions of their work. I consider creative entrepreneurship as a form of subjectivity that is produced at the state level through documents related to creative entrepreneurs and by entrepreneurs themselves through experience (including bodily and emotional) and practices (cf. Skeggs 2004). Methodologically, this research is ethnographic study focused on designers as self-employed entrepreneurs, who either work alone or have a company of 2-3 people, namely, micro-enterprises. I study the following groups of the designers: Russian designers working in Russia and the designers of Russian and of Finnish origins operating in Finland. Methods include in-depth interviews with designers and experts in each country and secondary data analysis.

RC06-77.8

GUSEVA, ALYA* (Boston University, aguseva@bu.edu)
IBRAGIMOVA, DILYARA (Higher School of Economics)

His Money Is Theirs, and Her Money Is Hers Alone: Household Money Management in Two-Partner Russian Households

Using semi-structured interviews with 156 non-poor heterosexual couples, we investigate household money management and domestic power dynamics in contemporary Russian two-partner families. During the Soviet period, it was women who typically controlled the domestic purse in urban families: husbands were expected to give most if not all of their cash wages to their wives who would then make purchases to meet household necessities, similar to how money has been historically managed in American working-class households. Contemporary Russian household money management is changing in response to the neoliberal market reforms, including labor market and welfare policy changes as well as the rise of neo-conservative gender ideology. For example, following the resource perspective, when husbands' income increases significantly, they assume control over all or most of the family money. In this paper we explore money management in a small group of Russian couples with a breadwinner husband and a working wife, where the husband provides for the family needs, and the wife's income - usually a much smaller one -- goes to cover her own expenses. Wives value their incomes and view them as means of empowerment. Instead of a traditional conceptualizing of marital power as an ability to exert influence and control (whether because of resources or decision-making prerogatives), we shift the attention to power as autonomy -- an ability to evade control, and exercise some independence. While recent analyses of money management in Western families point to growing financial independence of spouses via "separate purses", we draw attention to an emerging trend of hybrid traditional-progressive money management among Russian spouses, and discuss its implications for intrahousehold gender inequality.

RC02-29.3

GUSEVA, ALYA (Boston University)
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Understanding Consumer Credit through Comparative Lens

The growth and spread of consumer lending in the last decades necessitated the use of technology to quickly process a large number of loans. For many reasons, the application of these formalizing tools is incomplete and various forms of consumer credit shun formalization and instead depend on informal social ties or other foundations. Our paper focuses on consumer credit in Central and Eastern Europe where one finds a large variety of forms of credit addressing different social segments of the population. We discuss three sectors: mass retail lending (including retail banking, purchase credit and mortgages); fringe lending (includes payday lending and usury) and collectivist forms of financing (rotating saving associations and saving coops). We analyze the ways that the three sectors generate demand and recruit clients, screen applicants, and deal with non-payment. We compare how formalization and social ties are deployed in these different sectors of consumer credit market, and how they produce unique identities, classify clients, generate reputation, and enact justice. We also discuss how these formal tools and informal bases of consumer credit simultaneously reduce uncertainties, create new ones and affect social inequalities.

RC24-304.1

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Reproducing Expertise. the Role of Young Scholars in Ipbes's Capacity Building Efforts.

Being an expert organization in the making, the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) faces the challenge to create an organisation which is able to facilitate a dialogue between science and policy today, and to remain credible, relevant, and legitimate tomorrow. In this, how do IPBES work to recruit and reproduce expertise needed for delivering assessments? How is new researchers socialized and integrated into the expert organizations' epistemic perspective and social practices? What function does reproducing expertise have in the institutionalization of expert organizations? These questions are

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central for this paper, which analyze IPBES's pilot fellowship program for young scholars.

sub-regional assessment processes, thereby strengthening its capacity and knowledge foundations. The ambition is that the program will be expanded to eventually "create a pool of competent professionals able to carry forward the Platform agenda". The participating young scholars will have a unique position and role in the making of IPBES. Participating in the program implies that they will have to balance (i) the expectations of having both a contributory and a learning position; and (ii) the commitment to work pro bono(without any economic compensation) in an assessment processes with keeping engagement with home institutions.

Through a combined analysis of documents and interviews with IPBES representatives involved in the fellowship program, this study explores this program, in particular what capacities IPBES are looking for and what role the young scholars play in the assessment process as well as for IPBES general development. The analysis finds that there are both benefits and risks attached to the involvement of young scholars in the assessment process. By way of conclusion, some general remarks on the conditions of recruiting and socializing new expertise is raised.

RC25-309.2

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Language and Integration Among Immigrant Populations: The Case of Spain

Spain experienced a substantial immigration boom in the decade 1998-2008 in a process that has been thoroughly analysed. The Great Recession struck the Spanish economy in such a way that employment decreased rapidly, posing enormous problems for certain groups. Among the people hard hit by unemployment were a great number of recent immigrants. However, problems regarding social integration in Spain were not as acute as one could expect by considering just the labour market situation. Factors like return migration, unemployment subsidies, and family networks may have helped to cushion the effects of the crisis. This paper considers the role played by Spanish language skills in this regard, given that about half of the immigrant population had Spanish as their native language, and given the language learning activity of the remaining immigrants. Using the recently published Labour Force Survey special module on the labour market situation of immigrants (INE, 2015), the purpose of the research is twofold. First, an analysis of the variables that influence Spanish learning efforts among the immigrant population will be carried out. Secondly, the determinants of employment outcomes will also be analysed, paying special attention to job-search methods, and to the role played by fluency in the four official languages that exist in Spain (Spanish, Catalan, Basque, and Galician).

RC04-47.31

GUTIÉRREZ, SERVANDO* (Profesor investigador de UAM; sociólogo-demógrafo., servandogr@gmail.com)
RAMIREZ, DAVID FRANCISCO (Profesor Investigador de la Universidad Intercultural del Estado de Hidalgo)
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El Futuro Laboral De Los/As Jóvenes a Través De La Educación? Lo Que Opinan Estudiantes Hombres y Mujeres Indígenas y No Indígenas De Nivel Secundaria y Bachillerato De Tenango De Doria; Hidalgo, México.

Aún en 2015 en México coexisten dos países: uno pobre/atrasado y otro relativamente próspero. Los datos sobre la distribución de la pobreza extrema son elocuentes. En muchos estados del centro y norte del país disminuye, en otros permanece y aún se ensancha. Destacan territorios donde la pobreza extrema es irreductible: Chiapas, Guerrero y Oaxaca, y algunas regiones de Veracruz, Hidalgo y Puebla. Las preguntas obligadas son: ¿Por qué éstas diferencias si México es un sólo Estado-Nación con políticas e instituciones para todos? ¿Por qué ahí? ¿Por qué no en otros estados?

Al examinar y explorar algunos porqués de la brecha de éstos dos Méxicos, se pueden señalar varias causas de la pobreza y atraso: informalidad generalizada en actividades económicas y baja productividad, apego a economías campesinas, resistencias culturales, pésima educación, ausencias de conductas emprendedoras y de un estado de derecho, falta de infraestructura, corrupción y violencia; además de escasa urbanización para elevar la productividad y bienestar social y la persistencia de una población rural dispersa en miles de asentamientos en condiciones ecológicas muy frágiles (suelos pobres, altas pendientes, escasez de agua), así como de deterioro ambiental asociado a la deforestación y erosión,

consecuencia y causa de pobreza campesina e indígena en estados donde hay mayor biodiversidad.

Bajo este contexto, se presentan los resultados obtenidos en la cabecera municipal Tenango de Doria, –de la región indígena "Otomí-Tepehua", del Estado de Hidalgo, considerada oficialmente con grado de marginación "medio", aunque en realidad es alta— y en la que se indaga si en estas generaciones de jóvenes se halla la idea de "estudiar para un futuro mejor", o si es un mito; y por otra parte, si éstos jóvenes ven su condición étnica y social como condicionante de sus expectativas futuras no sólo en el ámbito escolar sino en el mundo del trabajo.

RC05-65.1

GUTIERREZ CHONG, NATIVIDAD* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, nati.gutierrez.chong@gmail.com)

43 Students Are Missing in Mexico: Racism and Ethnicity Around Narratives of Denial and Justice

The forced disappearance of 43 students and 6 killed at the hands of the police linked to organised crime has deeply shocked Mexican society to say the least. In this presentation my aim is to discuss, based on documentary data, why are there two very different versions of this horrific event. One version entails the official discourse characterised by the way it manipulates data and conceals facts thus conveying a fictitious and unreal narrative of events. The other version shows the tireless journey to each corner of Mexico and many places abroad of the student's parents delivering a message of justice and truth. The word "forced disappearance" has become normalised, somehow accepted, while the parents insist that as the students were taken alive, they want them back alive ("Vivos se los llevaron vivos los queremos"). An international commission has been allowed to investigate the case; forensic international experts have been summoned to find out what ever evidence of the 43 students is available. If the official discourse denies such a cruel atrocity, restricts investigation, and delays results, allows me to argue that institutionalised racism is rampant and overpowering, because the ones that are missing, and are the victims, are young students belonging to impoverish indigenous ethnic communities. Conversely, the ethnic identities of the 43 missing have turned them into a leading aspect concerning public visibility of the case.

RC34-391.1

GUZMAN, EUGENIO* (Universidad del Desarrollo, eguzman@udd.cl)
FERNANDEZ, MIGUEL ANGEL (Universidad del Desarrollo)

Two Generations, Two Social Systems

The changes in values and attitudes, particularly among young people is a phenomenon widely studied, but not from the perspective of emerging democracies after periods or authoritarian dictatorships, as is the case of Chile. This raises questions about the differences between the generations socialized during the authoritarian period (1973-1989) and later (1990-2015). Transitioning from a nondemocratic to a democratic society in itself should have an impact in youth culture, since it involves the passage from a system of tight control of media and scarce political and civil freedoms to one entirely different. We compare the two generations taking over two fundamental questions: firstly, what is the magnitude of change and on what attitudinal and behavioral dimensions it occurs. The second question regards to the timing and pace of the rupture or generational change.

The research involves the quantification of changes in socio-cultural values (abortion, divorce, gay marriage, drug use, etc.) and other dimensions (political-ideological identification, political participation and interpersonal trust and institutions) and an historical and cultural explanation of such evolution. At the same time, we evaluate how in the process of opening to the world, the values of young Chileans has been assimilating the Latin American and global trends.

To make these evaluations we use data from six chilean "National Surveys Youth" (comparable among each other) gathered between 1999 and 2013 for the 18-29 years group. This includes groups socialized in authoritarian and democratic periods. To contextualize, the results are compared with these of mature democracies (Europe, North America and Oceania), and the Latin American neighborhood, drawn from the World Values Survey.

Preliminary analyses indicate that the gap between values and internal youth cultures and the world are shortened, and the changing attitudes of young Chileans are increasingly associated to global trends.

RC23-279.2

GVOZDEVA, GALINA* (Institute of Economics & Industrial Engineering, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, gvozdeva@ieie.nsc.ru)
GVOZDEVA, ELENA (Institute of Economics & Industrial Engineering, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences)

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

Labor Practices and Expectations of the Russian Young Scientists and Innovators

We study the labor practices of young people engaged in science and innovation entrepreneurship, because it is necessary to increase labor efficiency. Was substantiated theoretical understanding of the impact of the expected opportunities on the behavior of young people. It is based, on the one hand, on the theory of D. McClelland, according to which the labor activity, the result determined by the interaction of three variables: motivation, individual abilities and qualities. On the other hand, to describe the relationship between motivation, incentives and job satisfaction expectations were used the theory of   V. Vroom and F. Herzberg's two-factor model. In the empirical analysis as influencing elements were considered the opportunities provided by the institutional conditions, labor motivation of a young man, ideas about their capabilities, expected results. Using the data of poll of young researchers and innovators of Russia carried out by the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering of SB RAS in 2011 (N = 1037), as well as the factor and cluster analysis, are constructed empirical behavior models of young scientists and innovators. Considering labor motivation of youth and the influencing institutional conditions, the effective and adaptive models of labor behavior are revealed. Results the work of the groups, practicing this model, and their job satisfaction were used as criteria of evaluation of the models. Among the effective behavior models identified two typical for young researchers and two more - for innovators. Innovators are practicing effective models less likely than young scientists (43 and 62%) due to the lack of development of institutional conditions. Adaptive behavior models are often practiced to avoid the risk and hard work.

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

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RC38-442.4

HA, JUNGIM* (Ecoles des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, jungim0717@hotmail.com)

Parcours Migratoire Et Soutien Familial Chez Les étudiants Coréens De France

L'objet de cette communication est d'aborder la migration et la mobilité sociale d'étudiants coréens en séjour d'études en France. Si le nombre d'étudiants reste constant depuis les années 1970, leurs caractéristiques, leurs projets d'études et leurs rapports à leur famille ont largement évolué et se sont diversifiés (Campus France, 2011).

Aujourd'hui, le soutien aux études des enfants prend de l'ampleur dans les familles, pour encourager la mobilité de classe des enfants et l'originalité de leurs profils sur le marché du travail ou leur accès à des niches économiques, dans un contexte économique compétitif (Bourdieu, 1984).

Quels sont les modalités de soutien familial que requièrent ces projets d'études? Comment ont-elles évolué dans les vingt dernières années?

Dans le cadre d'une ethnographie des parcours biographiques d'étudiants coréens en France et leurs familles en Corée, cette communication restitue l'analyse de la comparaison de deux sous-groupes d'étudiants coréens (arrivé en France en 2000 et 2010.) L'objectif est de déterminer les évolutions des rapports des étudiants avec leur famille, les modalités de soutien et le projet de vie a posteriori, entre ces deux groupes.

L'analyse montre (1) l'importance des prédispositions biographiques sur le projet d'étude, la socialisation en France et le choix de rentrer en Corée: il varie selon le genre, la classe et l'âge et dépend de l'anticipation des attentes des parents par leurs enfants. (2) Il existe un effet de génération entre ces deux groupes, dans la logique et le fondement du projet d'études. (3) Enfin, cette recherche montre le basculement des idées ancrées dans les idéologies traditionnelles coréennes, qui valorisent le collectif et la famille, vers les logiques contemporaines de l'autonomie et de la réussite sociale personnelle.

RC32-JS-59.8

HAAS, MARITA* (Vienna Technical University, marita.haas@tuwien.ac.at)

"I Was a Woman. I Was Skilled. I Had a Doctoral Degree and [I Was] a Foreigner". Migrant Coping Strategies of Women in Highly Qualified Areas

Coming from a Southern European country with restricted career opportunities and reduced economic possibilities, *Elena* leaves her hometown and family for an international career in science. Her initial motivation to "make more of her" is combined with a high pressure from her parents. Her journey and the acceptance of positions in industry and university research, however, also refers to a process of being marginalized in various aspects: As a woman, she is exposed to stereotypical role-expectations and normative concepts of what is believed to be socially appropriate for men and women (West and Zimmermann, 1987; Ridgeway, 2009). In organizations where maleness is regarded as a superior trait; believes about the "inferior" lead to specific expectations of an individual's ability and performance (Acker, 1990; Gherardi, 1994).

How do these normative expectations - which are, partly, contradicting each other - determine the process of her professional identity formation? And how does she, as a female migrant, working in a highly qualified area, deal with experiences of xenophobic discrimination?

Professional identity is formed through accumulated individual experiences within a profession over time and is strongly influence by norms, attributes, and motives for the profession (Ibarra, 1999). Biographical narratives make individual and institutional processes as well as their interrelation visible. They depict the continuous negotiation process how to deal with different role expectations and the question how to integrate them in the own biography. A particular focus on the self-presentation of *Elena* (cf. Rosenthal 1993; 1995) demonstrates that narrating and thus constructing the own biography are closely related with the process of professional identity formation. In her account we learn about the way how she used her biographical experiences to develop a coping strategy how to succeed.

RC55-JS-74.3

HABTI, DRISS* (University of Eastern Finland, driss.habti@uef.fi)

Wellbeing Among Russian Physicians in Finnish Healthcare in Relation to Work and Personal Life

The rising global shortage of general practitioners (GPs) impends the effective functioning of primary healthcare (Thompson et al. 2009). Finland experiences shortages of general practitioners at primary health centres, which amounts to 6% in 2010 (Ruskoaho 2013). Of the total number of GPs, 18% were substitutes and nearly 6% recruited from labour-leasing companies (Ruskoaho 2013). Since inflows of foreign-born physicians potentially fill in these shortages in many developed countries, the inflow of physicians to Finland is low (Kuusio et al. 2010, Aalto et al. 2013). Better work conditions and remunerations are major pull-factors for global migration and mobility of healthcare workers. The socio-psychological work environment, related to interpersonal and social interactions in the workplace, plays major role in work-related wellbeing and job satisfaction of employees. In Finland, studies indicate primary care physicians have poor working conditions (Kuusio et al. 2010), not very satisfied especially in the public sector (Heponiemi et al. 2011), and are the most likely to quit their jobs (Kuusio et al. 2013). This study addresses the migration experience of Russian physicians in Finland, and particularly the question of wellbeing as health workers in Finnish health services and as migrants in Finland. How do these physicians conceive of 'wellbeing' and 'quality of life'? What are the factors they conceive to improve their wellbeing in the workplace and social-family life? And what factors possibly affect their wellbeing in negative way? Using biographical approach, data were collected from in-depth semi-structured interviews (26) to document the work-life experiences of Russian physicians. Among else, the interviews engaged into *wellbeing* and *quality of life* as conceptualized and lived experiences by respondents. The study aims to broaden sociological understanding on the issue of their wellbeing and health, and to inform about ways to retain GPs through improved policy in primary care.

RC18-219.3

HADAR, MAYA* (University of Konstanz, ms.maya.hadar@gmail.com)

Social Identification and Group Performance: The Effect of Different War Outcomes on National Pride, the Sense of Belonging and the Sense of Community Among Citizens

It is long been known that Identification with in-groups is motivated by the need to belong and to participate in bounded cooperative social units. Once the self is attached to a distinctive in-group, additional motives to achieve positive valuation are engaged. The context of real life conflict between groups has interesting characteristics that permit a close examination of some of the central assumptions in social identity theory. Individuals' aspiration to achieve a positive self-esteem may clash with their membership in a social group, when social comparisons are made with a clearly superior out-group (for example, following groups' defeat in a war). No empirical work on the effects of group performance on individual's social identity saliency has so far been framed within social identity theory and applied in the context of political science. The current research examines variations in social identity's saliency (including the components of national pride, sense of belonging and sense of community) of group members, generated by different war outcomes (victory, defeat, stalemate and agreement). The study also sheds light on the intricate relations between social identification of individual group members and group performance. This Internet based research, supports the conclusion that a positive group identity is sustained despite poor group performance, as no significant differences between groups were observed across parameters and conditions. The paper also addresses the psychological and sociological mechanisms that may account for the found effect, and discusses the importance of the findings in the realm of post conflict societies.

RC09-112.3

HADJICOSTANDI, JOANNA* (Univ Texas Permian Basin, hadjicostandi_j@utpb.edu)

Social Activism and gender-based student engagement through online classes

Although students are quite interested in learning about issues of social inequality and intrigued by the various ways theorists with different sociological perspectives explain these, chances are that the knowledge will remain on the academic level when they finish taking the particular sociology class that exposed them to an analytic view of the issues. As educators how can we encourage students not only to realize that they are capable of achieving social change, but to actively get involved in achieving social change? This paper concentrates on analyzing students' interest in social activism, and social inequalities through the analysis of their responses to various on-line discussion questions and in a MOOC of 10,000 students online class. The content analysis of those questions will be juxtaposed with similar discussions and papers from 4 university regular online Social Stratification classes. Gender differences will be noted and analyzed.

This topic is very important because we live in a world that is global and in a country, the USA, that is multicultural and multiracial, and its citizens have historically faced deep divisions and separations, that are deeply seated in its social institutions. Students of all backgrounds need to have an understanding of the socioeconomic and political issues involved in the social fabric of their cities and

countries. How are those different in US based courses as opposed to an International MOOC?

A lot of the material analyzed and discussed in a course like this presents itself to scrutiny, suspicion and very often resentment. It is very important to hold a neutral position in discussions and to present historical facts as clearly and in depth as possible, in order to allow for the students to gain access to critical thinking.

RC24-297.3

HADLER, MARKUS* (Macquarie University, markus.hadler@uni-graz.at)

Public and Private Environmental Behaviors: Determinants, Differences, and Similarities Across Countries and Time.

After some substantial agreements at the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio, the environmental movement was characterized by optimism. This optimism, however, was short lived, after the subsequent failure of various agreements. Correspondingly, international comparative survey data also shows that individuals' support for environmental organizations and related public actions peaked in the early 1990s and have declined ever since. Private behaviors, on the other hand, have remained strong in many countries or have even increased in the same period.

Considering these contrarian trends as backdrop, this contribution investigates individuals' public and private environmental behaviors across countries and over time using data from the International Social Survey Programme of 1993, 2000, and 2010. Independent variables include various socio-demographics and attitudes at the individual level. At the country level, the international embedding of a society, its economic position and related ecologically unequal exchange as well as other national characteristics such the level of affluence and pollution measures are considered.

Methodologically, a multilevel analysis is applied that considers both individual and contextual characteristics as well as changes over time in a single model. A novel unbalanced time-comparative design is used, which allows to include countries regardless of how many of the three ISSP waves were fielded. This strategy allows to differentiate between over-time and cross-sectional effects, which has been done rarely in previous analyses.

The contribution thus speaks to two audiences: Firstly, to scholars who are interested in individuals' environmental behaviors, the changes of these behaviors over time, as well as differences and similarities in the underlying determinants. Secondly, it speaks to scholars who are interested in the methodological aspects of how to analyze cross-national and time-comparative survey data in unbalanced datasets.

RC18-219.2

HADLER, MARKUS* (Macquarie University, markus.hadler@uni-graz.at)
FLESKEN, ANAID (University of Bristol)

The Ideal Compatriot' – the Influence of Global Ideas, Elite Discourse, and Changing National Contexts on Individuals' Perceptions of the Ideal Citizen

The definitions of citizenship and citizen rights have changed over the last century from more national loyalty principles to more inclusive concepts of global and natural rights. International institutions such as the European Union, but also an increasing global civil society, have undermined the concept of distinct and separate nations. Yet these developments are not uncontested. Globally, but particularly in Europe, anti-immigrant protest movements are increasingly visible while nationalistic parties gained influence in the political arena.

Considering such diverse trends as backdrop, this contribution investigates individuals' perceptions of an ideal citizen across countries and over time using survey data from the International Social Survey Programme. The dependent variable is based on the respondents' views on which characteristics are important for being truly British, German, Austrian, etc. – which were included in the 1995, 2003, and 2013 ISSP modules. Independent variables are various socio-demographics and attitudes at the individual level. At the country level, the international embedding of a society, dominant party views, and other national characteristics such the level of affluence and immigration are considered.

Methodologically, a multilevel analysis is applied that considers both individual and contextual characteristics as well as changes over time in a single model. A novel unbalanced time-comparative design is used, which allows to include countries regardless of how many of the three ISSP waves were fielded. This strategy allows to differentiate between over-time and cross-sectional effects, which has been done rarely in previous analyses.

The contribution thus speaks to two audiences: Firstly, to scholars who are interested in individuals' conceptualizations of a 'good citizen', the changes of these conceptualizations over time, and the underlying determinants. Secondly, it speaks to scholars who are interested in the methodological aspects of how to analyze cross-national and time-comparative survey data in unbalanced datasets.

RC34-399.5

HAERI MAZANDERANI, FAWZIA* (University of Sussex, mazanderani121@gmail.com)

The Future Is Not What We Thought It Would be: The Gap Between Aspirations and Actualisation in Post-Apartheid South Africa

This paper focuses on the experiences of previously disadvantaged South African youth residing in a rural township in Mpumalanga province. These young adults are controversially referred to as the 'born free' generation, growing up in a democracy that officially offers them equal opportunities yet continues to grapple with the legacy of apartheid. Despite the majority of 'born frees' facing poor education and high unemployment, existing research indicates ambitious future aspirations among this group, the presence of which has been linked to affirmative action policies and the pervasive rhetoric of freedom and opportunity in the 'new South Africa.' Drawing upon post-structural theories which recognise the historically embedded nature of identity, this paper explores the discourses which inform how the 'born free' generation account for their past, present and future lives. Through analysing empirical qualitative data, it considers the influences to emerge from schooling and home environments as well as other significant resources that young people draw upon as they develop their 'possible selves.' Informed by extant literature which indicates the gap between aspirations and achievement among South African youth, this paper employs a theoretical framework which explores the key dynamic of 'structure' and 'agency.' It reflects upon the extent to which these young adults recognise potential constraints on their ability to realise their aspirations, and the degree to which they deem themselves individually responsible for their futures. Drawing upon extant literature in the sociology of South African youth, this paper considers how few 'born free' South Africans make an explicit link between apartheid and their present life socio-economic circumstances. Informed by postcolonial theory, it argues that a historically situated awareness of present socio-economic circumstances can play a vital role in forming the critical consciousness necessary for young South Africans to create, rather than merely inherit their futures.

RC37-434.2

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Using Art to Signal Economical and Political Power

In this paper I look at the shifting interest and use of art in Norwegian business life and the Labor Movement during the last century. Collecting art is a way to signal economical power among private and corporate art collectors. Today, many corporate collectors look at the art as a factor for increasing the creativity and innovation among employees. The charismatic figure of the artist also seem to have become a new role model, in respect of how artist works, and how many new industries organize their work today; where the employees, similar to the artist, are free to work whenever and wherever they like. However, also political parties and movements use art to signal their power to rule or influence the society. Norway was governed by the Labor Party from 1935 to 1965, (in exile during WWII), and for 28 years between 1965 and 2015. Due to its long-term governing many claim that the Labor Party, and the Labor Movement, had a crucial role in developing the Norwegian Welfare-state. In the 1930´s the Labor Party used artists to create powerful political posters inspired by the Soviet-posters from the 1920´s, to spread their ideology and recruit new members. After World War II artists decorated many new public buildings in the spirit of the Labor Movement, depicting men and women rebuilding the society after the war. Periodicals, for example those of the Labor Youth Organization, often used art with motifs from working life on the front page. In the 1950s the Labor Movement encouraged their members to attend an art club that offered affordable high quality art to laborers. Obviously, art was popular in the Labor Movement during the middle of the 1900s, in a time period where most Norwegian businesses seemingly had little interest of collecting art.

RC25-JS-33.1

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Mind the Cancer Screening Gap Between the Medical and Laypersons' Languages

Acceptance of the medical rationale for colorectal cancer screening does not guarantee test-adherence, but its absence may withhold the undertaking of the recommended tests. This acceptance often entails clinical knowledge, but a significant knowledge gap in CRC screening rationale and principles separates between doctors and lay individuals invited to test. This gap consists of unique language use, as well as concepts, perceptions, and assumptions. The paper highlights this gap, which can be bridged by a two-way translation channel, with examples based on several studies carried out in Israel over the last two decades.

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We analyze how the major medical distinction between a *diagnostic* and a *screening* indication to undergo medical tests or procedures is taken for granted by medical personnel on one hand, yet, most often, poorly understood by laypersons seeking medical help, on the other. Another example is the assignment of medical meanings to everyday-life words in the relevant spoken language, with straightforward lay connotation(s). Additionally, lay persons' daily use of medical terminology, often does not imply their deep understanding of the issue, but rather the mere citation, in a slogan-like manner. These discrepancies lead to the conclusion that the premise of having a common spoken language does not guarantee a mutual understanding in general and in the delivery of health care in particular. In order for health care providers to address the issue, we propose to map (potential) misunderstandings using mutual, non-judgmental, reflexive tools such as questions, dialogue, information exchange and general clarifications in a direct exchange with lay persons.

RC54-617.2

HAHN, KORNELIA* (University of Salzburg, kornelia.hahn@sbg.ac.at)

Consuming and Expressing the "Sound of Music" Culture Among Tourists in Salzburg: A Link Between Immediate and Non Immediate Body Experiences

In this paper, I address the theoretical issue on how experiences mediated by "immediate" corporeal sensations and by communication technology are linked. This issue seems to be crucial to current Sociology which, though, often makes a clear theoretical distinction between immediate (and "real") experiences and virtual (and somehow distorted) experiences. Also, the classical scholarly work, however still tremendously fruitful, as e.g. the work of Erving Goffman to name only but one who has influenced General Sociology and the Sociology of the body at the same time, does not much refer to media technology, of course. My argument is that the interpretation of sensations should not exclude media communication and, also, that the classical scholarly work (Goffman, Alfred Schütz, Georg Simmel) can be adopted toward that argument. After a brief introduction to this theoretical argumentation, I extensively demonstrate the argument by drawing on qualitative, visual data derived from a project on the perception of the *Sound of Music* Movie. The project is based on interpreting body performances from tourists traveling to Salzburg and engaging themselves in organized *Sound of Music* Tours. It shows the "body as a vehicle for the expression and consumption" of a *particular* culture.

RC54-611.1

HAHN, KORNELIA* (University of Salzburg, kornelia.hahn@sbg.ac.at)

Quality Time and Enchanted Places. the Commodification of Sensory Experiences

In this paper, I argue that sensory experiences which are (still) subject to the non rationalized interpretation of human bodies become a resource for commodification processes. With this argument I do not refer to the emotion industry but rather to the tourism and leisure industry. Drawing on analyses of qualitative data (textual and visual) from this field, I describe two contradictory logics of time-space relationship influencing the corporeal performance. Eventually, I show that the contradiction is apparently dissolved in a new form of framing these situations: by highlighting *quality time* (as a short time with intensified experience options) and *enchanted places* (as a confined, but sensually enriched environment) within narrative scripts the demands of both, sensory experience seekers and commercial enterprises in late Capitalism, are met. Stressing the importance of narrative scripts for corporeal performances, I consider aspects of media cultures (remote communication and experiences) as theoretical approach to the Sociology of the body.

RC31-365.1

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Life Satisfaction and Subjective Assessments of Success Among East-West Commuters in the Central European Region

This presentation addresses life satisfaction among East-West commuters in the Central European Region (CENTROPE). Reviewing the literature, the life satisfaction concept is seen to be applied – more or less explicitly – as a general indicator of subjectively successful migration. This interpretation is based on a theoretical presumption regarding the migrants' motives. Life satisfaction studies often conceptualize migration as an attempt to generally improve life, increase quality of life, or maximize benefits.

However, present research has mainly considered the consequences of migration for migrants' life satisfaction as a function of income gains. Other economic and non-economic outcomes of migration are less often thematized. Moreover, it is questionable whether high levels of satisfaction are to be equalized with subjectively perceived success in migration. Against this background, this presentation addresses three questions: (1) Which economic and non-economic factors affect commuters' life satisfaction, (2) which factors influence assessments according to which commuting has been beneficial for one's professional development and life in general, and (3) how is commuters' life satisfaction connected to subjective assessments of successful commuting?

This presentation is empirically based on quantitative (N = 1,342) and qualitative (N = 27) data drawn from a current research project dealing with residents of the Czech, Slovak and Hungarian border regions who work in Austria. Preliminary quantitative results indicate correlations between assessments of success and life satisfaction. Subjective assessments of commuting are strongly affected by relative gains in status within the commuters' home societies, educational levels, linguistic skills, experiences of dequalification, and transnational networks. Furthermore, the qualitative findings refer to the relevance of experienced discrimination. Overall, this presentation highlights several crucial subjective dimensions of success that are associated with commuting, yet are not exclusively attributed to economic factors.

RC42-502.2

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Determinants of Social Cooperation: A Survey Experiment

Cooperation with others is clearly an important aspect of social integration. However, people's willingness to cooperate differs according to their socio-demographic characteristics. Moreover, the characteristics of a person one is potentially to cooperate with also affects the level of cooperation: people may show less willingness to help a person belonging to a different social group.

The aim of our research is to examine the determinants of cooperation, using a survey experiment method. As part of our survey questionnaire each of our respondents (n=479) were made to evaluate 15 hypothetical situations (known as "vignettes"), where a stranger asks for help ranging from small favours (i.e. a short phone call) to bigger requests (e.g. giving juridical testimony), and were asked about their willingness to help in these situations. Exploiting the intra-respondent variation of situations (gender, age, occupation, ethnicity and the residence of the stranger asking for help, as well as the hypothetical situation itself), our experimental research design allows us to run multilevel regression models and to examine causality between these characteristics and the respondent's willingness to cooperate. Moreover, since the survey database contains the detailed characteristics of the respondent, we also analyse the effect of status differences between the respondents and the stranger of the vignette (i.e. the stranger asking for help). Using this research design and data, our results provide evidence about the determinants of cooperation and establish a wider sense of the mechanisms of social integration and disintegration in a way that ordinary survey designs are not able to do in themselves.

RC39-456.2

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HAJDU, GABOR (Institute for Sociology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences)

The Effect of Temperature Shocks on Health at Birth

In this research we analyze the effect of extreme temperature during the pregnancy on the outcomes of live births in Hungary. Birth registry data of more than 5 million newborns between 1970 and 2010 are matched with daily temperature data. Matching is based on the place of residence of the mother at the time of the delivery. Birth registry data that covers the entire population come from the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, whereas city-level weather data come from the Hungarian Meteorological Service. We calculate indicators of extreme temperature (e.g. the number of extremely hot days) for each trimesters of the pregnancy. Our dependent variables are birth weight, low birth weight, Apgar score, birth length, and pre-term birth. Although variation in weather over time is exogenous, we are able to control for important socio-demographic factors that might influence newborns' health, and even for unobserved time-invariant mother char-

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acteristics by performing mother-fixed effects estimates. In this way our study identifies causal effects.

Our main research question is whether temperature shocks (defined as occurrence of extremely hot/cold days) in utero influence health at birth. The second research question is the following: in which trimester is this relationship the strongest? Finally, we try to answer the question: how do the estimated effects differ between high- and low-status families?

In one hand, this study adds to the large and growing literature studying the effects of fetal conditions on short- and long-term outcomes (e.g. health at birth, education, labor market success, etc.). On the other hand, our research is also related to the literature analyzing the impacts of global climate change.

RC55-626.5

HAJDU, TAMAS* (Institute of Economics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, CERS, hajdu.tamas@krtk.mta.hu)

Weather and Subjective Well-Being

In this research we analyze the effect of the weather on individual subjective well-being. Previous studies found inconsistent results. The classical and widely cited paper of Schwarz and Clore (1983) found that respondents reported higher levels of satisfaction and happiness on sunny days compared to rainy days. Although this results was confirmed by some studies (Kämpfer – Mutz, 2013, Feddersen et al, 2012), other papers concluded that daily weather conditions have no influence on well-being (Lucas – Lawless, 2013, Schmiedberg – Schröder, 2014). Others argue that the effect of weather on well-being might be significant, but it is unimportant regarding the estimated effects of major determinants of well-being: inclusion or exclusion of weather conditions in the estimated models on life satisfaction do not influence the coefficients of other explanatory variables (Barrington-Leigh, 2008).

The aim of our research is to provide new evidence on the relationship between weather and subjective well-being. We use data from a nationally representative panel survey from Hungary (TÁRKI Hungarian Household Panel 1992-1997, n=4500), and city-level daily weather data come from the Hungarian Meteorological Service.

Our research has two novelties. First, using panel data we are able to control for time-invariant person-specific traits that are important predictors of satisfaction. Second, while estimating the effect of the weather on the day of the interview is widespread practice in the literature, it is possible that weather on the day of the interview influences subjective well-being in a relative manner: compared to weather on the previous days. In other words, a sunny day might matter more if the previous day was rainy. In order to check this hypothesis, we estimate models including a broader set of weather variables. Our results might have implications for the comparability of well-being measures across regions and countries.

RC32-379.6

HAJHOSSEINI, TAHEREH* (no affiliation, fhajhoseini@gmail.com)

The Representation of Women in Iranian Cinema before and after Revolution(1979)

Culture can be studied as an intermediary of miscellaneous fields of art. Cinema is an artistic area with an interactive relation with culture. It can either affect culture or be influenced by it. The presence of women in Iranian cinema can be generally divided in two periods, before and After the Islamic revolution of 1979.

The theoretical framework of the research is the feminist film theory. Therefore, the research method is a combination of psychoanalysis and semiotics as the textual analysis. To this end, six box office hits produced from 1979 to 2010 through four different political eras have been chosen and were analyzed and compared with six celebrated pre-revolution movies. A qualitative procedure and the content analysis technique were means to this study purpose.

The research shows the changes of representation of women on the screen corresponds with Iranian women's successes in transition from the private to the public. Image of women on the screen has been partially a reflection of what women do or are trying to do in the society. Before the revolution, women's roles were limited to stereotypes of hysteric housewives, naïve girls coming from provinces and women of low morals. With the advent of the Revolution in 1979 and during the 8-year war, presence of women considerably drops off. But afterwards, women gradually established themselves in the cinema industry; employed and socially active women started to make appearances in the movies and sometimes played the main roles without hints of sexploitation.

On the other hand, the major issue that concerns western feminists about Hollywood film industry is objectifying women. This study intends to determine if as a result of obligatory Hijab (Islamic wearing) in Iranian cinema and therefore the lack of sexploitation, these feminist film theories are not completely in accordance about Iranian film industry.

RC22-275.7

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TOMALIN, EMMA (University of Leeds)

Bhikkhuni Ordination and Digital Activism

Gender discrepancies, supported by religious traditions, continue to have negative effects on women's wellbeing. Such gender disparities persist in Buddhist societies and institutions, linked to cultural and religious beliefs and practices, which allocate a lower status to women by stating that female rebirth is a result of bad karma due to negative acts committed in previous lives. In some Buddhist traditions, in Asian as well as Western settings, nuns cannot ordain to the same level as monks, most Buddhist archetypes of enlightenment remain male and men hold positions of power and privilege within the majority of Buddhist organisations. Since the 1980s a global Buddhist women's network, Sakyadhita, has campaigned for gender equity and full ordination for women as Bhikkunis. This paper will focus on recent controversy surrounding British born Theravada monk, Ajahn Brahmavamso Mahathera's, the Abbot of Bodhinyana Monastery in Western Australia (WA), advocacy for equal rights for women within Buddhism. In 2009 Ajahn Brahm, as he is known, helped ordain four Bhikkhunis in WA, as a result of which Bodhinyana Monastery was excommunicated. In 2014, Ajahn Brahm's planned speech on Gender Equality at the United Nations Day of Vesak (UNDV) convention in Vietnam was withdrawn by the UNDV's International Committee. Both events generated significant online activity in Bhante Sujato's Blog, on the Bodhinyana Monastery website and in an online petition to invite Ajahn Brahm to deliver his paper on Gender Equity at the 2015 UNDV convention. This paper argues that Buddhist women and men, nuns, monks and lay people including scholars, are uniting globally to campaign for gender equality in Buddhism, drawing on *both* traditional Buddhist social theory and modern digital activism to further their aims.

RC02-29.2

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Productive Lives of Mortgages in Poland

Based on ethnographic fieldwork in households of the first postsocialist generation in Warsaw, Poland, this paper tracks the social effects of the rise of mortgage credit. In the last decade mortgages, one of the oldest devices of capitalism, proliferated in the Polish society only recently reformed into a market economy. It is an unlikely natural experiment that makes visible the properties and capacities of the mortgage as a social mediator in a space where there is no collective memory of what mortgages are or do, there exists no significant group of those who completed their payments, and mortgage contracts often reach further into the future than the history of market economy in Poland reaches into the past. How does the innovation of the mortgage get domesticated in household economies and become entangled in kinship networks? This paper argues that mortgages have "productive lives" across domains of economy, society and culture, and that they should be counted as significant actors in their own right that have the capacity to transform social relationships and shift subjectivities. The analysis will focus on young couples going on their own in their first apartment bought with the mortgage. I will investigate how the mortgages constitute both the affective and the monetary economies of the household, which become centered around financial and symbolic demands of repayment. I will examine how the mortgage participates in practices of relational work between the young couple and their parental households, especially around questions of family property and inheritance, as well as around ongoing intergenerational transfers of time and money. Finally, I will explore the social meanings of the mortgage in the context of processes of financialization of everyday life beyond the usual Anglo-American space in which it has been studied.

RC26-324.3

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CONILH DE BEYSSAC, MARIE LOUISE (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro)

Social Justice and Internet: The Case of Controladoria-Geral Da União Facebook Page

To think justice issues from the dynamics of social interaction and public discussion generated in virtual social networks can be done by three approaches: according to the plans and dimensions of justice; as the perspective of non-formal education; and according to the interaction among the users. From the theoretical framework of postcolonial studies, particularly Boaventura de Souza Santos

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and Ramón Grosfoguel, we have analyzed the theories of justice, especially Nancy Fraser's three-dimensional theory - from which arises the public sphere discussion -, and the theories of social networks as interactional networks. By means of the Netvizz application, we have extracted posts and comments within the year 2013 from the Facebook page of *Controladoria-Geral da União* (the Office of the Comptroller-General in Brazil). For this case study, qualitative data have been analyzed in the semantic dimension, by a longitudinal analysis, and categorizing the posts and comments into cutouts based on time, origin, and content categorized in an MS Access database developed specifically for the purposes of this research. After analyzing the content, and its dynamics, we discuss how social networking sites such as Facebook configures a public sphere that enables public debate about justice issues, as well as debate between the public power and network users, in ways that will be presented in this research.

RC18-220.1

HALL, JOHN R.* (University of California, Davis, jrhall@ucdavis.edu)

Phenomenology of the Future: The Politics of Time, Institutions, and Collective Action

"Structural phenomenology" offers a novel approach to political sociology in that it is centered in understanding the relationships between social action and interaction, social temporalities, and institutional and lifeworldly structures. In particular, the focus on alternative temporalities of action offers a theoretical basis for analyzing alternative ways that individuals, groups, and movements construct futures, in part on the basis of both legacies, memories, and idealizations of the past. Additionally, the phenomenological focus on institutions in relation to actions offers a basis for opening up sociological considerations of alternative futures. In order to give empirical flesh to the theoretical bones of structural phenomenology as social theory, I will especially reference alternative constructions of the future in relation to climate change. These empirical considerations offer a basis for demonstrating how ideology and actions are bonded in alternative constructions of the future.

RC37-430.1

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Migration and Music in Texas and Chile: Mestizaje, Hybridization, and Identity

In South Texas in the United States, Mexican American music, particularly the popular form of Conjunto, has been influenced by new waves of immigration from Mexico and Central America. Both Norteño and Banda have come on to the music scene, with new club venues and radio stations catering to new immigrants. Similarly, in Chile, the migration of individuals from Peru and Colombia has imported new musical forms. The purpose of this research is to study and compare the migration of musical forms in relation to the reconfiguration of identities socialization, and incorporation of transnational migrants into host communities. By utilizing ethnographies and life history interviews, this project will critically compare the migrant experiences of musical forms in and around San Antonio, Texas and Santiago, Chile. The authors posit that musical practices foment the creation of sociality in collectives of individuals from diverse regions, be they from Mexico, Central America, or Peru, Colombia or Ecuador. A second question posed is, to what degree or not is a new *mestizaje* identity being created? Or does the music help create enclaves that help immigrants retain their roots? For the purposes of this research, the new identities being formed speak to both the lived realities of the migrant peoples as well as the possibility of musical hybridization. The researchers are seeking to understand musical forms as representing organic intellectuals and, in that sense, more authentic, vis-à-vis commodified and rationalized forms of music existing in the hegemonic host culture.

RC11-137.8

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Policy Analysis in Response to Population Aging: Long Term Care and Social Support for Older People and Family Caregivers

Aging in place is a core component of current public policy on aging in Israel. This is well expressed in the Long-Term Care Insurance law and provision of services that were developed alongside legislation. However, as a familistic society, care for older people is mainly a family responsibility according to cultural norms and values and under the law. We will discuss the government social policy and acts as well as responsibility to allocate resources and to formulate social and economic available and accessible services. Moreover, the intergenerational consequences of decisions taken in the planning and implementation of policies towards older people will be identified.

Using the Incremental Approach for public policy analysis, we will review government-institutional reports, decision making and legislative processes that were implemented in the last three decades, to analyze public policies and procedures that were enacted in response to the population aging care challenges.

State response to changes in care needs will be examined on three levels: 1. updating the legislation toward elderly and family caregivers; 2. allocating resources to answer the new needs of the elderly population and 3. developing public services and programs responding to the growing needs of family caregivers.

The analysis indicates that there was an attempt by the government to understand the meaning of economic and social implications of aging population. However, no clear-cut policy exists to deal with increasing care needs of the elderly and their family caregivers. Also, a slow and cumbersome decision-making procedure that does not trace the rapid changes was detected. Due to a lack of sufficient economic resources to develop new policies for services and/or programs for older people and family caregivers the government transferred most responsibility to the family without provision of adequate support to assist them with their caregiving roles along with other life commitments (work, children, etc.).

RC22-270.1

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The Moral Revolution/Axial Age As Progressive Regression

Karl Jaspers celebrated the era of "the axial age," the period around 600 BCE, as a triumphant breakthrough of human reflective capacities, a view echoed in Robert Bellah's book, *Religion in Human Evolution: From the Paleolithic to the Axial Age*, which celebrates the emergence of "the theoretic attitude." But as my recent book, *From the Axial Age to the Moral Revolution*, demonstrates, the previously unknown originator of the theory he termed "the moral revolution" in 1873, John Stuart-Glennie, took a markedly different view. Stuart-Glennie saw in it contradictions requiring further resolution in later historical development, and D. H. Lawrence, who I have shown also developed an independent theory of the phenomena twenty years before Jaspers, saw it as involving a tragic separation from the sustaining relationship with a greater bio-spiritual cosmos, a critique that has numerous implications for contemporary discussions of global sustainability as a moral as well as an ecological issue.

Drawing from these sources and from my own theory of history as involving a paradoxical contraction of mind, I propose a new way of viewing the moral revolution/axial age. History can be understood as the development of anthropocentric mind, contracting from long term evolutionary attunement to the informing properties of wild nature to a human centered outlook progressively dependent on human constructions of domesticated settlement. The axial "heightening of the specifically human in man," as Jaspers put it, may have come at the cost of disowning the living primate animal in man and the sustaining wild habitat of the biosphere. "Reflective" civilization was enabled to take one step further from the wild, not as progress, but as progressive regression, regressive in the sense that, far from controlling nature, humans began to consume it in an unsustainable Malthusian-like trajectory whose limits are being reached in our time.

RC19-240.3

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European Disability Policy after the Uncrpd: Austerity Measures or Social Investments?

Adopted in 2007 the CRPD is the first UN convention to which the EU has become a party. Never have so many states become a party to a UN convention so fast. However, the CRPD is being implemented in the difficult context of the post-2008 global financial crisis and the current context of austerity and welfare reform across Europe. On this back-drop we ask whether the adoption of the CRPD in 2007 has led to a stronger and more unambiguous commitment to full and effective participation in society of persons with disabilities in Europe.

First, we examine to what extent the political agendas of the EU and European governments have included the goal of promoting the full and effective participation in society of persons with disabilities – and more specifically – the aspects

of such participation the authors frame as dimensions of Active Citizenship; opportunities for exercising rights and duties, living independently and making autonomous choices, and participating as individuals and groups in policy making processes of importance to oneself.

Second, we examine what existing comparative data tell us about the diversity and direction of disability policy in Europe. Has the financial crises starting in 2008 and the measures of fiscal consolidation in Europe involved a shift towards *austerity* in disability policy? Has disability policy in Europe moved in the direction of the kind of Social Investment strategy promoted by the European Union? If we can find trends in direction of one or both of these scenarios, have they affected European countries in the same way or to the same extent?

Third, the paper concludes by identifying the overall trends and some alternative scenarios for the future directions of disability policy in Europe.

RC05-JS-17.4

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Rates, Roses and Donations: Naming Your Price in Sex Work

The study of payment has remained interestingly under-theorized in sex work research, despite a growing body of scholars employing a labour rights framework to studies of the sex industry. This paper addresses this gap by employing an intersectional lens to analyse workers' decisions and perspectives on pricing practices in sex work. This is based on an empirical study conducted in 2013-2014 with 65 immigrant, migrant and racialized sex workers in Vancouver, Canada and Melbourne, Australia. Although analyses of pricing practices has been relatively under-examined in the sex work research literature (which has traditionally tended to focus on other topics such as sexual health, laws and regulation, vulnerability and risk, and working conditions), interviews with sex workers revealed decisions about pricing, rates, 'roses' and 'donations' to be a crucial site for constructing work personas, safety practices, and professional knowledge. Determining one's prices or rates in the sex industry is not a neutral, market-driven decision for many workers, but are infused with strong ideas about safety, character and industry that intersect with ideas about race, class and gender (of both workers and clients). This paper examines these dimensions before concluding with a discussion of the implications for sex work research and sex workers' rights efforts.

RC35-406.3

HAMA, HIDEO* (Keio University, hhama@flet.keio.ac.jp)

Stopped Clocks and Watches: Rethinking Modern Society and Clock Time

We can see stopped clocks and watches that are preserved in Japan. For example, they stopped at 2:46 (Fukushima), 5:46 (Kobe), 8:15 (Hiroshima), 11:02 (Nagasaki), etc. The function of clocks and watches is to tick away and show time. Stopped clocks and watches do not tick away time any longer. They have lost their function as a clock or watch. Nevertheless, these clocks and watches are never discarded because they are unusable. They are preserved as they are. Why are they preserved in this manner, although they no longer function as a clock or watch? I wonder if a stopped clock or watch shows the time different from the time that a working clock or watch ticks away.

About 110 years ago, Georg Simmel wrote "If all the clocks and watches in Berlin suddenly went in different ways, even if only by one hour, all economic life and communication in the city would be disrupted for a long time." He had the foresight to say that modern society cannot work without clock time. Needless to say, modern society does not work without the clocks and watches that temporally adjust the interactions conducted by many people who are spatially distant from each other. However, modern society does not just depend on clock time.

Edmund Husserl indicated that in each individual's consciousness, there is the time that accumulates vertically in memory in addition to the time that flows away horizontally. This is true of the social dimension as Alfred Schutz shows. While a working clock or watch ticks away every second of the time that is flowing away horizontally, a stopped clock or watch is showing the time that is accumulating vertically. In this paper I will empirically show this through research on commemoration ceremonies held in front of stopped clocks or watches.

RC45-523.3

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A Model of Zero Price Effect with Prospect Theory

According to standard expected utility theory, people will choose the option with the highest cost–benefit difference when they faced with a choice of selecting one of available products (or buying nothing). Recently, by psychological experiments, Shampanier, Mazar, and Ariely (2007) showed that people do not simply subtract costs from benefits but instead they perceive the benefits associated with free products as higher. Decisions about zero price products are empirically different from the forecast of standard rational choice theory. Their experiments

showed that people, who choose expensive option in non-zero condition, choose the cheaper option in the zero-price condition. However, they do not specify the mathematical condition of utility function that can generates such an inversion of preference or zero-price anomaly (Heyman and Ariely 2004; Ariely, Gneezy, and, Haruvy 2006). We give a general proof of existence of the condition of zero-price anomaly based on the prospect theory (Kahneman and Tversky 1979; Tversky and Kahneman 1981, 1992; Myagkov and Plott 1997). More specifically, we prove that the concavity at negative domain of value function is essential for the zero-price anomaly and explains the results of empirical experiments well. Additionally we test our proposal by psychological experiment which contrasts zero-price and non zero-price conditions. As a result, we succeed in showing that the prospect theory can explain the zero-price anomaly.

RC25-317.6

HAMAOKA, HAKUSHI* (Nova School of Business and Economics, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, hamaokahlisboa@gmail.com)

Appreciating Inequality: Providing Thickness to Discourses of the Powerless

Power imbalances that are ubiquitous in our society are irremediable not only because of uneven distribution of a variety of resources but also because of our collective preference for tidy and well-organized reality to which each of us mostly inadvertently ascribes particular evaluative/moral appropriateness or simply certain positive values. The sociology of language is expected to address the struggles for a better world in ways that take into account the irremediableness of power imbalances despite (or because of) each one's innate moral concerns.

By presenting a case in which employees of a bankrupted company posted messages about their uncertain future and anxieties on an Internet discussion forum (or a message board), this paper demonstrates that the analyses of mundane discursive practices can elucidate (1) how particular power relations are defined and sustained through actors' intricately intertwining concerns about evaluative/moral appropriateness, the factual/substantive understandings and the contextual relevance of their thoughts and deeds, (2) that each one is practicing ethics that keeps conversations going by accepting others' interpreting one's utterances in their own ways, and (3) that the power of words are significant because readers read their respective experiences into others' words in order to make better sense of reality.

Based on the analyses, this paper argues that the sociology of language can be re-oriented towards how researchers and their subjects alike can appreciate, rather than solve, power imbalances by paying more attention to each one's true but often ineffable sense of evaluative/moral appropriateness at a particular point in time and space. It will do so by diversifying possible alternative ways of configuring/re-figuring reality, or simply, plots. Diversifying plots engages researchers in reading their subjects' moral sentiments as well as substantive and contextual aspects of reality, and in writing in ways that reveal their implicit and context-specific assumptions and principles.

RC25-313.6

HAMAOKA, HAKUSHI* (Nova School of Business and Economics, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, hamaokahlisboa@gmail.com)

Discourse Analysis Re-Formulated As Engaged Practices of Thorizing Social Processes

In this paper, discourse analysis is re-formulated as one of the most effective methods with which to investigate social processes embedded in everyday language use. It does so by drawing upon narrative frameworks, typically theories about plot or emplotment.

The re-formulated discourse analysis deals with linguistic data as both synchronic and diachronic data. The synchronic data refer to data that can be classified into particular categories in accordance with particular coding schemes. The diachronic data are data elements of which are associated with one another in accordance with particular rules. Such rules originate in intuitively learned ways of acting/perceiving as well as a variety of institutions and cultural inheritances. Hence, by analyzing data as diachrony, processes by which particular social norms are emerging out of lay actors' language uses can be examined. More specifically, the diachronic connections are re-constructed (or created) by analysts' imagination by reference to the synchronic data to be achieved through coding. Such seemingly arbitrary imagination of analysts can be legitimated by structuring it not only with analysts' investigative concerns or research questions but also the constitutive elements of plot: acts, actors, scenes (choice opportunities), purposes and agencies, all of which should be predicated on the synchronic data.

After demonstrating some examples of empirical data analysis, the paper argues that by dealing with words as both synchronic and diachronic data, social processes embedded in everyday language use can be analyzed systematically in ways that address power relations, including the positionality of analysts. In the re-formulated discourse analysis, analysts engage themselves in their sub-

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jects' reality by imaginative construction of diachrony (or narratives). By engaging analysts in the subjects' power structures, research outcomes, i.e., theories and models, are expected to enhance engaged conversations between analysts and practitioners, thus, increase practical relevance.

RC22-269.1

HAMDY, IMAN* (The American University in Cairo, cairopa@aucegypt.edu)

Religious Groups and the State in Egypt and Israel: A Love-Hate Relationship

When the Egyptian army announced the ousting of President Morsy on July 3, 2013, following the massive anti-Muslim Brotherhood demonstrations of June 30, the fundamentalist Salafi movement announced its approval of its roadmap for restructuring Egypt's political institutions. Responding to criticisms and accusations of supporting the coup and betraying the Muslim Brotherhood, the deputy leader of the Salafi movement responded by saying that they did so to save the "Islamist project". The same justification was given by the movement for participating in the Committee of 50 assigned with the redrafting of Egypt's constitution in 2013. This attitude of the Salafi movement looks similar to the attitude taken by Agudat Yisrael, the ultra-othrodox non-Zionist party, toward Israel in 1948. Since then, the party has granted the state de facto and not de jure recognition. The logic is to prevent the fall of the Holy Land in the hands of the secularists. On the other hand, although the Muslim Brotherhood (Egypt) and Shas (Israel) seem to be part of the political system, they share the same hostility to the secular state, though their pragmatic outlook allows them more flexibility in dealing with it.

This paper seeks to compare the dialectical relationship between the state and orthodox religious groups in Egypt and Israel, focusing on the Salafi movement and the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt and Agudat Yisrael and Shas in Israel. It will investigate the attitude of the Islamist and Jewish groups to their respective states, how they seek to use the state for furthering their "religious agenda", and how the state—on its part—is using these groups to enhance its legitimacy, in order to see if indeed there are similarities between the two cases.

RC41-485.1

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TRACHMAN, MATHIEU (Ined)

Violence and Gender Relations: Contexts and Consequences of Violence Against Women and Men, Virage

The national survey on violence against women (*Enquête nationale sur les violences envers les femmes, ENVEFF)* conducted in 2000 was the first scientific operation in France to measure the extent of violence against women. Almost fifteen years on, INED has lunch a new survey that aims to update and extend statistical knowledge of violence against women and will broaden the field of investigation to include the male population. The project thus comprises a large-scale quantitative survey entitled *Violences et rapports de genre : contextes et conséquences des violences subies par les femmes et par les hommes (*Violence and gender relations: contexts and consequences of violence against women and men, *VIRAGE)* on a sample of 27,000 respondents (13,500 women and 13,500 men) aged 20-69.

Violence is a heterogeneous phenomenon that must be described in its full complexity and diversity. The aim is thus to establish a typology of forms of violence that will serve to distinguish victims' situations according to the type, frequency, context and consequences of the violence to which they are subjected. As the survey covers both men and women, this typology will provide a means to determine the degree of similarity and difference between the experiences of men and women as victims of violence. By identifying the gender of the perpetrators, the survey will also seek to describe the violence committed by men and by women and to place the study of violence in the context of gender relations.

Particular attention will be paid to studying victims' trajectories. How does violence alter victims' health and well-being, educational, employment, affective and sexual trajectories?

An other purpose is to fill the knowledge gap in certain areas, such as violence in the workplace, and to target minorities such as migrants, homosexual persons and disabled persons.

RC24-297.1

HAMILTON, LAWRENCE* (University of New Hampshire, Lawrence.Hamilton@unh.edu)

Downscaling Climate Survey Data — from Large to Local

Public perceptions about climate change, like climate change impacts and adaptation needs, tend to vary from place to place. The environmental, socioeconomic, health and policy importance of local impacts motivates ongoing efforts by physical scientists to downscale projections from global climate models so they better resolve local conditions. Localized information about public perceptions could be similarly important for adaptation planning, but local-scale social data (beyond isolated case studies) often do not exist. Howe et al. (2015; hereafter H15) recently took steps toward addressing this need with downscaling methods (multilevel regression and poststratification, or MRP) applied to national surveys in order to characterize climate-change perceptions in US states, and also in 435 congressional districts and 3,143 counties. Hamilton et al. (in press) tested the validity of their results at the smallest level through comparison with independent surveys conducted in 30 mostly non-metropolitan US counties. They found the H15 estimates unbiased and moderately correlated with independent measures, encouraging further research but with a caveat that MRP downscaling underestimates the true variance. Here we conduct a broader investigation using the H15 data together with 30,000 interviews from independent surveys to study the behavior of MRP in characterizing public views of anthropogenic climate change at small spatial scales. Although MRP exhibits fair criterion validity, an alternative and simpler regression-based method performs better in tests with two datasets.

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RC07-91.16

HAMMER, MICHAEL* (INTRAC, mhammer@intrac.org)

Activism As a Means of Empowerment and Change. Experiences of the Changing Nature of Civic Organising.

Over the past twenty years forms of civic organising have grown in diversity and changed the relationships and ways of mutual engagement between people of all walks of life beyond recognition. The power of organising has become a power we all hold, as opposed to relying on the big machineries of campaigning organisations, unions, faith groups, political parties. More people than ever are activists for a better future. Technology, education, and awareness of rights has fuelled this trend to a point where many of the well-established civil society organisations are struggling to redefine their role, demonstrate legitimacy and adapt to a new age in which they are driven, again, by people's more independent articulation of needs and imaginations of a better future rather than being the professional instigators of such mobilisation which can and want to define and shape messages for political consumption. INTRAC's long standing work with civil society organisations suggests that the potentials for creativity, innovation and impact of new forms of civic organising are huge, yet they are also often still undervalued and not always welcome. Experiences also show that crossing certain thresholds of organisational capacity can be essential to transform civic activism, mobilisation and imagination of other futures into lasting drive for change. The paper will draw on our practical experience of civil society strengthening work from a range of regional settings and interpret it through the lens of concepts of social transformation based on the role of event and mobilisation. It will also reflect on the differences and similarities of potentials of new forms of civic organising for change in settings where access to technology is available and where it is not.

RC49-JS-66.1

HAMMERSHOJ, LARS GEER* (Aarhus University, lgha@edu.au.dk)

Desperate and Raging Minds: The Negative Consequences of Individualization?

What is remarkable is not only the significant decline in the mental health of young people, but also that conventional psychological and sociological explanations apparently cannot account for these developments (Due 2014). Hence, there exists a need for other kinds of explanations.

This paper attempts to understand the decline in mental health in children and adolescents as negative consequences of today's shift in individualisation. In sociology there exists a long tradition of such attempts to diagnose the social pathologies of the times (Honneth 1994).

The paper builds on Ehrenberg's (1999) diagnosis of depression as a consequence of individualization and Ziehe's (2004) diagnosis of the 'normal difficulties' of young people in school. The paper however attempts to apply a different perspective on the problematic. Instead of focusing on common, but ambiguous disorders and difficulties, the paper attempts to diagnose less common, but spectacular ones, such as anorexia and school shootings, as these appears to be more distinct pathological phenomena.

The idea is that they are keys to understanding the negative consequences of individualization (Hammershøj 2009). The hypothesis is that the desperate mind of the anorectic and the raging mind of the school shooter are exemplary for the pathological states of the modern individual. The findings of the paper are that is possible to distinguish four ideal types of social pathologies: Exhausted desperation (e.g. depression and stress), frantic desperation (e.g. anorexia and

cutting), grandiose rage (narcissism and road rage), and defiant rage (e.g. school shootings).

RC07-93.1

HAMMERSHOJ, LARS GEER* (Aarhus University, lgha@edu.au.dk)

Diagnosing Future Employability in Higher Education

The purpose of education is to prepare the new generations for living and working in society (Durkheim 1922). As the pace of change in society accelerates, however, it becomes less obvious what is the nature of the society that education should prepare for. Hence, today education is in urgent need of tools of orientation in order to determine the transformations of society.

The problem is that prognoses based on projections of exiting trends do not take into account that conditions change; on the other hand, scenarios of a shift from industrial to knowledge society tend to be too general and vague (OECD 1996, 2005). Instead, this paper attempts to diagnose what is important to learn in the future by employing social-analytical diagnosis of the times (Schmidt 2011; Hammershøj 2015).

The diagnosis consist of two traits: First, an interpretation of the tendencies of future employment drawing on specific analyses of the knowledge economy (Foray 2004, 2006) and studies of the probability of the risk of jobs being automated (Frey and Osborne 2013). These tendencies indicate how the conditions of future employment are changing.

Second, diagnosis of the times consists in a novel conceptualization constructed on the basis of these conditions. The idea is to construct a new concept of future employability in higher education using the Neo-humanistic educational concept of *Bildung* (Humboldt 1809) Employability is defined as the graduate's likeliness of gaining employment and of continuing to be successful in his or hers occupations (Yorke 2004, 2006).

The findings of the paper is that future employability consists in both 'academic *Bildung*' concerning the way the person relates to knowledge and 'vocational *Bildung*' concerning the way the person relates professionally to his or hers profession which has three aspects: interest in the job, professional judgment and being creative and innovative.

RC22-263.5

HAMORI, ADAM* (Karoli Gaspar University of the Reformed Church in Hungary, hamori.adam@kre.hu)

Ethical and Value Orientations through the Lens of Religiosity, Belief and Personality: The Case of Some Hungarian Settlements

This paper aims at scrutinizing the complex relationship of personal belief systems, individual religiosity, traditional/institutional religious practice and personal values. The research problem is whether traditional, new-age oriented or "patchwork" belief systems, denominational affiliations and congregational group membership are linked to certain value orientations. Based on the secondary analysis of the survey research conducted by the Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary during the summer of 2015 in 5 mid-size townships reaching out to approximately 850 adult respondents, multi-variate statistical methods are applied including indicators of traditional and new-age spiritual belief items, religious belonging, religious upbringing and religious behavior. These are contrasted with a modified version of the 4-item Inglehart-test and a newly developed set of Weberian economical ethic values. The key questions are 1) whether traditional protestant religiosity is connected to Weberian economical ethic, 2) whether new-age spirituality is connected to postmodern value orientation and 3) whether "patchwork" belief systems can be characterized by any particular value orientation. New aspects are added by testing how personality and happiness mediates these relationships measured by a shortened version of Eysenck's Revised Personality Questionnaire and the Oxford Happiness Inventory. Results are controlled for social-demographical background (gender, age, labor status, income, subjective perception of social status, marital status, family size, and school attainment) where relevant. As the study applied a random sampling of households only on the level of the pre-selected settlements, the database should be regarded only as a pilot study to validate these measures in the special socio-cultural context of some Hungarian towns and villages inhabited by a partly secularized population coming from a multi-confessional background. However, within the obvious framework of its methodological limitations the paper aims at drawing conclusions in form of findings from local case-studies as well as comparing some results with previous EVS data.

RC22-267.1

HAN, SAM* (Nanyang Technological University, hansam@ntu.edu.sg)

Is the Return of Religion the Return of Metaphysics? or, the Renewed Spirit of Capitalism in Post-Secular Age

Thinkers associated with deconstruction, including Derrida himself but also Gianni Vattimo and John Caputo, inaugurated the "return of religion" in social theory in the 1990s. Most surprising about this intellectual moment was precisely that thinkers who claimed to partake in the project of *ending* metaphysics were arguing for the return of something that many would deem as being metaphysical. Of course, for them, the idea was that what was returning was not religion as such but something like "religion without religion," or "religion without metaphysics."

In recent years, there has been growing interest in some of the recent heuristics in the fields of "digital religion" and "everyday religion" within the sociology of religion. The net result of this interest has been the broadening of the traditional social scientific definitions of religion beyond belief to include affectivity, sociality (belonging) and experience. I take the significance of these conceptual contributions to the sociology of religion to bear squarely on questions raised earlier by deconstruction regarding religion outside of the bounds of religion. By tying particular studies of contemporary religiosity from digital religion and everyday religion with the larger question of "religion without religion," I bring to bear these resonant points with parallel developments on secularity and post-secularity. In assessing the major statements in the "post-secular" debates, including Talal Asad, Charles Taylor and Jurgen Habermas, alongside scholarship from "digital religion" and "everyday religion," this paper goes on to argue that living in a post-secular age can also mean living in amid the "return" of metaphysics, specifically under the regime of what Scott Lash has labeled a "metaphysical capitalism" that demonstrates similar values as contemporary religion.

RC16-199.1

HAN, SAM* (Nanyang Technological University, hansam@ntu.edu.sg)

Response and Responsibility in the Post-Human Present: Teilhard De Chardin As New Materialist

What are the prospects of ethics and ethical thinking after the ontological turn in social theory? This is a question that seems to follow much of the new thinking in social theory, as reflected in recent writings by figures associated with the new materialism, a line of thought that posits the interconnectivity of all things, whether human or not, on the plane of immanence. What these figures have in common is, of course, an ontology that differs a great deal from what Latour deems the "modernist settlement" that separated nature and culture. The intellectual sources of this move are well known and have been discussed thoroughly as well, including Latour, of course, but also Deleuze, Spinoza and Leibniz. I propose to posit another thinker that has mostly been left out in this discussion: the French Jesuit priest and philosopher Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, whose concepts of the "noopshere" and "total matter," bear similarities to the vitalist philosophy of the new materialist ontology in social theory. Moreover, I argue that his work is important for rethinking the concept of ethics in terms of response and "responsibility." In this paper, I will present an overview of the de Chardin's thought in a systematic manner as it relates to new materialism while also making specific connections to the ethical aspects of the ontological turn.

RC30-346.6

HAN, WEN-JUI* (New York Univesity, wjh3@nyu.edu)

Parental Employment and the Future of the Society: The 2014 Child Well-Being Study

Demographic and societal trends, coupling with globalization, in recent decades around the world have changed the forms of parental employment and thus the way we care for our children. Parental employment—both maternal and paternal—has evolved in recent decades, taking very different forms compared to decades ago. Long and non-day hours are becoming the norm for many careers around the world. Research using data from developed countries such as United States have shown that parents working at hours that are early morning, evenings, nights, or rotating shifts may have compromised children's well-being to certain degree. This paper builds upon and extends beyond the existing literature to examine, as the first, this issue using a sample of children in Shanghai, China. As families in China make up a great share of the world labor force population and Chinese children will make up a great share of the world population in the coming years, we need to understand the patterns of parental employment and how that may shape the developmental experiences of their children. We collected information on approximately 2,200 first-grade children who were attending public schools in Shanghai, China during spring semester of 2014. School administrators, first-grade classroom teachers, and parents of children were surveyed. About one-third of surveyed parents of first-graders worked at nonday schedules. Parents with nonday schedules compared to those with daytime regular schedules tended to be younger, lower-educated, receiving lower social support, and having more depressive symptoms. Children of parents worked at nonday schedule compared to their counterparts also tended to have worse social and emotional well-being and lower academic performance. As China has been and is experiencing fast economic development and transformation, attention is needed to how the macroeconomic changes and thus changes in parental employment may shape the future generations of world citizens.

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RC49-569.3

HAN, WEN-JUI (New York Univesity)
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Parenting and Child Well-Being in Chinese Families with Multigenerational Trauma Exposure

Prior research has demonstrated that childhood exposure to traumatic events often creates symptoms of psychological distress, and can weaken resilience to future stressors (Coates & Gaensbauer, 2009). In addition, post-trauma functioning in adults affects other family members, including children, who may struggle with symptoms of emotional distress during childhood, and be susceptible to the harmful effects of future stressors (Schwerdtfeger et al., 2013). Research based on non-Western samples, particularly children, is relatively scant. This paper fills this knowledge gap by using a large contemporary sample of first-graders and their parents in Shanghai, China. This study examines the well being of youth in China whose families (parents and grandparents) experienced severe stress and/or trauma-related events. We used a sample of first-grade children and their parents in Shanghai, China (N = 2,282), to compare parenting experiences and the physical and emotional well being of children raised in trauma-exposed families with children in families who were trauma-free. Children whose parents and grandparents had experienced traumatic events were reported by their parents to have higher levels of externalizing (aggressive or delinquent behavior), somatic, and internalizing symptoms (withdrawn, inattentive and/or depressed behavior). The parents also reported marital conflict, higher levels of depression and health symptoms, and difficulty managing their children.

RC39-465.5

HAN, ZIQIANG* (Sichuan University, ziqiang.han@qq.com)

Sustainable Livelihood Recovery after the 2008 Wenchuan Earthquake in China

A mega-earthquake hit Southwest China in 2008, causing thousands of deaths and billions of economic losses. Along with the severe damages, development opportunities emerged in the recovery process. This paper examines the disaster impact and recovery in terms of livelihoods assets at the household level. Information from 415 households was collected as a two-wave panel data for analysis. Data was collected eight months after the disaster, and another follow-up survey was conducted in the summer of 2012. The results indicate improvement in terms of physical, financial, natural, human, and social capitals. With an increase of livelihood assets, inequality of financial capital and physical capital actually enlarged in the recovery process, but the gap of social capital decreased.

Meanwhile, the livelihood strategy changes within the families are also reported and analyzed.

RC22-275.4

HANCOCK, ROSEMARY* (University of Notre Dame, Sydney, rosemary.hancock@sydney.edu.au)

Muslim Women Online: Giving Voice to Orthodoxy or Reform?

Discourse on Muslim women often focuses upon their supposed repression and submission – to the veil, to patriarchal cultures, to conservative forms of Islam. Muslim women are 'spoken for' – writers characterise them as voiceless and powerless, while simultaneously speaking on their behalf. This paper, instead, draws attention to Muslim women who speak – loudly – for themselves. Through an analysis of eight blogs written by self-identifying Muslim women, who proudly take ownership of their religion, their identity, and their authority to speak on Islam, I unpack the way in which Muslim women use the Internet to both reinforce traditional gender roles in Islam, and challenge these roles. I argue that the medium of the blog – an online 'diary' of sorts – blurs the boundaries between public and private space, and thus is an ideal location to challenge the (frequent) division of Islamic public spaces along gendered lines.

The paper is informed by the methodologies of feminist sociologists (for example, Devault 1990; Taylor 1989, 1996, 1998; Taylor and Whittier 1992) who prioritise giving autonomy and voice to women and women's experiences, whilst attempting to negotiate the political and ethical difficulties of using Western theory to describe Muslim women. The adoption of feminism by Muslim women has a contentious history – where critics (both male and female) see a Western theoretical construct attempting dismantle Islamic culture and history, some Muslim women have embraced feminism, arguing the principles can be adapted to the Islamic context. This tension is evident in blogs written by Muslim women—and this paper addresses the place of feminism and feminist language in Muslim blogs.

RC22-263.2

HANCOCK, ROSEMARY* (University of Notre Dame, Sydney, rosemary.hancock@sydney.edu.au)

Muslims and Social Justice Activism in the US: Religious Charity or Political Dissent?

This paper is a preliminary study into the involvement of US Islamic organizations in social justice activism. Through an analysis of the online presence of Islamic social justice groups, I seek to address whether these activists and organizations frame their activism as religious charity, political dissent, or both. Informed by social movement theory and recent research into online research methodologies, the paper examines the relationship between Muslim social justice activists and organizations with secular social justice groups, and public authorities in the US. To what extent do the activists and organizations critique the cultural, political, and economic values of the US? In what ways do they position themselves as unique contributors to the social justice movement? Do they support or critique public authorities and existing welfare networks? The paper analyses the websites, Facebook pages, and public documents of Islamic social justice groups in the US to seek preliminary answers to these questions, as well as to assess the extent of involvement of these groups in the provision of welfare to their communities.

Islamic activism is, all too frequently, conflated with violent extremism. A small, but growing body of literature that seeks to engage with Muslim involvement in progressive activism informs this paper. The involvement of American Muslims in US civil society is an important way in which Muslim communities become involved in US politics and interact with non-Muslim Americans. Further, social justice activism gives Muslims an avenue in which they can safely express dissatisfaction with US cultural values and productively engage in activism to change those values.

RC06-JS-7.2

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STEINBACH, ANJA (University of Duisburg-Essen)

Young Adults' Sexual Orientation and the Interrelatedness of Inter- and Intragenerational Family Relations

Next to a long tradition of research investigating *inter*generational solidarity between parents and adult children, a growing number of studies also address *intra*generational relations between adult siblings. This seems important, because even though multigenerational (that is, 'vertical') bonds have gained in importance relative to nuclear family ties, siblings (that is, 'horizontal bonds') remain an important social resource over the life course. However, although we know that offspring and sibling characteristics are closely associated with both upward and downward exchanges of support in families, relatively little is known about the *interrelatedness* of inter- and intragenerational family relations.

Theoretically, one relationship might compensate for the other (*compensation* mechanism), or there may be spillover effects from one relationship to the other (*reinforcing* mechanism), but empirical evidence which of these mechanisms dominates (under which circumstances) is scarce. Moreover, we are not aware of any studies, investigating possible interactions with children's (siblings', respectively) *sexual orientation*, despite a rapid expansion of social science research on gay and lesbian family issues.

Exploiting data from the German Family Panel (*pairfam*) and extending a recent analysis of gay and lesbian adults' relationship with parents in Germany (Hank & Salzburger, JMF, 2015), we aim to contribute to closing this research gap. Our analysis draws on more than 6,000 interviews with young adults ('anchors') representative for three cohorts (1971-73, 1981-83, and 1991-93), who provided detailed information on various aspects of the relationships to their parents and up to four siblings. We primarily focus on inter- and intragenerational contact, emotional closeness and intimacy, as well as conflict. Our multivariate model accounts for an array of socio-demographic controls, individuals' socio-economic position, and for the anchor's sexual orientation, which we approximate by information on hetero- and homosexual partnership experiences.

RC37-430.4

HARA, MARIKO* (Hedmark University College, mariko@marikohara.net)
BERGH, ARILD* (Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI), arild.bergh@ffi.no)

Pathways of Professional Immigrant Musicians: Collaborations As Vehicles to Foster Social Mobility

My research project investigates the formal/informal music learning of immigrant musicians in Norway and how their professional careers develop.

This paper will discuss a key aspect of these musicians' musical life, namely collaboration. The act of collaboration encompasses a wide range of activities that a musician needs to undertake, from the difficult to mundane, from creation to commerce. At the same time it also shows the challenges that musicians with immigrant backgrounds face, some linked to their musicianship, others to their migrant status.

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I will examine how they challenge themselves to learn more and to experience or engage with musical expressions that are new to them. We will also see how it can be a challenge to find work or feel that they belong, again something they address through collaborations. Internally, collaborations challenge them to negotiate with their own traditions, but they can also redraw their identities as a part of this. Externally they are challenged by, or challenge, other people and cultures in order to overcome cultural boundaries, achieve a sense of belonging and gain new values, often as a result of acquiring, expanding and maintaining new and old networks. These and other challenges were met by my informants through open and serious engagement with "the Other"; other musicians and other musical styles. This engagement enables them to adjust and adapt musically, whilst strengthening their musicianship in a number of ways.

These challenges (and related struggles) occur in temporal and fluid fields that in part are generated by collaborations, where success and even struggle in one field provides a springboard of social and cultural capital to navigate through musical pathways to other fields and collaborations. Thus, these collaborations also foster their social mobility, something this paper will discuss in depth.

RC55-620.2

HARADA, HIROO* (Senshu University, h2@isc.senshu-u.ac.jp)

Happiness in Japan: From the Viewpoint of Age, Sex and Relative Wealthiness

This presentation is based on the results of two studies: Exploring Social Capital in East Asia: Community, Social Trust and Safety-net (2009-2013; study headed by Hiroo Harada) by the Center for Social Capital Studies, and its successor Forming a Social Well-being Research Consortium in Asia (2014-2018; study headed by Hiroo Harada) by the Center for Social Well-being Studies; both research projects are within Senshu University in Japan.

I mainly focues on a Web Survey on Lifestyle and Values for about 11,000 respondents in Japan conducted on February 2015. First of all I would like to explain several important and interesting findings of the survey.

First, the correlation between subjective happiness and life satisfaction from all samples of the survey results is rather high: the correlation factor is 0.836. Second, as predicted, the wealthier the household/personal income of the respondents, the higher their life satisfaction. Third, the life satisfaction's curve of the poorest is U-shaped according to age; that is, the life satisfaction of 30's /40's year old are rather low. To the contrary the life satisfaction of the wealthiest has become higher according to age: the value of 20's year old is the lowest and 60's the highest. Forth, the female's life satisfaction is almost higher at the same household/personal income level over all age than man.

These outcomes may be concluded from the compound elements of the social and economic position of the people. On the Forum I would like to declare the relation of these factors.

RC39-454.2

HARADA, SHUN* (Rikkyo University, harashun84@gmail.com)
NISHIKIDO, MAKOTO (Hosei University)

Local Social Services to Support Wide-Area Evacuees Following the Great East Japan Earthquake and Fukushima Nuclear Disaster

Since the Great East Japan Earthquake and Fukushima Nuclear Disaster in 2011, more than 50,000 people have evacuated outside disaster-stricken prefectures and dispersed throughout Japan. Many evacuees are living in unstable situations, wavering between returning to their hometown or settling down in new places; however, the Japanese government has not taken radical measures to improve the situations of evacuees. To help them avoid poverty and isolation, local social services in receiving communities have developed support mechanisms.

This paper examines how local social services are organized and implemented to cope with wide-area evacuation, based on surveys in Saitama prefecture, which has received 5,000 evacuees to date. We conducted participant observation and interviews and questionnaire surveys since 2011 to evacuees, support groups, and local governments.

Immediately after the disasters, local governments opened public facilities as emergency shelters, in which local non-profit organizations (NPOs) and volunteers gathered to supply living necessities and aid the evacuees. In the first few months, municipalities began to provide temporary housing for evacuees. Some local governments also developed policies such as exemption from water charges. NPOs began to hold gatherings and publish informational magazines for evacuees. Besides, door-to-door visiting activities are now being established in an effort to grasp each evacuee's needs, which were planned by NPOs in Saitama and municipalities in Fukushima.

In general, these local social services have been implemented to cover as many evacuees as possible; however, evacuees' situations are becoming more diversified depending on occupation, family structure, and other factors. The most serious difference among the evacuees is whether they were "forced evacuees" from the Evacuation Order Zone in Fukushima, "voluntary evacuees" outside the zone, or victims of the tsunami. Local governments and NPOs have concerns about how long they should continue these services and how much they should invest.

RC04-47.3

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Outcomes of Adolescence and Perceived Life Chances in Romanian Youth

The transition from adolescence to young adulthood can be seen as a multifaceted process where social and individual factors shape young people's lives. Outcomes of adolescence can be seen as individual and social developmental tasks that prepare one to become a productive, healthy, responsible, well-functioning adult. This includes a minimal level of personal competence, personal relationships, personal well-being, the capacity for intimacy and social bonding, a healthy lifestyle and the avoidance of problem behaviour.

We intend to assess if school transitions and the worsening of specific outcomes of adolescence can explain the perceived life chances.

The Romanian sample of 3509 nationally representative high school students in their final school year (12th grade) was surveyed in Nov 2012-Jan 2013 in the first wave of "Outcomes of Adolescence. A longitudinal perspective on the effect of social context on successful life transitions" project. The 2nd wave of the longitudinal study took place in Dec 2014-Jan 2015.

The first wave questionnaire evaluated the educational situation (results, the intention continuation of the studies), the orientation toward the labour market (the entry on the labour market, their long-term work-related aspirations as well as their representations regarding career possibilities), their social capital (relations with family, peers from neighbourhood, friends), their well-being, health and risky behaviour. The second wave is oriented toward measuring specific outcomes of adolescence and toward taking into account life-course events and other social circumstances that could influence young people on their path to adulthood while a specific section is trying to evaluate the perceived life chances. The study is trying to evaluate if unsuccessful transitions (in education, labour market or other aspects of social life) is most likely to have an impact on perceived life-chances.

RC45-519.1

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The Cost of Inaction and the Collective Action of Disadvantaged Minority Groups

Different theories offer varying explanations of the motivations for collective action, regarding emotional and instrumental factors. However, in the case of disadvantaged minority groups, longstanding conflict with the majority, a closed political opportunity structure and the difficulty of acquiring resources increase the costs and risks of the action. In light of these obstacles, what factors keep the involved in a sustained struggle? We argue that the development of such a collective action is a function of the perceptions of the group's leaders about the costs of inaction and the level of the group's solidarity, which is a fundamental component of social capital. Actually, the entrepreneurs' evaluation of inaction includes the instrumental cost of the status quo combined with the cost of giving up on symbolic goals such as recognition of their collective identity (by the state) and its formulation.

This argument relies on the connection between the cost of inaction and "relational goods". Relational goods can take many forms, such as social approval, the desire to be recognized or accepted by others, friendship and its utilities and so on. These goods, which depend upon interactions among peoples and require reciprocity, can only be enjoyed if shared with others. Thus, inaction threatens the "relational goods" and symbolic utility motivates the development of collective action.

To examine this argument, depth interviews had been taken with leaders of collective actions in the field of education, carried by Arab minority in Israel. Focus on education was derived from the fact that it is the arena whereby the state can influence the identity and future socio-economic mobility of its young citizens.

RC48-564.4

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"Comradeship" in the Habsburg Army during World War One. the Sociology of Emotions Perspective

"Comradeship" in the Habsburg Army during World War One. The Sociology of Emotions Perspective
Collective violence, in particular violence in war, is still underrepresented in the sociological view. The same goes, with few exceptions, for the sociology of emotions. What people (mostly men) emotionally experience as members of military collectives in peace and war is, strangely enough, only rarely the subject of

closer scrutiny. In our days it is commonly understood that soldiers fight for a national goal, or at least driven by patriotic motivations. But in close combat these goals were much too abstract and too far away. Rather, one was fighting for the comrades lying next to oneself in the trench, and for the regiment´s honour. Particularly important were also the emotional ties to the comrades in the military units; often comradeship is mentioned as the only "positive" experience during the respective missions.

In my paper I would like to shed light on comradeship from the point of view of actors that is, in my analysis, from the point of view of k.u.k soldiers serving during World War I. In particular I want to focus on comradeship under the sociology of an emotions point of view. Which emotions are constitutive for "comradeship"? What was the importance of emotions such as shame, sympathy, compassion and revenge regarding the bond of affection between soldiers of the Habsburg Army during World War I? Which role did comradeship play during attacks and particulary in regard to the escalation of violence at the front?

RC52-597.4

HARINGTON, PHIL* (University of Auckland, p.harington@auckland.ac.nz)

Constructs of Professionalism in Civic Practice: Asking People at the Front Line.

It is highly plausible that a range of work from voluntary activity to paid employment will be expected to engage in 'civic practice'. That is to actively enhance community self-reliance, foster capacity building, increase participation, reduce barriers, develop community infrastructure or improving the health of the community, preserve or extend the visibility of arts, culture, and national identity, or empowering the voices of others to strengthen civic society. A range of people working to these ends were interviewed to examine if a construct of professionalism informed the way they framed their occupational identity and their practice. A fifty item scale was used to assess how much they valued characteristics of professionals across five elements of professionalism and their scores ranked. Discussion follows on how the respondents valued the knowledge, ethics, skills, research and reward elements of a professional domain. The results showed practitioners ranked all elements of professionalism to some degree. They rated items from only three elements in the top ten responses. They valued the forms of rewards they get from the work, the skills they brought to the job and the knowledge they were able to apply in the top ten responses. The next tranche of ten responses ranked ethics items highly while elements to do with researching practice or engaging in professional development – more training, attending conferences etc, were in the bottom tranches. Discussion of outcomes suggests that practitioners base their 'professionalism' in the focus and terms of their employment rather than the development of an occupational discipline or membership of a unifying profession. Discussion provides insight into the value of professionalism within an occupational domain and gives rise to debate on the scope for civic practice to adopt a professional identity.

RC52-593.6

HARINGTON, PHIL* (University of Auckland, p.harington@auckland.ac.nz)

Constructs of Professionalism in Civic Practice: Asking People at the Front Line.

It is highly plausible that a range of work from voluntary activity to paid employment will be expected to engage in 'civic practice'. That is to actively enhance community self-reliance, foster capacity building, increase participation, reduce barriers, develop community infrastructure or improving the health of the community, preserve or extend the visibility of arts, culture, and national identity, or empowering the voices of others to strengthen civic society. A range of people working to these ends were interviewed to examine if a construct of professionalism informed what they may construct their occupational identity as that of a professional.

RC13-166.6

HARMAN, VICKI* (Royal Holloway University of London, v.harman@rhul.ac.uk)

Leading the Way? Male Ballroom and Latin American Dancers

Ballroom and Latin American dancing is a leisure activity where the use of the body, grooming and costuming is central to success. However, given that dance is more traditionally associated with girls rather than boys and that male dance partners are often in short supply this raises some key questions and contradictions about hegemonic masculinity. This paper specifically explores the narratives and experiences of male Ballroom and Latin American dancers, interviewed as part of an ethnographic study of a dancing school in the UK. The findings help to

diversify notions of masculinity and gender performance, as well as highlighting areas where male power continues relatively unchallenged.

RC30-JS-42.3

HARO MATAS, MARIVÍ* (EHESS, mariviharomatas@gmail.com)

The Japanese Brazilian Ethnicity Today. an Anthropological Theory about Post- Migration, Agriculture and Global Social Economy

Nowadays, Brazil continues being the country with the largest number of Japanese descendants in the world, with approximately 1.6 million people. The Japanese immigration to Brazil occurred throughout the twentieth century as a result of both countries' politics reform. It is important to highlight that from 1924 the government of Japan promoted alone this phenomenon. The most important characteristic was that all individuals belonged to nuclear families. From the beginning, those newcomers organized themselves in agricultural activities in the state of São Paulo. In 1927, some of them formed the CAC – Agricultural Cooperative of Cotia. This cooperative was the most important agricultural cooperative in South America from the 1950s to the 1980s. The CAC activities were not limited to agriculture, but also promoting the Japanese cultural aspects to coming generations, like the teaching of Japanese language. The social ascension of this community in the Brazilian context is remarkable, however, the profile of this group is not really homogenous. Also the ethical aspects of the Japanese Brazilian community are very difficult to identify due to its fast acculturation.

My doctorate thesis is about the acculturation process and the notable social ascension of a Japanese Brazilian community. The fieldwork has been developed in the town of Sao Gotardo, in the Midwest of Minas Gerais. In 1973, this region conceived an agricultural development program planned by the Brazilian military dictatorship territorial policy and the CAC. As a consequence, a hundred of Japanese descendants' families arrived to this location and settled their own ethnicity with the support of CAC. Today, the background is different: few of them have reached a social ascension and the CAC was extinct leading to the disappearance of the former ethnicity. This fact drove me to formulate my hypothesis: Was the Japanese ethnicity a global social-economic strategy?

RC06-75.7

HARRIS, CATHERINE* (University of Sheffield, c.e.harris@bham.ac.uk)

Translocal Lives: Social Reproduction Amongst Polish Migrant Entrepreneurs in the UK

Since EU enlargement in 2004, which enabled the free movement of workers, the UK has seen migration from Eastern Europe on an unprecedented scale, with flows from Poland being arguably and visibly dominant. One feature of this is Polish migrant entrepreneurship, with migrants establishing businesses to serve the local migrant populations, but also increasingly the wider market. As such, Polish migrant entrepreneurs have built lives in the UK, not only through establishing businesses but raising families, making friends and buying homes. In order to operate, these businesses rely on translocal relationships and linkages, often with family members elsewhere in the UK or remaining in Poland. A feature which is heavily apparent in the functioning of these migrant businesses and translocal relationships is social reproduction.

In response, the paper explores social reproduction through translocal exchanges within Polish migrant businesses in the UK. The research is based upon in-depth interviews with Polish migrant entrepreneurs in the West Midlands region of the UK, who migrated around the time of EU enlargement in 2004. In particular, the paper explores the financial relationships involved in such businesses which operate across borders, whilst maintaining local-local ties. This exchange of capital and financial advice is often provided by family (usually parents) who remain in Poland and as such demonstrates translocal social reproduction. The entrepreneurs' social relationships within the social network in which they are embedded, particularly those with family members, are critical in shaping entrepreneurial aspirations and behavior and are also explored in the paper. Entrepreneurial decisions are often based on a family-first rather than a business-first perspective and again have a translocal element.

The paper contributes to debates about migrant entrepreneurship and social reproduction through the concept of translocality and questions whether such factors are specific to migrant entrepreneurs or applicable to migrants more broadly.

RC19-237.1

HARRIS, JOSEPH AMBROSE* (Boston University, josephh@bu.edu)

From Neoliberalism to Universalism: Explaining the Emergence of Universal Health Coverage As a Global Norm

How do new ideas displace hegemonic ones? The neoliberal logic that gained ascendancy in the 1980s emphasized privatization of government services, the

weakening of social entitlements, and the liberalization of government regulation. The institution of neoliberalism in the developing world was driven by the Reagan-Thatcher revolution and supported by structural adjustment programs. This normative shift, aided by coercive institutions, led to the dismantling of state-run healthcare systems, the institution of user fees in hospitals and clinics, and the promotion of private health insurance – all of which had pernicious effects on access to healthcare. And yet, despite the fact that austerity and structural adjustment continue to play an important role in world affairs today, the turn of the millennium has witnessed a wave of commitments to universal healthcare in the developing world in countries ranging from Turkey to Thailand to Mexico and Ghana. Recently, this process has accelerated, and universal coverage has received major new attention at the international level, culminating in a UN resolution in support of universal coverage. This paper explores the emergence of a new norm around universal health coverage at the global level and advances an explanation that emphasizes the importance of negative evidence for weakening dominant norms and the importance of positive evidence for making alternative norms appear viable. The diffusion of new norms and displacement of old ones, however, depends on the strategic actions of norm entrepreneurs. This account illustrates the significance of interactions between the national and global levels and suggests that institutions with coercive powers that play key roles in the persistence of hegemonic norms can themselves be transformed to support markedly different new normative projects.

RC52-597.1

HARRITS, GITTE SOMMER* (Aarhus University, Department of Political Science, gitte@ps.au.dk)

MOLLER, MARIE OSTERGAARD (KORA, The Danish Institute for Local and Regional Government Research)

Hybrid Professionalism and the Use of Knowledge, Intuitions and Personal Relations in Preventive Welfare Work

Oftentimes literature on professionalism emphasise the use of knowledge in professional work. However, the character and use of this knowledge is not necessarily the same across professions or work settings, nor is it very well studied. Some scholars point to professional knowledge as being both theoretical and practical or tacit, and others point to the fact that the use of professionalism as well as professional knowledge may be conditioned on organizational and institutional structures.

This paper seeks a deeper and more systematic understanding of the use and character of professionalism and professional knowledge among public welfare professionals. Focusing on discretions with regard to preventive efforts in the Danish welfare state, the paper explores and compares how health nurses, child care workers and primary school teachers decide which children are in risk and thus eligible for extra support. In particular, the papers focuses on the ways in which these professionals make and reason about their discretions. Further, the paper analyses how the professionals themselves understand their discretion making. The paper demonstrates, how oftentimes the use of an explicit professionalism, theoretical and practical knowledge is weaved into the use of intuitions, common sense knowledge, personal experiences and what the professionals themselves call their relationships to the families.

The paper builds on 58 in depth, semi structured interviews with health nurses, child care workers and primary school teachers from four municipalities in Denmark. The interviews covers questions on professional practices, self-conceptions of professionalism and work, and descriptions of lifestyles and personal background. Also, the interviews use a vignette technique, presenting two realistic case stories and asking the interviewees to interpret the stories and suggest a solution, i.e. mirroring a real life situation with discretion making on preventive support. The data is analysed systematically, comparing both across and within cases.

RC13-164.2

HARTH, JONATHAN* (Universitat Witten/Herdecke, jonathan.harth@uni-wh.de)

The Advent of Massively Distributed Virtual Reality and Its Impact on Bodily Experiences and Identity Management

At least since Queer Studies one must assume that the potential abilities of the body always exceed what is permitted by culture. Currently, this limitation appears to be negotiated in terms of technical advancements. In the upcoming year of 2016 major companies will be presenting their first generation of Virtual Reality (VR) devices. It is highly anticipated that the social impact of these products and their technically induced immersion-experiences will be gigantic.

Therefore, I dedicate this lecture to the status quo of the technical standards of VR and its upcoming possibilities and uses. I would like to contextualize this technical point of view by the following theoretical aspects:

1) From a sociological perspective body is always considered as (culturally) observed body. Therefore body has is no longer static but poly-contextural. The possibilities of VR are able to make this observable.

2) Computers in general but especially computer-games offer elaborate »spaces of possibilities«, which are mainly characterized by the possibility of taking the role of someone else. The possibilities of VR are putting this to an even higher level by creating an immersive »space of presence«.

3) Each action in virtual environments must be seen as a hybridization of real-physical and virtual-software-based rooms. The so called »real world« and the worlds of virtual reality are fully intertwined. Therefore every involvement in VR must inevitably lead to new forms of habits, skills and cultural structures.

For the discussion I can rely on an empirical study (Harth 2014) with players of computer-games that focused on hybridization between these players and their digital avatars. This basis will be complemented by a still ongoing study that aims at spatial presence and bodily experiences in VR.

RC22-274.3

HARTH, JONATHAN* (Universitat Witten/Herdecke, jonathan.harth@uni-wh.de)

The Concept of Nibbana and Its Potential for the Transformation of Self- and Worldview in Western Buddhist Practice

In the main traditions of Buddhism (i.e. Theravāda-, Zen- and Tibetan Buddhism) one can find the commonality of a soteriological promise. It is the promise of nibbāna that aims at liberation from suffering.

For an empirical sociological approach this concept raises the question, in which way this religiously formatted knowledge of nibbāna could be integrated into specific life practices. How could this prominent but still abstract doctrine of Buddhism be converted into modern lifestyles (understood in terms of specific »world- and self-references«). The peculiarity of nibbāna is that it is not exclusively pointing at an afterlife, but on the contrary: the promise of nibbāna could be realized in this life. Thus, nibbāna aims at a transforamtion of specific habits and at a change in the attitude and perspective of one's own life.

Such a change of world- and self-view can be presented by the case of a practitioner who situates herself for more than 30 years in the tradition of Theravāda-Buddhism. Following the case we can observe her (painful and tedious) learning process to a new form of world- and self-view. Through her biographical narrations we are able to see how she finds from a worldview which focusses on enlightenment to an attitude that must be understood as a mainly pragmatic view of being here and now. The hereby accomplished transformation of habitual patterns can be interpreted in line with implementing the theoretical meanings of nibbāna.

The proposed contribution provides an empirically-led approach to the understanding of habitual transformation processes – in this case formatted by specific religious forms of communication (interaction with teachers and intensive studies of relevant documents) and self-studying through meditation. The empirical basis of this contribution is part of the research programm »Buddhism in the West« which is currently funded by Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG).

RC12-152.1

HARTNELL, HELEN* (Golden Gate University, hhartnell@arcor.de)

Assessing the Assessors: The World Justice Project's "Rule of Law Index"

Established in 2006 on the initiative of the then-President of the American Bar Association, the World Justice Project (WJP) claims to be an "independent, multi-disciplinary organization" that works to advance the rule of law around the world. The WJP initially set out to prepare an annual quantitative assessment tool. The first WJP Rule of Law Index (2010) assessed the 'rule of law' in 35 countries, while the 2015 Index provides comprehensive data from 102 countries. The empirical research presented in the WJP's indexes is sophisticated, both conceptually and methodologically, and offers much food for thought. Conceptually, the WJP assesses more than 40 factors across eight "primary" rule of law indicators which are "derived from internationally accepted standards." The WJP focuses on "how the rule of law is experienced in practical, everyday situations by ordinary people around the world." Findings are cross-referenced according to income and region, which facilitates comparison and makes it possible to identify systematic variations among the indicators.

Methodologically, the WJP uses original survey data drawn from households and from legal experts in each country. The WJP pursues "multidisciplinary collaboration" with dozens of legal and non-legal civil society groups.

The WJP Index is not limited to quality of justice issues, but its indicators include differentiated examination of the civil, criminal, and regulatory contexts, alongside consideration of broader 'rule of law' themes such as absence of corruption, the extent to which government is constrained (inter alia by the judiciary), order and security, the openness of government, and the protection of fundamental rights. My paper will critically assess the strengths and weaknesses of the World Justice Project's Rule of Law Index, as well as its potential contribution to the 'quality of justice' agenda.

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

RC24-294.1

HASEGAWA, KOICHI* (Tohoku University, k-hase@m.tohoku.ac.jp)

Beyond 3.11: Environmental and Risk Awareness after the Fukushima and Tsunami Disaster

The Great East Japan Earthquake and tsunami disaster and the Fukushima nuclear accident, this combined disaster is Japan's largest since the Second World War and one of the most severe in the histories of modern Japan and other industrialized nations. What lessons should we take on board in order to think about the relationship between society and nature ? The first point is the idea of coexistence with nature to teach us that 'we can only live within the bounds permitted by nature' and to remind us to have reverence for 'Mother Nature'. We cannot conquer or completely control nature. We can only listen to the voice of nature and live in harmony with it. We must accept that the Great East Japan Disaster is challenging us to make a radical shift away from the urban-centered, centralized economic growth policy that Japanese society has been pursuing since the Meiji era. Keeping energy efficiency and reducing electricity have taken root in society. The new policy to promote renewable energy has the effect of drastically increasing solar energy. The another major point is that the severe shock that resulted from this accident, the sense of fear over the spread of radiation contamination and anger and frustration toward the electric company and the government completely changed the public's attitude toward nuclear power generation. In the wake of the Fukushima accident, protest rallies began to exhibit a certain kind of energy buoyed by a sense of crisis or urgency and the number of participants increased rapidly. These protesters are not mobilized by traditional organizations such as trade unions. Baby boomers, families and young people voluntarily take part in these actions individually or in small groups.

RC24-302.6

HASEGAWA, KOICHI* (Tohoku University, k-hase@m.tohoku.ac.jp)

Reframing Environmental Sociology from Downstream Perspective

We are facing an identity crisis of environmental sociology which will be a coreless and rootless research field, although this discipline came to be institutionalized and a lot of variety of researches are conducted under the title of environmental sociological study. I would like to reframe the environmental sociology as sociology of the downstream side in contrast with mainstream sociology primarily focused on upstream issues, such as production processes (Hasegawa, 2004: Ch2) . The term 'upstream' refers to the processes preceding the consumption of valuable resources—'environmental goods'—and 'downstream' indicates the processes that follow the use of those resources, including the release and disposal of waste and other environmental burdens—'environmental bads' (Hasegawa, 2004: 22) . Many types of environmental problems are caused by environmental burdens. Let's see air and water pollution released by industrial factories, noise pollution by bullet trains, aircraft and automobiles, climate change by GHG emissions, radio active wastes and radioactive contamination by nuclear power generation, waste materials, rubbish and so on. Environmental problems arise as a result of the upstream side, both production processes and everyday activities. What is the significance of the downstream perspective? First, this perspective allows to develop a unified scheme of grasping increasingly diverse and dispersed environmental hazards. Second, we can analyze environmental problems produced by upstream activities. Third, it is significant for making it possible to identify downstream problems at the focal point of all contemporary social issues. Forth, it allows to address issues of environmental justice, discrimination and social disparity. Fifth, in pre-modern, pre-urbanized society, the upstream and downstream were not polarized. Both sides were unified in the realm of everyday life, constituting a whole. We can conceptualize modernity in the terms of upstream-downstream perspective.

RC04-51.6

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AKBARPOURAN, SEPIDEH (University of Tehran)

Experience of Happiness in Students' Daily Lives

This research in the nutshell is an effort in deep description of day to day lives of students and their experiences of happiness. The main question of this research is how students will experience happiness in their day to day lives. In order to answer this question we started to have an extended field research in two of the girls' high schools in the region six of Tehran. We used collective point of views and semi structured interview methods for collecting our data for analyze of collected data. We have had particular concurrent thematic approached. during that we have abstracted 4 essential concepts for answering our main question.1- Car-

nivalization of school 2- The daily friendship 3- Power of self realization 4- Self belonging

Base on these 4 concepts we could have better understanding experience of happiness among students. the meaning behind carnivalization of school is students interest to creating a gap in stablish orders and making an opportunity for bringing informal elements. The daily friendship is point out network of relation and friendship between students. Power of self realization is overseeing students confident in an official places and creating the opportunity for being themselves. Self belonging it is the deepest concepts of this research which is beyond the time and places pointing out students self controls.

RC07-95.2

HASHIMOTO, AKIKO* (University of Pittsburgh, ahash@pitt.edu)

Heroes, Victims, and Perpetrators: The Landscape of War Memories in Japan

How do memories of national trauma remain relevant to culture and society long after the event? Why do the memories of difficult experiences endure, and even intensify, despite people's impulse to avoid remembering a dreadful past and to move on? My project explores these questions by examining Japan's culture of defeat. It surveys the stakes of war memory in Japan after its defeat in World War II, and shows how and why defeat has become an indelible part of national collective life, especially in recent decades. Drawing on ethnographic observations and personal interviews as well as testimonial and other popular memory data since the 1980s, it probes into the heart of the divisive war memories that lie at the root of current disputes and escalating frictions in East Asia, known collectively as Japan's "history problem."

My project examines this divisive national project, drawing on the sociological insights of cultural trauma theory and collective memory theory. Contrary to the western stereotype that describes Japan as suffering from "collective amnesia," Japan's war memories are deeply encoded in the everyday culture, and much more varied than the caricatured image suggests. I identify three conflicting trauma narratives in Japan's war memories – narratives of victims, perpetrators and fallen heroes – that are motivated by the desire to heal the wounds, redress the wrongs, and restore a positive moral and national identity.

RC30-345.2

HASSLER, BENEDIKT* (University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland, benedikt.hassler@fhnw.ch)

The Growing Desire for Decent Work after Long-Term Sick Leave. How Temporary Inability to Work Changes the Work-Life Balance in Labor Societies.

Background:
Decent work is primarily, but not only, a matter of jobs available in the labor market. Moreover, decent work is also dependent on how individuals successfully establish a decent work-life balance, which allows them to recreate while they are not working. However, in "labor societies" (Arendt) people have a strong wish to fully participate in the labor market although the boundaries between labor and leisure are increasingly fluid. At the same time, there is a growing number of people with mental health issues in all OECD countries and especially in Switzerland. A lot of these mental health issues are caused by the interplay of vanishing possibilities for orientation in modern societies and increasing responsibilities (above all, at the workplace). This study shows that this toxic attitude toward employment sometimes changes during phases of long-term sick leave, while decent work becomes more important.

Methods and Results:
This analysis relies on a study on Disability Management in private and public companies in Switzerland, where employees were interviewed about their return to work experience after sickness or accidents. The data has been analyzed according to grounded theory. The results show a diminishing importance of labor in the personal life of individuals who experienced periods in which they were unable to work. On the one hand, because they experienced meaningful activities outside the workplace. On the other hand, because they were partially able to reestablish the boundaries between labor and leisure.

Discussion:
This study focuses on people who are able to influence their work-life balance. Not included, but even more important, are all those people who are structurally forced to have a certain imbalance between work and life. Nevertheless, the study shows a specific situation where the desire for decent work changes substantially.

RC40-470.1

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Consumers on the Farm: Participatory Governance and Sustainability Transitions

The current regime of neoliberal food governance has been widely critiqued as being unsustainable. In response, a variety of initiatives have emerged to increase the sustainability in food and agriculture. On the one hand, there is a proliferation of sustainability standards and certification schemes, which increasingly take the form of multi-stakeholder initiatives. On the other hand, there are (re)localization of the food system movements, which have spawned farmers' markets, community-supported agriculture, and community gardens. While both approaches contributing to more sustainable food, neither model is without critique. The model of sustainability standards and certification is argued to exclude citizen participation and be undemocratic, whereas the (re)localization approach is often viewed as lacking legitimacy because of its reliance on laypeople knowledge. Furthermore, both of these models assume that consumer's purchasing behavior in the marketplace plays a key role in enhancing the sustainability in food and agriculture. Examining a Japanese consumer cooperative's activities, this paper investigates governance practices that integrate both expert and citizen knowledge in building a sustainable agrifood system. It also examines the role of consumers in transitioning agrifood systems towards more sustainable practices.

RC12-146.2

HATIPOGLU AYDIN, DUYGU* (Ankara University Faculty of Law, duygu.hatipoglu@gmail.com)

Legal Aid for Women

Access to justice as a practical and process based definition may be defined as capacities of people to use judicial institutions which shall bring solution to common judicial problems of the people. Women's access to justice deserves a special study due to their social status. Referral to judicial authorities, access to legal information, economic concerns in action filing processes, urban transportation facilities etc., poverty in general, education, inequality in processes such as everyday life and urban life may be deemed as factors which alter the positions of women in women's access to justice processes. Especially in civil proceedings legal aid is one of the important means of women's access to justice. In Turkey, legal aid in civil proceeding is conducted in two manners. First one is the system provided in Code of Civil Procedures and which provides to be exempted from proceeding costs. The other one is the legal aid offered by Bars. Here, the liability to pay the proceedings costs lies on the demandant, however, the attorney service offered is free.

This study is based on a field research that includes in-depth interviews with 11 women about their judicial process, interviews with Ankara Bar "Gelincik Project" and 3 NGOs (Human Rights Association, The Foundation for Women's Solidarity, and Flying Broom) that work with women. The aim of this study is to assess the legal aid system in civil proceedings and the status of women in access to justice processes which is foreseen that it should be accessible under equal conditions and which is one of the junction points with legal equality.

RC24-296.15

HAUFE, NADINE* (Vienna University of Technology, nadine.haufe@tuwien.ac.at)

Understanding Energy Consumption and Mobility Behaviour - a Starting-Point for Interventions to Change Individual Behaviour to More Sustainability

Despite of diverse efforts of policy makers and optimisation of technologies, the effects of residential energy consumption and mobility behaviour on the environment are great and continue to increase. In addition to individual technological and regional framework, it is especially user behaviour that significantly affects energy and transport systems.

Residential energy consumption and mobility behaviour are influenced by many of variables and show big variance between households, even within the same number, age, income and work status of its occupants in the same neighbourhood resp. the same building types. Understanding these differences is important for forecasting energy consumption and transport and for developing new technologies, programs and policy concepts.

In sociology it is assumed that it is possible to describe and explain behavioural differences with features of social inequality. Research into social stratification in modern societies has shown that the complexity of social activities cannot be explained by socio demographic and socio-economic variables alone. Attitudinal variables resp. lifestyle- and milieu-based approaches have thus finally been introduced in order to explain and understand individual mobility behaviour and residential energy consumption in more depth, and to segment the population into meaningful (target) groups (e.g. market research). Although none of the approaches can claim absolute superiority, attitudinal based approaches show advantages in providing starting-points for interventions to change individual behaviour to more sustainability.

This contribution explains theoretically why a differentiated view of behaviour is important, gives an overview of various segmentation approaches and shows

from a Viennese study, which comparing different approaches, how significantly are attitudinal-based approaches to explanation and understanding energy consumption and mobility behaviour.

This is one area of research of the PhD program "Urban Energy and Mobility Systems" (URBEM), which has been instituted by Wiener Stadtwerke Holding AG and the Vienna University of Technology (http://urbem.tuwien.ac.at).

RC24-298.22

HAUSKNOST, DANIEL* (Insitute of Social Ecology, Daniel.Hausknost@aau.at)
HAAS, WILLI (Institute of Social Ecology, Alpen Adria Universitaet)

Enabling Conditions and Impediments to the Stabilisation and Mainstreaming of Low-Carbon Practices

Climate change mitigation is impeded, among other factors, by the so-called 'value-action-gap' in individual behaviour. Thus, social research is increasingly abandoning the individual and turning towards social practices as a more promising unit of analysis. Social practice theory marks a shift away from the analysis of individual behaviour and conscious choice of action towards routinized and interlinked social practices. Accordingly, low-carbon practices are alternative ways of doing things whose stable reproduction relies not so much on conscious individual choices, but on their routinisation as social phenomena. In order for such routinisation to be successful, certain conditions must be met: the material and immaterial elements of the social practice (e.g. infrastructure, competences, cultural norms) must be aligned and linked in such a way that the alternative behaviour becomes an integrated everyday routine. What, then, are the structural factors enabling or impairing the alignment of these elements and thus the stabilisation of a low-carbon practice? What role do institutional, political and legal framework conditions play in enabling or impairing the establishment of 'alternative ways of doing things' as social practices?

We analyse the emergence and stabilisation of low-carbon practices in two different types of community-based initiatives: eco-villages and low-carbon communities. We draw on six in-depth case studies in Germany and Austria, including interviews, visits and workshops. We focus on the different institutional, political and legal framework conditions of each type of initiative and on their role in enabling or impairing the development, stabilisation and potential mainstreaming of low-carbon practices. These framework conditions determine largely which practices can be stabilised and even mainstreamed and which are blocked. We expect to find characteristic differences between eco-villages and low carbon municipalities, from which we aim to derive lessons for climate policy beyond individual behaviour change.

RC37-432.3

HAVAS, ADAM* (Corvinus University of Budapest, elravaljc@gmail.com)

The Genesis of the Hungarian Theatre Field in the 19th Century

In providing an account on the historical process of autonomy of the fields of artistic production in the framework of a historical sociological approach, Bourdieu argues that the evolution of artistic fields in the broader Western context is governed by similar principles that might be interpreted on the basis of the field theory. By focusing on the evolution of the genesis and structure of the field of theatre in the 19th century Hungary, this paper considers issues at stake associated with Bourdieu's account on the social principles of aesthetic hierarchization, as a result of ongoing struggles between competing agents, in order to conserve or transform the field. The analysis of the historical process of differentiation of institutions and genres manifested in them, makes possible the designation of the socially determined laws affecting the evolution of the autonomous field of theatre. By concentrating on the Hungarian case, it will be intended, first, to test the Bourdieusien theory in a different socio-cultural context, and, second, to provide a model concerning the interdependencies between the economic, political and theatre fields. In the framework of the presentation the aim is to provide an account on the methodology of such a historical sociological research i.e. how the historical sources are combined with the model building purposes of the sociological investigation laying on the premises of Bourdieu's field theory in order to grasp the process of evolution of an artistic field: the theatre field in Hungary. Thus, by focusing on how the theoretical apparatus of the field theory functions on the Hungarian historical material some relevant consequences will be drawn with regards to the universal validity of the field theory.

RC13-161.5

HAVITZ, MARK* (University of Waterloo, mhavitz@uwaterloo.ca)
MORDEN, PETER (Concordia University)

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

Some Years Later – Perspectives on Diverse Worlds of Unemployed Adults: Consequences for Leisure, Lifestyle, and Well-Being

This presentation will provide a retrospective look at some predictable and sometimes surprising results of a multi-method study of the effects of unemployment in leisure, lifestyle, and well-being in Canada, and update its conclusions within the context of contemporary world-wide literature on the topic. Sixty unemployed adult Canadians with prior job history comprised the sample. The research employed in-depth interviews, quantitative experience sampling, and standardized questionnaires to collect data over a period of weeks and months. It provides substantial evidence that the lived experiences of people who are unemployed are incredibly diverse and that, although varied in form and preference, the need for leisure is as intense for them as for people who are employed. As noted in the ISA call for abstracts, "the biggest battalions in the reserve army of the unemployed are young people and those in 'late career.'" People in the present study broadly classified on the basis of in-depth interview responses as Planners and Connectors were predominantly comprised of older respondents, whereas those classified as Vacationers and Marginalized were, for the most part, much younger. Two to three sub-groups within each of those four just named provide additional nuance to the life circumstances experienced by respondents. Issues related to recreation activity patterns and constraints, mood states by time of day and day of week, leisure boredom, and social isolation will be explored. The data also speak to potential changes in public policy and social service agency management at Canadian local, provincial, and federal levels that will better serve unemployed people and their dependants, and enable them to use leisure activities to improve their lives.

RC15-187.3

HAWTHORNE, LESLEYANNE* (University of Melbourne, lhawt@unimelb.edu.au)

Factors Influencing Foreign Qualification Recognition for Migrant Health Professionals in Australia, Canada and New Zealand

This paper assesses the extent to which health professional migration to Australia, Canada and New Zealand has transformed in the recent decade, in terms of scale, source countries, and migration mode. Within this context it defines major challenges associated with foreign qualification recognition (FQR), including growing government and stakeholder pressure to improve migrant health professionals' recognition and early employment outcomes. A range of innovative strategies are next described, based on Australian medical and nursing sector case studies. Finally the growing engagement of regulators in qualification recognition reform is examined, at a time when the question increasingly asked is whether regulatory bodies have the agility to facilitate 21st century labour migration flows. Key learnings are highlighted, of potential policy relevance to a wide range of immigrant-receiving countries which recruit migrant health professionals.

RC15-191.4

HAWTHORNE, LESLEYANNE* (University of Melbourne, lhawt@unimelb.edu.au)

The Impact of Employer Preference on Migrant Health Professionals' Labour Market Integration - Key Trends in Australia, Canada and New Zealand

The role of employers in relation to economic migration has transformed in the past decade in Australia, Canada and New Zealand. Employers have a growing capacity to select and fast-track skilled applicants, both on-shore and overseas. They can increasingly choose migrants on a permanent as well as a temporary resident basis, while determining the scale of entries by sector and field. Based on major studies completed by Hawthorne for the Australian, Canadian and New Zealand governments, in addition to the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization and the International Organization of Migration, these trends are explored in relation to medicine and nursing. The paper defines the human capital attributes sought – including employers' preference for migrant health professionals with advanced English ability, OECD qualifications, and host country experience. It assesses the extent of preference for temporary rather than permanent foreign workers, and for former international students qualified in the host country. Finally, the paper examines labour market outcomes for employer-sponsored compared to government selected professionals. It argues that the changing role of employers is highly significant, and involves important equity issues.

RC07-99.1

HE, RONG* (Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, herong@cass.org.cn)

The Zeal for Equality As a Way Toward Social Justice: Context and Practices in China

This study starts with an interesting question, i.e., how can the strong claim for equality go together with a significant gap between poor and rich without any large scale riot or resentment in China? The author will comb through Confucian tenets of equality, the legal practice of land allotment, to show that other than the "veil of ignorance" set by Rawls, the Chinese context for fair play is communal, inter-personal and outcome-focused.

RC18-224.2

HEALY, AMY* (Maynooth University, NUIM, Amy.Healy@nuim.ie)
O RIAIN, SEAN (Maynooth University)

Predicting Welfare Attitudes By Precarity of Work Regime Using the European Social Survey and the European Working Conditions Survey

Esping-Andersen's *The Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism* clearly demonstrated the relationship between labour markets and welfare regimes across Europe, with the welfare state emerging strongest where workers were able to mobilise to protect themselves against 'commodification'. The Varieties of Capitalism approach more recently argued that workers in marketised contexts would welcome commodification, while those with specific skills would have a stronger interest in the development of welfare protections. Each approach within comparative political economy has implications for the well documented link between the type of welfare regime and public attitudes towards welfare. Indeed, they suggest that more attention should be paid to the impact of workplace, precarity and employment regimes on attitudes to welfare.

This research uses the European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS) in tandem with the European Social Survey (ESS) to assess attitudes towards welfare across work regimes in the EU-15. The EWCS contains extensive information on both the employment relationship and the labour process for a random sample of households across Europe. However, it does not gather attitudinal data. The ESS contains demographic information on respondents including basic employment relations, a module on work and well-being in 2004 and 2010 along with extensive data on attitudes.

Multi-level latent class analysis has been used to estimate typologies of work regimes with varying degrees of precarity and how they cluster within regions across Europe. Using multi-level modelling, we have examined how exposure to certain types of work experiences, precarity and welfare regime shapes attitudes to social protection and social investment for oneself and others.

RC06-86.1

HEAPHY, BRIAN* (University of Manchester, brian.heaphy@manchester.ac.uk)

Troubling Convention and Reflexivity: The Continuing Significance of Family

Against the backdrop of debates about the ways in which legally formalised same-sex relationships reflexively trouble or bolster conventional family meanings and practices, this paper draws on a study of same-sex partners who were aged up 35 when they entered into civil partnerships in the UK to suggest the need to trouble how both 'reflexivity' and 'convention' are conceived in sociological debates on family.

By analyzing the ways in which civil partners and their close associates constructed their relationships as 'marriages' the paper illuminates the continuing significance of marriage to family as a social institution. Understanding the more general implications of this for contemporary family relationships requires reconsideration of sociological debates about whether contemporary relationships are defined by 'reflexivity' *or* by 'convention'. Rather, it requires paying attention to how, through 'reflexive convention', family as a social institution is maintained and invested in by people in their everyday lives.

The first section of the paper links theoretical arguments about the significance of civil partnership and same-sex marriage to broader sociological arguments about the contemporary nature of family relationships, highlighting the debate about whether sociologists tend to overemphasise 'reflexivity' or 'convention' in their analyses of these. The second section considers younger civil partners' claims about being 'married', and their reflexive deployment of family conventions to support these claims. It also considers how partners displayed fairly conventional (as opposed to radical) forms of reflexivity, in accounting for their investments in being 'married'.

The concluding section of the paper, draws on ethnometholodolically influenced ideas about the ways in which reflexivity and convention mediate each other to argue that claims about civil partnership as marriage illuminate the continuing significance of family as a social institution.

RC32-379.4

HEATH, MELANIE* (McMaster University, mheath@mcmaster.ca)

How Does Polygamy Challenge Islamic Feminism? Gender Equality and Group Rights in Mayotte

Debates over whether there can be an Islamic feminism have flourished in feminist circles. Susan Moller Okin incited controversy in her 1999 essay when she questioned the compatibility of multiculturalism, and the support of patriarchal religions like Islam, with the goal of attaining gender equality. She offered the example of France's approach to polygamy, which allowed immigrant men from former colonies in the 1980s to bring multiple wives to France, as reflecting a deep and growing tension between feminism and multiculturalism. Polygamy is a contested issue within Islam. Some argue that Islam approves limited polygyny, allowing a man to marry up to four wives, only when he can provide for the family and treat all wives justly and fairly. Seeking to institute this understanding of polygyny, Islamic feminists have mobilized to tighten the procedures for these marriages (Shuib 2005).

This paper offers the case of Mayotte—a French department where 95 percent of the population is Muslim—to ask how does polygamy challenge Islamic feminism? Mayotte is an archipelago located in the Indian Ocean. The name comes from the Swahili word for Mahore, Maote, and the Mahore identity is based on Comorian, Malagasy, French, and Creole cultural traits. In a 2009 referendum, the population overwhelmingly approved accession to become the 101st department of France, taking effect in 2011, when new polygamous marriages were banned under French law. According to the Overseas Territories Minister Marie-Luce Penchard: "The ordinance puts a definitive end to inequality between men and women." This paper draws on interviews with Mahoraise polygynous women, activists, and government officials to problematize this simplistic formula of how to end gender inequality. It considers the complicated role of Islamic feminists in negotiating a position on this cultural practice that continues unofficially under the radar of the French legal system.

RC07-JS-8.2

HECHT, KATHARINA* (LSE, k.hecht@lse.ac.uk)

Economic Inequality and Government Redistribution: Perspectives from UK Economic Elites.

The UK has become more unequal since the 1970s. Top income and wealth shares have increased substantially. The share of the top 1 percent of total income increased from 7 percent to 15 percent between 1970 and 2010. Over the same period, the share of the top 1 percent of total wealth rose from 23 percent to 28 percent (Piketty, 2014).

How are these recent increases in economic inequality understood and experienced by those with top incomes and wealth? In particular, how do elite ideas about inequality relate to their attitudes towards government redistribution, those who live in need and whether it is the government's responsibility to reduce income differences between the rich and the poor? Due to the interdependence of poverty and inequality, it is important to understand how the advantaged perceive these issues (Reis, 2010). However, even though research by economists has demonstrated that the wealthiest 1 percent are increasing their advantage over others, there is little empirical research regarding how they perceive increasing economic inequality (Chin, 2014).

Findings from a mixed-methods doctoral study with 30 UK-based economic 'elite' respondents are presented. Elites are defined as "those with vastly disproportionate control over or access to a resource" (Khan 2012, p. 361) and conceptualised in terms of social class (Savage *et al.*, 2013). Attitudes expressed by respondents in semi-structured interviews will be compared with nationally representative findings from the British Social Attitudes survey.

Specifically, the paper discusses whether there is (still) an acknowledgement of the interdependence between rich and poor, as argued by de Swaan (1988). The findings will be compared to Reis' (2010) work on how poverty is perceived by Brazilian elites, assessing whether there is also awareness of social interdependence and feelings of efficacy to address inequality, but a lack of accountability to action among UK respondents.

RC20-247.1

HEIKKILA, RIIE* (University of Helsinki, riie.heikkila@helsinki.fi)
LAURONEN, TINA (University of Helsinki)
PURHONEN, SEMI (University of Tampere)

The Crisis of Cultural Journalism Revisited. the Place and Space of Culture in Five European Newspapers from 1960 to 2010

Newspapers can be considered key institutions in producing, legitimizing and disseminating cultural classifications and aesthetical standards. A central part of cultural classifications takes place in the cultural sections: cultural journalists and critics are both gatekeepers and tastemakers, defining what counts as valuable culture and good taste. We will draw on newspaper data from the cultural sections of nationally leading newspapers from five European countries – *ABC/El País* (Spain), *Dagens Nyheter* (Sweden), *Helsingin Sanomat* (Finland), *Le Monde* (France) and *The Guardian* (UK) from time points of ten-year intervals between 1960 and 2010 to see how the structures of the newspapers examined change over time and in different socio-historical contexts, especially in regard to culture. Our data consists of full editions of newspapers (n=585) and individual articles on culture (n=11,775). We ask 1) what the place of the cultural section has been in relation to the other areas covered by the newspapers and 2) how culture has been discussed in a formal or structural sense – are there signs of the alleged and much-discussed crisis of cultural journalism in terms of shorter articles, more popularized content and more news compared to reviews? This paper departs from the expectation that the structure of newspapers reflects at least to some extent the structure of the surrounding society – and that the space and place given to culture to reveals a great deal about the role of it.

RC11-JS-54.3

HEIKKINEN, SATU* (Karlstad university, satu.heikkinen@kau.se)

Mobile Lives in a Neighbourhood – Physical Mobility, Life Stories and Ageing

'Ageing in place' is a notion which captures the importance of ageing in familiar surroundings for older people. Place is often conceptualized as the local environment, e.g. the neighbourhood of living. However, in the modern mobile world, older people are highly mobile, virtually as well as physically. This means that the notion of place also has to include mobility and 'ageing in place' may have to transcend local boundaries. The aim of this paper is to discuss 'ageing in place' based on narratives of physical mobility, i.e. everyday mobility/transportation and residential mobility, among older people living in the same neighbourhood.

18 interviewees 65 years and older were asked to retell their lived mobility. All interviewees lived in the same neighbourhood, Ljura in Norrköping, Sweden. In this way all stories converged in time and space, in Ljura, at the time of the interviews. Some interviewees had grown up in Norrköping while others originated from the very north and south of Sweden, as well as from abroad. The experiences of and ties to Ljura differed clearly based on when the interviewees moved to Ljura as well as previous experiences of mobility in life. While living in Ljura, routinized everyday mobility was connecting the neighbourhood to other important places for the informants, e.g. a nearby forest, the city centre, allotments and places from the childhood. Multilocal living was also important where living in the neighbourhood was, depending on season, shared with living in the summer cottage or traveling for longer periods in a camper.

The life stories of mobility among older people living in the same neighbourhood illustrate heterogeneous ways of relating to the neighbourhood as well as the importance of mobility to link places of significance to each other. The paper discusses conceptualisations of 'ageing-in-place' in relation to these results.

RC39-461.2

HEIMANN, THORSTEN* (Leibniz Institute for Research on Society and Space, thorsten.heimann@irs-net.de)

Knowledge, Social Space and Climate Change: Cultural Differences in Handling Flood Risks in European Coastal Areas

Ways of dealing with climate change risks to create adequate resilience strategies for cities and regions differ depending on socio-spatial and cultural backgrounds. Actors who want to implement solutions have to consider differences in the knowledge of agents involved. Even similar climate scenarios from the natural sciences are treated differently. Thus to identify suitable coping strategies for cities and regions, cultural characteristics need to be taken into account. Consequently we have to ask: Which role do differences in knowledge and culture play in handling climate change risks?

To answer these questions I explore the shared knowledge of agents from spatial planning and coast protection from European coastal areas. In a quantitative survey agents assess possible risks and chances as well as adequate measures to cope with them. I investigate how their approvals are interconnected with culture defining variables like shared values, worldviews and socio-spatial identities. Furthermore, I consider how they inform and communicate about climate change related issues. More than 1.000 agents from European coastal municipalities in Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands and Poland gave their opinion.

In my presentation I discuss theoretical and empirical results with a special focus on flood related risks. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and others promote that water levels are rising in certain areas. Different coping strategies emerge in global and local discourse, e.g. protection of land (e.g. by dykes and other technical measures), accommodation (e.g. modification of infrastructure like implementing houses on pilings) or planned retreat (e.g. withdrawal of activities). Since different options exist, agents' strategy preferences do also differ. To describe and explain these differences, I use a theoretical framework build upon younger German communicative constructivism as well as attempts from American environmental sociology and social psychology.

RC34-400.9

HEIMGARTNER, ARNO* (University of Graz, arno.heimgartner@uni-graz.at)

Die Future of Youth Work: Changes of Society and Profession

Presently youth work is strongly changing. New social duties, but also new professional considerations push the youth work to develop new concepts and new services. Subjects like the relation of youth work and all-day school, youth work and employment, youth work and cultural differences, youth work and family problems, youth work and individual crises cause a change. Besides the role of the youth work between time out and support, between acceptance and education, between consumption and participation has to be reflected. In particular, the question how youth workers should be trained for these tasks is arising, because the present educational backgrounds are very heterogeneous. Career changers, graduates from courses and academics work together. Moreover, volunteers are important for the work, so that a relation of paid and unpaid employees exists. The presented study has qualitatively questioned 45 experts of youth work in youth centers, in the administration and in the training centres in Austria to get their perception and plans. Besides, employees (N = 92) and youngsters (N = 191) were asked with the help of an on-line tool to characterize the present youth work. The results try to illustrate the present situation of youth work and to derive at the same time existing and necessary developments for the future of youth work.

RC34-392.12

HEINHOLD, CHRIS* (University of Chester, c.heinhold@chester.ac.uk)

Ethnogeography As a Theoretical Framework for Examining Generational Dynamics within Transnational Shia Networks

The Twelver Shia community in London represent a minority within a minority. There are a very limited number of studies carried out with this community.

I aim to investigate how young Shia Muslims, involved with transnational religious networks, interact with and influence those transnational organisations. As part of my theoretical framework I have developed on ideas from the work of the philosopher of territorial rights, Avery Kolers. This paper will outline how I intend to use Kolers' conception of 'ethnogeography' in the context of understanding complex diaspora Shia identity construction. It will draw on findings from ethnographic fieldwork carried out in London during Ashura, 2014 and 2015.

In the Academic Study of Religion there is a growing understanding of space as being dynamic and socially constructed. This spatial methodology is useful in understanding transnational religious networks as fluid and adaptable. Despite the advantages of this framework, the emphasis remains focused on individuals within groups rather than on the group or community as a cohesive unit.

Kolers' conception of ethnogeography provides a means of defining group-right-claimants to specific geographical locations. Ethnogeography allows us to move from understanding the location of a single individual, towards understanding how a defined group views their social location in a given space. This is particularly relevant when questioning how young members of a religious community position themselves in a minority context.

The formulation of a distinctly Shia identity among the second generation Shia in London impacts on how the group identifies with and influences transnational Shia organisations. Issues such as language, ethnicity, and sectarian position, all play a role in how young Shia formulate an understanding of their own identity in relation to the communities around them. In this paper I will argue that Kolers' conception of ethnogeography provides a unique insight into understanding such contestations.

RC24-298.13

HEINRICHS, HARALD* (Leuphana University Lüneburg, harald.heinrichs@uni.leuphana.de)

Governance without Government? Re-Introducing the State As Key Actor of Sustainability Transitions

The guiding vision of sustainable development has its roots in the age of neoliberalism and globalization at the end of the 1980ties and the beginning of the 1990ties. At this time, the diagnosis of"end of history" (F. Fukuyama) has been widely shared, celebrating the apparent victory of liberal democracy and capitalist market economy. The breakdown of the Soviet Republic, the political transformation in Eastern Europe, the introduction of (state) capitalism in China accompanied by the dynamic development of economic globalization and transnational civil society led to a devaluation of the societal role of the (nation) state institutions in theory and practice. The approach of "governance", focusing strongly on network governance and societal self organization beyond political steering became prevalent, especially in conceptual and practical approaches of sustainability and transition governance. In recent years, however, the importance of state institutions for copying with societal crisis and driving societal transformation has been proven, for example, in the aftermath of the global financial crises as well as in the German energy transition. Based on these observations it shall be argued here, that more attention needs to be directed towards the state as key actor of sustainability transitions. Taking Germany as a case study we will present a conceptual framework for the analysis as well as empirical results on the status-quo of the institutionalization of sustainability in national, regional and local state institutions. We will conclude by discussing the (renewed) role of the state in sustainability transition and we propose institutional, procedural and instrumental approaches for an effective transformational "sustainability state".

RC04-45.1

HEINZ, JANA* (Technische Universitat Munchen, jana.heinz@tum.de)

A Review of Theoretical Approaches to Study the Bologna Process in Educational Sociology from 2004-2014

This presentation analyzes current theoretical approaches employed by educational sociology researchers to study the Bologna Process (BP).

The BP was initiated by four European Ministers of Education in Paris in 1998 by signing the Sorbonne declaration and is now perceived as the most influential higher education reform in the last decade both inside and outside Europe. The BP has served as a legitimizing power to implement national reforms as well as to establish European reforms that had been developed before. Non-European countries view the establishment of a European Higher Education Area as serious competition with their national higher education systems as well as a window of opportunity for improvements. While the BP's impact has been global, its implementation has been strongly influenced by differing cultural backgrounds as well as by differing university levels and disciplines.

In this presentation I ask what theoretical approaches are employed to examine the BP in the field of educational sociology. A review of publications focusing on the BP, using the Social Sciences Citation Index in the Web of Science from 2004 to 2014 was conducted. Preliminary results of reviewing the 139 articles, reveal a large variety of theoretical approaches, such as institutional and neo-institutional theories, path dependence models, concepts of loose coupling, transnational communication and various governance models. A few of these studies develop approaches to include global as well as national influencing factors on the development of higher education systems.

Thus, there is a need to classify existing theoretical approaches and to develop a more comprehensive theory. The study presented here gives insights into the strengths and weaknesses of current theories analyzing higher educational systems and ongoing changes. It thus contributes to advancing theory building in the sociology of education.

RC09-JS-18.1

HEIS, ALEXANDRA* (University of Vienna, alexandraheis@hotmail.com)
KITZLER, MARTIN* (University of Vienna, martin@kitzler.name)

Radical Alternatives and Their Political Embedding

As a consequence of prolonged economic, political and social crises, discourses on radical alternatives to development have gained ground in many parts of the Global South. In some countries, such ideas obtained political recognition and were even enshrined in constitutions, such as *Buen Vivir* in Bolivia, *Ubuntu* in South Africa and *Sufficiency Economy* in Thailand.

Our paper presents a research project which analyses these alternatives in a comparative way: Driven by various agents within different political contexts, we argue that a core strategy of these three alternatives is based on a discourse of indigeneity, i.e. a specific identity emphasizing local and traditional social models as a means to legitimise the demands of marginalized and exploited parts of the society. Apart form this commonality, however, the three alternatives have developed very differently. Whereas the idea of *Buen Vivir* was taken up and proliferated by left-wing emancipatory parties in Bolivia, the idea of *Sufficiency Economy* in Thailand has become part of an authoritarian conservative political project.

Drawing on Villaba (2013), we argue that in order to assess the transformative potential of a given alternative we need to look into the social and political processes by which this vision has been taken up beyond its local origins. It is within these conflictual processes that alternative visions are negotiated and consequently altered, modified or adapted.

Our empirical research is rooted in theoretical considerations about politics of contention and materialist state theory which emphasize the relationality and the adaptiveness of political actors. We will discuss questions such as: Who were/are the carriers of these visions? Which political strategies and strategies of contention dominate the struggle for alternatives? How can conflicting perceptions be integrated or related to each other within processes of generalization?

RC16-210.1

HELLING, INGEBORG* (Independent Writer, ingeborg.helling@yahoo.de)

Social Theories and Methodology in the 1930s and 1940s in Austria and the US: The Case of Felix Kaufmann

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

Social Theories and Methodology in the 1930s and 1940s in Austria and the US: The Case of Felix Kaumann

The paper will contribute to the discussion of democracy and social theory in the 1930s and 1940s by focussing on Felix Kaufmann. Kaufmann (1895 - 1949) published widely in jurisprudence, mathematics, economics and sociology both in Austria and, after his forced emigration, in the US (Cohen and Helling 2014). In addition to published texts his exteded correspondence with social scientists and philosophers will be used for insights into the intellectual developments during this period. Kaufmann's insistence on the possibility and necessity of a social science which is independent of world-views is relevant to a discussion of the pre-conditions of democracy.

RC49-569.2

HELLSTRÖM MUHLI, ULLA (Uppsala University)

BLOMGREN MANNERHEIM, ANN* (Karolinska Institution,Division of Nursing,Department of Neurobiology,Care Science and Society (NVS)., annb.blomgren@gmail.com)

SIOUTA, ELENI (Division of Nursing, Department of Neurobiology, Care Sciences and Society (NVS), Karolinska Institutet, Sweden.)

Parents' Experiences of Caring Responsibility for Their Adult Child with Schizophrenia (ACWS)

Abstract

As a consequence of the latest psychiatry-related reform in Sweden and its implementation, related parties and family members have taken over from the healthcare system a large responsibility for the care of persons with a mental disability and illness. The aim of this study was to systematically analyze and describe the experiences of parents' care responsibility. The questions were: what are the experiences around the parents informal care activities and responsibilities, how do parents construct and manage their caring responsibility and with what consequences? Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted (16 h data recorded material) with eight parents who were all members of the Interest Group for Schizophrenia [*Intresseföreningen för schizophrenic* (IFS)] in Sweden. A deductive hermeneutic method was used for the interpretation of the data material. The parents endow their informal caring responsibility with meaning of being a good parent, responsible and accountable within the context of their personal and social relationships as well as to the psychiatric care representatives. In this tense situation parents' compromise between elements of struggle, cooperation, avoidance and adaption in their interaction with the world outside as well as the world inside.

The main conclusions and practical considerations: -It is crucial for the healthcare professionals to be aware of the perspective that reflects the parent's perspective of informal care responsibility to be able to support and conform care service to the parents. -There is a need for an in-depth debate about the psychiatric care's responsibility to support the related parties who are informal carers of psychiatric patients. -It is most important to establish a policy for how the psychiatric care is to be divided between the formal and informal care givers.

RC48-558.1

HELMAN, SARA* (Ben Gurion University of the Negev, sarith@bgu.ac.il)

Challenging the Israeli Occupation through Testimony and Confession: The Case of Anti-Denial Movements Machsom Watch and Breaking the Silence

This article analyzes the repertoires of contention and discourse of two Israeli anti-denial movements, Breaking the Silence and Machsomwatch. Through confession and testimony, both SMOs demand that Israeli society acknowledge its 'problematic present,' which includes human rights violations in the Palestinian Occupied Territories in a situation of ongoing ethno-national conflict, and insist that it take responsibility for this reality and act against it. It is based on the interpretative analyses of both SMOs reports. Reports are analyzed as narratives in the context of Israel's national identity and its main motives which are also constitutive of a culture of collective denial

The article compares the testimonial practices of Machsomwatch to testimonies of women in Truth and Reconciliation Commissions, and the confessions of Breaking the Silence veterans to those displayed in Truth and Reconciliation commissions as well as confessions of veterans during the war in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Confession and testimony are usually analyzed as blazing the path to a new and inclusive national identity (as was the case in South Africa). In the case of Israel, however, their adoption and mobilization destabilizes national identity and turns it into a field of contention.

RC04-49.15

HELVE, HELENA* (University of Tampere, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, helena.helve@uta.fi)

A Comparative Study of Future Horizons and Value Shifts Among Young Finns in Higher Education

Since the economic crisis began in 2008, Finnish unemployment rates have stayed relatively high and a new phenomenon among young people with higher education qualifications is a growing level of unemployment (Akava 2015). Statistics show that unemployment has increased by roughly 15% among the highly educated in Finland, yet only by 9% among the Finnish population at large over the past year. This paper analyses how Finnish students in higher education see their future and transition from higher education to working life. The paper will present views of the two research programmes, WORK-Preca (2008-2012) and NuorI-IHCCS (2015-2016). The first data set from university students was gathered in 2011, and the second in 2015. The research questions examined were: 1) How do students in higher education experience and interpret their future prospects? And 2) What kind of attitudes do students have towards education and work and how these are influenced by parents, friends, and society? The results of the study are compared from the viewpoint of changing life-styles, values, and future orientations among young adults. The value shift of students in higher education extends with attitudes towards society, environment, politics, welfare, and life-style. The results support the research hypothesis that the values of young people in higher education reflect deeper economic and social changes in society's values (cf. Inglehart and Welzel, 2005). The results are also discussed in the broader context of Finnish society and in the frame of work transitions among young people as agents of socialization relating to expected patterns of work value preferences associated with education and work life in Finland.

RC55-JS-60.1

HENDRIKS, MARTIJN* (EHERO (Erasmus University Rotterdam), hendriks@ese.eur.nl)

Subjective Well-Being and International Migration: What Kinds of People Suit Migration?

International migration, often motivated by the striving for a better life, improves the subjective well-being of only a subset of immigrants. Although it is well-researched how immigrants can make the most out of migration in the host country, little is known about what kinds of immigrants suit migration in the first place. Therefore, this article explores pre-migration personal characteristics of immigrants to determine what kinds of immigrants actually have the potential to derive greater happiness from migration. Data from the recently launched M(igration)-sample of the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) is used for this purpose.

RC55-625.3

HENDRIKS, MARTIJN* (EHERO (Erasmus University Rotterdam), hendriks@ese.eur.nl)

Towards an Optimal Measure for Subjective Well-Being: Experimental Evidence for Anchoring Effects.

Large-scale survey, such as the European Social Survey, The German Socio-Economic Panel, the Gallup World Poll, and the World Values Survey, all use slightly different questions wording regarding the happiness measures and life satisfaction measures. To improve credibility, the happiness field should come to a more consistent and optimal measurement of subjective well-being. In this study, we examine the impact of question wording on the self-reported score and then extended it to the examination of response formats. A key contribution is the examination of the the effect of anchoring that is caused by the presence of the words 'happy' and 'life satisfaction' in the question. We check the validity of our results with eye-tracking.

RC37-427.2

HENKE, JACQUELINE* (Purdue University, henke2@purdue.edu)

Public Art from the Ferguson Unrest

On August 9th, 2014, in the American city of Ferguson, MO, on-duty police officer Darren Wilson shot and killed Michael Brown Jr. The shooting was highly controversial because 1) Michael Brown was a black teenager and Darren Wilson was a white police officer and 2) several witnesses reported that Brown was holding his hands in the air when he was fatally shot. Immediately following the shooting, members of the Ferguson community sought an explanation for Brown's death. The Ferguson Police Department, however, refused to identify Brown's shooter, explain why Brown was initially stopped, or account for why Wilson used deadly force. Unable to get answers, a group of local residents gathered to protest near

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

the shooting site. Ferguson PD responded to the protesters with exceptional force. They utilized tear gas, rubber bullets, noise machines, and mass arrests. In the months afterwards, people from around the country came to Ferguson to protest Brown's death and the Ferguson PD's use of force. During these months, some protest activity turned violent. Local businesses were burglarized, damaged, or set on fire. Many businesses boarded their windows after sustaining damages or preparing for possible damage. Dozens of these boards became the site of public art, primarily murals. While conducting fieldwork in Ferguson, I photographed this art and, later, I collected photographs from journalist, artists group, and protester websites. I then analyzed how the messages and images of art varied by time and place, particularly how the themes in the art differed between the early and later stages of protest and how it varied from East Ferguson to West Ferguson. In this presentation, I will 1) discuss the challenges of collecting data in a rapidly-changing public landscape; (2) explain the process of analyzing art using a geo-spatial and time-varying approach; and (3) outline the project's findings.

RC13-165.4

HENLE, STEVEN* (Concordia University,
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Experiential Educator at My Core

Part of the benefit of the experiential learning model is less articulated but important to highlight. Experiential learning provides students the opportunity to gain confidence. This needs to happen with the help of faculty support and good mentorship from community partners. The student learning, in this best case environment, creates a heavy workload for faculty to nurture the student through the experience which often entails deep learning. I would support the experiential learning model with the educational concept of scaffolding. During a capstone project, internship, fieldwork or related learning experience the university provides strong support (scaffolding) to help the learner gain skills, self-reliance, and competencies so that they can succeed. This should also include, beyond book knowledge and applied skills, the social competencies of the leisure professional. How does an animator motivate participants? How can a program planner evaluate programs? What does leadership and followership look like? I am trying to express the idea that the social mores of the workplace need to be learned, and this is best done through experiential learning, and it should be planned and not left to happenstance.

RC47-540.9

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Derechos Humanos Como Mito Movilizador: Mujeres y Poblaciones Originarias En perú

En este ensayo analizamos las dinámicas entre las movilizaciones de mujeres y las de pueblos originarios desde mediados del siglo veinte. De manera más precisa, examinamos las convergencias/divergencias en torno al aprendizaje y re-significación de los derechos humanos, la construcción de discursos sobre la ciudadanía y la relación con redes globales.

Aún cuando en los dos casos interpelan los mecanismos de producción de la "otredad" tradicionales, no se estructuran solamente en torno a la política de la identidad. Por un lado, el feminismo latinoamericano que tuvo su última reunión en Lima (2014) elaboró una Declaración sobre "cuerpo y territorio." Por otro lado, la dinámica de las poblaciones originarias de la Amazonía, al lado de muchos pueblos pequeños, gira en torno a la protesta y negociación respecto de actividades extractivas, movilizados en torno a sus territorios ancestrales y nuevas formas de gobernanza corporativa.

Anclamos nuestro análisis en los estudios que hemos realizado sobre los movimientos de mujeres y de poblaciones originarias en el Perú del 2000-2015. Las investigaciones hechas muestran la relevancia de los vínculos de la sociedad civil con redes transnacionales en países con débil institucionalidad, con estados neoliberales en repliegue respecto de sus funciones reguladoras. Esto último marca un contexto diferente respecto de Bolivia y Ecuador. Proponemos que los derechos humanos constituyen un mito movilizador, enraizado en la experiencia local y de resonancia global, en torno a derechos individuales y colectivos.

RC02-32.2

HENSE, ANDREA* (SOFI: Sociological Research Institute Göttingen, andrea.hense@sofi.uni-goettingen.de)

Explaining the Emergence of Self-Perceived Precarity

Empirical findings show, that employees are increasingly concerned about job and income precarity, and that this affects their well-being and social relationships. Nevertheless, a theory-guided analytical framework is missing that explains why certain employees are more likely to perceive higher precarity than others. While psychological theories help to understand the cognitive part of this mechanism, the sociological part and the development of a theory-guided analysis of

socio-structural impacts are largely neglected. Thus, I will present an explanatory model that combines Lindenberg's social production function theory with Bourdieu's field and habitus theory. The resulting PFH-model consists of three parts: the production (P), the field (F), and the habitus (H) theory. Firstly, self-perceived risks are explained by unequal assets (factors of production, capital) for the production or substitution of wage labor. Secondly, a field-theoretical contextualization accounts for the social conditions under which the assets are employed. Third, a habitus-theoretical dynamization of the model takes preceding social conditions into account that generated the patterns of perception. The derived hypotheses are tested empirically using German panel data from 1985-2011. The production theory explains why employees with lower credentials, lower job status and fixed-term contracts perceive higher precarity. Moreover, people who live in households with a lower percentage of employees and a lower household income as well as working-class children perceive higher precarity. The field theory explains why rising local unemployment rates and reduced decommodification increase self-perceived risks. These perceptions increased constantly over the last decades and fundamentally after the Hartz reforms. But due to decommodification strategies they remained stable in the Eastern part of Germany and decreased in the Western part of Germany in 2008. Finally, the habitus theory explains why citizens of the former GDR and people who experienced unemployment and displacement perceive higher precarity.

RC15-185.2

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DARKING, MARY (University of Brighton)
MARENT, BENJAMIN (University of Brighton)

Participation in Mhealth Evaluation: The Case of a Smartphone App for HIV Patients

The focus of this paper will be participation in the context of *technology development and implementation* in healthcare. The 'case' is a smartphone app for HIV patients, being developed in the context of the EU Horizon 2020-funded 'EmERGE' project, which aims to develop, implement and evaluate an mHealth platform to enable self-management amongst stable HIV patients in 5 clinical sites across the EU between 2015 and 2020.

People with HIV are participating in this through their involvement in the 'sociotechnical evaluation' of the process, led by the authors of this paper. While other Work Packages undertake economic and patient outcomes-focused evaluations, the sociotechnical evaluation is a formative, iterative and participative form of evaluation. This involves engaging the HIV community and patients in 'co-design' at all stages of the process- from design and development, through implementation to routine use- with the aim of achieving a better 'fit' between the technology and the care practices within the different study sites, as well as sharing learning about what 'works' both within and across study sites. Thus, it seeks not only to understand what makes for success in the implementation of new technologies in healthcare but to contribute towards the chances of success through participatory methods.

In this paper, we reflect on the first year of our work with the HIV community and highlight the challenges and opportunities that arise when seeking to engage citizens and patients in mHealth technology developments in healthcare. We reflect, in particular, on the 'performativity' of our methods and draw on Law and Urry's notion of 'enacting the social' to explore how our approach to evaluation might be understood as 'enacting the sociotechnical' in mHealth research. We consider the challenges of taking this approach as part of a larger study with a more conventional 'trial' design.

RC41-489.6

HEO, NAYOUNG* (Texas A&M University, nh7948@tamu.edu)

Natural Increase/Decrease in the Subareas of South Korea: Is South Korea Following the Pattern of Japan?

Of all the countries of Asia, only Japan has more deaths than births. In 2015 Japan reported having 8 births for every 10 deaths. South Korea, while currently having more births than deaths, i.e., 9 births for every 5 deaths, has a total fertility rate of 1.2 that is so low that the country will likely be following in the not too distant future the pattern of Japan, with more deaths than births.

Demographic research on natural increase and decrease indicates that it is at the subnational level of a country where natural decrease (more deaths than births) first begins to appear. Research on this topic at the subnational level in South Korea, is scarce if non-existent.

In our paper, we analyze the degree of natural increase/decrease among the 230 "counties" of South Korea for the years of the 21st century. We first describe the Rate of Natural Increase (RNI = crude birth rate minus crude death rate, divided by 10) for South Korea's counties for the years of 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015. These descriptive analyses will inform us if some of South Korea's counties are moving toward having more deaths than births, or perhaps may already be there. Then we will estimate two multivariate regression equations, one for the

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counties of South Korea for the year of 2000, the other for the year of 2015. The dependent variable will be the RNI and the independent variables will focus on age structure and fertility. We hypothesize that as the proportion of elderly in a county increases, the RNI will decrease, and as the fertility rate of the county increases, the RNI will increase.

RC09-111.3

HERAN CUBILLOS, TAMARA* (Instituto Profesional Duoc, tamaraheran@gmail.com)

The Challenge of Researching Development Issues: A Methodological Proposal

Over the years, many studies focusing on development issues have been carried out. Given all the different theoretical positions and the many areas of study, the sociology of development has been a fertile field for the social sciences. However, the dissemination of the methodologies that have been implemented to investigate the sociology of development has not been as prolific. A methodological framework that facilitates in an effective and integrated way the research of all aspects of development issues is not easy to achieve. As is known, development issues include not only social and economic, but also cultural, gender, environmental and technological variables, to name a few.

So, how should development issues be investigated? How can we put together a set of research tools that will enable us to address the different aspects of development issues? How can we look beyond the quantifiable data and "visible" information of development issues? This presentation proposes some methodological reflections on how to approach the problems of development, considering not only different research techniques, but also different strategies to deal with complex research fields. Also included is a case study that illustrates the challenge of researching development issues.

RC14-178.1

HERBERT, DAVID* (Kingston University London, david.herbert@kingston.ac.uk)
HANSEN, JANNA (University of Agder)

Social Media and Multicultural City: A North European Comparison

It is well established that issues arising from immigration and the visible presence of especially Muslim minorities in Northern European cities have become controversial, and are much covered by the media, coverage in which the relationships between immigrants, Islam and majority society are often framed in conflictual ways (Larsson and Lindekilde 2009, Bangstad 2012). What is less well researched is how these conflictual frames are used, responded to, challenged and dealt with at a local level. This paper will report on the first phase of a mixed method comparative research project (Netherlands, Norway, Denmark) which attempts to capture the local dynamics of mediatisation in a polymedia environment in ethnically diverse areas of northern European cities. The paper will report on three groups of findings arising from our mixed method approach: (i) questionnaire results suggesting that discussion of media content on extremism can serve to reduce perception of cultural threat; (ii) interview findings on the use of/response to mass and social media by ethnic minority activists and (iii) social media analytics and interview findings which reveal how social media use both feeds into changing perceptions of neighbourhood and constructs forms of spatial inclusion and exclusion for some user groups. This evidence suggests that different social media platforms – given their different 'affordances' (modes of expression and communication they enable) - are associated with different kinds of stratification and segmentation, depending on their properties and local environments/cultures.

RC32-367.16

HERMAN, ALEKSANDRA* (University of Warsaw, olaherman@tlen.pl)

On the Need for Translation of Knowledge Between Generations. the Case in Ukrainian Minority in Poland in Gendered Perspective

I conduct the research on three generations of Ukrainian women living in Poland, who are representants of the uprooted minority (displaced in 1947 during Operation „Vistula"). Each of these generations grew up in totally different political and cultural conditions, which determined diversified strategies of maintenance of their collective identity. Simultaneously, each of them had to adapt their knowledge (obtained in primary socialization from the previous generation) in order to further exploitation. In each of these gnerations especially women actively advocated the survival of Ukrainian culture under a constant risk of majorization. In this way, she-representants of successive generations of the minority have gone from the trauma of uprootment and subsequent hidden cultivating their own culture in new – usually hostile – local societies, through a phase of buil-

ding the contact network in Polish diaspora, up to the contemporary phenomena of hybrydization and lack of rooting in local societies by own choice.

The dissimilarity of the three generations' experiences and observed cultural continuity recquired a common axis of analysis, which I seek in the concept of translation. This concept is widespread in a studies of multiculturalism, especially in the perspective of postcolonialism. I my speech the concept of translation will be used to analyze the variability of transferred knowledge of women which is customized by representatives of successive generations to the changing cultural and political reality. In this way I will try to point out its applicability in research on intergenerational cultural transfer of knowledge.

Presented results are a part of research in progress realized as the research grant of Polish National Science Center „Women in uprooted community. Agentic perspective in adversarially conditioned structure" [2013/11/D/HS6/04643].

RC10-117.7

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Creative Professionals As Influential Stakeholder Group in the Preservation and Development of Latvian Song and Dance Celebration Tradition

The Song and Dance Celebration is the most characteristic cultural tradition of Latvia which is included in the Representative list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO. Vast majority of society (25 %) is involved in the preservation of this tradition in various levels and through various forms of participation. Thousands of amateur singers and dancers all over Latvia create the majority of participants in the Celebration. However, there are also smaller and hypothetically significant stakeholder groups such as municipalities, cultural policy makers and creative professionals, such as choir conductors and choreographers etc.

We aim to identify different groups of stakeholders involved in the process and to understand which are the most powerful ones and what is the role of creative professionals in the preservation of tradition. In the study we shall apply stakeholder analysis approach, starting from the presumption that stakeholders are groups and individuals who can affect, or are affected by, the achievement of an organization's mission (Freeman 2010: 52). We plan to understand who are the main stakeholder groups by drawing a stakeholder map. Second step would be to clarify their interests using the stakeholder's matrix (Lindenberg and Crosby 1981), to identify the level of impact and power using the power versus interest grid (Eden and Ackermann 1998). We expect to understand the transactions among the organisation and creative professional group and to deduce their power and place in the stakeholder map and the organisational processes. Multiple data sources - qualitative semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions and document analysis will be combined.

The stakeholder paradigm and its implementation in practice are still relatively unexplored. Potentially the study will have practical implications in the development of policies for the preservation of Song and Dance Celebration tradition on a national and local level in the future.

RC44-505.3

HERMANN, CHRISTOPH* (University of California, Berkeley, hermann@berkeley.edu)

European Trade Unions and the Defense of Public Services

The recent and in some countries ongoing crisis in Europe was followed by unprecedented austerity programs. Apart from the recipients of social benefits and the users of public services, public sector workers were the main victims of the budget cuts. In addition to the reduction of employment numbers, governments introduced cuts in public sector wages and pensions, while increasing working hours and weakening employment security. In Southern Europe thousands of workers took to the streets to protest the austerity measures. However, the austerity programs were only the latest chapter in a several decades long history of transformation of public services in Europe which not only includes budget cuts, but also the liberalization, privatization and marketization of service provision. This paper takes the crisis as a starting point to analyze trade union strategies for the preservation and possible expansion of publicly owned and publicly provided essential services in Europe. Apart from strikes, these strategies include concession bargaining, campaigning and the fight for de-privatization. The paper will assess the success of the different strategies and discuss what this means for trade union struggles and for the future of public services in Europe.

RC10-122.4

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RAMIOUL, MONIQUE (HIVA - KU Leuven)

Representative Employee Participation and Workplace-Level Innovation Processes: A Cross-National Qualitative Analysis of Labor Union Practices

Labor unions in manufacturing sectors are cautiously engaging with strategies of "workplace innovation" and "employee driven innovation". This involves dealing with topics that are traditionally considered management prerogative, incorporating forms of employee involvement that are less familiar or even in conflict with union structures, and adopting or re-working concepts and discourses such as "high performance work practices", "employee involvement", and "lean production".

In this paper, we explore these tensions and both the pitfalls and opportunities of such strategies from a union perspective. We do so on the basis of a cross-national, qualitative-comparative analysis of both thirteen company cases, and interviews. These interviews on the topic of representative employee participation in innovation processes were conducted in 2015 with union officials, employers' organization representatives, industrial relations researchers and policy actors in Belgium, Norway, Germany and Ireland.

The potential organizational-level pathways through which employee representative can engage in innovation processes are summarized and linked to the region- and country-level structural and institutional features that drive and sustain this engagement. We describe the challenges and required capabilities for such an engagement, for both employee representatives and their organizations. Finally, we locate and critically discuss this evolution in (self-perceived) labor union role in the wider historical debate on workplace democracy and employee engagement.

RC30-JS-68.5

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Global Professors in a Global World: National, Transnational and Crossbordering

Globalization has changed the world in many aspects which are relevant for all kind of 'knowledge workers' such as university professors. The configuration of the educational sector such like another market, the increasing necessity of symbolic analysts and other 'knowledge workers', are part from a scene where long-life education becomes essential for production and social reproduction. These global processes are dramatically increasing the needing of 'knowledge workers' and thus, the needing of higher and permanent education available through borders in a wide variety of issues. So a new kind of 'global professors' are appearing since the end of 20th century, and they are working in different countries or without moving but working through borders. This paper will discuss on general trends of market development in transnational work focusing in university professors.

RC52-592.2

HERMO, JAVIER* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, jphermo@gmail.com)

New Professions in a Global World: Knowledge Economy and Knowledge Workers

Globalization has changed the world in many aspects which are relevant for all kind of 'knowledge workers', which is the case of most of professional jobs. The increasing necessity of symbolic analysts and other 'knowledge workers', are part from a scene where knowledge and professionalization processes becomes essential for production and social reproduction. These global processes are dramatically increasing the needing of 'knowledge workers' all over the world, but specially in emerging economies like Latin American, BRICS, Southern and Eastern European countries. In all those cases, new and traditional activities need new professionals to face new challenges in the global economy. The soy production activity in South America -specially in MERCOSUR countries- is a very well known case of commodity production growing up since 1990's with a lot of added value. This paper will focus on the production value chain of this activity as well as professions involved.

TG07-702.2

HERMOVA, IVANA* (Charles University in Prague, ivana.hermova@gmail.com)

The Complexity of the Sensory Experience of Home on the Example of Window

This paper draws upon an anthropological fieldwork of lived experience of home. By the means of participant observation, qualitative interview and sensory ethnography was examined, how the dwellers perceive, exploit or modify their windows in order to raise the quality of their housing and create a sense of being at home. Window is an integral part of humane dwellings that mediates the contact with outer world to its inhabitants. Regarded as a place that interconnects the private space of dwellers with the public space outside the building, the window becomes a key factor that influences the processes of construction of the sense of home. Although people automatically associate the window with a view (and thus emphasizing the visual perceptions), this paper will show that the sight is not the main sensory modality that influences the feeling of home. Unlike acoustical and olfactory perceptions that the open window mediates, the view can be easily modified. Its qualities are moreover fully perceived only when the other sensory perceptions correspond to it or at least they do not interrupt it. This contribution will show how the smell and sound behind the window create a specific environment inside the apartment. Also the main factors that influence the sensory perceptions of home as a whole will be presented.

RC11-JS-9.9

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REVUELTA, BEATRIZ (Alberto Hurtado University)

Public Policies on the Provision of Care for the Elderly in Cuba: Readings and Questions in Times of Change

The following paper shows findings on a research of public policies for older people's care in Cuba. Current socialdemographic processes –such as population ageing, the fertility rates downturns, the complexity of the socio- economic context, the diversification of family structure and migration processes- claims the need to rethink the social care's organization and the challenges that recent context brings to public policies. This research is focused on Cuba's most relevant third age social programmes, its difficulties and challenges given the current socioeconomic and sociodemographic scenario.

RC51-586.4

HERNANDEZ CASAS, DAVID* (UNAM, saladeltiempo@gmail.com)

Epistemology for a Sociopoetics on Dwelling

Mexico city has become a constant reminder of our failure as dwellers and designers of our habitat. Architecture and urbanism are two disciplines that have shaped the city and the way people inhabit it. But these have failed to account for a city that is for the peolpe and not just for commerce or politics and cars. Therefore, failed architecture and urbanism are only capable to produce wrong representations and practices of dwelling.

My research question is: What epistemological, sociological and artistic integrated processes might be constructed to look for a sociopoetics that aims to transform representations and practices of inhabiting our city? To achieve that porpuse I have integrated a theoretical corpus under a systemic perspective based on the Adaptive Model for Social Analysis.[1] Formed by: a) Piaget and Rolando Garcia's genetic and constructivist epistemology, b) Pierre Bourdieu's concept of habitus*[2]* and, c) a block of artistic, architectonic, urbanistic and philosophical discourses on dwelling. With these basis I can face the challenge to have a better understanding of *the habitus of dwelling* organized as a complex social system*, a*nd it also guides me into constructing an artistic practice that I call sociopoetics.

As part of the results of such sociopoetics, I present the project called "*Ciudad en segundo piso/Pie de casa de azotea"* as a series of artistic, architectural and urbanistic proposals designed by myself to come up with better ways of living within Mexico City's chaotic environment.

[1] Amozurrutia, J. (2011). *Complejidad y Ciencias Sociales. Un modelo adaptativo para la investigación interdisciplinaria.* México. CEIICH-UNAM

[2] García R. (2000). *El conocimiento en Construcción*. España. Gedisa, y Bourdieu, Pierre. (1997). *Razones Prácticas. Sobre la teoría de la acción*. Barcelona. Anagrama y (2012). *La Distinción. Criterio y bases sociales del gusto*. México. Taurus

RC04-47.9

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DIAZ ORDAZ CASTILLEJOS, ELSA MARIA (Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas)

SER UN Buen Profesor. Valoraciones De Estudiantes Y Docentes De Posgrado SOBRE La Excelencia AcadÉmica

Se analizan los criterios que establecen estudiantes y docentes de dos programas de posgrado (maestría en Estudios culturales y doctorado en Estudios regionales) de la Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas para definir a un buen profesor.

Ambos programas se encuentran reconocidos en el Padrón Nacional de Posgrados de Calidad (PNPC) del Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología en México (Conacyt), por cumplir con los requisitos para ser considerados de "calidad", entre los que destaca el contar con núcleos académicos conformados por profesores de tiempo completo que mantienen una alta productividad evaluable a través de los productos que generan cada año de manera individual, con sus pares académicos o con sus estudiantes (publicaciones, proyectos de investigación y de vinculación, direcciones de tesis, entre otros); asimismo tienen una orientación hacia la investigación que responde a un modelo "formación-investigación-innovación" que lleva a docentes y estudiantes a realizar investigaciones innovadoras y pertinentes que los vinculan con los usuarios de sus resultados.

La información que se refiere en la ponencia se obtuvo a través de dos técnicas: encuesta aplicada a los estudiantes y grupo de discusión con los docentes. Los estudiantes de ambos programas respondienron un cuestionario-escala en el que ubicaron la actuación de sus docentes (en una escala de inferioridad-excelencia) atendiendo a las dimensiones cognitiva, social, ética y afectiva. Para el caso de los docentes se organizaron dos grupos de discusión (uno para cada programa) en los que se abordaron las mimas dimensiones.

Los resultados obtendios ofrecen discrepancias entre los aspectos que valoran los estudiantes y los que llevan a los docentes a reconocerse como buenos profesores. En la ponencia se enfatiza la importancia que revisten las dimensiones afectiva y ética en sus valoraciones.

RC31-352.2

HERNANDEZ-LEON, RUBEN* (University of California, Los Angeles, rubenhl@soc.ucla.edu)

Chicanos y Veracruzanos: Música, Migración y Etnicidad En La Conexión Veracruz-Los Ángeles

El presente trabajo ofrece un análisis del campo social y musical construido en torno al son jarocho en el corredor binacional Veracruz, México-Los Ángeles, EUA, y de los intercambios sociales, culturales y políticos que chicanos y mexicanos sostienen en Los Ángeles y que se estructuran en torno a la ejecución, el aprendizaje y la reproducción del son jarocho en una variante conocida como "el movimiento jaranero" o "son jarocho fandanguero". El son jarocho es un género de música tradicional con raíces en el sur del estado de Veracruz y conformado por la confluencia de influencias culturales españolas, africanas e indígenas. Apoyándose en intercambios artísticos, culturales y políticos entre Veracruz y California que tuvieron lugar en durante la década de los 90, chicanos, inmigrantes mexicanos y veracruzanos (residentes en México) han establecido un campo de intensa actividad social a lo largo de los últimos veinte años. En concreto, dicho campo consiste de numerosas prácticas musicales y sociales a través de las cuales activistas y artistas chicanos interactúan con intérpretes y creadores veracruzanos en espacios urbanos y rurales en Veracruz y Los Ángeles, asisten a talleres de música, participan en festivales y fandangos, crean proyectos y redes de colaboración e intercambio y sostienen un diálogo con su contraparte mexicana en torno a temas relacionados con la creación y la autonomía artísticas. ¿Cómo fue establecida la conexión Veracruz-Los Angeles en torno al son jarocho y cuál es su organización social? ¿Cómo interactúan y se posicionan los distintos actores (músicos, activistas culturales, talleristas, representantes institucionales) en este campo social? ¿Cuáles son las motivaciones políticas, ideológicas, estéticas y sociales que han llevado a numerosos jóvenes y adultos mexicano-americanos a aprender, adoptar e interpretar el son jarocho en espacios como talleres, fandangos y representaciones en Los Ángeles, la región del sur de California y Veracruz?

RC37-431.2

HERRERO, MARTA* (University of Sheffield, m.herrero@sheffield.ac.uk)

Cultural Foundations and Brand Philanthropy: Rethinking the Role of Contemporary Art

This paper explores transformations in the non-profit sector with reference to the role of luxury brands in the establishment of cultural foundations. Its focus is the Louis Vuitton Fondation opened in Paris in 2014. Financed by corporate philanthropy, foundations are, following Payton and Moody's, (2008) definition of philanthropy, examples of 'voluntary action for the public good'.

However, the notion of 'public good' is in conflict with the role such organisaitons play in promoting and marketing the brands they represent. This paper goes beyond a critique of foundations as examples of marketing to argue that these types of non organisations challenge existing understandings of 'philanthropy', its contribution towards the 'public good' as well as the experiences of art's participation and luxury consumption.

The case study selected here is the last in a series of Foundations financed by the luxury industry sector that have emerged, mostly in Western Europe, since the 1980s. The paper will analyse the Fondation's ideological (mission statement), its financial arrangements, material resources (building, exhibition displays), and will also focus on how some of its key stakeholders (celebrities, consumers, curators) help lend legitimacy to the foundation, its mission and activities.

At the core of this paper is the proposition that the Fondation collapses the distinction between the consumption of art as a philanthropic object and the consumption of luxury products (such as those by the brand represented). In so doing, the role of art as a tool for critical expression, and that of philanthropy as a tool for social, economic, and in this case, cultural transformation are here turned into another spectacle for consumption. The paper will draw upon organisational theory of non-profits, consumer behaviour, arts participation, and Foucault's 'technology of the self'.

RC17-218.2

HERRERO, MARTA* (University of Sheffield, m.herrero@sheffield.ac.uk)

Cultural Foundations and Luxury Brands: The Case of Brand Philanthropy

This paper explores transformations in the non-profit sector with reference to the role of luxury brands in the establishment of cultural foundations. Its focus is the Louis Vuitton Fondation opened in Paris in 2014. Financed by corporate philanthropy, foundations are, following Payton and Moody's, (2008) definition of philanthropy, examples of 'voluntary action for the public good'.

However, the notion of 'public good' is in conflict with the role such organisaitons play in promoting and marketing the brands they represent. This paper goes beyond a critique of foundations as examples of marketing to argue that these types of non organisations challenge existing understandings of 'philanthropy', its contribution towards the 'public good' as well as the experiences of art's participation and luxury consumption.

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RC41-485.4

HERTRICH, VERONIQUE* (Ined, hertrich@ined.fr)
PISON, GILLES* (French Institute for Demographic Studies (INED), pison@ined.fr)

Following Population Dynamics and Family Changes in Rural Africa. "Slam", a Longitudinal Study in Mali.

The *Slam* ("Suivi longitudinal au Mali") project has been implemented in the late eighties to follow demographic and family trends in rural Mali, and especially to identify changes and emerging behaviors in a context often considered as static. The study is small-scaled (7 villages, 4300 inhab. in 2009) and based on a specific observation system, including different scales of observation (individual, family and community) and fuelled by approaches, methods and concepts drawn from the fields of population studies, anthropology and sociology. Two main quantitative surveys are conducted extensively (both sexes and all ages) and updated every 5 years: a follow-up survey, matching individual-level data from 9 censuses (1976-2009) and a life event history survey (marriage, fertility, migratory and religious histories). Qualitative materials include genealogical data, individual and group interviews and informal field observation over the long run. The paper will discuss the specific contribution of longitudinal data to approach family dynamics in rural Africa but also the challenges to build a comprehensive observation system and to maintain it over 25 years. Special attention will be given to two critical points: the inclusion of national census data in the local observation system and the necessity of knowledge dissemination as an integral part of the research program.

RC16-204.3

HESS, ANDREAS* (University College Dublin, a.hess@ucd.ie)

Totalitarianism and Collective Memory

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

In the paper I take Zygmunt Bauman's intellectual trajectory and particularly his problematic notion of liquid modernity as illustrations in order to highlight some of the differences between National Socialism and Stalinism. I argue that the differences in the way Stalinism is remembered reflect also real regime differences, particularly when compared to NS. For example, the categories of victims, perpetrators and bystanders, to use Raul Hilberg's famous distinctions, are much more intertwined, complex and partly also confused under Stalinism than they are in the case of NS. This means it takes real sociological, political and historical effort to gain some meaningful insight into the particular workings of Stalinism. I argue that instead of enlightening us on those distinctions Bauman's work does exactly the opposite; it does not allow for a critical analysis of both National Socialism and Stalinism and it avoids all meaningful talk about responsibilities. Looking at Bauman's own biography such sociological obscurantism might not be purely accidental. In a final discussion I will also address the question of why so many liberal and left-leaning admirers of Bauman have fallen into the same trap and have remained so uncritical vis-a-vis the narrative and conceptual framework of their idol.

RC15-JS-64.1

HESSEL, PHILIPP* (Harvard University, phessel@hsph.harvard.edu)
BECKFIELD, JASON (Harvard University)

Living Institutions: A Life-Course Approach to Evaluating Welfare-State Effects on Health Inequalities

The new field of scholarship that examines welfare-state effects on health inequalities is growing rapidly, but much of this work still assumes synchronuos causation, where welfare-state characteristics measured at a given point in time are assumed to affect social inequalities in health at the same point in time. This approach overlooks life-course scholarship on the development of health inequalities, and also misses historical changes in welfare-state instiutions. We assess the contribution of life-course exposure to more/less generous social citizenship rights to explaining social inequalities within countries and differences in heath between countries. We do this by merging life-history data from SHARE with detailed information on welfare-state institutions drawn from the SCIP/SPIN data. We then use this unique combination of welfare-state trajectories and life-courses to describe how people live the institutional arrangements of evolving welfare states. A decomposition analysis describes the relative contributions of welfare-state changes and social stratification to the distribution of population health.

RC52-594.10

HETAL, RAMANI* (Sociology Department, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University ,Surat, Gujarat, India, ramani.vnsgu@yahoo.com)

Social Background, Mobility and Use of ICT Among the Disabled Lawyers in Surat City

The present paper makes an attempt to analyse the social background and patterns of intergenerational and intra-generational social mobility and use of ICT among the differently abled lawyers in terms of their religion, caste, class, sex, place of birth, type of schooling, parental background and reasons for entering into the legal profession. In pre-globalization era, the legal profession was dominated by the lawyers largely drawn from urban and upper caste background and hard to practice for disabled(differently abled) lawyers. However, with the process of globalization the legal profession has been transforming. The organization of court work has also been changing. The lawyers are using more and more new information and communication technologies in the organization of their work and in making contact with their clients through mobile phone, e-mail. Use of computer and internet has been significantly increased among the lawyers. The study hints that now the legal profession in the Surat city is becoming more and more inclusive.

RC32-369.21

HETAL, RAMANI* (Sociology Department, department of law, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University ,Surat, Gujarat, India, ramani.vnsgu@yahoo.com)

Status of Women Lawyers with Their Rights - a Study of Surat City

The present paper makes an attempt to analyse the Indian constitutional provisions, legislative strenghts for the women. Paper also focus on the status in the society and applicability of rights among the women lawyers in terms of their education, caste, sex, age, place of birth, type of schooling, parental background, reasons for entering into the legal profession and reasons for leaving the legal profession evenafter became laywer. In pre-globalization era, the legal profession was dominated by the male lawyers largely drawn from urban and upper caste background and hard to practice for women lawyers . However, with the process of globalization it has been transforming. The organization of court work has also been changing. The women lawyers are entering more and more in the organization of their work and making contact with their clients through new information and communication technologies and advance access system ; easy access equipment, mobile phone, e-mail. Use of modern techonology, computer and internet has been significantly increased. The study hints that now the society for women of the Surat city is becoming more and more inclusive in the context of the women lawyers.

RC38-449.2

HEYBERGER, DOMINIQUE* (Georg-August-Universitat Gottingen, m.heyberger@stud.uni-goettingen.de)

Live Stories Between Self-Sacrifice, Dependency, Overprotection and Neglect

My paper is based on my PhD research, for which I have conducted biographical interviews with mothers whose children were diagnosed with a disability during infancy. All interviewees continue to live with and take care for their adult disabled children.

In the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices and independence plays a fundamental role for people with a diagnosed disability. Especially within the professional field of disability services, the transition into adulthood and subsequent independent living is seen as a major biographical aspect to fulfill the right of one's individual autonomy. The exercitation of this right therefore is seen as conflicting, when disabled children become adults but remain living within the family home. When mothers prevent the adult child from moving out and thereby not adhering to this generally expected step, accusations of physical, psychological, social and economic encroachments are quickly raised. In addition to the demanding caring responsibilities, they have to continuously demonstrate to the outside world why they "need" to remain the main care giver. The question therefore is, are these mothers keeping their adult child in a dependent life situation for their own benefit?

While these mothers are often accused of overprotecting their child and causing harm in that way, another question that arises within this research is that of guilt. Is it possible that some women sacrifice their own life, because self-inflicted or experienced violence, may have played a role in their child's diagnosed disability?

In this presentation I will discuss the perspective by which mothers and women express their „themes", how those themes are exposed, what they feel secure talking about, what they find difficult to talk about and what is possibly even unspeakable.

RC17-218.3

HEYSE, LIESBET* (University of Groningen, l.heyse@rug.nl)
NIETO MORALES, FERNANDO (El Colegio de México)

Mission Impossible? Meeting Donor Demands and Beneficiary Needs in Nongovernmental Humanitarian Aid Projects

In the past decade, budgets for development and humanitarian aid have come under pressure due to decreasing confidence of governments and the public in the effectiveness of aid programs. Nevertheless, there are substantial humanitarian needs with over 60 million refugees worldwide. The challenge of providing humanitarian aid quickly, effectively and appropriately thus remains. The question is if and how this can be best achieved, despite difficult operational circumstances such as security risks and political obstruction. This paper is one of the first to investigate whether and in what circumstances international humanitarian aid NGOs have been able to perform well in humanitarian crises in the past. We apply a reputational approach to humanitarian project performance by asking to what extent humanitarian aid INGOs have met criteria of donor appropriateness and beneficiary appropriateness. Appropriateness is defined as the extent to which aid activities are suited to the priorities of either donor or target groups/recipients. It is often assumed that a) meeting criteria of both donor and beneficiary appropriateness creates management tensions; b) donor demands are often dominant; and c) meeting donor demands might go at the expense of meeting beneficiary needs. We develop a theoretical framework based on the competing values framework by Cameron and Rohrbaugh. We reason that meeting beneficiary needs requires an organizational focus on flexibility, reflected in a strong internal focus on HRM and a strong external focus on local actors and needs, whereas meeting donor needs requires an organizational focus on control, reflected in a strong internal focus on planning, financial management and information systems and a strong external focus on donors and issues of accountability. We employ Qualitative Comparative Analysis on a subset of 90 manually coded evaluation reports comprising of evaluator statements about humanitarian aid project performance as documented in the Humanitarian Genome (see www.humanitariangenome.org).

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WG02-645.6

HICKMAN, MARY* (St Mary's University, mary.hickman@stmarys.ac.uk)

Capturing Mixture and Convergence in Comparative Analysis of the Irish Diaspora and Contemporary Urban Multicultures

Lisa Lowe (2005) has raised problems with the comparative method seeing the origins of a focus on 'difference' as lying in Weberian sociology, she argues that mixtures and convergences are often lost in this kind of normative frame. Lowe advocated a *genealogical* study that retrieved the fragments of mixture and convergence 'lost through modern comparative procedures' (p. 412). My study of the Irish diaspora in two national settings, the USA and Britain, and of the role of 'the Irish' as socially constructed and as a form of self-agency in shaping their respective urban multicultures, takes inspiration from Lowe's critique. The study focuses on the significance of specific historical events and encounters in creating formatory moments or processes in the configuration of 'being Irish American' or 'being Irish in Britain'.

This paper deals with one part of the research, an examination of life narrative interviews with various generations of Irish identified people in London and New York City (NYC). The interviews in London are from research projects I have been involved in, and those in NYC from the Ireland House Oral History Collection, New York University. Oral sources reveal 'not only the history of what happened but the history of what it meant' (Portelli 1996, p.399). They are evidence of how popular historical consciousness is constructed. The paper will address: How can analysis of the life-narrative interviews help realize Lowe's call to capture fragments of mixture and convergence within comparison? How can those mixtures and convergences be identified? How can methodological issues arising from using data collected by oneself and by others in separate research projects in different countries be resolved? What does the analysis of 'being Irish American' and 'being Irish in Britain' add to our understanding of the durability and elasticity of ethnic identifications and future of urban multicultures?

RC24-303.3

HIELSCHER, SABINE* (TU Berlin, ZTG, s.hielscher@tu-berlin.de)
SCHAEFER, MARTINA* (TU Berlin, ZTG, schaefer@ztg.tu-berlin.de)
LEITNER, MICHAELA (Austrian Institute for Sustainable Development)
MANDL, SYLVIA (Austrian Institute for Sustainable Development)

Developing Pro-Environmental Practices within Community Based Initiatives: Eco-Villages and Low Carbon Municipalities

Recent years have seen a surge of community-based initiatives within Germany and Austria. These initiatives respond to climate change through the initiation and development of pro-environmental practices, as they experiment with alternatives to mainstream production and consumption practices, domesticate and develop novel low carbon technologies and engage in environmental social innovations. Their approaches to facilitating these activities can be extremely diverse, as they can differ in the way they initiate and link novel pro-environmental practices and the challenges they face in trying to develop and stabilise them over time. Whilst some initiatives tend to focus on sector-specific innovations (such as energy) and develop technocratic interventions into exiting mainstream practices, others have a stronger focus on linking pro-environmental practices in different sectors and have an integrative approach to initiating novel practices. Both approaches bring with them certain challenges and opportunities for facilitating pro-environmental practices.

Conceptualising the linkages between practices and the influence of interventions on current unsustainable practices is at the heart of social practice theory. Here, theorists have attempted to conceptualise how practices are linked together through time and space and co-evolve to either become incompatible or closely coupled. We examine such co-evolution of practices within community-based initiatives by drawing on six in-depth case studies, including interviews, visits and workshops. Two contrasting community-based initiatives are investigated: eco-villages and low carbon municipalities in order to firstly, draw out potential similarities and differences in the way they initiate and develop pro-environmental practices and intervene in unsustainable practices and secondly, demonstrate how certain material and social arrangements lock community members into unsustainable practices but also facilitate pro-environmental practices. In so doing, the paper aims to contribute to the literature on social practice theory and pro-environmental community-based initiatives, by exploring the linkages between practices and their configurations within two contrasting case studies.

RC20-255.2

HIGLEY, JOHN* (University of Texas at Austin, jhigley@austin.utexas.edu)

Elites and the Limits of Western Power

Abstract: What can be said about the West's foreseeable future? Will the political, economic, and social resilience that brought the West to world dominance historically be sustained? Or will the West's politics, economics, and social orders become increasingly enfeebled and imperiled? This paper will argue that between now and mid-century elites in western countries must undertake and oversee a *conscious holding operation*. This will entail avoiding futile involvements in the internal problems of countries outside the West; cementing the West's economic and political integration; regularizing treatment of the millions of unemployed, underemployed, and demoralized westerners for whose labor there is no longer a clear or pressing need; inventing forms of useful work for these westerners to the extent it is feasible; inhibiting large and desperate migrations of people from outside the West; protecting decision-making processes in public and private institutions from paralysis; and above all, coping in major ways with the threat of environmental disaster. If this holding operation succeeds, the West may restore its historical prestige and sustain its leading world position. And if that happens, challenges to the West may gradually subside and make progress toward meeting global problems likely during the century's second half.

RC04-50.9

HIGUCHI, KUMIKO* (Tokyo Jogakkan University, kumihigoo@gmail.com)

Toward Inclusive Alternative Learning Spaces: A Qualitative Study of Japan's Educational Support Centers

This paper explores alternative learning spaces in Japan called educational support centers (ESCs), which cater to students who are excluded from formal schooling due to reasons such as bullying or truancy. Local education authorities founded ESCs, which the Ministry of Education heavily promoted in the 1990s. ESCs rapidly expanded nationwide, and there are now over 1,200 in the country's urban and rural areas. There are no alternative choices for learning quite like ESCs, which offer open academic opportunities for students facing regional and economic disparities.

I examine the symbolic production of ESCs in order to shed light on their negative factors and ultimately make them more inclusive. To investigate the aforementioned negative elements, I carried out participant observation and semi-structured interviews at typical ESCs from 2012 to 2014. As supporting details, I used some data from questionnaires that I conducted nationwide from 2007-2015.

I summarize my major findings below:

(1) By building "alternative" spaces, a symbolic production of non-mainstream education occurs, which frequently requires ESC students or staff to prove the legitimacy of these centers. I describe how students behave very nervously when they go to and from the ESCs. I also explain how ESC staff members try to deconstruct and reconstruct the production.

(2) Personnel are often required to attach an educational meaning to ESCs. Since they are often set up in spare rooms in public facilities such as park administration buildings, ESCs seem unrelated to educational sites. Although it is effective to include students who have lost the motivation to study, educational success heavily depends on each ESC staff member's practices.

(3) Attendance at ESCs often depends on the economic and cultural capital of students' families since it is recognized as free-will. It is necessary to reconstruct "alternative" places as a foundation for socially vulnerable people.

RC13-161.3

HILBRECHT, MARGO* (University of Waterloo, ciwmargo@uwaterloo.ca)
MOCK, STEVEN (University of Waterloo)
SMALE, BRYAN (University of Waterloo)

Underemployment and Wellbeing Among Late Career Workers: What's Leisure Got to Do with It?

Although unemployment rates in Canada have fallen to near their pre-2008 recession levels, *under*employment rates have been rising. This increase is largely due to factors like organizational restructuring; re-employment in sectors where previous skills are no longer relevant; and an increasingly competitive, educated workforce. Unemployment and underemployment differ conceptually, but their wellbeing consequences are similar. These can include poorer health, higher depression rates, reduced self-esteem, and feelings of despair. Even so, the degree to which wellbeing is affected by underemployment may vary according to personal circumstances, such as whether people can access adequate resources, like income and social support, to lessen its effects. Leisure is a known coping resource for workplace and chronic stressors, and may be a helpful resource for those experiencing underemployment. This study examines how leisure mediates the underemployment-wellbeing relationship, and explores potential moderating factors among late career workers. Underemployment is a pressing concern

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for this cohort: it can mean the loss of status, potential income, and future career opportunities, with implications for retirement planning.

Using data from Community Wellbeing Surveys conducted by the Canadian Index of Wellbeing (N= 2,562 full-time workers), we drew a subsample of 587 participants age 55 years and older. About one in five were underemployed based on subjective assessments of a mismatch between job requirements and their education/skills. Following a Conservation of Resources (Hobfall, 1989) framework, where people actively seek and conserve resources to withstand current and future stressful situations, we first examine differences between under- and adequately employed participants. Using linear regression with mediation and moderation, we found that reduced access to leisure-related resources including time for self and socializing, recreation and cultural opportunities in the community, as well as lower perceived income adequacy contributed to diminished wellbeing. Only perceived income adequacy moderated the relationship between income adequacy and employment status.

RC25-308.5

HILL, LLOYD* (Stellenbosch University, lloydhill@sun.ac.za)

Language and Academic Discourse at Stellenbosch University

This paper explores key aspects of the post-1994 *taaldebat* (language debate) at Stellenbosch University. Situated near Cape Town, Stellenbosch is the oldest historically Afrikaans university in South Africa. It is also a historically white institution with a paradoxical status in the post-apartheid higher education landscape: on the one hand it is a prestigious international research institution (ranked no. 2 in Africa, QS 2015), while on the other hand it is perceived by many as relatively untransformed, given that its undergraduate population is still predominantly white. In 2015 a series of protests organised by a new and predominantly black student movement – Open Stellenbosch – brought the complex intersection of race and language at Stellenbosch into the national spotlight. Open Stellenbosch and other interest groups have campaigned for the use of English as a medium of instruction at Stellenbosch. These protests came in the wake of the appointment of a new vice chancellor and the adoption of a new language policy. For political reasons explored in the paper, the term "bilingual university" is not used, but the December 2014 policy change nonetheless commits the University to using both English and Afrikaans as "languages of undergraduate teaching." The paper explores the controversial role that communication technologies and ideas about communication have played in affecting this shift to institutional bilingualism at Stellenbosch. I focus particular attention on two "tensions" evident in the production and consumption of academic discourses at Stellenbosch: firstly, a tension within the realm of identity politics between a discourse on "multilingualism" and discourses focused around racial discrimination and race consciousness; secondly, a tension between pedagogies that foreground "languages" as (parallel) channels for knowledge production and those that foreground "discourses" and "discourse practices" in global academic fields.

TG04-684.5

HILLMAN, ALEXANDRA* (Wiserd, Cardiff University, hillmanae1@cardiff.ac.uk)
LEWIS, JAMIE (Cardiff University)

Securing Futures in Cancer Research: Harnessing Risk and Negotiating Boundaries.

This paper draws on literature from the *sociology of expectations* to explore accounts of UK experts in cancer research and clinical practice. The cancer specialists' accounts presented are taken from interviews undertaken as part of a project aimed at developing a research agenda for the next ten to thirty years in the four common cancers: (i) bowel and colorectal, (ii) prostate, (iii) lung and (iv) breast that will achieve early detection and prevention. Drawing on secondary analysis of the interviews, this paper provides a sociological exploration of both the experts' versions of the future and the interactions between the interviewer and research participant to show expectation *in the making*: the competing stories of what *is* and what *ought* to be the focus of cancer research now and in the (near) future. The building of a cancer research agenda is shown to be a contested future, represented by a *dominant* and *resistant* view of the cancer problem in which the promise of risk prediction and prevention jars with the complexity and uncertainty with which cancer presents itself both in the clinic and the laboratory. Cancer specialists must engage in performative strategies (Michael 2000) and boundary work (Gieryn 1983; 1999) to frame the present problem: what cancer is and how it can be detected and, subsequently, to claim credibility for a future pathway.

RC38-445.3

HINRICHSEN, HENDRIK* (Georg-August University of Göttingen, hinrichsen.hendrik@t-online.de)
ALBABA, AHMED* (Georg-August-University Goettingen, aalbaba@msn.com)

Fragmentation in Palestinian Society in the West Bank - Different Figurations of Palestinian Refugees Inside and Outside the Camps

The Palestinian refugee camps in the West Bank have been a center of attention for social research on Palestine and 'the Middle East conflict'.

In the academic discussion, the focus often rests on either the demands and the symbolic significance the camp population attaches to the 'right of return' or on the camps being 'hot spots' of resistance to the Israeli occupation.

However, the relations between the Palestinian refugees in general and more specifically the population of the refugee camps on the one hand and other groupings of the Palestinian society in the West Bank on the other have largely been neglected by social research. Internal relations and power balances between different groupings within the refugee camps, especially besides the political affiliations, have drawn even less attention. By using the framework of the Established-outsider theory by Norbert Elias (1994), we intend to discuss a) the relations between the refugee camp population and other, more established groupings of the Palestinian society (e.g. the 'urban middle classes'), and b) the internal fragmentation of the camp population. In doing so, we particularly focus on the intersection of different ways to (re-)present 'the Palestinian issue' in the context of a homogenizing nationalist Palestinian We-discourse and of different historical generations (in the sense of Karl Mannheim) which frame relations between different groupings in the refugee camps.

Our research, which is also part of our PhD-projects, is based on biographical-narrative interviews and participant observations we have conducted in the West Bank since 2011.

RC22-276.2

HIRAFUJI, KIKUKO* (Kokugakuin University, khirafuji@kokugakuin.ac.jp)

Girls Meet Deities: Deities in Japanese Pop Culture

Many mythological elements can be found in today's Japanese popular culture, particularly in manga (comics), animated (film or television) productions, and video games.

In this presentation, I will take a closer look at the manga and animation which feature girls who meet deities or turn into deities. I'll explore visual representations of Japanese deities and the relationship between these deities and girls in manga and animated productions.

RC15-187.7

HIRANO, YUKO* (Nagasaki University, hirano@nagasaki-u.ac.jp)
TSUBOTA, KUNIO (Meiji University)

Socio-Economic Implications of Japanese Hospitals Accepting Foreign Nurses Under Bilateral Agreements: Analysis of the Cognitive Burdens of the Hospitals

Since 2008, Japan has commenced recruiting foreign nurses under bilateral agreements established between Japan and Indonesia, Philippines, and Vietnam. As of March 2015, 481 Indonesian nurses, 337 Filipino nurses, and 21 Vietnamese nurses have entered Japan under the program. These nurses must pass the National Board Examination for Nurses in the Japanese language, within three years of such entry. Previous studies (Hirano et al, 2010) found that hospitals accepting foreign nurses under the program are disappointed with the significant costs involved, including the related economic and social expenses to support these nurses, before these nurses pass the examination. However, Tsubota et al (2015) reported that there were no significant causal links between the economic expenses and the willingness to recruit foreign nurses under the program. Although no correlations were found between the willingness to proceed with future recruitment and economic expenses, accepting foreign nurses is still a 'burden' for these hospitals (Nagano, 2015).

In the present study, correlations between socio-economic factors and cognitive burdens, represented by laborious and emotionally strained work of the hospitals on supporting foreign nurses were tested through bivariate and multivariate analysis. The strongest indicator of the level of cognitive burden was a given hospital's number of beds (beta=.384, p<0.05), followed by the type of hospital as a private institution (beta=.335, p<0.05), and the tendency of financial evaluation made by hospitals regarding their profitability should foreign nurses continue in employment over the long terms with the same institution that support them (beta=-.271, p<0.05).

The analysis indicate that the size and management system of the hospitals and likelihood of job settlement of foreign nurses after they pass the examination may be a factor correlated with the cognitive burdens of the hospitals accepting foreign nurses under the program.

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RC19-243.2

HIRAOKA, KOICHI* (Ochanomizu University, hiraoka.koichi@ocha.ac.jp)

Continuities and Changes in Family Policy and Familialism in Japan

In Japan, the concept of family policy is not used in laws and government documents, nor is it frequently discussed in academic studies on public policy. However, in the late 1990s, the government began attempts to coordinate and integrate policies and programs for families raising children under the banner of "Measures to Cope with Society with Declining Birthrate." The establishment in 2003 of the Basic Act for Measures to Cope with Society with Declining Birthrate accelerated development of this. As our earlier studies have demonstrated, a loosely structured system of policies and programs supporting families raising children, which may well be regarded as "family policy," emerged in the mid-2000s.

This study aims to elucidate the specific characteristics of the family policy that came into existence at that time, to analyze its continuities and changes over the past decade, and to examine how these factors relate to the persistence or decline of familialism in the Japanese welfare regime.

This study first traces the development of policy responses to declining fertility rates since the early 1990s, and attempts to explain how family policy with specifically Japanese characteristics was formed in the mid-2000s.

Second, it analyzes the course taken by family policy development over the past decade, paying particular attention to the effects of the administration changes in 2009 and in 2012. Tension and contradictions inherent in the family policy of the Abe administration are analyzed, as well as those between pronatalism and the goal to increase female labor force participation; between quantity and quality of childcare services; and between pursuit of work-family life balance and neoliberal labor policy.

Finally, this study examines how the development of family policy has affected, and been affected by, familialism in the Japanese welfare regime.

RC11-JS-9.2

HIRAOKA, KOICHI* (Ochanomizu University, hiraoka.koichi@ocha.ac.jp)

Toward an Integrated System of Service Delivery: Policy Framework, Instruments, and Challenges of Japan's Community Total Care System

Facing the projected rapid increase in the elderly population, particularly those aged 75 years or over, during the next decade, the Japanese government has pursued the creation of an integrated system of service delivery called the Community Total Care System (*Chiiki-hokatsu-kea-sistemu* in Japanese, CTCS) as the most important goal of long-term care policy.

The CTCS is intended to improve the efficiency of the system for service delivery and to guarantee independent living for older people, by integrating health, social, and related services and by shifting resources from facility-based care to community-based care.

This study aims to elucidate the nature of the CTCS, to analyze the newly introduced policy instruments for the improved functioning of the CTCS, and to examine the challenges facing the CTCS.

For these purposes, this study first examines the concept and framework of the CTCS in light of international discussions about integrated delivery systems and Japan's CTCS in comparison with its equivalents in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Sweden.

Second, this study focuses on some of the policy instruments that have been introduced recently for the improved functioning of the CTCS (e.g., all-inclusive payment of service costs to service agencies, the supportive housing scheme for the elderly, participatory governance of the local delivery system, utilization of information and communication technology (ICT)), analyzing their characteristics and effectiveness based on a review of policy documents, journal articles, and empirical studies.

Finally, this study examines the challenges facing the CTCS, especially the development and evaluation of innovative programs that are customized for local circumstances, the improvement of the quality of supportive housing for the elderly, and improvement in training and working conditions of care workers.

RC31-359.11

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Internet Cafes of the People of Each Ethnicity, By the People of Each Ethnicity, for the People of Each Ethnicity: Temporary Migrant Workers in Singapore and Singaporean Policies of "Racial Harmony" in Hdb

The aim of this presentation is to clarify the problem between the integration policies of Singapore and temporary migrant workers in it by focusing on the concentrated areas of internet cafes and public housing (zone) for Singaporean citizens and permanent residents which are offered HDB (Housing Development Board).

The reason why I pay attention to internet cafes and public housing (HDB flats) zone for considering Singaporean integration policies is that public housing in Singapore play a role in a symbol of "racial harmony" of Singaporean people, and at the same time internet cafes as the main internet infrastructure for temporary migrant workers are eliminated from public housing zone by an ordinance enacted by Singaporean government. In this sense, the internet cafe in Singapore is something like a symbol of "racial disharmony" and in fact, according to my field survey, the concentrated areas of internet cafes in Singapore are the places such as Little India (Indian people), Geylang (Chinese people), and Lucky Plaza (Pilipino and Indonesian people) where temporary migrant workers of each ethnicity gather.

In my presentation, firstly I will figure out the concentrated areas of internet cafes in Singapore on the basis of my field survey. Secondly, according to my interview survey, I will demonstrate the relation between the different uses of internet cafes in each area and Singaporean policies of migration and integration including those of HDB flats. Finally, focusing on a speech of a Minister of State for Trade & Industry and Manpower at the 1st Foreign Domestic Workers Day held in 2010, I will discuss the importance of deeply understanding of the social and economic situations of temporary migrant workers not only in their working country but also in their home country in policymaking in matters concerning migration and integration.

WG02-640.6

HIRAYAMA, MAKI* (Meiji University, hirayama@meiji.ac.jp)

How the Sexual Revolution Hasn't Occured in Japan

Today more and more Japanese people turn their backs to sexual relationships.Sexless couples,'herbivorous' young men,virgin men and women in their 30's are increasing.

The difficulties of the Japanese sexual relationships were formed in long and complicated history,and now are still formed in new ways. But we can see the history on the whole as lack of sexual revolution,compared with Western societies.In this presentation we see briefly how the sexual revolution hasn't occued in Japan.

In modern Japan there were two public spheres on sexuality,one was honourable and formal,influenced with modern Western culture,the other was informal,holding premodern Japanese customs.Adult men were to live in both spheres but decent women were to live only in the former sphere.Commercial sexual service and porns in the informal sphere developed since 1960's and men became calable of realizing any fantasies with commercial sexual service easily.

Sex of married couple became more erotic after the WW2,but men and women had different background of puplic spheres,had communication gap in sexuality,-so the eroticization came to the limit.In 1970's and after,women became gradually the subjects in sexuality,and as the result the communication gap appeared on the surface.Many men have thought sexuality as the issue in informal public sphere,so they have hesitated from sex education,or science and philosophy on sexuality.

In the first decade of 2000 the Japanese came to think couples being sexless is popular and normal not finding the exit.

In Japan,sexual liberation occured which means the strict norm bonding marriage and sex became loosen,and the sex media and sexual service industry improved broadly,but sexual revolution didn't occure which means people subjectively project and act to change the situation of sexuality.Not a few Japanese feel insufficient for their sexual life but don't know how to change the situation even today.The making of a single new public sphere of sexuality for all would be needed.

RC31-359.2

HITOMI, YASUHIRO* (Nagoya Gakuin University, hito14@ngu.ac.jp)

Immigration Strategies of Burmese Refugee Diasporas: Between Burma and Japan

Burmese refugees living in Japan have fled from their home country for fear of persecution. In 2011, however, their homeland were said to be shifted to civilian rule. How did the regime transition change the immigration strategies of Burmese refugee diasporas? How did Burmese diasporas contribute to their homeland? How did the policies of homeland and settlement country make their strategies? This presentation aims to explore the immigration strategies of Burmese refugee diasporas between Burma and Japan. This presentation is based on the field work data carried out in Tokyo, Japan and Yangon, Burma. The data consists of interviews with Burmese refugees, refugee advocacy NGOs, Government agency, and other related personnel. I will discuss the following points. Burmese refugees found the renewed opportunities. Since Burmese government started the diaspora policies toward overseas

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Burmese, the return strategies, temporally and permanently, were found in the Burmese diasporas. On the other hand, since another refugees made their livelihood in the country of asylum, they tried to get more stable legal status and higher jobs. Other Burmese refugees engaged in the transnational activities. Since the country of homeland developed so rapidly, Burmese refugees started some transnational businesses including trading and traveling between two nations. After the regime transition, Burmese refugee diasporas have developed the new immigration strategies between Burma and Japan.

RC11-JS-9.7

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Challenging Issues in Evaluation of Home Care Services

Developing and introducing new policy measures and services for older people is a necessity in developed countries owing to rapid population ageing, related changes of family structures, and women's participation on labor market. Evaluation of quality of policy measures is an established part of public policies including different levels of evaluation such as nationwide administrative monitoring of services as well as users' oriented evaluations. Home care is a service designed to provide care to recipients own homes by care professionals and can vary from social care to community nursing or respite care. In Slovenia, the social home care was introduced on national policy level in 1992. Development of service was slow and fragmented. Detailed analyses of administrative data about organizational features such as number of users, the price of the service for users, the times of the day and week when service was delivered to recipients homes showed strong variations across municipalities (Hlebec 2010, 2013). The first representative survey of users of social home care, carried out in 2013 revealed that there is a group of users (about 20%) that find the service rather unsatisfactory mostly owing to intensive need for care (Hlebec and Filipovič Hrast 2014). In this presentation we will explore satisfaction with access (Penchansky and Thomas, 1981; availability, accessibility, accomodation, affordability, acceptability) from perspective of users and at the same time from perspective of their informal carers. First exploration of satisfaction with access shows that social home care users are unable to distinguish accomodation from acceptability and evaluate satisfaction with performance of formal carers as a single dimension while their informal carers distinguish between the two dimensions of quality. We will discuss implications of our findings with regards to quality of social home care, evaluation practices and methodologies.

WG03-653.3

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The 'Void' Is Not Empty: Space, Culture and Materiality at Singapore's Void Deck

The 'void deck' is a public space situated within Singapore's high-rise apartments and is utilised by both residents and passers-by alike. This idiosyncratic feature of Singapore's architectural landscape is arguably a 'nexus' between the initial vernacular *kampong* and subsequent high-rise housing. The proliferation and accessibility of the void deck enabled the space to be deeply embedded within the multicultural make up of Singapore, giving rise to a variety of personal narratives. This thesis aims to explore the material and ontological discourses present in the void deck.

The fieldwork was undertaken in Singapore and a spectrum of residential estates was chosen as sites for primary research. Primary research methods such as interviews and participant observation, coupled with literature review were used. These were supplemented with personal involvement in activities organized within the void deck – such as weddings, religious ceremonies and grassroots events.

Through the exploration of discourses involving the physical as well as ideological understanding of the void deck, this thesis contradicts the apparent 'voidness' of the space – suggesting a paradoxical relationship between the 'void' and its adapted uses. Therefore, there are implicit connotations within the ostensible explicit 'emptiness' of the void deck, alluding to wider social, political and cultural phenomenon.

RC13-157.9

HO, SEASON* (Hong Kong Shue Yan University, hoseasonho@gmail.com)

To What Extent Can Nationalism Account for Resistance to Foreign Culture? a Comparative Study on the Penetration of the English Premier League in China and Japan

The Barclay's Premier League (BPL) is deemed the most far-reaching football league in the world. Its culture and fandom have successfully penetrated into a lot of countries outside of Europe such as Asian countries. Same as other similar cases such as Hollywood films, in the process of exportation of BPL, associated lifestyle, cultural values and social norms are also exported and hybridized with local culture. Addressing to a central concern in globalization studies, exportation of BPL has encountered resistance from local culture, the level of which depends on many social and cultural factors.

This paper will explain the differences of BPL's level of penetration in Asia from the perspective of nationalism by using China and Japan as comparative cases. The current study will offer an overview of influences of foreign cultures in China and Japan and the BPL's development in both societies. By comparing the fandom towards their local league--Chinese Super League in China and J-League in Japan, people's loyalty towards the national team, and the fandom culture towards the Premier League in both cases, it was found that the strong base of Japanese nationalism is consequent to the low level of penetration of the BPL in Japan and facilitates to building loyalty to the J-League and Japanese national team. Yet, for China, people's selective and situational nationalism has rendered Premier League well-penetrated into the Chinese society and turned out to affect negatively the building of fandom culture toward local football league and the national team. It has also been observed that the popular BPL has changed tremendously the lifestyle of people in China.

One important implication of the current study is that nationalism is an essential determinant to the resistance of local culture to foreign culture. Arguably, it is the history and nature of nationalism that determine the level of foreign culture to penetrate into the local culture. Other implications on aspects such as fandom culture and localization of BPL culture will also be discussed.

RC04-47.4

HO, WAI-CHUNG* (Hong Kong Baptist University, tediwch@hkbu.edu.hk)

Perspectives on the Umbrella Movement and the Adaptation of the Song "Do You Hear the People Sing?" Among Chinese University Students in Hong Kong

Songs are often associated with a movement of social change or government and social oppression. For almost three months in late 2014, the Umbrella Movement, with its name derived from the recognition of the umbrella as a symbol of defiance and resistance against the Hong Kong Government, involved mass civil disobedience. The 2014 Hong Kong Class Boycott campaign, respectively known as the 922 Class Boycott (which university students participated in from 22 to 26 September) and the 926 Class Boycott (which secondary school students participated in on 26 September), led a strike against the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress's restrictions on the nomination system for the election of the Chief Executive in the 2016 and 2017 Hong Kong political reforms. Using a case-study approach to the Cantonese adaptation of the song "Do You Hear the People Sing?" from the musical *Les Misérables*, this study will examine Chinese undergraduate and postgraduate students' (with a mix of participants from Hong Kong and Mainland China) perceptions of the political and social contexts in Hong Kong. The analysis of the paper will include a video assignment of this song that was a course requirement for students who were undergraduates attending the General Education course entitled "Music, Society, and Culture" in the first semester of 2014–2015, and postgraduate students participating in the master's course entitled "Psychology and Sociology of Music" in the second semester of 2014–2015, both of which were offered by the Department of Music, Hong Kong Baptist University. The findings and issues raised in this study will be useful for further research on how to improve and strengthen the learning outcomes of higher education in the humanities and social sciences and to introduce university students to different forms of social awareness, cultural expression, and other values education.

RC44-503.2

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Domestic Workers' Organizing Strategies and Models: An International Comparison

Despite its reputation as a workforce that was "impossible to organize", domestic workers around the world have successfully formed organizations to build their collective power. While they share many common goals and strategies, they also differ significantly, depending on organizing traditions, extent of labour and trade union rights, and collaboration with trade union confederations. Whereas domestic workers' unions have existed in Latin America since the 1930s, they are a more recent phenomenon in Europe, where they are beginning to take hold in a trade union movement sometimes reluctant to include this "marginal" and precarious workforce. Efforts also differ according to migration status: in Hong Kong, Singapore and New York, domestic workers overcame cultural and linguistic di-

versity in an effort to reach common goals; nevertheless, the dependent (temporary or irregular) migration status clearly inhibits organizing.

Using data collected through field work in 13 countries (Brazil, Dominican Republic, Germany, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Italy, Namibia, The Netherlands, Nigeria, the Philippines, South Africa, Zimbabwe and the United States), this paper compares domestic workers' organizations' strategies and structures, with the aim of identifying and explaining patterns and points of divergence. Comparisons were made across variables, including outreach strategies, organizational form, position of domestic workers in the organization, and relationship to trade union confederations. Cases were then placed on a spectrum of organizing models, ranging from the "union" to the "associational" model (Ally 2005). The study reveals that organizing strategies, while they differ, work to overcome the sector's characteristics, namely its decentralization, informality, instability, low worker to employer ratios, and socially marginal status of the workers. The comparison also paves the way to theorize domestic worker power, applying concepts of advocacy versus social power (Jenkins 2002), associational versus structural power (Olin Wright 2000), and other social movement theories and labor studies' scholarship.

RC19-240.4

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Who Are the Disadvantaged? a Case for Social Inclusion in the Education System of Small Caribbean Islands.

The purpose of this research is to discover how students who have special educational needs and are deemed "disadvantaged" are catered for within schools in the small island developing states of the Eastern Caribbean. The Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) has seen some success over the years in harmonising and aligning the education systems, plans and strategies of their member states. While the sub-region has achieved international goals of universal primary and secondary education, whether the education systems are adequately meeting the needs of those with disabilities remains uncertain.

Inclusive education is being practiced in varying degrees and is treated differently within schools, within islands and within the regional grouping. How students with disabilities are treated depends on where they are situated rather than uniformly through the implementation of strategies and plans outlined by the OECS Education Sector Strategy (OESS) document. The OESS currently does not consider inclusive education an independent policy area, but have incorporated strategies among seven cross cutting themes.

For this study qualitative interviews were conducted with students, teachers, parents, policy actors and other stakeholders in three islands; St. Kitts, Antigua and St. Lucia between November 2014 and February 2015.

The data shows reoccurring themes of teacher education and training, resources and funding, stigma and discrimination as well as communication and awareness as contributing the lack of equity and equality in the practice of inclusive education in the sub-region.

The absence of an inclusive education policy with specific plans and strategies have implications not only for the quality of education received by those "disadvantaged" students, but all students within the education system in the OECS.

RC15-193.19

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Widening Educational Inequalities in Smoking and Physical Inactivity Among Adults in Germany Between 2003 and 2012

Background: Since the early 2000s, several tobacco control policies, such as increasing tobacco taxes or bans of tobacco advertising, and physical activity initiatives have been implemented in Germany. The aim of this study was to investigate whether educational inequalities in smoking and physical inactivity have decreased or increased over recent years.

Methods: We used data from three cross-sectional national telephone surveys of adults in Germany carried out in 2003, 2009 and 2012 (n=37,052; age=25–69 years). Participants who smoked daily or occasionally were classified as smokers. Physical inactivity was defined as not engaging in sports or reporting 2 or less hours of sporting activity per week. The Slope Index of Inequality (SII) and the Relative Index of Inequality (RII) were calculated to estimate the extent of absolute and relative educational inequalities in smoking and sporting inactivity, stratified by survey year and adjusted for age and sex.

Results: In each survey year, smoking and physical inactivity were associated with lower education. Among the highly educated, the prevalence rates of smoking and sporting inactivity declined significantly between 2003 and 2012. Among the low-educated, these rates remained stable over time. Absolute and relative educational inequalities in smoking increased significantly between 2003 (SII=19.9; RII=1.81) and 2012 (SII=24.1; RII=2.28) (p-trend<0.05, respectively). With regard to physical inactivity, absolute and relative inequalities were also found

to have significantly increased from 2003 (SII=16.3; RII=1.29) to 2012 (SII=31.7; RII=1.76) (p-trend<0.001, respectively).

Conclusions: The findings indicate that educational inequalities in behavioural risk factors for chronic diseases and premature death have widened in the adult population of Germany since the early 2000s. These trends could lead to increases in social inequalities in health and life expectancy in the future. Inequalities should be considered in the evaluation of public health policies.

RC14-JS-47.4

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Think Tanks in the Knowledge Society: A Comparative Approach for Analyzing the Role and Impact of Scientific Expertise

Think tanks have frequently been described as intermediaries, as "switchboard organizations" between science, politics, economy and the civil sphere. Political consulting and the provision of expertise become increasingly important in determining responses to complex political challenges. Yet what think tanks actually do and why they seemingly thrive on a global scale remains a contested and intriguing question.

This contribution outlines a conceptual framework for analyzing the impact of think tanks on political decision-making and public deliberation in two political spheres. First, environmental politics provides a rich example representing a highly integrated international and inclusive field. Environmental challenges cannot usually be solved nationally. In addition the relevance of 'environmental issues' isn't limited to a single dimension (e.g. ecology), but spills over to other political fields like economic or security politics. Its because of this insecurity and interdependency of issues that political expertise is demanded.

Second, higher education offers a distinct set of questions. Traditionally a domain of the nation state it has become an international political issue. Higher education has itself become a vital part of national and EU strategies to reach political, economic and social goals. It is therefore crucial to ask whether (and how) Think Tanks became complicit in setting out this new agenda and tracing their influence on higher education politics.

In order to analyze Think Tanks' role and impact , we refer to different institutional contexts in politics, the economy or the sciences. Regarding the differences (liberal vs. coordinated market economies; majoritarian vs. consensus democracies) the approach draws on the comparative analysis of theoretically selected cases of EU member states to deepen the understanding of the role of Think Tanks on national and transnational policy making. By using a set-theoretic approach, the aim is to present a relational understanding of Think Tanks applicable to various institutional settings.

RC34-JS-43.1

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Young Europeans' Mobilities in Times of Globalization: Negotiating Foreignness in Tokyo and Singapore

This paper investigates the rising numbers of educated Europeans of middle class background who early in their professional career relocate to metropolitan Tokyo and Singapore. Japan and Singapore face population aging and workforce decline, which is why they have adopted policies to attract skilled foreign labor. However, the complex conditions that shape Europeans' sojourns in Asia have been poorly understood so far.

The comparative study, based on qualitative fieldwork in both locations, proposes that the two different city contexts attract different people in terms of lifestyle considerations, cosmopolitan attitudes and cultural fantasies. It examines what the destination countries provide for these foreigners by focusing on both career-related issues and social relations in the host societies. Due to these migrants' racial, class and national characteristics, special interest lies in how they negotiate their foreigner status and 'otherness'. It will be explored to what extent they eventually integrate and feel to be part of the host society. Furthermore, the researcher examines how these young migrants cope with the situation when expectations are not met and what this means for their future in this Asian city or elsewhere. It is suggested that these young Europeans entertain the dream of being free and independent in a globalizing world. Yet they are found to be caught by the locality they live in, of which they are reminded at various occasions. Such dynamics have implications for their long-term place of residence and career progression.

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RC11-136.5

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Causal Effects Between Socioeconomic Status and Health in a Life Course Perspective

Health differences between groups with different socioeconomic status (SES) are a well-established fact but there is debate about the underlying mechanism: Do people have worse health because they are poor or low-educated (social causation) or do they have less education and income because of poor health (health selection)? We study this question using retrospective data from the Survey of Health Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE, n≈25,000, 12 countries), the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA, n≈7,000), and the US Health and Retirement Study (HRS, n≈8,500). The data include information about events and changes of SES and health from childhood to age at interview (50+). We use structural equation models in a cross-lagged panel design to study the correlated processes of health deterioration and the development of SES. Preliminary findings show, first, that both health and SES depend on their previous status. Second, education is an important mediator between childhood SES and adult SES. Third, health and SES only influence each other at the transition from adulthood to old age. Fourth, social causation is slightly more important than health selection in this transition. Our finding of relatively late mutual effects of SES and health suggest that only later in life when health deteriorates, it seems to be influenced by SES. Likewise only when health shows substantive variation in older age it has a measurable effect on SES. This does not imply an absence of effects in younger ages; it may be due to accumulative effects that can only be identified later in life. We discuss, first, differences between men and women, countries and alternative measures of SES and health, second, conditions for causal interpretation of the findings and, third, implications for policies against health inequalities in aging societies of the finding that both causal mechanisms seem to be at work.

RC15-JS-57.1

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Mortality By Different Dimensions of Stratification – a Comparison of Education, Class, Status and Income with Finish Register Data

This study compares the relation of education, class, status and income with mortality in Finland. It contributes to the ongoing discussion on how to measure social stratification for studies on health inequality. In a comparative perspective, we also explore which and how social dimensions are associated with mortality across gender, age groups, periods and countries. We compare our results to a similar study for Sweden (Torssander and Erikson 2010).

We use a 11% random sample from the Finish population in 1990 with an 80% oversampling of deaths. Our data includes information on education, occupation; individual taxable income, household taxable income, household disposable income; and mortality in a follow-up from 1991 to 2000. We do the same analysis ten years later with 2000 as baseline year and a follow-up from 2001-2010. We conduct separate analysis for men and women using Cox regression survival models to calculate relative risks of dying (hazard ratios) taking into account out-migration as a censoring event.

From the unique quantity and quality of the data we expect significant results on the relation between multiple dimensions of social status and mortality. This will concern gender differences, differences between income measures, age differences (35-59 and 60-85), differences between the 1990s and the 2000s, and differences to Swedish results by Torssander and Erikson. Our results will provide important new evidence on the best measurement of social status for studies of health inequalities, in particular with regard to the comparative question whether relevant dimensions of social status differ between gender, age groups, countries or periods. The question of measurement is crucial for exploring the mechanisms from social status to health. Our results will shed light on the relative importance of several suggested mechanisms and will reveal rather universal risk factors and those that differ between groups and contexts.

RC52-JS-31.3

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When Communities Participate in Primary Health Care: A Randomized Controlled Trial of an NGO Led Community Health Worker Program in the Philippines

In many developing countries public health systems are confronted with a significant shortage in professional health workers. In 2014, more than 4 million health workers were missing worldwide, based on WHO estimations. The short-age is recognized as one of the most important constraints in achieving progress in reaching long-term global health and development goals. Community Health Workers (CHWs) have been proposed as a cost-effective solution to address the enduring shortage. CHWs are lay health workers who, after receiving a short health training, work as support personnel in their communities. With their close relationship to the communities they serve as a bridge between their peers and the public health sector. Among other functions they promote good health behaviors, monitor treatment compliance, and perform small treatments. Besides national programs, NGOs have increasingly gotten engaged in developing and implementing own small-scale CHW programs. So far, little is known about the benefits and implementation barriers of such NGO led initiatives. In our study we evaluate a CHW program in the Philippines using a cluster randomized controlled trial (RCT) design. The program was initiated by a non-profit social development NGO operating in Metro Manila. Extensive data was collected in interviews among 1064 community members from 70 neighborhoods. In contrast to previous studies, we also collected information about the CHWs, e.g. about their competencies, motivation, and relationship to the community. We find that the CHW program has a positive direct effect on the health behavior and knowledge of the CHWs and their families. However, we do not find evidence for positive spillover effects to the communities. Our results suggest that the lack of spillovers is mostly due to missing information and mistrust towards the CHW's abilities. We discuss potential improvements of the program and derive policy recommendations that can be extended to programs in other contexts.

RC51-577.2

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Convergences of General System Theory, Critical Realism and Theory of Society

This paper discusses philosophical, that is, praxiological, ontological and epistemological foundations of a theory of social systems. In particular, it addresses the confluence of critical thinking and systems thinking – of Critical Theory and Systems Philosophy – in the context of social theory. Critical Theory has its origins in the Frankfurt School going back to Marx and has developed since into a variety of different approaches. Systems Philosophy is considered as having its origins in Ludwig von Bertalanffy's General System Theory. It has been developing in the discourse about Evolutionary Systems and Complexity Thinking.

A special focus is given to the post-Luhmannian attempts to reframe the social (Wan 2011). They show a striking affinity of two strands: Critical Realism, on the one hand, that is grounded in some Marxian assumptions and dialectical logic, and Emergentist Systemism, on the other, as the gist of Systems Philosophy so far (Hofkirchner 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016).

In the light of those convergences, also some Luhmannian topoi can be revisited and interpreted so as to fit a more coherent social theory.

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RC44-505.1

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Cross-Border Trade Union Action in Europe in Times of the Euro-Crisis: The Case of the European Days of Action

The European Union is at present confronted with one of the biggest economic crisis in history. The hegemonic crisis management deepens the asymmetry of European integration (Scharpf 2010); neoliberalism is reinforced at the national and at the European level (Crouch 2011). The implemented austerity programs had a big impact on labour markets, social policies and work relations in a lot of European countries (Busch et al. 2012). Trade Unions responded to these developments by organising and mobilising resistance on a transnational level, e.g. the European Days of Action. For the first time in history trade unions of four different countries (Spain, Greece, Portugal and Italy) mobilized simultaneous strikes on the 14th of November 2012. Over 40 unions from 21 EU-countries showed their solidarity with decentralised protest actions at the same time (Larsson 2013). This form of cross-border coordinated trade union action may be astonishing at first

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

sight – especially when one brings in mind the standard assumption that transnational union action faces chronic obstacles posed by institutional, cultural and language differences (Martin/Ross 2001).

In my presentation I'll present explorative findings on the history of the European Action Days and identify patterns concerning the participation rates of trade unions. The following questions will guide my presentation: Which unions did/did not participate in the European Days of Action and why? What constrains, but also: what opportunities have trade unions encountered in their attempts to organise and participate in the Action Days?

The empirical material of the research was gathered via online content-analysis and interviews with trade union activists from four different European countries (Bulgaria, Finland, Spain, Austria). First results indicate a big participation gap between unions from different member states. Union types and power resources seem to play an important role in the decision for participating in cross-border trade union action.

RC17-214.1

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Researching the Global Financial Class

Our contribution develops a theoretical perspective on class formation in the context of global financial markets and presents empirical findings regarding the formation of a global financial class.

To date, class formation on a global scale has been researched from two perspectives. Firstly, as a "transnational capitalist class", based on the organisational structure of global corporations and international bodies of governance. Secondly, on the basis of "transnational professionals", who pursue international careers as highly skilled migrants, thereby creating a transnational social space. In contrast, we locate the basis for class formation in the communalities produced by the social embeddedness of markets.

Following arguments from Economic Sociology and the Social Studies of Finance, markets are structurally, culturally, cognitively and politically embedded in social networks, calculative and communicative practices, and political struggles. We combine this analytical understanding of markets with Pierre Bourdieu's field theory. It is argued that the forms of embeddedness translate into specific forms of economic, social and cultural capital, and that cultural and cognitive embeddedness produce a common worldview and habitus of market actors. Consequently, class formation becomes legible as rooted in practices of the economic sphere. In the case of finance, these practices are intrinsically geared towards a global horizon of valuation and exchange. Financial markets thus represent the site for the formation of what we term the global financial class.

Our approach thus reconceptualises the notion of (global) class beyond distributional properties and towards an analysis of the economic practices within specific fields of the global economy.

RC10-117.3

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JONES, IAN (Cardiff University)
HYDE, MARTIN (Department of Sociology, University of Manchester)

The Impact of Country Characteristics on the Level of (Late Life) Volunteering in Europe

Previous studies on volunteering have predominantly focused on individual-level determinants when explaining the likelihood that an individual engages in some form of volunteer activity. Studies rarely consider how cultural, economic, and institutional factors influence volunteering. The few studies that did, have thus far only examined the influence of macro-level factors on the likelihood an individual would volunteer, ignoring the level (or frequency) of volunteering among those who do.

The present study examines how the inclusion of macro-level characteristics can help improve our understanding of individual differences in volunteering, over-and-beyond the regular individual-level explanations. Given the changing demographics of the European population, special attention will be paid to volunteering among older cohorts. Using self-reported data on volunteering from the European Social Survey, we estimated multi-level ordered logistic models to [separately and simultaneously] analyse the effects of economic development, inequality, religiosity, educational attainment, level of democracy, and corruption at the country-level on individual volunteering. Moreover, cross-level interactions with individual-level characteristics were explored.

Results showed that older individuals are less likely to volunteer (frequently), but the extent to which varies between countries. Adding country-level characteristics to the multi-level model accounted for around 50 percent of the country-level variance. While less corrupt, more equitable and more democratic countries have higher rates of (older) volunteers, only the level of corruption was found to significantly influence the likelihood to volunteer at the individual level when the characteristics are considered simultaneously. The results concerning the level of economic development, level of religiosity, and average educational attainment in a country mirrored previous findings on the likelihood to volunteer, with higher levels of individual volunteering in countries that are more economically developed, are more religious, and in which a greater share of the population has had some form of college education.

RC49-568.3

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RINGOE, PIA (Aalborg University, Department of Sociology and Social Work)
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An Extended Model of Vulnerability

Since 1990 the vulnerability model for understanding mental illness as influenced by both biological, psychological and sociological factors has been widely accepted within research focusing on the etiology of mental diseases. Yet, the exact influence of the three different factors has been purely defined and subject to basic disagreement. This paper tries to bring the discussion further by presenting an extension of the vulnerability model and a theoretical discussion on current results within neurology, psychiatry and sociology that might support a much more exact definition of the influence of different factors on mental diseases.

Basically, our extension of the vulnerability model distinguishes between two levels of vulnerability. The first level emprises the etiology of an impairment, we actually do not identify in any of the diagnostic systems. The second level comprises the interaction between the life-world of people with such impairment and the institutional systems of society as well as the conditions in the everyday life of people. This is the level where the social problems of these people can be identified and these social problems are the main indicators in the diagnostic systems.

On both levels neurological, psychological and sociological factors can be defined. Current research on neurological variations with respect to communicative abilities and the influence on the brain of stressors as well as a known diversity in normal psychological development can be related to current and classical sociological theories on stigma, symbolic interaction, discourses and communication. The paper will outline some of these cross disciplinary considerations, its emerging trends and possible solutions.

TG06-696.2

HOGSBRO, KJELD* (Aalborg University, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Denmark, kjeldh@socsci.aau.dk)

The Dementia Problematic - an Institutional Ethnography of a Life-World and a Professional Service.

This paper presents some of the results from an institutional ethnography of a life-world and a professional social work on two residential homes for people with dementia and some kind of challenging behavior. The two residential homes were subject to a one year ethnographic research comprising observations, interviews, questionnaires as well as talks and discussions. Professionals, residents and relatives were used as informants when trying to identify the basic problematics that defined the influence of discourses and regulating texts on the professional practice and the interaction between residents and staff members.

Dementia is a term covering diverse aspects of neurological functions disturbing communication and social interaction. It has no specific etiology but might be related to brain injuries, substance abuse or better defined neuro-degenerative diseases. The individual variance is significantly giving each person a specific profile with respect to personality, communication and social interaction. This is a challenge when trying to understand and present the life world of these people and the interaction between residents and staff members.

The final thick description of everyday challenges at the residential homes and its relation to discourses and governance contributed to the general understanding of the workings of such professional services in a modern institutional setting where the daily practice and communicative action is penetrated by institutional regulations, New Public Management, market competition and professional discourses. The final thick description seemed to widen the horizon of both staff-members and managers, disclosing the knowledge, experiences and conditions of the different groups and organizational levels leaving a rather huge material for reflection and contemplation. To the researchers it became a model for how institutional ethnography can be useful even when involving people whose life-world are rather inaccessible due to cognitive and communicative complications.

RC09-JS-62.3

HOLLER, EKATERINA* (Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian Academy of Sciences, ekaterina.holler@gmail.com)

Deconstructing Austrian Identities: Components of the Bipolar System.

For deconstruction of the complicated term of identity we generated a theoretical bipolar scheme. In the framework of this scheme we are not going to investigate the types of Austrian identities in a positivistic-descriptive manner, but will try to decode the process of shaping their desirable forms.

The process of building up of identities is occurring within two theories: **«top down»** (politics of identity intrusion from authorities) and **«down top»** (preferences and values of individuals based on their traditions and wishes). These movements meet somewhere in-between forming desirable identities. There is another pair of opposed forces, which compose previous ones, but are acting along the different axis named **"local – global"**. In Austria these forces are represented by "**regionalism**" developed through Catholicism, "imperia complex", mountainous and therefore isolated landscape of the country, on the one hand, and **cosmopolitism** expressed in Austria through membership in the EU, socialistic determination of the government, migrant flows and geographic location of the country in the middle of Europe, on the other hand. In spite of the clear contrapositions of all these forces, in Austria we deal with their symbiosis named in ethnology and sociology Glocalization.

There are another two movements of identities construction – non-spatial and unconditioned. They challenge the conventional formula of identity – Identity = space + time + symbols – making first two components irrelevant and leaving only symbols, so that the new forms of identity appear. We will call them consumed and interactive ones.

In general, these dichotomies underline our investigation of recipes of desirable Austrian identities. In reliance of 17 interviews and content analysis of the press we are exploring the most relevant components of these opposed forces: stereotypes and patterns, based on postwar and imperia complexes, traditions and so called "European values".

RC09-109.5

HOLLERAN, MAX* (New York University, max.holleran@nyu.edu)

Europe's Exploding Edges: The Social Response to 2008 'crisis Landscapes' in Coastal Spain and Bulgaria

One of the most characteristic aspects of the European periphery during the important years of cohesion, 1995-2008, was the explosion of property markets: particularly second-homes, hotels, and suburbs. Much of the 'edges' of Europe were paved over using EU development funds, newly liquid credit, and revenue from direct foreign investment. This project examines the rapid growth of coastal leisure spaces and the social response to these developments before and after the 2008 crisis. It uses two cases: the development-saturated Costa Blanca in Spain, part of the original Mediterranean periphery, and the Black Sea coast in Bulgaria; the newest post-socialist periphery. It argues that much of the economic and urban development logic used in the Mediterranean periphery in the 1990s was adapted as EU institutional practice and reused in the post-socialist periphery in the 1990s and early 2000s.

The study analyzes political-economic reasons for the explosion of peripheral property markets, before 2008, as well as the social response to the expansion of coastal development. Using two years of ethnographic research with architects, developers, and environmentalists in Bulgaria and Spain, the paper will examine how notions of 'core' and 'periphery' changed before and after the 2008 property bubble. New coastal developments were often seen as spaces of aspiration but, after the crisis, quickly became spaces of disappointment and derelict spaces often reinforced the idea of peripherality. The paper, a segment of my dissertation, also has a specific focus on how stakeholders in urban development used growth to discuss and contest competing notions of Europeanness.

RC37-435.1

HOLLERAN, MAX* (New York University, max.holleran@nyu.edu)

Pop-up Engagement: Design Thinking, Museum 'Labs,' and Urban Problem-Solving

The project examines socially-engaged arts festivals and urban 'laboratories'—a field that has expanded along with the art museum building boom, but has attracted less ire because it incorporates and resolves calls from critics for museums to 'grow-down' and foster more engagement with the communities in which they are situated. Using two cases from New York City's Lower East Side (Sponsored by the New Museum and Guggenheim Museum), it analyzes the type of engagement museums create when they reach out to surrounding communities, and the ways in which they bring-in traditional neighborhood organizations. Museum-sponsored urban labs have stressed the need for creative class professionals to address urban problems through street-level interactions, forums, and educational festivals. Often, with corporate partners, museums have advocated for 'design thinking' and creative interventions to fix long-term problems like deteriorating public housing, access to healthy food, and polluted waterways. In examining these new spaces, we find a useful analogy in the settlement houses that dotted the Lower East Side one hundred years ago. Progressive Era reformers viewed American cities as ripe for intervention and manipulation through scientific management of social problems. The 'laboratory' metaphor has returned, this time, with design as the lens for examining and alleviating urban woes.

The use of design, not art, shows a telling difference in the way museums think about the neighborhoods in which they are situated. As New York's museums move to poorer neighborhoods they introduce more programs to 'connect' with local residents. It is telling that while high-income visitors can consume art, low-income community members need to be engaged through design, a field that tends to privilege bold, visual—often overstepping—solutions. While well-intentioned, the creation of labs to tackle urban problems marks a shift away from 'base-building' approaches advocated for by community who have been operating in these neighborhoods for years.

RC25-307.1

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AMADASI, SARA* (FISPPA Department - University of Padova, samadasi@yahoo.it)

Multiple Discourses in Developing Intercultural Awareness: Talking about Blocks and Threads

This paper will consider how all of us employ multiple and often competing discourses when we talk about our relationship with the cultural Other. The primary example will be interviews with Algerian postgraduate students, who have just arrived at a university in the UK, about their intercultural experiences (Amadasi & Holliday in process). We found that these competing ways of talking about culture appeared alongside each other within conversations between the researchers and their interviewees as blocks and threads. Blocks are where we ask questions and get answers that encourage us to think about cultural barriers. They represent an 'essentialist culture and language' discourse. Threads are where we search for ways to share experiences – threads of cultural experience that we carry with us and draw from our prior experience but that can resonate with those of others. They represent a 'critical cosmopolitan' discourse that encourages travel across cultural boundaries and the contribution of prior cultural experience to this travel. (Holliday 2013)

We maintain the block mode of talking is easily converted into cultural prejudice because it stops the possibility for understanding and sharing at the point of tolerating an Other who can never be like 'us' – a putting-up with in times of low conflict that can feed aggression at time of high conflict. This is the default mode because of the way in which are wired within a global positioning and politics. The thread mode needs to be nurtured as an alternative form of engagement.

Holliday, A. R. (2013). Understanding intercultural communication: negotiating a grammar of culture. London: Routledge.

Amadasi, S. & Holliday, A. R. (in process). *Perceptions of intercultural travel among Algeria postgraduate students*. Unpublished paper, School of Language Studies & Applied Linguistics, Canterbury Christ Church University, FISPPA Department, Section of Sociology, University of Padua

RC02-38.3

HOLLINSHEAD, GRAHAM* (University of Hertfordshire, G.Hollinshead@herts.ac.uk)

The Social Construction of Global Value Chains; A Case in Pharmaceuticals

The social construction of global value chains; a case in pharmaceuticals.
The focal sector of this study is the pharmaceutical industry, which, in its latest phase of global development, has engaged in 'internal sourcing' of research and development (R&D) capability from China. Designed to engender cost effective scientific discovery in highly competitive market circumstances, the relocation of primary discovery functions from 'West' to 'East' in major pharmaceutical concerns has been associated with the rationalization and disaggregation of international organizational structures and concomitant changes in forms of international staffing. Through invoking the concept of *global value chains*, a point of departure in this study is to recognise that international chains of production within knowledge- based MNCs are subject to social construction and manifest fundamental power asymmetry. Such a realization would conflict with assumptions derived from economics and international business literature characterizing

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such internal corporate linkages in primarily transactional terms. Through an empirically based micro- level analysis conducted in China which brings to the fore issues of culture, ethnicity and language, it is discovered that micro political fault lines underlie the 'grass roots' organization of a 'knowledge based' international enterprise, and that the ascent of international value chains from the emerging economy perspective is marked by contestation and ambivalence.

The recognition that the organizational fabric of the MNC is constructed through social relationships, and not merely through impersonal economic transactions, inevitably brings to the fore the significance of human and institutional agents in moulding the social contexts occupied by the MNC. A trajectory of analysis, therefore, which looks 'inside out' from the socially constructed international division of labour constituting the MNC is therefore prone to expose the fragilities and fault-lines underlying the globalization process and prompts a rethinking of the more platitudinous notions concerning 'flatness' in the global economy..

RC34-397.13

HOLLOWAY, BECKY* (University of Sheffield, rsholloway1@sheffield.ac.uk)

Fitting in: How Young People in Employment at 16 and 17 Find a Place for Themselves in Policy and in Their Communities.

Young people in England are now required to participate in learning until they are 18 (up from 16). This new requirement for "participation" changes the way in which young people in employment are conceptualised in policy. Young workers, (around 1% of 16 year olds and 3.5% of 17 year olds) now find themselves caught between two larger classifications of young people; those in full time academic or vocational education or nationally accredited work-based training (all considered as "participating"), and those who are not in education, employment or training (NEET).

Drawing on interviews conducted with 30 young people, and administrative data of four school-leaving cohorts in one northern UK local authority area, this paper examines the impact that the new conceptualisation of pre-18 entry into employment has on the lives of young workers. It explores the first-hand experiences of young people, how they perceive themselves within their communities, and the impact of early employment and "non-participation" on their social circles, family relations, and living circumstances. The paper also argues that young workers are in great danger of falling between the gaps in youth support services; potentially receiving neither the re-engagement support offered to unemployed or inactive young people, nor the progression-support that young people in learning receive through their education or training providers.

In presenting this paper, a number of pen-portraits of young workers will be shared alongside the outputs from regression analysis of young people's post-16 participation pathways. The mixed-methods approach taken allows for person-level and trend data to be combined with specific examples of individual experience, and demonstrates that despite the frequent and numerous challenges they face, these are young people who can and do take a front seat in defining their place in society.

RC35-408.2

HOLMWOOD, JOHN* (University of Nottingham, john.holmwood@nottingham.ac.uk)

Moral Economy Versus Political Economy: Provincializing Polanyi

Despite Polanyi addressing the emergence of capitalism in Britain in the 18th and 19th centuries, there is no discussion of Britain as a colonial and imperial power. Moreover, the core conceptual apparatus of the book – the analysis of the three fictitious commodities of land, labour and money – appears to have no place for a treatment of 'race', except as a residual category of the 'social' in its resistance to market incursions. Nor is there a discussion of race in the many commentaries on Polanyi and attempts to update his work. I shall suggest that the original form of the commodity status of labour does not reside in *labour-power as a commodity*, but in the *labourer, himself or herself, as a commodity.* In this way, enslavement, rather than free-labour, can be seen as central to the development of capitalism and should no longer be seen as a residual form destined to disappear as capitalism becomes the dominant economic system as a consequence of capitalism's inherent logic to commodify labour power. I shall also suggest that this interpretation is consistent with other sociological accounts such as those of Durkheim and North American pragmatism where labour is seen as a *political*, rather than an *economic* category, albeit that the racialized aspect is not discussed by these writers. With this shift in analytical focus, I shall suggest that we will be able to understand the central significance of 'race' and also be able to better understand the return of unfree labour in contemporary capitalism.

RC22-262.13

HOLTMANN, CATHERINE* (Muriel McQueen Centre for Family Violence Research, cathy.holtmann@unb.ca)

A Place at the Table: The Challenges and Opportunities of Including Religion in a Collaborative Community Response to Domestic Violence

Since 1993 violence against women has been recognized by the United Nations as a human rights issue and the UN has provided norms and standards for holding governments accountable for changing the conditions that enable it to prevail. In 2008, the *UNite to End Violence Against Women* campaign declared that the most common form of violence against women globally is physical violence inflicted by an intimate partner. The World Health Organization estimates global prevalence rates for domestic violence at an average of 30% (2013). Domestic violence is a widespread and persistent social problem impacting women from all racial, ethnic, economic class, religious, sexual orientation, gender identity, and physical ability social locations. Best practices in addressing this problem include a collaborative response at the community level but the anti-violence movement in Canada has been slow to include religious voices at the table. This paper presents the findings of sociological research at the intersection of domestic violence and religion conducted amongst Canadian Christian and Muslim groups. Qualitative data was collected from over 100 women and almost 50 religious leaders and service providers in several studies. The findings indicate that religious teachings and practices offer both challenges and opportunities for women in these faith groups as well as for religious leaders and public service professionals who seek to support them in the journey towards safety. Within religious groups, women's lived religious practices challenge patriarchal gender roles. Religious women's beliefs and practices challenge the secular feminist anti-violence practices that rely on theorizing women as autonomous individuals and theorizing patriarchal religions as essentially misogynistic. Secular feminist anti-violence praxis challenges Christian and Muslim theologies and practices of gender hierarchies and the silence of religious leaders when it comes to addressing the problem of domestic violence within their congregations.

RC32-381.2

HOLTMANN, CATHERINE* (Muriel McQueen Centre for Family Violence Research, cathy.holtmann@unb.ca)

Partnering for Change: A Collaborative Model for Research on Violence Against Women in Canada

In the early 1990s, five centres dedicated to research on violence against women were established in universities across Canada. In Atlantic Canada, the Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre for Family Violence Research (MMFC) at the University of New Brunswick was founded in order to understand more fully the issues associated with the abuse of women and children. From the beginning the MMFC has supported a collaborative approach to research and social change. Community-university research teams and projects have addressed multiple forms of family and intimate partner violence and violence against women. This collaborative model has proven effective in engaging various sectors for social change and is flexible in order to accommodate a diverse range of partners who want to address new issues that arise in relation to the field. Academic researchers, students, survivors, public service providers, community leaders, civil servants and criminal justice workers have come together to better understand and intervene in situations of family and intimate partner violence, providing safety for victims, holding perpetrators accountable and helping survivors and their families rebuild their lives. The results of this model of collaborative research have contributed to the development of resources for victims, recommendations for changes in legislation and social policy, increased funding for social services, tools for service providers, and heightening public awareness. This presentation will provide examples of the work from two teams: the Religion and Violence research team, which began with the founding of the MMFC, and the recently established Violence against Immigrant and Visible Minority Women research team. The outcomes of collaboration within these research teams show that an emphasis on collaboration demands a collective response to intimate partner violence – violence against women becomes everyone's problem. The paper will be situated within a feminist intersectional framework and the social science literature.

RC45-523.4

HOMMERICH, CAROLA (Hokkaido University)
KOBAYASHI, JUN* (Seikei University, jun.kobayashi@fh.seikei.ac.jp)

Why Do Happiness and Satisfaction Not Coincide? a Rational Choice Approach to Social Psychology

It is often assumed that people who are satisfied with their lives will be happy as well. In the literature on subjective well-being (SWB), the two concepts are often used interchangeably. In this paper, we use data from a postal survey carried out in Western Tokyo in 2014 (two-stage stratified random sample, n = 498) to investigate whether the two concepts really match.

Dividing respondents into "happy/unhappy" and "satisfied/dissatisfied", we find that while the general distribution patterns of the concepts are similar, for

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14.8% of our sample evaluations of life satisfaction and happiness do not coincide. Especially large (53.3%) is the share of respondents who state to be "dissatisfied but happy". To explain this mismatch, we draw on rational choice theory.

It has been argued in the literature, that while happiness is evaluated with a long-term perspective in mind, life satisfaction relates more to the present situation an individual finds him-/herself in. We hypothesize that, as a result, what determines evaluations of both also differs. To evaluate their happiness, individuals will refer more strongly to factors which can be expected to be stable over the life course (i.e. educational achievement), while life satisfaction is evaluated to a greater extent in relation to factors which might be subject to change (i.e. occupational status, income). Using logistic regression to test our assumptions, we find that sociodemographic determinants of the two concepts of SWB do indeed differ in the expected way: Educational achievement shows a strong relationship with evaluations of happiness, while life satisfaction varies to a larger degree by occupational status and income.

This supports our hypothesis that happiness and life satisfaction are evaluated with reference to different factors and the two concepts should, therefore, not be used interchangeably.

RC14-174.11

HONEYWILL, EVELYN* (Macquarie University,
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Network Character: Social Character of the Network Society

In this paper I engage with Erich Fromm's (1941) theory of *social character* as a pertinent analytical lens through which phenomena relating to the transformative realities of network globalisation can be considered. By employing the theory of social character, the paper examines how technologically mediated social action intersects with and mutually enables the reproduction of the socio-economic requirements specific to a so-called network society. I deploy the concept of *network character* in order to capture the shared experiences and practices specific to increasingly interconnected and globalising socio-cultural milieus, experiences and practices no longer effectively captured by state-centralist paradigms. The properties of network character are explored through current empirical research. My analysis represents a novel sociological line of enquiry through which the transnational flow of material and non-material commodities, ideas, activities and identities can be better understood. The network character actualises a praxis that works to augment the network's global reach and influence across imperatives that are at once individual, social and systemic. As an analytical construct the positing of a network character allows for the acknowledgment of the dominance of technologically enacted social transformations while avoiding the pitfalls of technological determinism or apathy.

RC06-88.6

HONEYWILL, EVELYN* (Macquarie University,
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The Coming Home of Post-Industrial Society

The Internet and the perpetual state of connectivity that it supports are an indispensable part of late modern infrastructure from which no domain of society remains untouched. The home is not exempt from those transformations. In what is often termed post-industrial society, the home has come to operate as a space in which everyday private and public activities converge via the network; a domain in which individuals, institutions and markets assume common residency, routinely engaging in exchanges reflective of a post-industrial service economy. Does the omnipresence of personal mobile technologies teamed with the relentless requirement for connectivity alter the understanding, space and "feeling" of home? How does the home as private sphere transform in the context of universally accessible global information and communication networks? Has the home been technologically expanded or colonised? In late modernity the concept of 'home' becomes ambiguous. On the one hand, home represents a private sphere that is increasingly accessible to and accessed by digital networks and their users; an environment in which individuals routinely share the private with a public. On the other hand, in the network society home finds an extended representation in the digital space, it evolves into intangible locations in which the private transcends into the public; a private environment in which individuals routinely contribute to and engage with whilst in public. As I argue here, these dynamics can be conceptualised with the term the *post-industrial home*. With this concept I open up and situate the home as a transformed and evolving space of sociological interest. Discussion explores themes including solitude, belonging, privacy, identity, the family and work, and is supported with current empirical findings.

RC16-210.2

HONJI, YUKICHI* (Univerity of Tokyo, honji.yukichi@gmail.com)

Family As an Elementary Unit of the Nation-State: Crisis of Democracy and Founders of Sociology in 1930s Japan

Nationalism, traditionally regarded as a necessary factor for democracy, can also be a dangerous factor, as shown in the historical experience of the 1930s. **How ought we deal with nationalistic emotion? How can we reconcile democracy and nationalistic emotion?** The author attempts to tackle this problem **from the perspective of non-Western society**. This presentation focuses especially on TODA Teizo (1887–1955), one of the founders of Japanese Family sociology and his work in the 1930s.

In 1930s, the democracy of Japan was in crisis. The conservative government and the army emphasized the significance of Japanese traditional nationality ("Koku-tai") and took advantage of people's nationalistic feelings. Many social scientists were forced to cooperate with them. However, simultaneously**, some sociologists attempted to reconcile democracy and Japanese traditional nationality**.

One of the most important topics among them was Japanese family ("Ka-zoku" or "Ie"). In Japan, family was regarded as an elementary unit of political society for a long time. Confucianism, a traditional moral philosophy in Japan, regarded family as the most important unit of political society. Japanese intellectuals from the 1930s were also interested in the political roles of family.

For example, TODA Teizo was interested in **family as the social basement of nationalism.** TODA studied abroad and learned sophisticated methods of social statistics at that time, and historians evaluate his sociology for its empirical method. However, TODA attempted to investigate the importance of Japanese family from the political perspective, **against simultaneous, non-rationalistic interpretations of Japanese government.** The author analyses TODA's unique understanding of nationalism and contributes to this session from a non-Western perspective.

RC49-570.4

HOOR, DOROTTYA* (Central European University,
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Social Networks and the Well-Being of Low and High Status Migrants

Migration with its profound effects on the daily experiences of individuals is argued to have far-reaching consequences on mental health. The importance of social networks is well established both for successful migration and for psychological well-being separately, however the role of social networks on the well-being of migrants is yet to be explored. This paper thus investigates how social networks impact the well-being of migrants in Budapest. It compares international graduate students (high status migrants) and asylum seekers (low status migrants) in Budapest, where currently both groups have experienced some displacement but are facing very different levels of uncertainty. As the experience of economic hardship has been linked to heavy reliance on strong ties often at the cost of foregoing weaker ties, the paper proposes that the social networks of high status migrants are configured differently from the network of low status migrants. It combines methodological tools from social network analysis with in-depth interviews to capture the micro social structures and to explore the content, meanings and histories of these social relationships. Results show that even though the presence of strong ties is crucial for the subjective well-being of both groups, high-status migrants tend to have more sparse ego-networks due to their ability to maintain several weak ties besides their strong links. On the contrary, low status migrants tend to be part of a rather closed dense network, which they mostly rely on for otherwise unattainable emotional and material support. Finally, the paper also suggests that such a lack of weak ties amongst low status migrants could be a major obstacle to their successful integration.

TG04-686.1

HOPPE, TREVOR* (University at Albany, SUNY,
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Making HIV a Crime: Punishing Disease in America

When a new deadly disease emerged in American urban gay enclaves in the early 1980s, officials originally named it G.R.I.D. (gay-related immune-deficiency). American neoconservatives used AIDS as the latest evidence of America's moral decline, stoking public fears that the disease would spill over into the "general population" and demanding that states implement more invasive control measures. This paper explores how campaigns to criminalize HIV played out in three key states – Michigan, Tennessee, and California – and how HIV-specific criminal spread across the country in the late 1980s. Although largely symbolic at first, a criminal case against a gay man in Michigan man in 1992 opened the floodgates to a new era of criminalization. In the wake of that case, thousands of Americans have been incarcerated under HIV-specific criminal laws. Public health departments have inadvertently contributed by deploying new surveillance technologies intended to track and control their HIV-positive clients deemed a threat to public health, at times putting them at greater risk of prosecution. Although originally limited to HIV specifically, recent efforts in the United States to expand these laws to additional diseases such as hepatitis and tuberculosis suggest that punishing disease may become a new form of social control targeting epidemics. This pa-

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per will explore the social and political implications that flow from these developments, both within the United States and globally.

RC34-397.11

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Institutional Determinants of Early Job Insecurity in Nine European Countries

The aim of this paper is to map in nine national contexts how recent reforms in labour market institutions and policies and the skill formation systems may have affected the incidence of early job insecurity and the patterns of labour market entry/integration of young women and men. We discuss the following groups of measures in the paper: a) Active labour market policies and activation measures, b) Education and training systems, c) Unemployment protection and d) Employment protection, regulation of flexible jobs and wage setting.

By comparing the situation in nine European countries (Germany, United Kingdom, Norway, Switzerland, Spain, Greece, Poland, Bulgaria and the Czech Republic) paper should provide insight into the role of institutions in transitions of young people during first years after leaving the school system. This comparative paper uses nine rich national studies conducted during NEGOTIATE project as a main source of the information. Paper is based on secondary data analysis and uses various sources of information provided by nine national teams including international and national data and results of previous research.

RC24-300.4

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What Have We Gained and Lost Along the Way?: The Rise and Institutionalization of Environmental Sociology in Japan

Japanese environmental sociology is like a "black hole." It constantly absorbs the world's latest theoretical innovations so diligently but without emitting any research findings of its own, making itself unavailable to the world outside. It is because almost all its entire literature has been written in a minority language, Japanese.

But is that the only reason for being a "black hole"? The Japanese Association for Environmental Sociology (JAES) is the world's largest academic association in the field of environmental sociology. It has been publishing the world's very first journal dedicated to the discipline since 1995. Why, then, has the established field of study as such become a "black hole"? The language barrier does not seem to explain it all.

This paper, therefore, tries to make the "black hole" visible, by portraying the present state of Japanese environmental sociology and the recent challenges it faces. By adapting the "institutional approach" by Philip Selznick, the author analyses the rise of the discipline in Japan in the 1970s-80s, focusing on what it has gained and lost through the process of growing into such an established field. In the days when the term "environmental sociology" still did not exist, researchers (who would later become the first environmental sociologists) in different sociological sub-disciplines struggled to analyze pollution problems by applying the concepts of their respective fields. Japan's environmental sociology arose out of the process of grappling with Japan's grave pollution problems. For that reason, going to pollution-ravaged communities and performing long-term research has become a tradition. The JAES has grown into an "institution" reflecting this tradition ("the infusion of values") and in turn shapes the mind-set of its members. The JAES no longer is a mere "organization" but, the author claims, has become an "institution" that demands internal commitment to its core values.

RC51-586.2

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Human Resources, Management, and Leadership in Turbulent Times. Stephen Covey from a Sociocybernetic View: A Point of Intervention?

Society is man-made, but when we are born into it and start acting, it is a given. Social processes are going on in structures given at that moment. Often they go on behind our backs without being realized, moving society in unwanted directions. Attempts at controlling and steering such social forces turned out quite ineffective, and organizational actors, which are supposed to do so (like governments), are quite helpless. "Social forces" does not refer to some global conspiracy group, but to the mechanisms and processes built into society at a given moment.

This paprer explores to what extent and possibly by what mechanisms human intention can effectively influence where society is going, also at the global level.

For coping with this situation it is proposed. to say definitely farewell to the machine paradigm of determination of social processes and to adopt a cybernetic view, conceiving individuals, social systems, and societies as navigating in troubled waters which cannot be influenced while social systems themselves can be steered. Covey calls this the knowledge-worker mindset.

Also individual, collective, and organizational behaviors are needed towards what Covey calls the habits of effective people, which corresponds to sociocybernetic principles.

With regard to the latter the present paper proposes that the ideas of the late Stephen Covey, a renowned researcher, consultant, and coach in management and leadership might show a way to develop such new and different behaviors the current state of the world calls for.

Covey calls this new orientation the "industrial mind-set" vs. the "knowledge worker mind-set" of knowledge society. He presents a coherent scientifically grounded approach which is not declared "systemic" or "(socio-)cybernetic" explicitly. Implicitly, however, Covey takes a systems approach and the paper will argue that it is fully in line with sociocybernetics and the new orientations e.g. John Raven calls for.

RC30-345.3

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Navigating Career with Young Children: Japanese Women, Family-Life Balance and the Challenges of Professional Advancement

This study aims to clarify the factors at work in the interruption and continuation of the professional careers during the child care period. Compared to women in other OECD countries, Japanese females with higher educational qualifications tend to show a lower employment rate in the period when their children are in need of care. In Japan, career success is typically related to long-time employment leading to internal promotion within the one company. In reality, however, a high percentage of female workers change their job and employment status. This study is based on in-depth interviews conducted with Japanese female professionals, and compares two types of female career, namely an "interrupted" type of career with a career of the "continuation" type. The female professionals in the "interruption" type, generally experience changes in job and/or company, periods of time in which they take a "career break", and also they then experience restarting their career. Through this comparison we analyze the difference in the factors which affect their career interruption and continuation, in terms of their perception of a career goal, the necessary action they need to take to attain such a goal, and how they manage a work-family balance. In conclusion, this study proposes some "career strategies" for female professionals who experience career interruption. These include having clear goals and a strong will for career success and the mobilizing of possible resources for managing their work family balance. In some case the interruption period will be useful for their competence enhancement. This strategic attitude and the activities that flow from it are especially aimed at promoting satisfactory work conditions in the post- interruption period. Their strategies will also necessitate the building of a consensus in terms of resource allocation, particularly among family members, and especially with their husbands.

RC11-128.5

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Aging As a Developmental Perspective

This qualitative research study compares a small sample of University students 50 and older with seniors at a community center. Their perspectives of aging were shown to be affected by societal views on aging and cultural values. Though aging was not feared by most participants, their concern about physical limitations, slowing down, and being less productive was noticeable. Body image was a reminder of these changes and the younger respondents, ages 50-59, were more concerned about these things than those 60 and older. The author relates these concerns to current societal values that are desired in individuals such as independence, productivity and remaining active.

TG07-705.3

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(At)Tempting Extreme: Approxi/Mating X-Topia

This paper critically intervenes in contemporary extreme culture with a view to understanding if it offers any u-topian vision. For Bataille, "the extreme limit

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of the 'possible' is that point where [human] advances so far that one cannot conceive of the possibility of going further" (39). Addressing questions of ethics and excess, the paper offers a combined reading of Bloch's 'Not-Yet-Become' and Bataille's 'general economy' of expenditure to approximate what 'extreme' *becomes.* It wonders if extreme culture provides moments of and spaces for *escaping* the 'already-in' and *reaching* the 'what-may-become.' A research in progress for years, the paper moves through four phases. The first section traces the changing conceptualization and praxis of extreme, from disgusting to popular, from sin to virtue (Biskind). The second and third sections offer critical reading of 'extreme film' (from *Saw* and *Antichrist* to *Squirmfest* and *A Serbian Film*) and 'extreme music' (from Speed Metal and Noise to Goregrind) to analyze how extreme culture pushes human sensory and cognitive limitations to incredible, often excruciating, fringes which results in the extension of human senses and expansion of human horizons. The discussion involves ethical and ethnicity readings: it questions if the transgression of sanity, possibility, and tolerance excites criminality, and examines what the prevalence of extreme culture in the Global North has to do with technocracy and hyperconsumerism. The fourth section inquires if extreme culture approximates X-topia, a virtual/imaginary socio-temporal phenomenon that can be approximated by crazy overreachers but never reached as, like infinity which cannot be reduced to the *idea* of infinity (Levinas), X-topia is both the infinite (referring to the mathematical etymology of x) and 'u-topia' (i.e. not-place). The paper wonders if the re-organization of sensory perceptions effectuated by technology-spiked extreme culture opens up space for re-thinking the appropriation of human senses for good.

RC37-431.3

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On Lifting the Quilts: Ethics, Autonomy, and South Asian Queer Films

This paper gives a critical ethical reading of select South Asian queer-oriented films with a view to underscoring issues of autonomy, choice, and obligation. Incorporating South Asian principles of ethics and North American and Continental 'ethical criticism,' the paper concentrates on the ethical concepts of *alterity* and *responsibility.* It views 'queer' as a political positioning, a site through which constructions and deconstruction of sex/gender occur. Queer is, then, both *being* and *doing*, a phenomenon which destabilizes hetero-patriarchal normativity. In this narrow sense, queer films are those that have signs to problematize and interrogate heteronormative hierarchical structures and offer ways out of suffocating conformity. Now, South Asia's interpretation of 'queer' is much different from that in the West. Queer *here* is more invisibilized and unacknowledged than stigmatized. Understandably, representation of and response to queer experiences involve a complex negotiation between dominant ethical considerations and radical anti-oppression affirmations. In its study of South Asian queer films, the paper concentrates on the three: Deepa Mehta's *Fire* (1996), an Indian-Canadian production; Humayun Ahmed's *Ghetuputro Komola*, or *Pleasure Boy Komola* (2012) from Bangladesh, and Visakesa Chandrasekaram's *Frangipani* (2013) from Sri Lanka. The paper is divided into five sections: (i) 'composition,' analyzing what Geophrey Harpham dubbed "ethnicity," e.g. moments of queer choice in the narratives; (ii) 'production,' evaluating questions of artistic autonomy and ethical obligations; (iii) 'distribution,' critiquing the didacticism of censorship and proscription; (iv) 'consumption,' evaluating audience response, ranging from fiery protest and criminalizing actors to informed recognition and celebration of differences; and (v) 'reflection,' arguing for a reflexive interpretational methodology which endorses writer-reader interactions. The paper contends that reflexive ethical approach has the potential to lift *the* quilts (alluding to Ismat Chughtai's controversial story, "The Quilt"), to promote and sustain an ethically-informed scenario that accommodates sex/gender alterities and alternatives.

RC02-36.3

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Social Movements for Global Alternatives: Livelihood, Collaboration, Transformation

We live in a neoliberal era of multiple crises, social upheavals and political flux. Yet the continuing confrontation between neoliberalism and its alternatives creates new possibilities for social and systemic transformation. Critical analysis of ideological divisions among today's alternative projects/initiatives – via examining the historical, ideational, and practical roots of these differences – is important to understand past and present shortcomings and the continuing difficulties in creating coherent solutions. How do such projects construct alternative livelihood and social agency, beyond market-based individuation? To what extent do alternative initiatives engage collaboratively, and work across different approaches? The main objective of this paper is to examine how far the 'alternatives to capital' are being co-articulated, co-envisioned, and co-inspired, enabling cross-fertiliza-

tions, and integration. It proposes a comparative analytical framework to examine the co-evolutions and contestations between a number of case studies that are influenced by four major alternative ideologies, i.e. 'global Keynesianism', 'left inter-nationalism', 'solidarity economy' and the 'ecological commons'.

RC42-493.5

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What Makes Us More 'Critically Open-Minded' in a Globalized World? an Australian Perspective

This paper defines and examines a new concept of 'Critical Open-mindedness' within an Australian context as a social-attitudinal collective phenomenon, This is in contrast to the popular social psychological notions of open-mindedness as a cognitive-personal attribute. Our main objective is to investigate the relationship between Cognitive Open-mindedness and Critical Open-mindedness. It draws on the data from the World Values Surveys (2005 and 2012) in Australia to operationalize both types of open-mindedness as composite indicators, composed of several dimensions. It then examines, using path analysis, the relationships of the two indicators on a number of mediating ideational, structural and behavioral determinants. Critical Open-mindedness is found to be more dependent on socio-economic factors than Cognitive Open-mindedness does. However, the former is significantly and positively determined by the latter, especially the Social Trust and Anti-authoritarian dimensions of it. Critical Open-mindedness is also significantly and positively associated with the individuals' tendency towards the political left, a cosmopolitan sense of belonging, a confidence in environmental organizations, higher levels of education (the most important structural factor), gender (being female), confidence in humanitarian organizations, interest in politics, experiencing discrimination, and independence at work. We discuss the implications and consequences of the lack of Critical Open-mindedness to our understanding of our behavior regarding a range of social issues, for example, the creation of "negative collective identities" and social divisions through intolerant behavior. In this context, we argue that the "social collective" acts as a determinant rather than the characteristics or quality of individuals. Finally, we consider potential policy measures for fostering a healthy critical open-mindedness in the context of an increasingly globalized multicultural environment.

RC52-598.11

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Protecting the Right to Pursue a Livelihood for Foreign-Trained Professionals: Toward Building an Enabling Regulatory System

The literature developed in Canada on the impact of conditions imposed by professional associations on fundamental rights of foreign-trained professionals focuses on the right to equality, when the discussion should be centered on the right to pursue a livelihood. This article suggests the development of a post-welfare State interpretation on the right to pursue a livelihood based on the capabilities approach and the Enabling State. For foreign-trained professionals immigrating to a new country, empowerment starts with being able to earn a living in their profession as quickly as possible. The Québec-France Agreement on mutual recognition of professional qualifications authorizes partner professional orders in France and Québec to create a new regulatory system which seeks to strike a balance between their obligations to protect the public and to protect the right of French professionals to pursue a livelihood in Québec. As the Agreement states, the MRA regulatory system should be proportionate, the least restrictive possible and take into account the professional experience of applicants. However, French and Québec professional orders were not particularly successful in achieving this balance. To reach its full potential as an enabling regulation, this article suggests improvements to the MRA regulatory system based on the objectives of information, discretion and choice.

RC36-419.6

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Institutional Imbalance and a Marketized Mentality in Europe - a Multilevel Elaboration of Institutional Anomie Theory

This research builds upon prior efforts to transport insights from a macro-sociological theory of crime – institutional anomie theory (IAT) – to enhance under-

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standing of an important individual-level phenomenon in advanced capitalist societies – a "marketized mentality." Such a mentality entails a strong commitment to the utilitarian, instrumental values of the market at the expense of more altruistic, expressive values. Drawing upon IAT, we hypothesize that at the individual-level, integration into selected non-economic institutions will inhibit the adoption of a marketized mentality, while at the macro-level, economically slanted imbalance in the institutional order will help account for cross-national variation in the degree to which individuals adopt such a mentality. In addition, we predict a cross-level statistical interaction: the buffering effects of integration into non-economic institutions at the individual level should be mitigated as institutional imbalance increases. These hypotheses are assessed in multilevel analyses with data from 25 European countries using the European Social Survey. The results are largely in accord with theoretical expectations, revealing how an institutional imbalance helps shape people´s value orientations by promoting marketized mentalities and by weakening the socialization effects of non-economic institutions.

RC33-387.2

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Big Data, Big Theory: Moving Beyond New Empiricism to Generate Powerful Explanations

Big Data is said to be ushering in a new paradigm of empiricism in which volume allows data to speak for themselves without theory. Commentators proclaim the end of theory is nigh. In this paper we address this challenge by exploring how Big Data can work with sociological theory to generate more powerful explanations. We do so through discussing a major study that explores the viability of digital inclusion initiatives in Australian schooling. We present a combined methodological framework of user behaviour and network analysis with conceptual tools from the sociological approach Legitimation Code Theory ('LCT').

Our data comprises students and teachers' real-time behaviours of digital device usage (from 50,000 Android table devices over two years) at a high level of fine granularity. This dataset allows for an inductive analysis of patterns of usage and the network. However, these do not by themselves explain social practices – the patterns of behaviour themselves need explaining. This raises questions of the kind of theory capable of making sense of the results of Big Data analysis. We argue that the relational and realist nature of LCT enables it to enhance Big Data by exploring the organizing principles underlying diverse practices, contexts, beliefs and attitudes. LCT is able to take up and meet the epistemological and methodological opportunities and challenges of Big Data because it offers a flexible, multi-dimensional and responsive toolkit rather than fixed hypotheses or overarching theory into which data are fitted. Moreover, its relational nature grasps how components are related to changes in other components in a system and its sociological framework enables links between the inductively generated patterns of Big Data and the social actors involved. Bringing them together thus goes beyond the identification of patterns and frequency to reveal the often hidden organising principles helping to shape practice.

RC05-67.1

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Indigenous Peoples, the Neoliberal Settler State and Trans-Generational Violence

In the neoliberal age, 'histories are taken to be over, past, evaporated, and in denial, yet the conditions of which, as they are buried, misremembered, mis-membered, remain very much alive' (Goldberg 2009). In the act of misremembering, mis-membering, and misrecognising Indigenous disadvantage as socio-economic gap, which is solved through "getting an education" and "getting a job" (Abbott 2014), the neoliberal settler states cultivates a 'wilful ignorance' (Samson 2013) in the perpetuation of historical and 'epistemic injustice' (Fricker 2007). This wilful ignorance not only evidences a deep epistemological attachment to western liberalism or 'liberal whiteness' (Wiegman 1999), which denies difference, erases Indigenous agency, invalidates Indigenous histories and subjects Indigenous peoples to further cultural injustices (Fraser 2014).

The paper explores this proposition as the standpoint of Aboriginal people who were interviewed as part of an Australian Research Council Discovery Early Career Research project in which interviewees situate Aboriginal disadvantage as a constellation of disadvantage that are an artefact and legacy of Australia's

settler colonial history and the institutionalized structuring of Aboriginal/settler social relations in Australia over two hundred years. Interviewee's express how injustice continues in the present neolibera moment of alienation and disempowerment and denial.

RC10-JS-25.1

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Indigenous Social Enterprises and Empowerment

The paper aims to make a substantial and new contribution to the emerging body of international research on Indigenous 'success' in the context of Indigenous organisations by focusing on the significance of the social entrepreneurship of Indigenous organisations, and their social enterprise, in community building, recovery and governance. In doing so, it describes the role of seven Indigenous organisations located in an urban locality in Australia in local Indigenous community building, recovery and governance, including the development of local wellbeing, empowerment and social change for the Indigenous peoples in the urban locality in which they are located.

To achieve this, the paper will draw on a three-year in-depth place-based case study of urban Indigenous success in addressing Indigenous disadvantage and promoting Indigenous wellbeing funded by the Australian Research Council. The study draws on sociological methodologies (in-depth case study, discussion circles, in-depth interviews and documentary analysis) and concepts (e.g. successful societies, community building, social entrepreneurship, social capital, power and agency) to achieve this end.

RC51-581.1

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User, Community and Communication

The concept of the user and the community has renewed its definition after the internet usage has seen tremendous growth. Comparing with the machine, the computers and their connections (internet or network) are entirely demanding on the continuous inputs of users. The concept of medium and communication offers us to observe how people are recognized as users and the relation of the users and the internet. The medium distinguishes user who is included and excluded. By contrast, the medium provides concrete forms, which enable users be recognized.

In this abstract, we presented an empirical study of the second-order approach, which clarifies neither users or internet are dominated. Flickr is a website and so-called a social networking platform. The users are gathered, observed and organized by Flickr. People were not familiar with each other, nor share photos until becoming the users on Flickr. The communication has started while they registered as an user or not by understanding and accepting the instructions of Flickr. Since Flickr assumes that the communication to people will be realized, people are divided into users and potential users who will possibly be included later. Up to now Flickr provides several forms which enable these users organized as communities. Under different forms of tags, keywords, topics, locations and photos we can find users tightly gathered as communities, and can easily be separated and reformed into new community. In summary, the conventional sociological analysis of users or virtual communities does not take the influence of the computer and internet into account. Nevertheless through communication, the users and communities are with dynamic in Flickr and the forms provided Flickr enable users transforming from individual state into communities.

RC39-464.3

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On the Temporal Definition of Disasters: The Need for Complexity and Balance

It is widely recognized within the field of disasters research that disasters have both immediate and long-term societal impacts. However, some sociological accounts have tended to exclude slow-moving disruptive phenomena from their definitions of disasters by framing disasters as only rapidly occurring events. These accounts have warned against overly broad descriptions of disasters, as they run the risk of rendering the term opaque and meaningless. While this concern is well-founded, I find that there are ways of theorizing disasters as involving a protracted component that do not completely threaten the wholesale integrity of the concept. In this paper, I put forth a theoretical framework of disasters, which encapsulates—but also differentiates between—social disruptions that are focused as well as ones that are more temporally diffuse. This in turn calls into question some of the existing strategies for how to approach socially unsettling phenomena such as global climate change or droughts that unfold over protracted periods of time. In particular, I trouble the claim that gradually occurring dis-

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turbances to the social order ought to be instead regarded as social or ecological problems.

RC54-616.1

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The Sleeping Body and the Concept of Agency

Despite being once largely overlooked, sleep in recent years has become a more widely accepted object of sociological analysis. The development of this area of study has helped to produce a more comprehensive understanding of the corporeality of everyday life. Within this field, researchers have come to recognize that sleep can serve as a valuable new prism into other sociological debates, such as those around medicalization, gender, and time. Additionally, researchers have come to view sleep as a rich sociological topic in its own right. At one level, this is because sleep can inform how key sociological concepts are theorized. The aim of this paper is to investigate how the bodily phenomenon of sleep prompts us to re-think how the sociological concept of agency is formulated and deployed. This involves analyzing Simon Williams's assertion that sleep is not a wholly voluntary, consistent, immobile or directly auditable act. I also scrutinize the claim that sleep does more than just re-calibrate some theoretical accounts of agency, since it questions the applicability of the concept altogether. By exploring how sleep impacts upon the conceptualization of agency in a multitude of ways, I further bolster the need to engage with sleep across the discipline of sociology, instead of within the boundaries of a narrow subfield.

RC06-76.4

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Gender Role Attitudes and Housework Division in East Asia

Over the past few decades, condensed modernization and different state policies in East Asian societies have produced uneven progress on gender equality. In this paper, we examine 1) to what extent have gender role attitudes and housework division in China, Taiwan, Korea, and Japan changed over time, 2) have the patterns diverged or converged, 3) to what extent are gender role attitudes associated with the gender division of housework across the four societies?

We use data from the East Asian Social Survey 2006 module and the International Social Survey Program 2012 module. We restrict data analyses to married women who were or had a husband in paid work at the time of the survey. Results show that both gender role attitudes and housework division are changing over birth cohorts between 1940 and 1980, though at different pace, in these societies. Consistent with the prediction of modernization theory, Taiwanese, Korean, and Japanese are less likely than Chinese to agree to the traditional gender role. Yet, Chinese couples are most egalitarian in housework division, followed by Taiwanese, Korean, and Japanese counterparts. The inter-society gaps in husbands' share of housework have persisted, but appear to have shrunk across birth cohorts. The effect of gender role attitudes on housework division is smaller in China than in Taiwan, Korea, and Japan. We discuss possible reasons for such differences including family policies and labor market structure.

Overall, Taiwan, Korea, and Japan have shown a convergence towards other western developed societies both in attitudes and behavior. China, on the other hand, seems to be moving towards opposite directions, under mixed effects of different forces — return of more traditional attitudes after the retreat of state intervention in gender equality since the 1980s on one hand, and modernization and intensifying exposure to western culture on the other.

TG07-699.3

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Approaching City Life through the Experiences of Commingling at Urban Food Markets: A Study of Two Marketplaces of the City of Lima, Peru

This study focuses on analysing the everyday commingling of people in urban public spaces with the intention of exploring the opportunities these could open for city dwellers to develop a sense of the city as common and a politics of being together led by a public culture of civic involvement. In that sense, this study proposes to analyse how contemporary urban spaces and the politics of the everyday life are experienced - and potentially reworked - by looking at the being-together of people around food in marketplaces.

The urban order, infrastructure and materialities, as well as the individuals and groups sharing the city are (re)interpreted through experiences of co-presence, in which diverse actors are exposed to likewise diverse imaginaries about the city and different others. In this regard, marketplaces are particularly interesting lo-

cations for this study given their still central role in the provisioning of food and livelihoods, as well as on the social and spatial configuration of many cities. Furthermore, this research attempts to generate insights about the way food takes part in the renegotiation of cultural constructions in which tensions of urban co-existence rely.

This research is situated in the city of Lima, Peru, where neoliberal visions of urban development reinforce persistent social tensions and inequalities through the various spaces of the everyday life. Those related to food and culinary activities are not exempted from these influences. An example of this is the current 'gastronomic boom' of Peruvian food, in which public and traditional spaces for food consumption have recovered relevance for city dwellers. This is bringing about positive economic outcomes, but the sociocultural implications are yet to be associated. Therefore, looking at food marketplaces provides an interesting approach to a potential renegotiation of people's visions and relations to the city and to its diverse dwellers.

RC30-340.3

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Cuando Los Migrantes "Regresan": Trayectorias Migratorias Y Laborales De Los Migrantes Mexicanos Retornados a Mexico

Durante la administración del Presidente Obama más de dos millones de de migrantes mexicanos fueron "devueltos" a las ciudades fronterizas de México. Por otro lado, otros cientos de miles *decidieron* regresar en los años inmediatamente posteriores a la crisis económica del periodo 2008-2009. Es evidente que a raíz del incremento de estos flujos Norte-Sur se han originado modificaciones en los mercados de trabajo, en los centros escolares y en general en las ciudades y regiones mexicanas adonde llegaron.

En este trabajo presentamos algunos resultados de investigación acerca de los procesos de inserción laboral en la ciudad fronteriza de Tijuana, en el Distrito Federal y en Guadalajara. Se parte de la idea, expresada en medios de comunicación, de que la percepción acerca de los migrantes retornados es ambigua. Por un lado, se observa con recelo por las posibles presiones que los retornados pudieran ejercer en los mercados de trabajo a lo que se agrega que el pasado delictivo atribuido de forma general a los deportados, alimentaba un discurso de rechazo.

Junto con esa percepción se ratificó lo que algunas investigaciones previas ya habían documentado: ciertas habilidades de los retornados/deportados como el dominio del inglés son valoradas en algunos sectores económicos como los call center (Da Cruz, 2014 Hualde et al, 2014); además algunos de estos deportados han creado pequeñas empresas a su regreso.

En este contexto nuestro trabajo examina las trayectorias migratorias y laborales de los retornados y deportados en una perspectiva diacrónica evaluando tanto los limitantes como los diferentes recursos que utilizan a su regreso como competencias, redes sociales, apoyos institucionales y oportunidades en los mercados de trabajo locales.

RC04-42.2

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Competition and Competence in Marketization of Teacher Force: Reinstitutionalization of Teacher Education in Taiwan

When the trend to diversity of teacher education in the world, the first issue is under condition of force marketization how to effectively control the quality of teachers. The desire to relax the market of teacher education and select outstanding teachers under the competitive logic did not seem to yield the effects expected as a result of the transforming social environment, especially in the context of Taiwan. in addition to dealing with the "overly prepared" nature of teacher education and the inability to control the quality of teachers purely through competitive market forces. While controlling the number of teachers, Taiwan also initiated the four-year "Enhancement Program for Teacher Education Quality" in 2006 in order to create benchmark-like role models and fulfill the goal of "adequate quantity and exquisite quality" and "retaining the good and eliminating the bad". In the *White Paper of Teacher Education* released in 2012, Taiwan declared again that it would adopt the standards-based teacher education (SBTE) policy. The hope was to cultivate high-qualified teachers under the marketized teacher education model where standards were adopted to control quality of teachers during their education process and to keep marketization and control at a balance to accordingly maintain existing marketized orientation of teacher education on the one hand and ensure a certain level of quality on the other hand.

In order to foster more competence of teachers in competition market force, this paper aims to apply the social closure idea introduced in class consciousness of the new Weberian theory to clarify the reinstitution of teacher education to rise teachers' professional standing and occupational reputation. When quality of

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teachers reaches the required professional level and there is the additional strict control by the state over teachers' qualification, it's necessary to analyze the institution to understand foster more competence teacher in market force.

RC39-455.4

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Individuals' Responses to Tornado Warning Polygons

In the United States, the National Weather Service has replaced its original county-wide warnings with graphical displays (i.e., tornado polygons) to more clearly communicate tornado risk to the public. However, it is still unclear how recipients interpret this warning message and, in turn, respond to the warning. To better understand this issue, this study conducted an experiment asking 155 students at Texas A&M University to rate the likelihood of being struck by the tornado and their expected responses to 15 hypothetical tornado warning polygons. The results indicated that most of the participants were likely to respond appropriately to the tornado strike probabilities (p_s) they infer from the warning polygons. Specifically, p_s ratings are highest at the polygon's centroid, lower just inside the edges of the polygon, still lower (but not zero) just outside the edges of the polygon, and lowest in locations far from the edges of the polygon. When the scenario positioned the respondents inside the warning polygons, they were more likely to expect to monitor additional information via television or the Internet. However, these scenarios elicited bipolar distributions on seeking warning confirmation from environmental cues, a desk clerk, or other guests. That is, people information search patterns were contingent on the content of the tornado warning and personal beliefs. Finally, respondents were more likely to seek a shelter and less likely to evacuate based on the warning. The study results will help meteorologists to better understand how people interpret the uncertainty associated with tornado warning polygons and, thus, improve tornado warning systems.

RC44-509.23

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Who to Decide 'Good Job' or 'Bad Job'? a Bargaining Game of Production: Case Study from Pearl River Delta

By definition, precarious work means employment that is uncertain, unpredictable, and risky from the point of view of the worker. Workers therefore are reluctant to take precarious work because of those drawbacks. However, empirical fieldwork informed us that skilled workers (here the skilled workers refer to those workers who are familiar with assembling/processing jobs) in China, especially in Pearl River Delta, they choose to do precarious work (outside of the factories) willingly. From our preliminary interviews in Guangzhou and Shenzhen, workers reflected that they have some good reasons to choose these precarious work rather than regular factory jobs.

This preliminary empirical observation challenged to our pre-understanding of precarious work. We assumed workers were forced to take precarious work; our empirical data informed us the opposite reflection from workers in the Pearl River Delta. This observation triggered us to ask this paper's question: Who to decide 'good job' or 'bad job'? In order to answer this question, this paper will start from reviewing existing literature in relation to informal work, following we will indicate different understandings of precarious work. Moreover, this paper argues that the choice of 'good jobs' and 'bad jobs' for workers in China has already been conditioned by at least following two elements. First, most of China's production still stays in processing trade level, therefore those workers who are willing to take precarious work are the ones who have certain level of skills but their skills can't go further. Secondly, workers are conditioned by state-and-society's structure. Lacking of trade union or workers' organisational support therefore workers can't stand up in front of their employers; factory management is rather authoritarian rather than negotiable. This paper therefore argues that workers have conditional choice of 'good job' or 'bad job', in the case of workers in Pearl River Delta.

RC14-180.4

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Mobilities and Representation. (un)Documented Migrants in Art

The talk addresses issues of mobility through a discussion of the art work "natalia, turn the light on" by Ioana Păun. This installation highlights the invisibility of migrant workers by using mobile selftracking technologies (lifelogging). The undocumented services performed by migrants comes to the fore and is visualized through calorie counters which are used to symbolically store the energy expended by the illegal housekeepers and use it to turn on the light in the exhibition space.

This art work takes up crucial issues of mobility and hybridization of contemporary everyday life. However, we want to critically explore the status of the migrants in the gallery. On the one hand, they are represented through diagram and light that draws attention to their precarious lives. On the other hand, they are silenced and reduced to abstract data information. This reproduces the capitalistic logic of exploitation and surveillance. Therefore, their visualized silence does not strengthen their agency. The art work uses the possibilities of mobile technologies to imagine a better world by giving migrant workers more visibility and discussing their low pay. However this promise shimmers within the art production and fades into the darkness of the migrant's future.

RC32-382.3

HUDSON, CHRIS* (Umea University, chris.hudson@umu.se)

Impossible Dream? Imagining an 'Alternative' City

The images cities project of themselves as safe and attractive places for all not infrequently collide with the everyday experiences of groups not fitting the city's dominant norms and thus constructed as 'out of place' in the public space. This can lead to feelings of fear and exclusion that bring into question planners' and politicians' visions of the inclusive, sustainable city open to all. Changing the city's physical form is relatively easy compared to changing the social relations, cultural meanings, traditions etc. in which that materiality is embedded (Plate & Rommes 2007). This paper explores how visual images and experiences of the city as an emotional space conjuring up feelings of e.g. pleasure, excitement, safety and fear can be used to challenge the 'straightjacket' of accepted meanings and "re-imagine" the city. Narratives of the city developed in focus groups of women from different backgrounds (class, ethnicity and age) in 4 Swedish cities, together with photographs taken by the women of places where they felt safe, welcome, insecure, excluded etc. were incorporated in a form of photo-elicitation (Rose 2012). This was used to stimulate alternative visions of the city. The analysis of the visions and the narratives was informed by a Foucauldian understanding of power as relational and productive (Mouffe 2005) and the city as discursively constituted and always in a process of becoming (Massey 2005, Sandercock 2003, Grosz 1992) and thus amenable to re-imagination. Although the gendered norms concerning the roles and behaviour of women and men in the city space continue to haunt, we found challenges to the dominant constructions of women as 'in place' in the private and as 'out of place' in the public. This opens up for using imagination to (re)claim and change the city and the way it is planned.

RC47-544.4

HUDSON, MARC* (Sustainable Consumption Institute, University of Manchester, marc.hudson@postgrad.mbs.ac.uk)

Learning from Failure: Local Climate Activism from Success to Stasis

In 2009 environmental activists in Manchester, UK produced a report on climate change that led to Manchester City Council engaging stakeholders in the creation of a radical 'stakeholder climate change action plan'. It included two headline goals - an emissions target (41% reduction by 2020) but also the creation of a "low carbon culture".

Six years on the plan is in tatters. Emissions targets are being missed (even in the context of a dramatic economic recession) and a low carbon culture has not yet been defined, let alone enacted.. Few of Manchester's elected councillors have even bothered to undertake 'carbon literacy training'.

These six years present an extremely fruitful case of what advocacy coalitions and issue entrepreneurs face when policy windows close because issue attention cycles, austerity hits, and bureaucratic inertia recaptures control.

Under what conditions, if any, is it possible for grassroots organisations to sustain institutional memory, to avoid the twin dangers of co-optation and burn-out, and to work within and yet 'against' local authorities? How can groups avoid the dangers of the 'smugosphere' and despair? (Hudson and Aburawa, 2016)   Under what conditions do new methods of organising (e-petitions, social media, videos) help to recruit and retain activists, thickening the web of civil society?

This paper will draw upon seven years of participant observation in climate activism at the local authority level, and interviews with activists, bureaucrats, politicians and business people. It conclude not just with a shopping list of' lessons learnt', but reflections on why social movements find it so hard to innovate beyond traditional repertoires of marches, rallies, petitions and symbolic action.
References

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RC04-52.2

HUGHES, TRACEY* (University of Stirling, t.l.hughes@stir.ac.uk)

"Remember Me": Enabling Young People's Voice Regarding Their Futures, in a Society Striving for Economic Prosperity

This empirical paper is part of a PhD study which intends to explore the factors which contribute to selected case study schools, located in socio-economically disadvantaged areas of Scotland, achieving good educational outcomes for their pupils. The first stage of this sequential mixed-method study identified secondary schools in disadvantaged communities which were achieving good educational outcomes for their pupils. Then, through an embedded multiple case study approach, and drawing upon ethnographic practices, student experiences will be explored to further develop the understanding of the complex and interwoven ecological factors which influence these outcomes. The iterative and selective intermittent time mode (phased approach) of this research will allow for the progressive focusing of this study, as influenced by the experiences of students in these case study schools.

In particular, the research seeks to understand how young people negotiate, and act, within the restrictions and inequalities of the social world, when it comes to their ambitions and aspirations. How do young people view their future? What are their aspirations? How do they intend to negotiate and navigate these planned trajectories? What enables, and/or encourages, them to succeed? What do they think needs to be done to enable them to achieve further?   Are their restrictions? Do they need to, or have they, settled for more pragmatic realities?

In this particular paper, the emerging findings from the initial phases of data collection will be discussed – whilst being sensitive to the ecological framework and the view that "education cannot compensate for society" (Bernstein 1970). In addition, the potential and intended future directions of this topical study will be highlighted.

RC36-419.4

HUGHEY, MATTHEW* (University of Connecticut, matthew.hughey@uconn.edu)

Anomic and Alienated Fragility: The Generic Processes of White Racial Identity Formation

The bulk of research on "alienation" remains couched in Marxist and neo-Frankfurt paradigms, while a divergent yet commensurate approach to the subject's disconnect from others and one's sense of self is found in Durkheiminan and neo-functionalist notions of "anomie."   Both these concepts have found considerable purchase in the study of dominant racial formations—particularly in the study of white racial identity. Yet, the quantitative examinations of the correlation of whiteness with socioeconomic status, access to resources, and the paradoxical sense of alienation or anomie in the face of social privileges, has not illumined how or why whiteness functions to produce both a sense of alienation and anomie *qua* victimization or meaninglessness amidst a retention of social power in late capitalism. Accordingly, I plumb the extant sociological literature to develop a sensitizing and generic theory of the processes by which whiteness is formed and reproduced—drawing explicitly from the insights of Marx and Durkheim. I conducted a meta-analysis of mainstream American sociology journals and influential scholarly journals focused on the sociological analyses of race and ethnicity over the past century. I show how a century of sociological insights have uncovered robust patterns that white racial identity is continually reconstructed as a site of ontological alienation and anomie that facilitates simultaneous claims of (a) superiority, (b) victimhood, and (c) rationalizations for discrimination against others.

RC05-66.5

HUGHEY, MATTHEW* (University of Connecticut, matthew.hughey@uconn.edu)

Still the Tragic Mulatto? Manufacturing Multiraciality in Magazine Media, 1961-2011

On the heels of the 2000 US Census allowance of multiracial categorization, coupled with rising mainstream discussion of political, media, and sports figures' multiracial heritage (e.g. Barack Obama, Halle Berry, and Derek Jeter), questions over the meanings of multiracialism are quite prevalent. Scholars have highlighted how mainstream-oriented and black-oriented media—whether print, televisual, or digital—structure (multi)racial conflicts, concepts, and categories. However, sociological analysis has not: quantified media representations of multiraciality across a significant time period; examined qualitative differences and nuance among various forms of media that includes mainstream-oriented, black-oriented, and multiracial-oriented media sources, and; has not specified the precise

qualitative themes, frames, and discourse of that representation across time and media format. In addressing these gaps, a content analysis of articles from mainstream-, black-, and multiracial-oriented magazines published from 1961 to 2011 traces the rise, fall, and style of representations of multiraciality. The analysis demonstrates how varied media sources differently drew upon, resisted, and reproduced distinct understandings of multiracialism. The implications for this study illuminate the import of multiracial self-esteem, the return of biological essentialism and the medicalization of race, the intersection of conservative political movements and black interest groups in the fight for and against a multiracial movement, and the paradoxical role of anti-black stereotypes in multiracial representations.

RC09-105.4

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VALVERDE, ESTELA (Macquarie University)

The Cable Car and Urban Miracles in Latin America: Neoliberal Urbanisation and the Right to the City

This paper is about the use of the cable car as a disruptive technology in connecting divided cities – the divide between the formal and informal city – in Latin America. The cable car has become a symbol for achieving 'urban miracles' through innovative urban governance, planning and social participation. It has become an iconic technology and essential ingredient to attract support for urban development plans and international investment. Using Brenner's theoretical framework of 'new state spaces' this paper examines the rescaling of governance and development associated with neoliberal urbanisation. Its empirical focus is the cable car as a disruptive technology to address problems of traffic congestion, citizen insecurity and investment in the informal city in Latin America. The paper explores whether the cable car has become a Trojan horse for the expansion of neoliberal urbanisation in the informal city or whether it has expanded 'rights to the city'.

RC49-568.6

HUNEFELD, LENA* (Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Huenefeld.Lena@baua.bund.de)

Atypical Employment and Mental Health in Late-Modern Societies – a Review

Atypical employment such as part-time work, fixed-term employment and temporary agency work is a growing global phenomenon that affects more than 30% of the worldwide workforce (OECD 2015). The shifting towards atypical forms of employment is mainly driven by technological developments and an increasing intensity of competition in global markets.

As a result, the pressure on companies to adapt flexible to these ever-changing challenges can only be met by refraining from regular working contracts in favor of more dynamic working arrangements (Hohendanner & Bellmann, 2007; Walwei, 1995).

Atypical employment might be a helpful strategy to integrate unemployed persons into the labour market and to give them a new perspective. However, at the same time atypical employment is often associated with precarious labour/life situations and health impairments (Dütsch, 2011; Isaksson & Bellagh, 2002; Kvasnicka & Werwartz 2003). For example, several studies show that, compared to workers with permanent contracts, fixed-term and temporary agency workers are more likely to fall into lower income groups, receive only insufficient social support and that their work is often dominated by stressful working conditions like high job insecurity.

Within the scope of the research project „Mental Health in the Working World" of the Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA), we systematically reviewed studies on atypical employment (including fixed-term employment, temporary agency workers, part-time employment, self-employment, and multiple job-holding) and its effects on various mental health outcomes. The results of our review show that there is an association between atypical employment forms and psychological morbidity. However, the results also indicate that the health risk of atypical employment must be evaluated separately for each form of atypical employment. We will present results of our systematic review and discuss the role of employment instability and stressful working conditions that go along with atypical employment in late-modern societies

RC30-345.4

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Temporary Agency Work and Mental Health in Europe – Decent Work As a Long-Term Goal

Temporary agency work is a fast growing form of employment in the European Union. From 2012 to 2013 alone, the proportion of temporary agency workers increased by 9,6 % (Ciett, 2015). On the one hand temporary work is a helpful strategy to integrate unemployed persons into the labour market. On the other hand this form of employment is linked to numerous health risks. Our systematic review that was conducted within the scope of the large-scale research project „Mental Health in the Working World" of the Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (BAuA) demonstrates that temporary agency work is an important determinant of occupational health.

Based on 29 studies from Europe, our review shows that temporary agency work is associated with an increasing risk to develop symptoms of depression and burnout. In addition, compared to employees with regular contracts, temporary agency workers report less job satisfaction and motivation. These health risks are often attributed to the potentially precarious character of temporary agency work which results from insecure and harmful working conditions (Dörre, 2009; Dütsch, 2011; Isaksson & Bellagh, 2002; Kvasnicka, 2003; Wagenaar et al., 2012). Despite the statutory principle of equal treatment, various studies illustrate that temporary agency workers are more likely to be part of low income groups, that their work is often dominated by dangerous working conditions, and that they receive less training than regular workers (Becker & Engel 2015; Eurofound, 2007; Schuring, van Oosten & Burdorf, 2013).

In our contribution we will present empirical results of our systematic review. Given the potentially precarious character of temporary agency work we will discuss possible underlying mechanisms. Finally, we will focus on current legal regulations and future/ prospective changes in regulations capable of improving working conditions and hence health-related aspects of temporary agency workers.

RC53-610.3

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Ethnographical Approaches on Familial Body-Related Practices As Well As Normative Discourses of Parents with the Focus on Gender

What importance does gender have in childhood? When does it become relevant for children? What does it have to do with body and sports? These are some of the questions raised in the progress of our ongoing research.

In the presentation some of the preliminary findings of the research project „Ethnographical approaches on familial bodyrelated practices as well as normative discourses of parents with the focus on gender" will be introduced. Our research is part of an interdisciplinary joint project which is supported by the Niedersächsisches Ministerium für Wissenschaft und Kultur from May 2015 to April 2017). The aim of our sub-project is to reconstruct normative discourses on gender and social practices, in which body and gender become relevant in childhood

The focus of the research lays on children at the age from six till ten and the gender-related ideas of normality of their parents. Gender differences are often pre-structured, stabilized or differentiated within family practices. In the research especially those practices, which are related to body and movement, will be explored. A particular aim of the research is to have a closer look at the relevance of gender in (different) given opportunities of learning and experiencing for children. From a sport scientific perspective the main interest lays thereby in the access to officially organized and self-organized sports.

To follow those research questions a mixed-method approach is chosen in our sub-project, which includes ethnographic observations as well as qualitative interviews.

RC53-609.4

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Muslim Children's and Youth' Well-Being and Its Intersections with Different Societal Contexts

The concept of intersectionality focuses not only on the analysis of the intersection of social categories like gender, class, ethnicity with the main aim of identifying social inequalities. But, the approach also aims at analyzing how social categories do intersect with each other in every specific case and situation, and in respect to discrimination. The interwoveness of categories can therefore have – in interrelation with contexts and structures – different effects, either strengthening, or, reducing discriminating impacts for the individual (Winker/Degele 2009).

In Germany, the life of Muslim children and youth is characterized by specific experiences of societal discrimination related to widespread skepticism and rejection of Muslim religiosity and the religion of Islam (Shooman 2012: 54). In relation to Muslim children's and youth' well-being this raises the question how such discrimination experiences influence well-being.

We will present the empirical findings of group interviews (10 group interviews with two to six participants) in various mosques in Germany (female and male) children and youth, aged between eight and 24 (see also Hunner-Kreisel/Wetzel 2015). The data is analyzed with *Grounded Theory Methodology*.

We find that for Muslim children and youth religion and religiosity can have different meanings in different societal contexts (Tiliouine 2014). In this regard, the category of religion/religiosity can intersect – and this is what we want to present – with social space: Subscribed as "Being a Muslim" can lead to discrimination at school and society. While in the mosque or within the family "Being a Muslim" can create unquestioned belonging of security and the feeling of morale goodness.

RC11-140.7

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Older Canadian Men's Perceptions and Experiences of Physical Activity

In this paper, we consider older Canadian men's perceptions and experiences of physical activity. We draw on data from in-depth interviews with 22 men, aged 67-90 (average age of 76), who were diverse in terms of their incomes and levels of education. The men were largely homogeneous with respect to their marital statuses and sexual orientation as the majority were married and heterosexual. The men were asked about the types of physical activity they engaged in, their reasons for doing so, and how and why their levels of physical activity had changed or remained the same over time.

Our analysis of the data revealed three key meanings that the men attributed to physical activity: **a) physical activity as health promotion; b) physical activity as a means of fighting aging and ageism; and c) physical activity as embodied masculinity**. The majority of the men argued that they had a moral responsibility to engage in physical activity so as to promote their health and maintain their bodies. The men further suggested that physical activity was an important means of fighting the bodily realities of aging, including eventual future losses related to their health, independence, and functional abilities. In this way, the men asserted that physical activity enabled them to resist ageist stereotypes and the societal devaluation of older bodies. Finally, the men contended that physical activity enabled them to demonstrate their masculinity as they enacted idealized male characteristics such as strength, dominance, and sporting prowess. As such, the men expressed concern about how declines in their health might impact their abilities to be physically active in the future with concomitant threats to their sense of identity, well-being, and social currency.

We discuss our findings in relation to the extant theorizing and research pertaining to ageism, masculinity, and age relations.

RC01-20.3

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HUSSAIN, JAWAD (University of Malakand)

Militant's Indoctrination Typology of Institutionalized Means and Social Desires with Reference to Violence Enactment

The culture of violence indoctrinated broods' with sophisticated manner by militants in Pukhutun society stretching between Pak-Afghan border. Despite the low/no wages militants recruitment and induction is hiking at alarming rate from last decade. This empirical paper has examined conformity to culture of violence extracted from Merton (1938) strain theory of deviance. Data was collected from 24 snowball sampled hardcore suicidal inclined militants in most notorious area of Pak-afghan border. Factors adduced in study at hand are curriculum variation, social desires lag, materialization/means of desire goals. The variation in curriculum create diverse mind set with altered preferences of social desires augmenting rebellion deviance typology of new means and desires. The study come up with militants indoctrination typology model of Rebellious Conformist, Rebellious innovators, Rebellious Ritualists, Rebellious Retreatists and Rebellious Rebellion. The schematic chain of the model will augment counter terrorism legislation to combat the menace categorically.

Merton, R. K. (1938). Social structure and anomie. *American sociological review, 3(5), 672-682.*

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RC01-20.5

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HUSSAIN, JAWAD (University of Malakand)

Militant's Indoctrinations Typology of Institutionalized Means and Social Desires with Refrence to Violence Enactment

The culture of violence indoctrinated broods' with sophisticated manner by militants in Pukhtun society stretching between Pak-Afghan border. Despite the low/no wages militants recruitment and induction is hiking at alarming rate from last decade. This empirical paper has examined conformity to culture of violence extracted from Merton (1938) strain theory of deviance. Data was collected from 24 snowball sampled hardcore suicidal inclined militants in most notorious area of Pak-afghan border. Factors adduced in study at hand are curriculum variation, social desires lag, materialization/means of desire goals. The variation in curriculum create diverse mind set with altered preferences of social desires augmenting rebellion deviance typology of new means and desires. The study come up with militants indoctrination typology model of Rebellious Conformist, Rebellious innovators, Rebellious Ritualists, Rebellious Retreatists and Rebellious Rebellion. The schematic chain of the model will augment counter terrorism legislation to combat the menace categorically.

Merton, R. K. (1938). Social structure and anomie. American sociological review, 3(5), 672-682.

RC23-280.8

HUTTER, MICHAEL* (University of Vienna, michael.hutter@gmail.com)

Governing New Realities: The Negotiation Proceedings for the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)

In 1972 in Laxenburg, near Vienna, scientists at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) started to work on methods of global modeling or the evaluations of models that dealt with complex social and environmental systems. Scientists of this new facility coped with advanced problems in society due to the growth and intensification of industrial production. They were sent by their member states to Laxenburg to enhance prognostic tools such as simulated mathematical models. Twelve members from Academies of Sciences (or similar entities) from the USSR, USA, FRG, GDR, JP, CDN, CZ, PL, FR, IT, BUL and the UK created with IIASA a formerly unknown discipline of "applied systems analysis". This lack of genealogy should liberate scientists from binding influences of specific national academic settings, although they shared a common nucleus through the traditions of systems theory, operation research, linear programming, cost-benefit analysis or game theory. Their focus was to improve methodological work in relation to human-nature and human-machine interactions. The controlling of urban systems, the measuring of environmental quality or the evolution of energy resource depletion provided first examples of research. IIASA became the rare case of an international think tank with a specific diplomatic role with a proper expert knowledge. I followed the main negotiation bodies between 1967 and 1972 to denote the diverging regimes of interest that were involved before they homogenized in the spectrum of applied systems analysis. I reconstructed the discourses whereupon the founding members of the IIASA contested the inertia, broke with blindness of evidence-bases or agreed with the efficiency of prior knowledge of representing reality. With this historical perspective I wanted to enhance the understanding of IIASA as an important actor in the history of modeling environmental problems and as a forerunner for the launch of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

RC37-432.2

HUTTER, MICHAEL* (Berlin Social Science Center (WZB), mhutter@wzb.eu)

Top Gallerists As Key Players in the Globalized Visual Art Game

Until fairly recently, art galleries were locally bound to their circles of collectors and artists. Over the past two decades, a few players have managed to expand their deals into a mobile international network, alongside with some globally active art auction houses. They also play central roles in the admission process for the globally recognized art fairs, which are self-organized by associations of gallerists.

The rise and the business strategy of three contemporary gallerists will be reported: Larry Gagosian, David Zwirner and James Chang. From these narratives, conclusions for the social construction of aesthetic value in the global visual art game are drawn.

RC11-129.3

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Age and Socio-Economic Inequalities in Access to Learning and Training in Later Life in the UK

Background: The drive to extend working lives across Europe raises concerns about the level of skills and training amongst older workers. To continue being productive until later in life it will be necessary to update one's skills throughout working life. This presentation will i) look at trends in engagement with learning activities in later life in England and ii) explore the impact of socio-economic and work-related factors on access to and engagement with learning activities in the UK.

Methods: The data are drawn from 2 nationally representative longitudinal surveys: the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA) and Understanding Society (USoC). The samples are restricted to those aged 50-69 (ELSA, N~6400; USoC = 14,630). Participation in formal learning, i.e. work-related training, and non-formal or informal learning are analysed. Socio-economic position (SEP) is measured using a number of indicators such as education, occupation and income.

Results: The results show that those aged 50+ are less likely to engage in adult learning or to be offered work related training than younger age groups. Moreover the rates of participation in both formal and informal learning amongst the 50+ have been falling since 2004. There are also wide socio-economic inequalities in participation amongst older people. Those in lower SEP are much less likely to engage in or be offered learning and training. Those in full time work with fixed contracts are also more likely to engage in learning activities.

Conclusion: In order to support the drive towards fuller working lives the government and employers need to act to improve access to and participation in lifelong learning activities. Removing barriers to participation and reducing social inequalities in learning and training must be clear priorities to ensure that all can enjoy a fuller working life.

RC23-281.10

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Neoclassical Economics As Style of Scientific Reasoning: A Sociological Study of Contemporary Economics

Since the 2008 financial crisis, a new wave of critique of mainstream economics has emerged. The critique, which may be seen as a struggle for a better world within economics, has been voiced both by students calling for pluralism and by heterodox economists challenging the mainstream. A common claim among the critics is that the discipline is dominated by a narrow neoclassical conception of economics, which critics claim leads to lack of explanatory power and real world relevance. In this paper, the enduring neoclassical dominance is approached as a problem to be explained sociologically. First, the meaning of "neoclassical" and "mainstream" economics is discussed through a brief literature review of recent debates about the meaning of the terms. I argue that neoclassicism could reasonably be understood as a relatively enduring intellectual style that seems to persist despite some recent diversification. Second, the paper presents preliminary results from an empirical study of contemporary Swedish economics. The empirical material consists of both interviews with active researchers, and expert evaluation reports on candidates for professor positions, both collected from top Swedish economics departments. Third, the material is analyzed using Ian Hacking's concept of styles of scientific reasoning. Such styles are historically enduring conceptions of ways of doing science that carry with them both ontological and methodological presuppositions and prescriptions. We may furthermore think of such styles as embedded within thought collectives that maintain a disciplinary core through boundary work, against other disciplines as well as against heterodoxy. The analysis of the case presented seems to indicate that the apparent stability of core tenets of contemporary economics can be effectively understood as a specific style of scientific reasoning. This paper attempts to explain how orthodoxy is reproduced, which should be of interest for anyone who wants to open economics to pluralism.

RC44-506.5

HYMAN, RICHARD* (LSE, r.hyman@lse.ac.uk)

Trade Unions and 'new' Social Movements: Can They Work Together?

It is widely argued that European trade unions missed the ooportunity to present forceful and coordinated resistance to austerity. By contrast, protests by 'new' social movements have been far more prominent in many of the countries worst affected. The relationships between the two types of protest, and their protagonists, have often been strained if not hostile. But there have been more cooperative experiences. How far, and how, can the two vectors of protest be reconciled?

I

RC09-103.7

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Can Youth Secure a Place to Stay in the Local Community, Under Individualization Society?

In this presentation, following problems are discussed while being based on a case of Japanese local community, problems how youth leaves the local community, and why they cannot return to the hometown. The youth have to leave a local community to get opportunities of better education and work. When youth leave a hometown once, it becomes difficult for them to come back. It is caused by the fact that opportunities of work in their hometown are hard to be provided, and the fact that it becomes difficult to find a place to stay in their hometown. In this discussion, a place to stay, the approval from others, individualization are keywords. In current Japanese local community, depopulation, low birthrate and aging, marginal village have become major serious difficult issues. The background of problems is depopulation of the Japanese whole society. Because depopulation decreases, the maintenance and management of sociality have become difficult. Because opportunities of work in their hometown are hard to be provided, youth's life maintenance tends not to be possible, and not to come back. In addition, the posture to receive youth is thought to become another important problem. It is not paid its attention so much, but it is important serious problem. In other words it is a problem of human relations and intermediate group, the places to stay of the youth as the social consciousness in the local community. A youth has intention to want to live in a hometown, but, on the other hand, tends to avoid the human relations of the community. Under the present conditions, the human relations of the community do not become social capital. In addition, parents, the family does not want to let youth return. Neither the family, relative, nor the community as an intermediate group, could take care of youth.

RC49-JS-66.6

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Neighbourhood Characteristics and Psychosocial Health Among Young Adolescent Living in Urban Slum in Lagos State, Nigeria

Adolescence is viewed as a product of specific social, economic and cultural forces. It is a period when adult personal and social identities begin to take shape through the process of social interaction. Therefore, identity formation is a product of a process of negotiation that takes place throughout adolescence, making them a victim of social structural forces. Therefore, adolescent may be more vulnerable to negative psychosocial health effect from distress and adverse urban slum characterized by congestion, high levels of unemployment, inadequate social services, extreme poverty, insecurity, crime, and hopelessness. The paper examines association of neighbourhood characteristic with adolescent psychosocial statues. Data for the study were obtained from a cross sectional survey among young adult, age 13-19, living in urban slums in Lagos State. Adopted a measuring scale for adverse environment and psychosocial attributes, data were analyzed using univariate and binary logistic regression analysis. The findings suggest among others that adverse neighbourhood characteristics in urban slum can be connected with unhealthy life style which reflects wide personal and social contexts and have implications for public health and social wellbeing. This paper calls for urgent intervention programmes and public health policy to addressing rapidly developing slum settlements in low income area. More research is also required to establish how these outcomes contribute to urban health challenges and insecurity.

RC32-JS-38.4

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Dominances and Diversities: Solidarity, Discontent, and Masculinity Among Young, Migrant, African, Male Entrepreneurs in Johannesburg

The aspirations of young African males towards attaining dominant models of masculinity motivates them to search for opportunities beyond national borders. Socially determined expectations of manhood such as breadwinning fosters this since their economies more often than not cannot provide meaningful employment for them. Yet, a consequence of emigrating is that these males travel with established understandings of being men, hence the affirmation that migration is a gendered experience.

While the growing body of masculinity-migration research addresses how these males negotiate their masculinities in the face of local masculine articulations in the host countries, a complexity less studied is how masculine relations among the migrant males themselves is manoeuvred. This presentation speaks to the latter subject.

Drawing on the theoretical framework of global critical studies of masculinities, this study interrogates how a 'clash' of differing migrant articulations of masculinities in the transnational space instigates discontent among male groups. It uses qualitative in-depth interviews to explore the voiced sentiments of 25 young, black, African male entrepreneurs in Johannesburg's informal sector. It anticipates that the young participants will be divided along national, ethnic and class lines as they forge livelihoods for themselves in the transnational field. Hence, how is migrant solidarity disrupted by affiliations with origin-centred masculine identities? What implications does this have for gendered relations among young people in the longer term?

The study redirects the debate of what it means to be a young male in the African diaspora to experiences contextualised in intra-continental contexts. Thus, it examines what a 'migrant-migrant' analyses means for constructions of masculinities, and ultimately social cohesion and development in an African transnational context.

RC55-624.1

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Synthetic Measures of Multidimensional Well-Being: How to Aggregate?

Well-being is a complex multidimensional human and social phenomenon that cannot be reduced to any economic performance indicator. In order to take into account the multidimensionality of well-being in a context of increasing data availability, where effective synthesis of data is needed, the construction of indicators is of major concern.

Several subjective indicators have already been proposed and evaluated in European and International reports during the last decade to assess societal well-being as a reaction to objective indicators. To capture the multidimensional aspect of well-being through a reliable operationalization, several challenges come up: the definition of relevant dimensions of well-being (which depends on the theoretical framework), the quality of the indicators chosen (which depends on the available data) and how indicators are combined into a synthetic measure (which depends on the methodological approach). This paper aims to focus on the methodological approach by comparing three methodologies in order to construct synthetic measures of multidimensional well-being and thus show their advantages and shortcomings.

Different methodological approaches are proposed in the literature to construct synthetic measures, notably measures based on structural equation modeling (SEM) and on counting approach, two approaches that aggregate information. A more recent approach, the posetic approach (based on the partially ordered set theory) developed by Maggino and Fattore (2011), proposed not to aggregate ordinal information, but to create a synthetic measure providing different profiles from large data sets and to assess profiles by comparing them with benchmarks.

The main contribution of this paper is to compare three different synthetic indicators measuring multidimensional well-being and discussing the impact of aggregating. Each methodology will be implemented using the Swiss Household Panel (SHP) data, a longitudinal annual panel survey available since 1999.

RC18-223.3

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Party Finance and Party Membership in Europe

One of the most controversial aspects of intra-party life concerns parties financing and its relationship with the internal organization. The evolution of the traditional mass integration party into more professionalized party implied an increase of the party budget . Media-centered and centralized electoral campaigns brought to a skyrocketing growth of financial inflow. This process ran parallel to the decline of party membership and voluntary activism, which turned into a sharp decrease in membership fees and private donations. The introduction of public funding schemes to political parties, thus, represented the privileged solution to face the new economic and organizational challenges of contemporary politics. The aim of this paper is to analyze the relationship between party finance and party membership in a group of European countries (Germany, Italy, France,

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

Great Britain and the Netherlands) characterized by relevant differences in both the public funding schemes and party organizational traditions.

RC45-520.5

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Boudon's Theory of Cognitive Action - Between or Above Rational Choice Theory and Analytical Sociology?

Boudon is commonly recognized as either an analytical sociologist and/or a rational choice theory (RCT) sociologist. It is debatable whether he would subscribe unequivocally to either of the two camps. On the contrary, Boudon was critical both to rational choice sociology and analytical sociology. There is a difference in his understanding of RCT and analytical sociology. Boudon had much respect for RCT, recognizing its heuristic capacity in some domains. Boudon's basic concept of cognitive rationality was developed in strong opposition to RCT, but his idea was to make a more general model, that would incorporate RCT basics in his own theory. Although Boudon's view of RCT was somewhat reductionist, he shared the basic epistemological premises of rationality and methodological individualism with this approach.

It could be argued whether Boudon can be considered an analytical sociologist at all, since his model was developed almost without referring to analytical sociology. The usual common reason why Boudon should be placed in analytical camp is the concept of mechanism. This concept was more implicitly present in Boudon's work, and certainly more elaborated in Boudon's early work, than in his late "epistemological" phase. He was not so much interested in analytical sociology, although he was included as the author in publications on analytical sociology. Only in his late work, Boudon showed some interest in analytical sociology, openly criticizing its fundamentals as not very original. However, there are some links between Boudon and analytical sociology, especially the belief in "explanatory sociology" and value-neutral science, and presentation of the ideas in the form of an "epistemological manifest".

RC32-367.19

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The Debate on Breastfeeding in Feminism

Breastfeeding is a highly polemical issue in modern feminism. Breastfeeding epitomizes the 1960s equal treatment vs. special treatment debate in feminism, but also the ambivalence of contemporary "gender perspective". The new model of gender equality promotes equality in private domain, share of responsibility, change of attitudes, values and life projects based on the new paradigm of gender mainstreaming. The new gender equality model emphasizes the role of a partner in breastfeeding, either as taking share in household labour, taking over the breadwinner role or providing emotional support. But it turned out that women's rights are not monolithic and mothers' rights may be in conflict with gender equality principle as a "new generation's vacuum cleaner" (Rosin) that alienates women and confines her to one-dimensional motherhood. The key question is whether breastfeeding has empowering or alienating effect on women. There are two opposite positions in feminism: one group of scholars (Hausman) see breastfeeding as a liberating practice (in line with "lactivists"), the other camp (for example, J. Wolf or Kukla) is criticizing breastfeeding promotion as a form of oppression. It seems that "pro breastfeeding choice" position has gained support among feminists after the scientific evidence for breastfeeding benefits started to be questioned recently.

RC39-457.3

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Change of Japanese Lawyers after the East Japan Great Earthquake and Tsunami of 2011

The role of lawyers following a disaster was considered after Hurricane Katrina in 2005 (Morse 2011), but has not been extensively discussed. While the legal treatment of the East Japan Great Earthquake and Tsunami (EJGET) is partly discussed in some English writing (Leflar et al. 2012, Feldman 2013), this paper focuses on the role of lawyers after the GEJET, which has rarely been touched on.

Lawyers and bar associations began conducting legal consultations immediately after the GEJET. On-site consultation in the devastated areas was conducted by attorneys nationwide, who were dispatched from bar associations outside the devastated areas. Free telephone legal consultation for victims was administered by bar associations in the Tokyo area. There was also some successful lobbying activity by lawyers to make or amend statutes to support sufferers.

Backed up by the reforms to legal access after the 1990s, Japanese lawyers seem to have tried to support victims relatively well, including an outreach approach and campaigns for necessary legal amendments. According to a comparison of the activities of attorneys following the Hanshin Awaji Earthquake of 1995 and the EJGET (Nagai 2005 and 2012), their common features are basically the same; the provision of legal advice, defending victims using legal aid, making proposals for necessary legal changes and assisting community reconstruction. In addition, following the EJGET lawyers have been seen to be performing new functions which include supplying information to and from victims in the place of ruined local governments, providing ADR services, responding to the nuclear power plant accident and supporting evacuees from Fukushima.

This paper considers these changes seen in Japanese lawyers after the EJGET and their future prospects to cope with the disaster.

RC52-598.10

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State Risk Discourse and the Regulatory Preservation of Traditional Medicine Knowledge: The Case of Acupuncture in Ontario, Canada

Alongside increasing Western scientific evidence of clinical efficacy, acupuncture – a practice with roots in traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) – has recently come into increased usage by biomedically-trained health care professionals. Concurrently, a regulatory trend in Canada, the United States and Australia increasingly permits biomedical professionals such as medical doctors, physiotherapists and chiropractors to perform acupuncture alongside registered TCM acupuncturists. While 'public safety' is an established parameter around which professional regulatory decisions – such as these – are commonly framed, risk is not a politically neutral concept. The case of Ontario (Canada), where ten professional groups were authorized to perform acupuncture in 2006 based on 'safety' grounds, exemplifies this point. In this paper we explore the implications of this for the regulatory preservation of traditional medicine practices and knowledge systems, as recommended by several United Nations bodies. We report on a critical postcolonial discourse analysis of two contrasting Ontario government reports preceding that jurisdiction's acupuncture regulations. The earlier (1996) report, produced when Ontario's regulatory lobby was largely comprised of TCM practitioners, integrates risk-related perspectives from both TCM and Western biomedical science. The 1996 report uses this 'inclusive' risk discourse to support a regulatory definition for acupuncture that aims to protect TCM knowledge, without excluding diverse professions from needling practices. The later (2001) report –reflecting the interests of an increasingly biomedical practitioner lobby - exclusively privileges Western scientific perspectives on risk, while implicitly denigrating TCM-informed views. The 2001 risk discourse ultimately supports an 'atheoretical' regulatory definition for acupuncture that subordinates traditional knowledge perspectives. Our analysis demonstrates ways in which state-constructed risk discourses may reflect particular epistemic underpinnings, carrying implications for the regulatory preservation of traditional medical knowledge across jurisdictions.

RC41-478.2

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Fertility Decline and Background Independence

I maintain that fertility declines independently of its "background". Normally, fertility decline is thought to occur as a result of alteration in the socioeconomic background such as the decline of the infant mortality rate, urbanization, the level of literacy, and so on. This point of view has been regarded as equivalent to "demographic transition". However, the concept of demographic transition is so superficial, naïve and unscientific that it should be applied merely to the ostensible demographic phenomena, not to the mechanisms of fertility decline. The author regards this way of thinking, i.e., that the occurrence of fertility decline is dependent on socioeconomic background, as the "background dependence" of fertility decline. On the contrary, there is considerable counterevidence to the background dependence of fertility decline. The argument is made that background dependence lacks positive evidence and predictability and consequently, is falsifiable. That decisive counterevidence is introduced. I revive the diffusion hypothesis of fertility decline at the point of the number of children per couple as the reaction–diffusion process in a mathematical equation. Fertility decline in Europe in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries occurred as a reaction–diffusion process independent of socioeconomic background. In Japan as well, fertility (the number of children per couple) declined independently of background. I provide ample evidences persuasively demonstrating this independence of fertility in Japan. The occurrence of marriage is also independent of socioeconomic background.

RC23-JS-71.4

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The Social Effects of Eco-Innovations in Italian Smart Cities

The European Union promotes the paradigm of ecological modernization and the effectiveness of eco – innovations (EEA, 2014). This is evident, in particular, from the political and financial support that the Institution is devoting to smart cities. Thus far, most of the 'smart' projects developed in European cities focus on the theme of the environment and its efficient management (UE, 2014).

However, what has not yet been adequately investigated, so far, is the issue of the social impact of these smart environmental projects (Beretta, 2015). In particular, what seems important is the question of whether the projects with environmental objectives also yield beneficial results from the social point of view, with special reference to the issue of social inclusion. Who are the real beneficiaries of the projects of eco - innovation? Do the benefits extend to all citizens? Or are they likely to go to only some sectors of the population, often the wealthier ones, risking - among other things - promotion of the phenomenon of eco - gentrification? In more general terms, can we say that smart cities represent the 'ideal' settings for the achievement of simultaneous environmental, economic and social development?

This paper reports results from research conducted on smart environmental projects implemented in Italy and presented at the Smartcity exhibition 2015 in Bologna, the leading Italian exhibition on smart cities. The project consisted of a qualitative analysis of the environmental projects presented, in order to analyze their social impacts, especially referring to the question of social inclusiveness (with 'inclusiveness of the projects' meaning that they cover/include all the different segments/groups of the population, from the strongest to the weakest and wealthiest to poorest). More generally, the analysis helps clarify whether the eco - innovations represent an effective tool for achieving sustainable development in the Italian context.

RC47-551.3

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From Inequalities to Liberties: The Rise of New Social Movements in Contemporary Turkey

Taksim Gezi Park protests erupted in May 2013, following police violence against a group composed by environmental activists and Taksim neighborhood residents who opposed the demolition of the park and its redevelopment into a shopping mall. Thousands occupied the park overnight and the protest turned rather quickly into a wave of nationwide anti-government movement. According to Konda research agency's report, more than half of the protestors attest to be mobilised against the restriction of individual freedoms. While the actors defined themselves mostly as "ordinary citizens" distancing themselves from political parties and class/labor oriented movements, we can observe an undeniable pluralism in matter of rights based groups (mainly environmentalists, lgbtq, feminists) which formed the core of the movement. Not only these groups found a space to emphasize their identities but one can also state that one of the most important caracteristics of the so-called "Gezi Resistance" were the new solidarities formed between these groups. Although Turkey may be listed as a "global north" country in economy oriented reports, in means of society, urbanism, education or social movements it is clearly part of the Global South. In the 60's/70's, Turkey experienced a class and labor based, revolution oriented, socialist student's movement that distanced itself from the personal rights movements that were happening in the same time in north american or european countries. Today, in the aftermaths of the Gezi Resistance, we can observe in Turkey, the rise of identities and rights based New Social Movements that started to sprout very slowly in the 90's, with more than two decades of interval with its counterparts. In this paper, based on empirical research, we will analise the roots and the evolution of these NSMs in Turkey, and the impacts of both european/north american NSMs and the Turkish left-wing movements of the 70's upon it.

RC48-559.14

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Standing Against Fathers, Husbands and the State: The Intertwined Repertoires of Women's Movements in Turkey

In this paper we intend to analyze four decades of women's movements in Turkey, with their various phases, diverse tendencies and the dynamic repertoires of action and discourse they built: from the left wing women's movements of the 70's, to the first and second generation feminists, from muslim women's identity movement to kurdish women's claims and finally to new solidarities between them as a major outcome of the Gezi Park Resistance. In this perspective, firstly we will briefly examine the emergence of these diverse but connected tendencies in women's movements history. In a second part we will elaborate the ways actors from groups claiming women's rights and/or feminism build their subjectivities and we will search for references to their counterparts, to their own past and also to international cases in this process. Finally we will try to start a discussion based on the role of Gezi Park and the Taksim Square as a public space were

actors could learn in experience how to be political subjects -different but unified; a public space promoting dialogue and even complicity between these diverse tendencies, all of them fighting neoliberal politics, male domination and state violence. We will end the paper with a special emphasis on women's groups actions developed around the solidarity movement during and after the curfew in Cizre.

RC04-49.18

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EREMIA, DANA IOANA (Research Institute for Quality of Life)

The Role of University Degree in Youth Transition to Work

The deep changes in the labour market claimed for extending education and training time and generated a non-linear trajectory of the education within the individual life course. At the end o secondary education youth are facing a range of decisions, influencing to great extend even not entirely their adult professional career, among which higher education promises a better starting point on the labour market.

In the context of the universalization of higher education (Teichler, 2008), but restricted job opportunities mainly in term of reward, as has been the Romanian case in the last two decades, the study has a look on university graduates questioning the role the university has played in smoothing their relation to the labour market. Empirical evidence reveals functional reasons for the choice of tertiary education prevailing over the more inner reason of vocation or excellence in career. Among the former one can find delaying the entrance on the labour market, better position in negotiation for the desired starting point on the labour market, given by higher or larger range of qualifications, or the right answer to the fashion in qualifications in national, but as well in international arena in the view of a probable future migration.

The study is a step forward, testing this hypothesis based on an online quantitative type survey conducted by the authors, mirroring the structure of the tertiary education by domains. Social background, education, work opportunities and experience, motivations of these young people are looked as determinants for crossing the uncertainty of the transition to adulthood, in which developing professional competence is the key to success.

RC26-326.2

ILIN, VLADIMIR* (St. Petersburg University, ivi-2002@yandex.ru)

Between City and Village; Models of Dual Lifestyles in Russia

Town and country are the two poles in the continuum of settlement patterns. Each of them is a special world with its pluses and minuses. It is a foundation for their coexistence in the mode of complementarity. Although historically, urbanization has been and remains the dominant trend, there are a lot of forms of dual lifestyle involving living on two houses. Many of these forms have deep historical roots, but they acquire new capabilities in modern society.

Dacha lifestyle involves a combination of permanent residence in the city with seasonal stay in the countryside. Historically this way of life is associated with nobility, combining public service (mainly in town) with estates in the countryside. Currently this style is greatly democratized and by improving the transport situation the dacha zone is often located hundreds of miles from the big cities.

Labour commuting peasants is also a traditional form of dual lifestyle. Peasants often combined life in the village with regular work in the city. This form is widespread and today.

Downshifting as upward social mobility is a new form of integration of urban and rural lifestyles in one of the biographical project with the ordering in a sequence of stages: career in the city is exchanged for a quiet life in the countryside. The common economic base of downshifting is income from apartment leasing in the city.

Remote employment is a purely modern phenomenon, involving a stay in the village while working in the city using remote communications. The construction of rural houses, not inferior in comfort urban dwellings, is also a compromise between the two lifestyles.

RC34-397.15

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

The Politics of Change, Precariatised Youth Unemployment and Active Labour Market Policies in Nigeria

The insecurities suffered by the youth precariat class in Nigeria derive from labour market insecurity, employment insecurity, skill reproduction insecurity, income insecurity and representation insecurity, all of which point to largely steep economic, social and political insecurities. This labyrinth of insecurities, particularly as it manifests in bulging youth unemployment, further marginalises this class, and exacerbates its precarity. Since members of this class respond in the most vicious way by pulling at the fabric of social cohesion and peace or in the least by running a criminal economy aimed at achieving economic assuagement, serious commitment must be made by the political and economic managers of the state to address youth unemployment crisis in Nigeria. Particularly, a lot is expected from President Muhammadu Buhari whose anti-corruption and people-oriented policy disposition is expected to sire a democratic regime that will address the contradictions in the body polity and economy, paving way for greater youth employment in the country. Using a qualitative approach, this study will rely on secondary data from books, journals, academic, newspaper and technical reports, monographs and credible datasets to investigate those active labour market programmes that should be combined with a pragmatic politics of change by the new government in giving hope and a sense of belonging to the precariatised youth class in Nigeria by providing these disenchanted and precarious young Nigerians with decent livelihoods that can wean them off their resort to criminality and antisocial behaviours as survivalist measures to escape the hard economic realities in the country.

RC42-502.1

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An Investigation of Meanings of "Trust" and Their Transition in the Surveys on the Japanese National Character and Other Related Surveys

Trust has long been studied as one of the underlying mechanisms enabling society to function smoothly. However, there are problems with measuring "trust" through social surveys. Because the word "trust" has a large variety of meanings, even if we use the same scale for measuring, it may be difficult to capture an identical aspect of it. This suggests that it is not enough to observe trends of response distributions of trust–related items separately for understanding changes in social situations. To grasp the actual situations of time trends on trust, this study investigates the conceptual structure of trust in the Surveys on the Japanese National Character, one of the oldest social survey in Japan conducted by the Institute of Statistical Mathematics, and other related services using a latent class model. As a result, we extracted three latent classes, named them "carefulness", "generalized trust", and "distrust (assurance)" based on values of conditional response probabilities of the model. Furthermore, we examined proportions of three classes in each survey. In 1978, the percentage of "carefulness" was the highest of all, but this gradually changed with the times. The percentage of "carefulness" has decreased gradually over recent decades. On the other hand, the percentage of "generalized trust" increased rapidly in the early 1990s, ultimately reaching around 50% in 2013. The results derived from this analysis may indicate that Japan has been shifted from the low to high trust society.

RC31-355.4

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Mobilizing Networks to Circumvent Borders. the Migration Industry of Hiring Permissions in the Morocco-Italy Migratory System.

Based on in-depth fieldwork research carried out in the visa section of the consulate of Italy in Casablanca and with middlemen in Italy, this paper examines the ways in which Moroccans make use of work visas to migrate to Italy. Work visas are rarely used to hire workers. Instead, they are means to circumvent restrictive migration policies by mobilizing networks that connect aspiring migrants, middlemen and employers. An employer applies for a hiring permission that allows for obtaining a work visa. Hiring permissions cost between 7,000 € and 9,000 €. This industry does not result always in migration but often in deception. There exist three types of hiring permissions: regular and existing, forged, re-used. The first type is successful whereas the other two types only generate incomes for middlemen and no migration. However, this migration industry continues to develop. Another function of the migration industry emerges: not just facilitation, control, management but also deception. It is interesting to note that the displaced bureaucratic organization – the visa section – is not concerned with monitoring and fighting against such 'fraud'. This is not considered as a task of the consulate abroad but rather of Prefectures in Italy. This exemplifies the fact that, historically, Italy has never used visa policy as an external mechanism of immigration control.

Also, it speaks of a particular conception of the state: "what does the state can do? What can we do?" is the perception that officers have. Therefore, it can be argued that by following such a local arrangement, the migration industry of deception continues to develop.

RC39-454.1

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REDSHAW, SARAH (Charles Sturt University)

Will the Twain Ever Meet? the Experience of the Emergency Services and the Local Community Services through the Blue Mountains Fires of October 2013

The research team for 'Community Connections: Vulnerability and Resilience within the Blue Mountains' drew members from Charles Sturt University, Blue Mountains City Council, and two local neighbourhood centres. The focus was vulnerable community members, in particular the aged and people with chronic illnesses. Soon after the research launch fires broke out in the Blue Mountains of NSW, directly affecting hundreds of households, four schools and many local businesses. Despite the frequent threat and occasional fire, the local community found itself relatively unprepared for the scale and devastation of this event. In addition, knowledge of vulnerable individuals and their needs was fragmented across the community and across multiple service providers.

The Community Connections team were ideally placed to document the recovery process and to collect narratives from vulnerable people as well as local leaders. The pressing question addressed in this paper relates to the roles and responsibilities of the local community services and the local emergency services. The role of the community services is recognised within the Australian 'National Strategy for Disaster Resilience 2011' where they are directed to share responsibility for building community disaster resilience. The community sector, however, is not often invited to the table of disaster committees and bodies.

Prior to the October 2013 fires in the Blue Mountains, the role of community services in strengthening community resilience was undervalued and relatively unacknowledged by the local emergency services. Likewise, disaster management was a foreign concept to local community services. This paper explores the Blue Mountains experience, where the fires initiated new growth in the form of collaborations and connections in the previously barren space between local community services and local emergency services.

RC33-JS-3.2

INK, MARION* (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, marion.ink@ehess.Fr)

International Houses' Humanist Policies Facing Everyday Life. Comparative Ethnographies of Three Student Houses in France, United States and Canada

"Creating a better world" is what the International Houses (IH) in the United States and in France are trying to put in place since the 1920s. The founders of these IH, philanthropist and humanist politicians, have tried, each in their own way, to "create a social network of international friends by making students from all over the world live together".

In order to analyze the impacts of these ideologies in practice, I conducted three ethnographical researches: at the IH in France, the IH in the US and a Graduate House in Canada. For four years, I conducted interviews, daily observations and collected archives.

First, I will compare the two IH's historical data to understand how they applied institutional engineering throughout time.

Secondly, I will confront the ethnographic data collected in these two IH to a similar work in an "ordinary" residence in Canada. Thus, I will analyze how these three institutional engineerings could partly influence everyday interactions and relationships between residents. For instance, I will describe their experience of injunctions to the discovery, meeting and cosmopolitan socialization in each residence.

Thirdly, in my three field works I will describe residents' daily life, on-line practices, social events, reunions after departures... We will see that all these in-going processes are interacting and negotiating within the institutional engineering. Thus, residents from the three houses are creating an order of interaction combining injunctions of socialization and interactional unpredictability.

By multi-level analysis, I will discuss the humanist ideology of the IH facing the realities of current international residents' experiences and practices. The comparison of the historical, institutional and ideological backgrounds of three fieldworks, as well as their practices observed in everyday life, will point at the regularities and differences and will offer the opportunity to increase generalization.

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

RC34-400.10

INOUE, EMA* (Kyoto University, inoue.ema.58m@st.kyoto-u.ac.jp)

Formation and Transformation of Support for the Young People with Crisis in Transition: From the Perspective of Social Capital

In Japan, the increase in the proportion of young people with crisis in transition is constantly pointed by many researches since early 2000s. Those young people tends to experience reduction or localization of social networks, and it leads to the limited social capital. Significance of public youth support institutions launched in 2000s is repeatedly stressed. However, those services haven't yet to be examined in the light of the strategies for overcoming the difficulties about social network. This paper examines such strategies through the analysis of the Regional Youth Support Stations.According to Lin(2001=2008), social interactions are the basis of accessing social capital and can be divided into homophilous or heterophilous interactions. This paper coined the two types of difficulties for each types of inter-actions: constrained access to heterophilous interactions(hereafter abbreviated CAHI) and instrumental limitation of homophilous interactions(hereafter abbreviated ILHI). Connexions service, which is pointed to be the influential model of Regional Youth Support Stations, has regard CAHI as core difficulty and innovated the framework for it. But Japanese Government questioned the feasibility of the framework and introduced less effective one. And the ILHI has become focal point neither UK nor Japanese Government because one-to-one relationship with personnel has attracted more attention. But examining the changes at one local agencies opens up a quite different view. Local strategies for overcoming CAHI is fostering trust gradually with relative institutions through constant outreach and consultation. Local strategies for overcoming ILHI is creating opportunities to meet other young people with similar problems and to work for weeks or months while sustaining those relationships. The turning point was when personnel there have gradually found the importance of the homophilous interactions for young people's confidence and self-assertion leading to next career, and then invented programs focusing homophilous interactions.This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number 15J0673.

RC20-256.13

INOUE, HIROKO* (University of California, Riverside, inoueh02@ucr.edu)

City Growth and Decline Cycles: A Comparative World-Systems Approach

World regions revealed regionally distinct trajectories of concentration and de-centralization of political and economic power over the long-run history. China is known to have formed a single centralized polity over most of the last 3000 years even though the East Asian region has experienced incessant warfare among neighboring polities. South Asia and Europe are known to have developed multipolity systems with a moderate levels of political concentration. A large literature has revealed that world regions have all manifested political centralization—fragmentation, or war—peace cycles. This study compares the world regions of East Asia (China), South Asia, Southeast Asia, West Asia, Europe, and North Africa to examine the contributing factors for the growth and decline of city and polity sizes and turning points for changes in the cycles of concentration and deconcentration network. This study empirically examines the ecological conditions, trade and political-military influences on the growth and decline of city population sizes. Further, the study applies the models of mutualism and predation in ecology to identify the strong factors for each of these historical cases.

RC49-JS-28.1

INOWLOCKI, LENA* (University of Applied Sciences Frankfurt, inowlocki@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

Biographical Evaluation of Psychosocial Treatment in Psychiatric Clinics and Counseling Centers By Service Users

Inequalities in psychosocial care particularly affect migrant women and men. To find out about inadequate service but also possible examples of good practice in psychiatric clinics and counseling centers, service users who migrated themselves or grew up in a family context of migration are asked in narrative interviews how they experience and evaluate their treatment or counseling. Together with my students in Social Work, we are currently conducting this research as a pilot study in three locations, two psychiatric clinics and one counseling center. What is quite unusual about this research is that it was planned in cooperation with the psychosocial care providers at the clinics and counseling centers. Our cooperation in the "Intercultural Forum" in Frankfurt am Main (Germany) began in May 2010 with the aim of improving psychosocial services for migrants, for example, by introducing institutional changes and by offering treatment/counseling in the languages of migrants. Our previous research in the framework of the Forum consisted of biographical narrative interviews with psychosocial health care professionals. In the present pilot study migrant patients/clients at the three locations

are asked how they experience and evaluate their treatment or counseling. In my paper, I would focus on the analysis of these interviews as well as on the research cooperation in the context of the Forum.

RC04-46.2

IRIZARRY, YASMIYN* (The University of Texas at Austin, yirizarry@austin.utexas.edu)

Racial Gaps in Math Course Taking: How School and Classroom Segregation Shape Opportunities to Learn

The primary goal of this study is to examine how the social environment of public schools in the U.S., specifically glaring levels of between and within school segregation, impact the quantity and quality of STEM-related academic opportunities available to students of color during high school. Within racially segregated, high minority high schools, students of color are more likely to take advanced courses (Lucas and Gamoran 2002; Kelly 2009); however, these schools, which are most often located in high poverty, urban systems, tend to offer fewer opportunities for advanced course-taking and the advanced courses they do offer often lack rigor (Dougherty et al. 2006; Rumberger and Palardy 2005). In contrast, racially integrated and mostly white high schools tend to offer a greater variety of and more rigorous advanced course-taking opportunities; however, many of these schools employ curriculum-based racial segregation, also described as racialized tracking, that results in the underrepresentation of minority students in advanced courses (Loveless 1999; Mickelson 2001; Mickelson and Everett 2008; Tyson 2011). Although students of color (particularly black students) in racially mixed and mostly white schools gain similar benefits from advance course-taking as their white peers, they are less likely to take, and thus benefit from, advanced course-taking opportunities (Kelly 2009; Riegle-Crumb and Grodsky 2010; Tyson 2012). I use two waves (fall of 9th grade, 2009; spring of 11th grade, 2012) from the High School Longitudinal Study of 2009 (HSLS), a recent, large-scale, nationally representative dataset. These data are supplemented with school-level data from the 2009 and 2011 waves of the Civil Rights Data Collection (CRDC). The CRDC is the first national database that includes the racial distributions of students within key classes. I use measures of racial/ethnic disproportionality in advanced math courses as proxies of racialized tracking.

RC44-507.1

ISAAC, LARRY* (Vanderbilt University, larry.isaac@vanderbilt.edu)

Class Formation, the Strike, and the Public Sphere in the First Gilded Age

The conventional narrative of the long-term trajectory of the strike in the U.S. emphasizes a periodization with the following qualitative characterization: (a) early within-workplace struggles over the wage relation and union recognition; (b) the New Deal turn to institutionalization of collective bargaining and strike regulation by the state extending from the 1930s to the 1970s; and (c) the weakening of the strike and the decline of the house of labor over the past several decades. During this decline, scholars and labor activists alike have discovered the role of civil society/public sphere appealing to public opinion and community campaigns in labor's desperate struggles with capital, the state, and mass media.

There is much that is true in this conventional story. However, the image of civil society/public sphere's unique importance in the current period but not before, should be questioned. In an effort to rethink the role of the strike in recent years, I turn to the first Gilded Age—the highly contentious period of struggle between capital and labor during America's industrial take-off.

My focus is on labor's attempt to speak with the strike in class formative struggles emphasizing most heavily the interplay of three arenas that help us understand the class-specific structuring of the public sphere and strike during this formative period: (a) *reporting* the strike; (b*) policing* the strike; and (c) *lethal violence* in the strike. All three of these processes operated in/through, were constrained by, and constituted, in part, the public sphere thus playing a large role in shaping the fortunes of the labor movement.

I draw implications for understanding (a) class formation and strike activity during the early formative period, and for (b) the broader trajectory of labor's use of the strike, including the contemporary appeal to the wider public sphere.

RC47-537.1

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JACOBS, ANNA (Vanderbilt University)

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Social Movement Schools: Movement Resource in Performative Challenges for Change

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How do some individuals come to be determined, committed, effective, long-term movement agents? Learning is, of course, at least part of the answer. But what kind of learning? Where? How? We know that some learning can be done pre-movement involvement; i.e., people learn something about what movements do from a distance by consuming news reports, film, literature, or other cultural genres. People also learn through interpersonal communications with others who may have had movement experience. And we know that significant learning also occurs through direct involvement in movements, or learning on-the-job, so to speak. Yet there is another, largely ignored, answer to this question: social movement schools. By *"social movement schools,"* we mean those organizational spaces deliberately created by social movements to educate, mentor, train, and otherwise seek to prepare individuals for work as effective movement agents.

We: (a) marshal theoretical elements from resource mobilization, cognitive, and cultural approaches to movements as the motivation for focusing on movement schools; (b) develop a conceptual typology for comparatively assessing the range of forms taken by social movement schools; (c) illustrate several different types of movement schools through empirical case studies; and (d) formulate hypotheses to guide future research on movement schools. We suspect that movement schools are significant resources that may help account for the degree, duration, and efficacy of activist performance.

By conceptually highlighting movement schools, a host of new questions are generated for social movement scholarship, including: What kinds of movements tend to create distinct movement schools? What is the range of organizational forms of such schools? What kinds of schools tend to be most efficacious, and under what conditions? Social movement schools deserve the attention of social movement scholars and activists alike.

RC06-75.1

ISAKSEN, LISE WIDDING* (Department of Sociology, University of Bergen, lise.isaksen@sos.uib.no)

Ambivalence and Inclusion: Italian Middle Class Migrants in Norway.

This paper argues that welfare state policies influence transnational migrants' care preferences. The intention is to contribute to our understanding of how migrant mothers in gender egalitarian societies "do" their care practices according to expected normative ideas in sender and receiving countries.

Due to the economic crisis that hit Europe in 2008, young people and women experience increasing discrepancies between the social realities structured by the economy and the vision of a better future. As a response, they look for better opportunities abroad. In Norway, the number of Italian migrants are increasing.

This study explores how Italian migrants, situated within an expansive welfare state, embrace and confront gender egalitarian family norms and values. In Norway, gender egalitarian values are diffused generally across all social strata. Public services aimed at supporting the involvement of working mothers and fathers in childcare are socially recognized and popular. Italian migrants in Norway are materially and culturally situated within this context. How migrants from Mediterranean familialistic societies experience gender egalitarian norms, welfare state services, and local care arrangements, is discussed in this paper. I argue that migration changes normative preferences for care and leads to a re-thinking of the meanings attached to family values and care practices in the sending and receiving countries. Having their family histories in contexts dominated by familialism and traditional gender ideologies, being professional middle class mothers in a Nordic gender egalitarian society can be an ambiguous as well as an inclusive social and emotional experience.

RC45-523.2

ISHIDA, ATSUSHI* (Osaka University of Economics, aishidajt9@gmail.com)

A Bayesian Model of Image of Societal Distribution

In this presentation, I propose a Bayesian model describing the process of formation of one's image of a certain kind of societal distribution of societal resources, such as income and prestige. The Bayesian statistical model presuppose the process in which somewhat vague prior information (prior distribution of parameters in statistical terms) is updated by empirical data and then turns to be more concrete posterior information (posterior distribution of parameters). By application of this Bayesian framework, forming process of image of societal distribution can well be modeled as empirical model as well as theoretical formal model.

By employing this proposing model, I try to analyze people's image of societal income distribution and image of stratification in the society by using Japanese survey dataset, with the question through what kind of experience they formed their images. Examination of image formation of societal distribution would help to explain the mechanisms of perception of unfairness and inequality which is one of the important themes in the study of social inequality and social psychology.

RC06-82.3

ISHIDA, HIROSHI* (University of Tokyo, ishida@iss.u-tokyo.ac.jp)

Who Leaves Home in Japan? Differences Between Families and within the Family

Japan has been suffering from low fertility rates that have remained below the replacement rate for about a quarter of a century. One of the main reasons for the declining fertility rate is the increase in the number of those who postpone marriage or stay unmarried. Changing marriage behavior among young people is closely related to their relationship with the parental home. This study examines how the pattern of leaving home is associated with the socioeconomic backgrounds of the family (factors between families) and family composition (factors within the family). Previous studies documented the relationship between family socio-economic resources and children's decision to leave the parental home in Japan. However, these studies did not fully pay attention to heterogeneity within the family. The number of siblings and birth order, as well as the gender of the child, are likely to affect the decision to leave the parental home. Japan's low fertility rate (1.43 in 2014) implies that not only the number of babies who were born but also the number of siblings decline. According to the National Survey on Household Changes in 2014 conducted by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, the average number of siblings is 1.83, a decrease from 2.11 in 2004. It is not surprising to expect that such a decline in the number of siblings leads to changes in the allocation of resources within the family. Our data set comes from the Japanese Life Course Panel Surveys (JLPS) that followed up respondents aged 20–40 in 2007. We focus on three variables within the family: gender, the number of siblings, and birth order. Our findings show that the decision to leave home is affected both by socio-economic differences between families and by sibling composition within the family.

RC37-427.5

ISHIGAKI, TAKASHI* (Tokai University, gaki@tokai-u.jp)

Film Showing in Public Spaces: Exploring an Impact of Cinema on Local Communities in Japan

This paper deals with film showing in public spaces and outdoor film screenings, and examines the relation between film showing and local communities in a case study of Tohoku area, Japan, after 2011 Earthquake and Tsunami. The paper examines how film showings have been reshaping public space and revitalizing local communities.

After 2011 Great Earthquake and Tsunami, there have been many support activities from arts and entertainment industry. Among those activities, this paper presents research on two cases of film showing in Iwate prefecture and Miyagi prefecture. In the coastal area of Iwate (the length of the coastline is about 200km), there is only one movie theater. Since May 2011, a manager of this theater has been doing film showing in elementary schools and junior high schools which are used as evacuation centers. By March 2015, he carried out film showing over 300 times. In Miyagi, since July 2011, a non-profit organization has been doing outdoor film screenings in local summer festival of Ishinomaki city. Movies are projected on the wall of a building, and folding chairs for audience are arranged at public open space which was made by tsunami. In both cases, there are various supports from movie industry, non-profit organizations, and municipalities.

Based on a case study, this paper aims to examine the role of film showing for reconstruction and revitalization of local communities. It also has a role to provide opportunities for people and communities to have cinema experience. Movie theaters also bring cinema experience, however, especially outdoor film showing provides more original experience. In other words, compared to movie theater experience, the audience of film showing in public space can have more elementary and original cinema experience.

RC46-531.4

ISHIJIMA, KENTARO* (Research Fellow of Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, lyn.isjm@gmail.com)

The Effectiveness of Hands-on Activities of AAC (Augmentative & Alternative Communication) Tools.

This presentation aims to investigate the effectiveness of hands-on activities of AAC (Augmentative & Alternative Communication) tools for patients of motor neuron diseases (MNDs). Although patients of MNDs like ALS (Lou Gehrig's disease) have difficulty in speaking or writing, they can communicate with others when caregivers are skilled enough to use AAC tools. Communication is an important human need, and patients have good reason to demand such assistance. However, caregivers may not have adequate knowledge on the subject because their credential curriculum does not prepare them for these tools. Therefore, some non-profit organizations (NPOs) have been trying to advise caregivers on how to use these tools to meet patients' needs.

Although earlier studies have pointed out that capable caregivers can use AAC tools successfully by encouraging patients to imagine using these tools, there is few studies, which deal with the process through which caregivers get capable. To improve the quality of assistance, measures to improve the caregivers' skills should also be examined.

The author analyzed the data of the questionnaires (n = 326) that were distributed to the participants of hands-on activities conducted by ICT Rescue Team, an NPO in Japan. The sex, age, and credentials of the participants were noted. They were also asked about their knowledge of the tools before the activities, comprehension after the activities, and confidence in using these tools clinically. The author used logit regression models to statistically investigate whether comprehension enhances confidence regardless of prior knowledge to measure the effectiveness of hands-on activities.

Results showed that it is possible for participants to become highly confident in using AAC tools after hands-on activities, even when they do not have much prior knowledge about these tools. This is objective evidence confirming that these activities have a positive effect on the communication needs of MND patients.

RC48-561.3

ISHIZAKA, SHINYA* (Ehime University, ishizakashinya@gmail.com)

'the Right to Know Is the Right to Live': The Right to Information Movement in India

In India, the Right to Information (RTI) Act was enacted in 2005 after the people's movement demanded the right to information or the right to know, which had started in 1994 at a village in the state of Rajasthan. Encouraged by the RTI movement, many other rights-based legislative efforts such as the Right to Education or the Right to Food were set forward. Why and how was the idea of the right to information formed and rooted in people's minds during the progress of the movement? This paper examines the meaning and its implications of a slogan of the movement: 'the right to know is the right to live'. People considered the notion of the right to know primarily as a matter of the right to live rather than as a matter of freedom of expression. The movement was a part of a larger movement of eradicating corruption, which was crucially important for securing people's subsistence. This paper also presents analysis of the mobilization processes and the organizational character of the movement. Several efforts by the movement's leaders have contributed differently to the widespread popularity of the movement.

RC41-481.2

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BIDISHA, SAYEMA (University of Dhaka)
JAHAN, ISRAT (South Asian Network on Economic Modeling (SANEM))

Effects of Remittances on Health Expenditure and Types of Treatment of International Migrants' Households in Bangladesh

Background: The economy of Bangladesh is characterized by remarkable progresses in the area of international migration, resulting in a huge inflow of remittances. Although a number of studies have attempted to analyze the effect of foreign remittances on household expenditure pattern, no effort has been made to critically analyze the effect of migration and remittance flow on health expenditure of migrant households. We sought to answer the questions: (1) Is there any effects of effect of remittance in the health expenditure of recipient households; and (2) Is there any effect on the pattern of treatment chosen by those households?

Methods: We analyzed the latest nationally representative data set, the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (2010) of Bangladesh. Descriptive analysis, standard micro econometric techniques were carried out. In order to distinguish the type of treatment a migrant household chooses, a multinomial logit model had been estimated. In addition, the plausible endogeneity problem of migration in estimating the model of health expenditure had been tackled by using instrumental variable method where distance from the remittance sending country was used as an instrument.

Results and discussions: Study showed that, a 1 percent increase in remittance tends to increase monthly per capita health expenditure by 50 Taka ($.65). Our estimation also found that, having a migrant membercouldhave significant impact on the type of treatment (e.g. government, NGOs, private and local home remedies) that a household will choose from. Thus international migration and resulting remittances can have significant implication towards the health status of households.

Conclusion: Given the resource constraints, the financing of health sector in Bangladesh requires careful planning and management. Being one of the highest remittance recipient countries of the world with a promising yet challenging health sector, findings of our study will direct better policy options for designing effective health sector strategies.

RC55-JS-69.5

ISMAIL, ABDIRASHID* (University of Helsinki, abdirashid.ismail@helsinki.fi)

Transnational Somali Families and Children's Well-Being: The Case of Finland

Generation wise, Somalis are a young population, the youngest among the communities in Finland and over 50 per cent of its population is under 20 years old. However, Somali children and youth are facing a number of challenges, ranging from identity crises to lack of employment opportunity to delinquency, that are adversely affecting their well-being.

Transnational family literature studying child-wellbeing has addressed questions of how the long-distance separations between children and their parents impacted children's well-being. This paper intends to contribute to this literature by studying impact of parents' transnational ties and networks on the well-being of their children living with them in their country of immigration, Finland in our case. The goal of this study is to explore the relative impact of transnational aspects of the Somali family life on their children's well-being. The central emphasis is on how transnational engagements and networks of the family affect both the structure (divorce and prolonged inter-parental hostility) of the family and family involvement in children's well-being. Basic assumption of this study is that the structure and behavior of the family,which play a central role in the well-being of the children, is affected by the family's transnational life.

The study is based on data collected for two different projects: 1) A new four year study which investigates the experiences of Muslim, mainly Somali, women and men in Finland regarding lived realities of marriage impacted by state law and Muslim family laws as well as transnational family life. 2) A recent concluded study concluded aimed at identifying the challenges and successes in ensuring the integration of Somali immigrants in Finland, and understanding their experiences in major areas of their daily lives.

RC22-260.6

ITANI, BAYAN* (American University of Beirut, bayanitani@gmail.com)

Veiling at the American University of Beirut: Religious Values, Social Norms, and Integration of Veiled Students

This study traces the history of the veil among Muslim female students at the American University of Beirut. Veiling on AUB campus has been in increase since the 1960s, and has reached its peak in the last few years. The increase in the number of veiled students is juxtaposed with the propositions of the institution's third president, and the first after it was renamed from the Syrian Protestant College to the American University of Beirut, Bayard Dodge. In Dodge's predictions, the exposure of Muslim youth to western liberal experiences would lead them to restraint Islam to their religion of birth and not of practice. Dodge also suggested that by unveiling, Muslim women would reach modernity.

The study questions the correlation between religiosity and the veil, and the validity of the hypothesis that the degree of religiosity changes with the form of the veil worn. Three prevalent veiling forms at AUB (classic, mild, and fashionable) were identified. Interviews veiled students are compared to others with non-veiled females and males belonging to different religions. The analysis serves in comparing the different social norms, religious exposure, and dress code choices. Most importantly, the larger question of the degree of integration of the veiled students at AUB is addressed, in light of the missionary history of the and the values attached to the veil in western liberal circumstances.

The major findings of the study include: 1) a correlation between religiosity and the veil, 2) a further correlation between the degree of religiosity and the form of the veil, 3) restraint in the dress code and avoidance of sharp and bright colors by veiled interviewees, 4) higher extent of participation in extra-curricular activities by non-veiled student is noticed, and lastly, 5) veiled females selectively surround themselves with a circle of friends from similar socio-religious atmosphere.

RC34-395.8

ITO, KENICHI* (Gunma University, itoken@si.gunma-u.ac.jp)

What Makes Teenagers' Addiction to the Internet Serious: On a Survey of the Problematic Internet Use of Schoolchildren in Japan

In Japan, the problem of the Internet use of young people was regarded as either cyber-crimes --- such as enticement, deception or false billing --- or as cyber-bulling among schoolchildren. However, in 2012, Japanese people began to focus on another problem: the Problematic Internet Use (PIU) or Internet Addiction. A study team of the Japanese Government (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare) executed a massive survey in 2012 and reported next year that about 8.1% of high school students, which amounted to 518,000 teens, were estimated to belong to the high-risk group. After this announcement, the topic of the Internet addiction became rather common on several mass media. But we have only few studies on this problem and not only parents but researchers don't know

what to do to decrease the risk of PIU. There are only few hospitals where "patients" or their parents can consult psychiatrists.

This paper attempts to investigate the risk factors of the PIU of schoolchildren. We carried out a survey in September 2015 on junior high-school children in Maebashi City, Gunma prefecture to probe relationships between students' PIU and several factors such as their values, attitudes, or behaviors. Through this analysis, we want to find out some clues to remove the risk before it becomes serious.

RC07-96.3

ITO, RURI* (Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, rurit@nifty.com)

Shifting Modes of Incorporating Foreign Care Workers in Japan: Abe's Growth Strategy and the Intensification of Japanese Women's Mobilization As Productive and Reproductive

In Japan, the recourse to the foreign workers to deal with the ever growing needs for elderly care has been on the agenda since early 2000s. The actual change, however, has been relatively slow, due to the political reluctance to introduce foreign workers in general, but also because of the social momentum to professionalize the sector through the newly instituted Long Term Care Insurance, implemented in 2000.

It was under this circumstance that training programs for certified care workers and nurses started as part of Economic Partnership Agreements with Indonesia (2008), the Philippines (2009), and Vietnam (2014), resulting in a total of some 1,500 certificate holders over the past seven years. The figure is almost insignificant, compared to the currently estimated need for over 300,000 care workers. In 2014, more aggressive measures have been proposed by Abe's administration, with the aim of deregulating the economy and intensifying women's labor participation to revitalize Japanese economy, including three policy objectives: the creation of a new residence status within the immigration law for "care workers", the extension of technical internship program for "elderly care," and finally, the introduction of foreign domestic workers in the National Strategic Special Zones.

This paper will discuss the shifting institutional modalities of incorporating foreign care workers in Japan, the underlying stakes with regard to the growing social inequalities within Japanese society and the transformation of Long Term Care Insurance.

RC05-63.1

ITURRIAGA, EUGENIA* (Universidad Autonoma de Yucatan, e.iturriaga@correo.uady.mx)

Mérida La Ciudad Blanca: Reflexiones En Torno La Blanquitud En Yucatán

Yucatán, tiene características históricas, demográficas y geográficas distintas a otras regiones de México, lo que ha provocado que las relaciones interétnicas se den de forma diferente a lo registrado en el resto del país. La ideología nacionalista mexicana revaloró la cultura indígena -como si ésta fuera sólo una- e identificó al mexicano como mestizo, es decir un individuo producto de la mezcla de dos "sangres": la indígena y la española. En Yucatán, en cambio, ser mestizo ha significado ser indígena maya, mientras ser yucateco significó, hasta mediados del siglo xx, ser de piel clara, de origen español o europeo y por supuesto pertenecer a una familia que por generaciones hubiese nacido en la península.

Mérida es una de las ciudades del país con más alta concentración de población indígena, poco más del 11.5% de su población habla maya. Si bien, el ser yucateco ha ido acompañado de un orgullo regional que se nutre de lo maya, de la cultura maya, la sociedad meridana marca **su** distancia respecto a los mayas contemporáneos, a quienes racializa, segrega y discrimina de muy diversas maneras. Mérida, la llamada ciudad blanca, es una ciudad marcada por el color donde es posible apreciar los fenómenos discriminatorios que en ella residen. El más notorio, pero también el más acallado, es el racismo y la discriminación hacia el mestizo yucateco, es decir hacia el indígena maya. En el norte de la ciudad viven los "blancos" o "blanqueados" y en el sur los marginados, los de tez más oscura, los de apellido maya. Este trabajo busca dar cuenta del papel que tiene la "raza", la etnicidad y la blanquitud en el imaginario de los meridanos.

RC15-JS-26.8

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The French Regional Health Agencies: Shaking the Professional Ranks, Shaping New Professional Figures?

In April 2010 the French Health administration was reformed: in each of the 22 French regions were created les *Agences Régionales de Santé*– the Regional Health Agencies from the merger of seven institutions. This reform was legitimated as a decompartmentalization and an increase of local democracy on health issues. However, it worked more in a centralization direction: it strengthened the regional institutions and weakened the former departmental units in charge with all the local health issues. This paper is a part of a political science PhD in progress.

We question the capacity of these new regional health agencies, as they result from an institutional merger, to build a common administrative culture (Peters, 2001). In this respect, a qualitative methodology (participant observation and in-depth interviews) provide empirical evidence. Our first findings seem to reveal the institutional merger as an opportunity to create new professional *positions* at a regional level. Being in charge with the preparation of the crisis local devices (Lascoumes, Le Galès, 2010) named "Plans" and with their monitoring, these agents performing some "métiers flous"(Jeannot, 2005) - "blurred occupations" - are the interface between central, regional, local levels of health administration. These positions are held by traditional civil servants (administrative, medical) occupying new positions and also by new agents recruited on fixed-term contracts. Old and emerging forms of professionalization coexist. Two notions often confront each-other: *occupation* and *duty (civil service)*. We mobilize a theoretical frame using the French sociology of institution (Lagroye), the sociology of professions (Abbott, 1988) to shed light on the new figures of health administration: the Regional Health Agencies. They are considered here as institutional figures of the "risk regulation regimes" (Hood, Rothstein, Baldwin, 2001) linking, through these new professional positions, the French State to other institutions in forms of national and international nodality (Hood, Margetts, 2007).

RC11-133.1

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Older People's Use of Facebook: A Netnographic Research of an Online Community

Growing old is often accompanied by changes in social interactions, including communication patterns. There is evidence that older adults appropriate new communication technologies to maintain their independence and social connections (Wild et al., 2012). Furthermore, ICTs provide important incentive for grandparents to engage with social media to share photos and news from children and grandchildren, especially grandbabies. Considering Facebook as an emergent, global telecommunication practice, our study is focusing on Facebook by including older adults as users of this technology. Using a virtual ethnographic research (netnography) of a Facebook online community of grandparents from Romania, we analyse members' interactions, bonding, and support shared through Facebook. Netnography is a form of ethnographic research adapted to include the Internet's influence on contemporary social worlds (Kozinets, 2010) The netnographic approach allowed us to observe how the participants use Facebook, including: 1) how often they post information or communication using Facebook; 2) who they communicate with using Facebook; 3) what types of information they post or communicate about; 4) how Facebook is implicated (or not) in family bonding and communication. The results are discussed in relation to the importance of online communities in understanding everyday practices of ICT use at older adults.

RC09-108.5

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Paradoxes of Social Change: Virtualization of Society, Glam-Capitalism, and Beyond

Conceptualizing social development requires new basis as expected by theorists 'global society' and 'information society' paradoxically became our past never being our present.

Globalization leads not to the 'global society' but rather toward networked enclaves of globality in big cities: Los Angeles, New York, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Moscow, London, etc. People in such enclaves experience globality as borderless sociality through intensive flows of consumer goods, technologies, migrants, money, media-generated images. Postindustrialization leads not to the 'information society' based on knowledge intensive production but to virtualization of society based on an image intensive consumption. People's social life is immersed in virtual realities of brands, image making, and communications through digital media.

Intensive commodification of images has leaded to overbranding and triviality of the virtualization strategy. That provokes shift of competitive advantages to hyper-virtuality of glamour. Now capitalism in postindustrial consumerism areas is transformed into glam-capitalism. Being since the 1930s specific life style or aesthetic form, glamour has become now rationality of newest version of capitalism. Glam-capitalism raises as producers in hyper-competitive market-place must glamour consumers and products must be aggressively beautiful to be intensively attractive for targeted groups. Value creation process now is related more to trends than to brands not only in fashion industry and show business but also in high-tech and financial industries.

Alternative movements like 'copy left' and 'pirates' violating 'intellectual' property rights challenge regime of glam-capitalism and represent the authenticity

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

revolt against hyper-virtuality of glamour. 'Anonymous' hackers and activists of the 'Indignados' and 'Occupy Wall Street!' exemplify movements violating norms and rules of glam-democracy. Reaction of glam-capitalists to alter-social movements is initially oppression and then absorption of alternative tactics as source of development. Creators of trends converging patterns of glam-capitalism and alter-social movements are on the move towards alter-capitalism.

RC36-424.5

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The Past, Present and Future in the Perspective of Dialectical Theory

The dialectical negation and utopianism have enabled Marcuse to reveal the direction of modern society transformation. Utopia of 'Reason' in the 1930s was oriented to revolutionary movements. By the 1940s the rationalization thesis became affirmative discourse for organized capitalism, and utopia of 'Eros' became dialectical antithesis extracted from alternative values and life-styles of esthetic communities and hedonistic subcultures of radical intellectuals. By the 1960s the concept of desublimation became affirmative for consumerist capitalism, and dialectical synthesis of 'Reason' and 'Eros' in the utopia of 'Post-technological rationality' promoted new social movements: antiwar, feminist, ecologist, for civil rights of minorities. Since the 1990s post-technological rationality is affirmative discourse for postindustrial capitalism.

Marcuse's works provide us with model of social change through dialectical negation: marginal groups and utopian movements oppressed by dominant structures of the present are protagonists of the future dominant structures and patterns of agency. Our present is postindustrial capitalism based on virtualization of production and consumption. Social life is alienated into virtual realities of branding, image making, and digital networking. Intensive commodification of images leads to triviality of the virtualization strategy and provokes shift of competitive advantages to hyper-virtuality of glamour. Being since the 1930s specific aesthetic form, glamour has become now rationality of the newest version of capitalism. Glam-capitalism raises as products in hyper-competitive markets must be aggressively attractive and entrepreneurs must extract profits more from trends than from brands.

Dialectical negation now is driven by movements representing the new utopia: authenticity revolt against hyper-virtuality of glamour. 'Pirates', 'anonymous' hackers and activists of 'occupy' movements violate 'intellectual' property rights of glam-capitalism and rules of glam-democracy. Reaction of glam-capitalists to alter-social movements is initially oppression and then absorption of them as sources of creativity. Creators of trends converging patterns of glam-capitalism and alter-social movements are on the move towards alter-capitalism.

RC52-593.7

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Engineering Activities in Russia: Historical and Methodological Approach

Features of engineering activities in Russia and processes of formation of engineering dynasties have been considered in a multidimensional social field, taking into account the influence of the state and the market in the context of historical change.

Dynasty as a special reality of social life is studied on the basis of a multidisciplinary approach (sociology, history, economics, and psychology).

Professional continuity in the field of engineering is, first, the choice of a particular educational strategy that will enable repeat the social position of the ancestors, secondly, the choice of a specific life strategy, which can be viewed from the standpoint of inheritance from our ancestors, and, thirdly, the choice of intellectual strategy, which provides the intellectual continuity in the form of preserving scientific schools and technology trends.

Identification of the social characteristics of engineering dynasties at different stages of historical development of Russia, as well as evaluation of the impact of socio-economic and political conditions of the existence this phenomenon are an important area of sociological research.

Note the following main factors of development of engineering activities: the creation of an effective system of higher engineering education and provision of the necessary social and economic conditions for the adaptation and professional development of graduates in certain professional circles.

Engineering dynasties in Russia were part of the professional elite until the 90-ies of the twentieth century. At the present time in conditions of economic and social instability there is a significant reduction of the role and importance of professional continuity, social, economic and cultural statuses of the engineer.

At the federal level does not stipulate mechanisms assigning the status of a professional engineer, rights, duties and responsibilities of engineers, there is no formalized system of standards and rules of professional engineering activities.

RC23-281.7

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Postgraduate's Image about Future Scientific Work

Statistical data demonstrate that the number of postgraduate students in Russia has enlarged three times from 60 000 in 1996 to 130 000 in 2014. There were 13 190 postgraduates in Saint-Petersburg in 2014. Now, sociologists have not got adequate information about their views which are constructed through the process of postgraduate education. According the phenomenological methodology in focus of our attention are educational process as biographical situation of postgraduates, their action, motives and results, images about scientific work and necessary qualities.

The study employed data of expert survey which took place in autumn of 2014. Participants were recruited through e-mail invitation sent out to 21 Saint-Petersburg Institutes of the Russian academy of science and 4 Saint-Petersburg State Universities. We analyzed 151 responses, what is 2.0% of general community in SPb. Three groups of postgraduate students were chosen: natural sciences postgraduates (physicists, geographers, chemists, biologists, physiologists etc.) (n=48); technical sciences postgraduates (engineers, constructors) (n=50); humanities postgraduates (economists, sociologists, philologists, linguists etc.) (n=53).

Problems of formation of new generation of scientists are constructed as early as in the process of post-graduate education. Analysis of the motivation to enter postgraduate school and beliefs about research activities based on common knowledge about science, resources and effectiveness of work and problems it affecting, as well as some social characteristics allow obtaining a portrait of the "typical postgraduate student". Based on the analysis of the responses to the question about possibilities of gain in science, one can conclude that the postgraduate students think that scientific work as of a primarily individual, creative, well-paid, conferring scientific worker with a high social status "scientist", free from formal norms, and therefore allowing free mode of work that does not require physical effort.

TG04-683.4

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Raising Issues of Risk Behavior in Medical Treatment Consultations

Medical interventions evaluate and deal with uncertainty and risk in relation to individual patients' health. In addition, they may also include measures to protect the general public against consequences of individuals' conditions. Such measures may be inoculation, anti-smoking campaigns, or assessments of patients' risk behavior. The present study explores how the double agenda of helping individuals and assessing their risk behavior plays out in medical interactions.

The empirical case of this presentation, video-recorded treatment consultations between Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA) patients and nurses in Sweden, takes place after a diagnosis is established and doctors and patients have agreed to try a specific treatment. The aim of the encounter is therefore to personalize the treatment and provide a basis for follow-up rather than gaining new information about the patient's problems. In addition, the consultations include the less patient-focused goal of assessing patients' risk of falling asleep. OSA is the world's most common sleep disorder and involves patients' respiratory airways collapsing during sleep. This often results in recurrent episodes of excessive daytime sleepiness. Consequently, the Swedish Transport Administration states that untreated OSA patients should have their driver's license confiscated.

The study uses conversation analysis to examine how nurses and patients manage the implications of questions concerning the risk to fall asleep involuntarily. The analysis shows nurses conducting a balancing act between risk work on different scales: gaining information as agents for the state and promoting social solidarity with the patient in front of them. It further shows how the participants raise and attend to expertise and experience as different epistemic domains with accompanying rights and responsibilities. I argue that an understanding of risk work benefits from taking into account how different agendas, epistemic responsibilities, and statuses are negotiated in social interaction.

RC24-297.7

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The Impact of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Accident on People's Perception of Disaster Risks and Attitudes Toward Nuclear Energy Policy:Regional Differences and Distance from Nuclear Plants

Multiple nationwide opinion surveys, carried out by the government, major media (national newspapers and NHK), the National Institute for Environmental Studies, and the Atomic Energy Society of Japan, have revealed that the Fukushima nuclear accident have heightened people's perception of disaster risks, fear of nuclear accident, and recognition of pollution, and have changed public opinion

on nuclear energy policy. The gap of opinion on nuclear energy policy between specialists and lay people has widened after the disaster.

The results of 2012/2015 Japanese General Social Survey data show that the objection to the promotion of nuclear energy is strong among females, and weaker among young males and the supporters of the LDP. This is similar to the data collected after the Chernobyl accident. Among people who live in a 70km (80km in 2015) radius of nuclear plants, those who live nearer to plants tend to evaluate nuclear disaster risks higher. Distance from nuclear plants and the perception of earthquake risk interactively correlate with the opinion on nuclear issues: among people whose evaluation of earthquake risk is low, those who live nearer to the plants are more likely to object to the abolishment of nuclear plants. It is also found that the nuclear disaster has changed not only people's attitudes but also people's behavior. People have come to try to save electricity in addition to turning off electrical equipments frequently. It has led to the 5.1% reduction of electrical demands over the previous year in 2011, another 1.0% in 2012, 0.4% in 2013 and 3.0% in 2014. The level of commitment to energy saving is found to be correlated with opinion on nuclear issues: 80% of the proponents of nuclear reactor decommissioning have tried to reduce electrical consumption. The reduction of electrical demands has been people's manifestation towards the nuclear energy policy.

RC13-157.2

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Leisure and Meaning-Making: The Pursuit of a Meaningful Life through Leisure

Humans seek the pursuit of a meaningful, enriching life.[1-5] Meaning-making refers to a process by which a person derives meaning(s) from an activity[6] where leisure provides opportunities for meaning-making,[7-9] for example, through creative leisure[10] and spiritual leisure.[11] My paper will present a current understanding of the ways in which leisure promotes meaning-making that has implications for the field of leisure studies both conceptually and practically.

A recent literature review[12] based on 363 research articles linking leisure[13-18] and subjective wellbeing (SWB) identified meaning-making as a core mechanism to promote SWB. Meaning-making through leisure represents a freeing source for experiencing "infinite, liberating effects of leisure,"[19] while artists showed experiential (e.g., expressive) and existential (e.g., meaning, vitality, identity, & achievement) meaning construction of flow.[20] An integrative review of the literature highlighted culturally contextualized processes of meaning-making through leisure that involve both "remedying the bad" and "enhancing the good" in people's quest for a meaningful life.[7] Broadly, the role of leisure in meaning-making is line with an increasing emphasis on "positiveness" in the social sciences.[21,22]

Importantly, the role of leisure in meaning-making has practical implications. Creating a life of meaning was identified as a primary role of therapeutic recreation in supporting clients with challenges/limitations.[23] Living a life of meaning was a key theme found in research on leisure and successful aging[24] and on posttraumatic growth for people with spinal cord injury.[25] Not only was the role of leisure in meaning-making identified among elders with dementia through enhancing enjoyment, identity, and autonomy,[26] but such role was also shown among immigrants through promoting self-realisation, self-expression, and connectedness.[27,28] A recent study with adults with mental illness found "an inspiration for an engaged life" as an overarching leisure meaning-making theme.[30] Such leisure-generated meanings appear particularly salient to marginalized populations, including persons with disabilities and ethnic minorities globally.[11,29]

WG05-662.1

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Housing, Slums and Urban Poverty in North-Western India: Sustainability in Question?

This paper seeks to examine the status of vulnerable sections in Urban India in General and the interlinkage of Housing, Slums and Urban Poverty in particular. It also attempts to focus these issues in the Regional Indian perspective and its comparative position in the northwest region and its states. In the housing condition it explores definition of houseless households, and the houselessness of the vulnerable Scheduled Castes population. The dimension of housing shortage of the vulnerable categories like the economically weaker section, low income groups has also been explored. The description is based on the secondary data, report of the various technical groups and empirical studies. The housing shortage for 2012 at All India level for the vulnerable section is placed at 18.78 million; the ingredients of housing shortage include the non-serviceable Kaccha houses, Obsolescent houses and Congested houses. The major focus on the housing condition is also analysed with respect to the weaker section located in slums in different regions, Northwest Region and its different states. A comparative picture is pre-sented of the acute situation of slums in different regions and their accessibility to the various social amenities. The area of concern of slum dwellers is based on the vulnerability assessment of slums in metropolitan cities like Ludhiana, Faridabad and Srinagar. In the discussion of poverty situation in different regions the sociological dimension of Culture of Poverty, conditions of vulnerability and its perpetuation has been specially examined. Finally, the sustainability issues with respect to the interlinkage of housing, slums and urban poverty have been raised with the possible solutions.

RC38-441.3

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Social (Im)Mobility and Subjective Mobility: Peruvian Migrants in Sao Paulo, Brazil

Understanding social mobility has been the focus of economic migrations studies, but the attention has been on material conditions of migrants' incorporation. There is little on how individuals interpret their experience and their social mobility in the country of reception. This article analyzes how Peruvian migrants interpret their experience and social mobility in Brazil. Using the intersectionality framework for analysis and relying on ethnographic fieldwork and biographical-narratives, this article states that despite precarious work conditions, uncertainty and objectively immobile trajectories, migrants can perceive their experiences as successful cases of social mobility.

Brazil has become the core of South America's migration system as a result of multiple intra-regional migration flows, caused by the significant demand of labor that has accompanied Brazil's economic growth in recent years. In this context, Sao Paulo, the most important urban center in South America, is now a magnet for international migrants. Over the past 30 years, a particular transnational circuit emerged between the Peruvian Andes and Sao Paulo. The majority of Peruvian migrants, from rural areas and peasant families, face a paradox situation: they embody a regular migratory status and high economic precarity. Although they easily have a regular residency status in the context of MERCOSUR arrangements, they incorporate to the labor market mainly through the informal sector. Starting as street vendors, workers in the garment sector or employed by other Peruvians under a debt bondage regime, the pathway to a secure job may take years.

However, I argue that even immobile trajectories can subjectively be perceived as successful. Peruvian migrants emphasize narratives of entrepreneurships and see as temporary conjunctures their day-to-day struggles. In fact, social mobility perceptions lays not only in the socio-economical determinants of reception context, but also into the capacity of re-signifying social class, ethnicity and status from origin.

RC25-314.16

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Catalan Language and Social Representations: Affective Experiences

The theory of social representations postulates that we construct social knowledge of situations, groups or objects that are significant, conflictive or relevant in the social reality. This knowledge is determinant in understanding where people stand in relation to object of representation, to know how the emotions attached to this object are socially modulated and which behaviours it influences. On a social level, language is an especially significant object; it is relevant to the social construction of reality and sometimes a source of conflict in intergroup relations. The relationship between groups and languages is fundamental to the development of identities, to relations between groups and to social cohesion in a territory. That is why studying the social representation of the Catalan language is important. Which social image has been created and, more specifically, which emotions or affective experiences are associated with Catalan? The data presented is related to this last objective: the emotions and affective experiences associated with a hypothetical situation of Catalan. Our sample consists of 364 university students from different parts of Catalonia. We use the free association of words with three different questions. The first is answered by the entire sample: **write 12 words you associate with the Catalan language**. The next two questions asks about feelings in two different ways. **Question A asks students: *in 12 words, write how you would feel if Catalan disappeared***. **Question B asks them: *in 12 words, write how you would feel if they made Catalan disappear***. One part of the sample answers question A and the other part answers question B. One hypothesis is that differences between the responses to the two questions will not differ; another is that affective experiences are organized into positive and negative feelings and into feelings that favour either an active or a passive response.

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RC49-571.4

JABAR, MELVIN* (De La Salle University Manila, melvin.jabar@dlsu.edu.ph)

Neuroadaptability of Persons with Exceptionality in the Workplace

This paper explores the work experiences of 11 differently-abled individuals who are gainfully employed in both small- and medium-scale enterprises. It looks into their work environment specifically in terms of their relationships with neurotypical co-workers and their own neuroadaptability. The study made use of in-depth interviews, sociometric tests, and time allocation technique.

The results of the study indicate that people with mental exceptionality can perform the tasks expected of them. Despite their limited cognitive capacities, the subjects were seen to be relatively productive, as can be gleaned from the time allocation study. This signals that people with mental disability can indeed be employed, provided that the work environment is receptive to their limitations.

All of the subjects were described by their co-workers as being responsible and committed. The time allocation study results likewise indicate that the subjects were indeed able to perform their expected tasks, although there were a few instances in which they failed to do so, unintentionally or otherwise.

Most of the neurotypical workers are not aware of the conditions of the cases. In general, the co-workers did not show a negative attitude toward the co-workers with exceptionality. To be able to achieve a friendly work environment for persons with exceptionality, neurotypical co-workers must be made aware of the clinical conditions of their mentally challenged co-workers. Neurotypical co-workers need to understand the behavioral manifestations that come with autism and mental retardation, and they must be acquainted with ways in which they can handle and manage such behaviors.

RC49-568.5

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Sources and Consequences of Happiness:the Sociocultural Constructs of Happiness Among Indigenous Hanunuo Mangyan Women

This paper describes the sources and consequences of happiness among Indigenous Hanunuo Manyan Women in the Island of Mindoro, Philippines. Data of this study is culled from interviews with 10 selected Mangyan women. The paper will discuss how the Mangyan women understand the concept of happiness, its sources, and its consequences in relation to their wellbeing. The paper shall also explore how happiness is manifested in various forms including but not limited to cultural artefacts such as rituals, poetry, dances, and other forms of material culture. The focus of the paper though is to highlight the socio-cultural aspects of happiness. Happiness in many indigenous societies is something that is shared collectively. For example, the Ambahan (oral poetry) of the Mangyan has to be recited along with members of the community. During recitation, people talk and laugh together. In the Ambahan, personification is used to describe the "self" as he/she relates to different situation including happiness, love, and death. This paper contends that happiness is both ephemeral and perpetual. Perpetual happiness is felt when they experience sound health, bountiful harvest, harmony with nature, ownership of land, and ability to eke out a living. Ephemeral happiness emanates from their relationship with other people

RC12-146.6

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How Much Need for Truth within Conflict Resolution?

How much need for truth within conflict resolution?

During my studies over Transitional Justice in Argentina, I came across an original mechanism of prosecution: the *Juicios por la verdad*. They were a criminal procedure adopted in the Nineties, which aimed at the mere discovery of the truth. Based only on the enquiry phase, these proceeding-like instruments lacked one of the trial's goals: the injunction of a penalty to the perpetrator of a crime. The victims' families (called secondary victims) turned to the judges, claiming for the discovery of past atrocities and the whereabouts of the missing bodies. They demanded the satisfaction of their right to know the fate of their disappeared beloved, as well as that to bury and to mourn them.

Criminal legal reasons, the existence of amnesty laws and legal pardons, pushed the families to ask for truth, rather than for justice. Nevertheless, along with Argentina, other countries distinguished themselves for the same strain for truth, within the context of Transitional Justice. The spread of Truth and Reconciliation Commissions in South America as well as in Africa testifies an increasing attention towards the establishment of truth, as part of the procedure to solve a conflict. Involving the personal and the collective sphere of interaction, the process of truth revelation provides the community with a shared narrative, leading towards a nation-building process. On the other hand, the victim finds an answer to what Procedural Justice identifies as the need to rationally control emotions, through the acknowledgement of the crimes and their motivations. This rationalisation comes from the human desire to seek closure: the enlightenment over the fate of one's beloved delivers the victim from the anxiety of uncertainty.

A procedure that supports the broad discovery of truth, potentially through dialogue between the parties, will better satisfy this victim's need.

RC12-154.8

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Politics of Recognition and Its Intersection with Social Stigma - a Study of Construction of De-Notified Tribes in Post Colonial India

What happens when recognition intersects with stigma? This question remains valid with respect to De-notified Tribes in India. De-notified Tribes in India emerged as an identity for the recognition of the communities which were once known as Criminal Tribes. The project of labelling 198 communities as criminals was managed by Colonial Rule by introducing Criminal Tribes Act (CTA), 1871, which implied that these communities were criminals by birth and practiced crime as a profession. In postcolonial India, in 1952, the repeal of CTA took place, which officially decriminalized the so called criminal communities and provided them a new recognition as "De-notified Tribes".

The concepts of stigma and recognition remain applicable to the case of De-notified Tribes where one can discover that the process of stigmatization of these communities as criminals was initiated during the Colonial Rule through CTA, 1871, whereas their recognition as equal citizens of the country took place in Post Colonial India since 1952 through De-notification. However, presence of DNTs in the society still stigmatizes their identity as criminals in contemporary India; such situation provides a scope to interrogate whether the state follows a process of recognition in response to the practice of stigmatization.

In view of the described scenario, this paper intends to examine the process of recognition in response to the process of stigmatization with respect to construction of De-notified Tribe identity in Post Colonial India. The paper would also try to comprehend the impact on identity formation when both the phenomena (Recognition & Stigmatization) exist simultaneously, as this remains the case with DNTs. The research shall also attempt to analyse whether recognition in Post Colonial India has contributed to deconstruction of social stigma on De-notified Tribes.

RC45-522.2

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Social Trust and Demand for Redistribution. Is There a Crowding out Effect?

The debate about the relationship between social capital the welfare state has produced contradictory results for a long time. The crowding out hypothesis states that the growth of the welfare state would erode social capital, as the action of the state leave no room for non-regulated spontaneous cooperation. In sharp contrast, the crowding in hypothesis states that there is virtuous circle between the size of the welfare state and the stock of social capital in a particular country, since generous welfare states (specially those relying on universalistic programs) will produce a particular sense of fairness and solidarity toward fellow citizens. Yet, the empirical evidence testing the explanatory power of these theories is mostly inconclusive. To further our knowledge of this puzzle, in this paper I focus specifically on the relationship between social trust and preferences for redistribution at the individual level in a sample of European countries belonging to different welfare state regimes. In order to overcome the potential problems of endogeneity between social trust and redistributive preferences, and departing from previous studies, I use an instrumental variables approach. Results indicate that social trust has a negative impact on preferences for redistribution but this relationship varies substantially across institutional settings.

RC13-170.2

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'Knowing Oneself ' : A Case of Spiritual Tourism

The global tourism industry has been changing since the last few decades. Newer forms of tourism are being vigorously promoted by not only the individual players but also by the governments. Terms such as eco-tourism, responsible tourism, agro tourism, and even volun-tourism have become the buzz words. A new emerging trend is "spiritual tourism" and it is being taken up very seriously by governments, state tourism authorities, even the United Nations agency responsible for global tourism - the UNWTO. In 2013, UNWTO convened the

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

1st International Conference on Spiritual Tourism for Sustainable Development in Vietnam.

In an age of materialism and endless consumption, what has prompted the interest in taking out time to explore the 'mind, body and spirit'? The traditional tourism (religious) in India connected the people with God whereas the new spiritual tourism offers to connect them with themselves. The new age travelers during their leisure time look for experiences that lead to self realization, strengthening of inner self, discovering one self and the world around. Increased urbanization, stress at work, stringent timelines, chaotic lifestyles, long hours at work have been found to be some of the reasons for burnout of young professionals (yuppies). The players in the tourism market have been quick to capture this opportunity and many sites have come up which offer 'spiritual vacations'. Such "spiritual vacations" may become a catalyst that brings greater enlightenment to the individual, increased understanding between different cultures and may even help to foster an emerging spiritual renaissance.

The paper attempts to examine the reasons for increased desire for spiritual leisure and the prospects available to satiate it.

RC14-174.2

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Globalization, Media and Literature: An Enquiry into the Role of Media and Literary Institutions with Special Reference to English Language and Translation Practice

It was initially predicted that globalization would have a particularly positive impact on literature for writers in smaller nations writing in less popular languages. Publishers and writers alike hoped that globalization might break down barriers of borders and language, opening up new avenues in the process. Has that really happened? Or has globalization deeply enabled the writers and their ability to have their work published in new countries and translated into other languages? The relation between globalization and literature can be understood in terms of the role of media and literary institutions. English language and translation practice are important tools or medium in expending this connection. The impact of globalization on literature is manifold, with all its facets. On the one hand, the World Wide Web (www) allows even greater access to literary texts while on the other hand the publishing industry itself become more globalized and consolidated into multinational media conglomerates. The present paper discusses the various impacts of globalization on their work – good and bad; expected and unexpected with special reference to English language and translation practices in developing countries like India.

RC04-49.11

JAMALI, SYED* (ICL Business School, jamali@icl.ac.nz)

Assessing the Difficulty Level of the Curriculum: Chinese Students' Perspectives on the New Zealand Diploma in Business (Level 6)

The objective of this study is to explore the initial expectations of Chinese students and to enquire into their perspectives on the difficulty level of the New Zealand business curriculum (Level 6). The study also reveals the factors underlying their academic achievement. On the basis of the findings, this study summarises the internal reflections of the Chinese students regarding international education. The methodology consists of a qualitative study applying an explorative approach. Students from one Private Training Establishment (PTE) studying the New Zealand Diploma in Business (level 6) and academic staff are from the same institute were sampled for this research. Two different questionnaires were used to collect information from participants. To analyse and interpret the data, the 'thematic analysis method' has been used in this study. The findings reveal that the students' initial perceptions are mostly influenced by their own culture and familiar educational settings, whereas perceptions on the difficulty level of the course reveal an additional understanding of a foreign culture. The results of the research can help educators to understand learners in greater depth and may assise curriculum designers and policy makers to consider the cultures and values of target groups containing a large numbers of international students.

RC18-224.4

JANSEN, GIEDO* (University of Twente, giedo.jansen@utwente.nl)

Neither "Petty Bourgeois" Nor "Outsiders": Self-Employment Heterogeneity and Political Alignments

This study aims to provide theoretical and empirical clarity on whether people in "new" and precarious self-employment support the same political parties as those in traditional forms. Theoretical clarity is needed as the voting literature predominantly perceives self-employment in terms of class-based theories or insider/outsider theories, i.e.: as a privileged grouping with shared interests as (potential) employers. Alternative perspectives, looking into the heterogeneity of self-employment, and focusing on self-employed "outsiders", have received far less attention. Empirically, quantitative data is needed: Previous voting studies have not been able to differentiate the self-employed, either due to the lack of relevant indicators or because of low-N problems. Focusing on the Netherlands, this study addresses these shortcomings by collecting and analyzing unique survey data among over 800 self-employed without employees, using the Solo Self-Employment Panel. The Netherlands are an important case as the recent rise in solo self-employment is among the strongest in Europe.

RC16-208.1

JANSEN, TILL* (University of Witten/Herdecke, till.jansen@gmail.com)

Beyond the Ontology of the Ontological Turn

According to Aspers (2014), the ontological turn lacks consciousness about its own ontological assumptions and does not theorize ontology adequately. It starts with a whole ontology of actors and practices and other theoretical elements that are taken for granted. Ontology is reduced to the social construction of actors – what basically makes the ontological turn a new version of social constructivism. Accordingly, the ontological turn today is not able to actually do what it claims: proposing a sociology beyond classical dualisms, as it is caught within its own ontology: "Such an approach will do little but perform ontology" (p.4).

However, the notion of an ontological turn may offer what it aims at, if we build a theory upon the very notion itself and do not think of ontologies as some part of a bigger (scientific) ontology. However, this would mean to build a theory of the social without an ontology of the very subject – which leaves us only with the possibility of a purely formal theory. Drawing on Hegels and Gotthard Günthers work on logic, we may conceptualize social order as compounds of closed, yet interconnected and self-animated logical spheres (contextures), each of which displays a positive side (ón) and a negative side (lógos). As contextures are conceptualized ontologically indifferent, they avoid e.g. the distinction of immateriality and materiality, language and world. Furthermore, they would not be something produced by actors. Rather an actor would be regarded as a such a self-animated ontology – which could empirically be anything, be it human actors, ghosts, machines, organizations or hybrids that produce their own order. In consequence, we would not study how human actors struggle with ontologies, but how ontologies struggle with themselves and each other. The human actor would only be one empirical form of such an ontology.

RC51-577.4

JANSEN, TILL* (University of Witten/Herdecke, till.jansen@gmail.com)

Towards a De-Ontologized Notion of Society

One of Niklas Luhmanns´ main theoretical aims was to build a de-ontologized theory. However, the very core of his theoretical design, the famous assumption that there are systems made at the beginning of "Social Systems", proofed to be the root for such an ontology of the social: His theory of society proposes a clear-cut set of systems that are thought of as existing, having structures, containing center and periphery. Luhmann ends up with a theory that in a certain way is the opposite of the theoretical design he aimed at. His later preference for other theoretical foundations (e.g. George Spencer-Brown, Gotthard Günther) can be regarded as a response to the shortcomings of his initial concept of social systems. However, his theorizing never fully left the solid ground of this very concept.

This raises the question for a new foundation of a theory of society that offers a higher degree of de-ontologized thinking. I would like to propose strengthening Günthers notion of polycontexturality that has been partly adopted by Luhmann, who is using it as a description for functional differentiation. Drawing from the idealist tradition (Fichte & Hegel), Günther formalizes social relations. Instead of assuming an ontologically fixed entity as social or psychic systems, he starts with the immediacy of being and reflexivity that does not have to be given a fixed ontological place but is thought of as logical area (contexture). Starting from this purely formal concept he develops a theory of multiple reflexive positions that link up to what he calls compound-contextures. From this perspective a theory of society would be less clear-cut and much more dynamic. The ontology of a society consisting of orderly function systems would give way to a vibrating notion of interlinked, ontologically not defined reflexive spheres.

RC14-176.3

JANSEN, ZANETTA* (University of South Africa, jansezl@unisa.ac.za)

Interrogating the Concept of 'Citizens' Media': Do We Know All We Need to Know about It and Its Impact?

This paper explores, in-depth, the concept of 'citizens' media' and what it means for a sociology of communication in an age of globalization. The concept originated with the actions of ordinary people from civil society,

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citizens, who use technologies such as cellular phones or smart phones to capture real live events and then upload these, usually instantaneously after capturing, to social network platforms. The paper addresses the unintended social activist element outcome of such actions, the phenomenon of citizens' media as a challenge to mainstream professional journalism and its code of ethics, and the ethics and morality around seeing a live body being burned on social media platforms – recalling the sacrifice of a young 26 year old Egyptian whom escalated the reforms and transformations of that society in 2010 by an act of self-sacrifice or was it? Digital Media Social Networking theory is alluded to in the paper.

RC24-JS-20.2

JANSEN, ZANETTA* (University of South Africa, jansezl@unisa.ac.za)

The Ska ("Square Kilometre Array") Project: A South African - Australian Partnerships Project in Pursuing an International Interest to Advance Science and Development Globally.

The paper documents international efforts (involving 13 countries and 100 organisations globally) to build the world's largest and most sensitive radio telescope with an area of one square kilometre - hence the name 'SKA project' - in which South Africa shares the rights with Australia, to became the physical sites for the construction of three SKA radio telescopes; two in South Africa with the support of African countries, and one in Australia. According to SKA Africa (www.ska.ac.za), "The scale of the SKA represents a huge leap forward in both engineering and research & development towards building and delivering a radio telescope, and will deliver a correspondingly transformational increase in science capability when operational. The SKA will augment, complement and lead the way in scientific discovery." The paper asks the obvious and simple questions, what is the sociological implications of this global-local relational dynamic and the convergence of science and technology in human social collaborations in understanding the Universe we live in? What lessons can be learned from this project in international partnering for environmental matters and environmental movements?

RC44-506.4

JAQUES, NATHALIE* (University of Auckland, nathalie.june.jaques@gmail.com)

The Demand for Equality in the Living Wage: Exceeding Calculation and Cooptation.

This paper is grounded in empirical research undertaken on a local Living Wage Campaign at the University of Auckland and seeks to draw from this particular site some fundamental problems and limitations that are equally significant to political organising around wage labour in general. This is not just a case of contractual disputes within particular sites of work and the negotiation of working conditions therein. Rather, within these particular struggles universal principles for determining social and economic value are questioned and contested. Immanent to existing systems of wages and the notions of value they express are the operations of inclusion and exclusion which universally characterise the dynamic of capital to count and differentiate. This dynamic is fundamentally governed by a logic of inequality. In failing to situate the living wage within the labour-capital relation, politics premised on universal principles of equality and justice are susceptible to corruption and cooptation in operations of exclusion.

To escape this containment of equality, this paper draws on the thought of Alain Badiou to formalise the counting operation of capital. It aims to demonstrate how Living Wage campaigns are at risk of reproducing and further entrenching existing systems of counting value and appearance in disqualifying some workers from legitimate claims to a living wage. On the other hand, however, it argues that there exists a demand for equality at the heart of the living wage claim that is always in contradiction with the logic of capital. This demand contains the possibility of a political truth in antagonism with the conditions in which these political goals could be realised. This paper ultimately seeks to establish a grounding upon which we can think what is possible for wage labour anew, from a decided position of equality that refuses to concede to the compulsion of capital to count.

RC34-392.8

JARMOUNI, RACHID* (University of Mohammed V in Rabat, nacer.sara@yahoo.fr)

Muslim Youths and the Effects of the Social and Poliitical Change Towards the Birth of a New Generation

The islamic society is knowing as other societies, many changes wich affect all the social, political, valuable, economic, and cultural manners.

The most affected by these changes are youths. Many researches and studies worked hard in order to understand and clarify the key of this change. There are at least two famous studies of this topic: on the first hand : one thinks that all

these changes are a result of the west-blow on the Islamic world. (the conspiracy theory).

On the other hand, the second reserchers refers in their analysis of the social structures to the deep reasons in society which leads to many changes. The most important reason is that the change of the youths's view towards the globe due to objective factors.

Therefore, having a new young generation which leads today's political and social change.

In this context, the research inclines to the second hypothesis which thinks that the changes that happend withe Arabic muslim societies were not at random, but due to objective factors affect mostly the muslim youths like :
- The accelerating and developing of the social change.
- The democracy and leberalism development.
- The educational revolution (the access to knowledge).
- The increasing of satisfaction in the live-world.
- A developed gronthing of globalisation (common awareness of vital issues).
- Anthority change (in the directions of nonviolent change).
- Demographic change and its relation with having a new youths'generations.

For all what have been said, i think that the big movements of change have been interacted to come out with a new youths' awareness.

More than that, it is an expression of a new muslim arabic personality with a collection of global and international values, namely, self-respect, liberty, justice and dignity.

RC22-263.12

JARMOUNI, RACHID* (University of Moulay Ismail in Meknes, nacer.sara@yahoo.fr)

The Sociology of Religious Transformations Individual Religiosity Among Moroccan Youths As a Case Study

The religious field is witnessing many changes in Morocco, as is the case in a group of countries. By providing an insight into many transformations. we present a number of indications related to the religious field in Morocco as it has been recently characterized by a quasi-break between producing and reproducing the religious values. Typically, this refers to the ending of the monopoly over the religious authority and the emergence of new leaders and elites who now manage to compete with the official religious discourse. However, they contribute to a partial break down of traditional cultural structures and face difficulties reconstructing new ones. This has been the result of a remarkable presence of the value of the individual over the group, accompanied by a growing role of media and technology and easy access to the information in shaping youth's new tendencies to employ reason and improvisation of attitudes to decide their religious inclinations. All this has immensely contributed to changing the religious discourse through a remarkable appearance of diverse religious and moral references in a way that pushed some sociologists to call it "a market of religiosity" that contains a wide range of options for consumers who pick and choose among multiple and new religious patterns.

In an attempt to examine the religious transformations in Morocco, we have conducted a survey over 460 male and female youths (aged from 18 to 35 years old), in a rural and urban region (City of Sale near Rabat), with the help of statistical data provided by the high commission for planning (HCP), depending on the targeted sampling method and departing from the main hypotheses: To what extent has diversity in religious references affected the emergence of the individual religiosity among the Moroccan youths, and what are its main aspects?

RC41-486.2

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Education and longevity: a demographic perspective

In the second half of the 20th century, the advances in human longevity observed have been accompanied by an increase in the disparities between countries and regions. This variation can be explained using the convergence-divergence framework, which suggests that each major epidemiological change induces a divergence in mortality trends. Historical evidence indicates that the divergence phase is eventually followed by a phase in which mortality trends converge. Similar divergence-convergence stages related to epidemiological transitions can be observed in subnational groups within countries. The most advanced countries and population groups with the highest life expectancy levels can be regarded as vanguards who are preparing the way for others to achieve higher levels of longevity. Education is one of the strongest predictors of life expectancy. Scarce empirical evidence suggests that both relative and absolute mortality differences by education within countries have been increasing, even in the most developed and egalitarian countries. Such studies shedding more light on the changing mortality patterns of educational groups may provide new perspectives on human longevity and inspire further discussion about the possibilities for ex-

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tending human life expectancy under the current macroscopic conditions at the national level. Using a demographer's perspective, the paper provides new evidence and insights about the persistence of longevity advances of high education groups in developed countries.

RC42-494.1

JASSO, GUILLERMINA* (New York University, gj1@nyu.edu)
SHELLY, ROBERT (Ohio University)
WEBSTER, MURRAY (UNCC)

Factorial Surveys in Social Psychology: Justice and Impartiality

This paper develops a framework for studying impartiality in the four main processes of distributive justice -- the Just Reward Process, the Actual Reward Process, the Justice Evaluation Process, and the Justice Consequences Process -- proposes a method for studying two kinds of impartiality in the Justice Evaluation Process -- framing-impartiality and expressiveness-impartiality -- and reports the results of three factorial surveys carried out among college undergraduates in the United States. Framing-impartiality means that the Observer frames rewards (as goods or bads) in the same way for all Rewardees. For example, if an Observer frames a reward as a good for females and a bad for males, that Observer lacks framing-impartiality. Expressiveness-impartiality means that the Observer expresses a given magnitude of the Justice Evaluation with the same emotion for all Rewardees. For example, if an Observer judges two Rewardees as exactly equally underpaid but then shouts one of the Justice Evaluations and whispers the other (identical) one, that Observer lacks expressiveness-impartiality. Understanding these forms of impartiality is important because their absence could destroy the good effects of impartiality in other elements of the justice situation, such as the Just Reward Process. Identifying these forms of impartiality requires sharp tools, and in this endeavor the factorial survey is uniquely useful. Preliminary analyses of the data indicate that framing-impartiality is universal but that sizable proportions of respondents fail expressiveness-impartiality. Future research might explore these new forms of impartiality in representative samples of adult populations across several countries and with respect to other rewards, such as grades, bequests, and time in prison.

RC33-383.7

JASSO, GUILLERMINA* (New York University, gj1@nyu.edu)

Two Types of Formal Generative Mechanisms

This paper explores two types of formal generative mechanisms. Both are useful for the broad array of substantive generative mechanisms, at all levels of analysis, that lie at the heart of sociology and social theory.

Outwardly the two formal types look the same. Each has two parts, a small first part containing the premise(s) or assumption(s) and a large and growing second part containing deduced implications.

But inwardly they differ. In Type 1, the assumptions are known to be true, they may even be self-evident; or the assumptions may describe a set of arrangements under human or institutional control. Thus, the implications must be true. In Type 2, the assumptions are what Popper (1963:245) called "guesses" about the way the world works. The implications are testable, falsifiable predictions. If the predictions survive rigorous empirical test, such tests constitute evidence that the real world may resemble the world postulated in the guesses.

Thus, although the deductive apparatus is the same in both types, the two types have different properties and operate differently. Importantly, they lead to different empirical questions and tasks. In the Type 1 mechanism, the empirical task is to assess the conditions under which the assumption holds; deduction tells us that if the assumption holds, then the deduced implications must be true. On the other hand, in the Type 2 mechanism, the empirical task is to assess the validity of the predictions; the empirical status of the predictions tells us whether the assumptions are a faithful representation of the real world.

For concreteness, the paper provides an illustration of each of the two types, drawn from the status model (Sørensen 1979) and the wage-setter model (Jasso 2009). Close examination of the two illustrations increases our understanding of the two types of mechanisms, as well as of the embedded causal relations.

RC46-532.3

JAUK, DANIELA* (University of Graz, daniela.jauk@gmail.com)

(How) Does Feminist Scholar-Activism at the United Nations Pay Off?

The United Nations (UN) continues to provide a stage for a diverse global women's movement and the production of global gender equality norms that, if utilized, advance gender equality in its member states. This paper focuses on how academics, i.e. feminist scholar-activists, navigate this forum of global policy development. The organization Sociologists for Women in Society (SWS) serves as case study, as some of its members have sought to influence UN policy construction through advocacy at the annual Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)

and to increase the visibility and applicability of feminist sociology in international policy making. In this paper I focus on themes that emerged from a sub-sample of in-depth interviews with current or former UN scholar-activists within SWS from a larger ethnographic study (2009-2012), and examine experiences of SWS members' engagement with UN politics and policy development since the mid nineties. Based on interviews, observations, and archival material, I trace the beginning of SWS' engagement with the CSW, and present personal benefits and challenges of members' transnational activist work. SWS does justice to its mission of serving as an activist organization through its work in the global arena but scope and depth of influence remain limited and contested.

RC54-611.4

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MARINACHE, RAMONA (Department of Sociology, University of Bucharest)

Kinematics of Moto—Mobility: Women, Motorcycles and Social Acceleration

In this study, based on a qualitative research on women from Bucharest who ride motorcycles, we seek to present an analysis of the sociologist Harmut Rosa concept of *social acceleration* which refers to the constant speeding up of technology, social change and rhythm of life. We argue that moto-mobility is a new dimension of social acceleration. Contrary to Rosa's view, who thinks that motorcycles are the standpoint of modernity's need for speed and constant motion, we argue that the social kinematic of motorcycling is an example of a decrease in social acceleration, no matter how high is the actual acceleration and speed of the machine. Using date gathered through interviews and conversations with women motorcyclists, we seeks to study the paradox of high speed machine and reduction of social acceleration, as motorcycles are used as a way of social relaxation from the societal norms.

RC07-93.2

JEDLIKOWSKA, DOROTA* (Jagiellonian University, d.jedlikowska@gmail.com)

Diagnosis of Science Research. Discussion from the Science Policy Perspective

The presentation is going to investigate science from the European Union perspective and next more specifically refer to the Polish case study. The research is seeking answers to the following questions: a) what is/what are the model(s) of science in the contemporary European Union ? and consequently b) what is the understanding of science based on various discourses?

The suggested presentation is an ongoing PhD research. The main research problem is to conceptualize and empirically reconstruct the understanding of science. The research is based on the three steps of analysis: first one includes the methodology of grounded theory to make the analysis of legal documents from the sociological point of view, second refers to the media debate upon science and the content analysis is used and third assumes the process of conducting interviews with scientists and project managers. The analysis runs from the most abstract macro level towards more micro and concrete evidences in the process of reconstruction science understanding in Poland.

The perspective of science policy is highlighted to visualize the phenomenon of "politicisation of science", changing roles of scientists and discuss a contradiction between openness in science and bureaucratization of science. The key concept recalls the ethos of science understood as academic versus post-academic science where classical meaning of science is constituted on external factors driven by the pursuit of research funds (Sztompka 2007).

RC09-JS-32.1

JENA, MANOJ* (Department of Sociology, Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi, drmanojkjena@gmail.com)

Digital Technology and Exclusion of Women: Occupational Segregation and Deconstruction of Stereotypes

The new technology particularly Digital/Information technology are now central to our culture and consciousness. It is not only playing an important role in terms of restructuring the economic and social structure but also reshaping work and employability relationships. One may argue that, since 1970's onwards the expansion of information technology has impacted our everyday life activities phenomenally. The speed, flows of information and communication technologies are now central to our economics. One may further argue that we have entered in to the Information Society, where informatics is the main component of Indian social structure. Many of our economic functions are increasingly organized around information networks and its associated technologies leading to multidimensional effects on the Indian society. Services like Information Technology Enable Ser-

vices(ITeS) offshoring, outsourcing, and the new notions of work have significantly influenced labour and Employment relations in India. Such changes have led to labour market flexibilities and have created differential impacts on social groups including women thereby reinforcing institutionally entrenched inequalities.

In this context, the paper tries to understand the exclusionary nature of the Digital technology particularly in case of Women, and also explores how the existing structural inequality is reinforced within the organizational set up of the Digital/IT industry. Secondly, it highlights on issues like occupational segregation, entrenched inequality and marginalization of women within and outside the industry while focusing on gender stereotypes, particularly feminization of work in this sector

On the whole, it tries to locate how these entrenched inequalities and gender divisions are influencing Information Technology Enable Service work patterns and employability thereby leading to increased insecurity among women within the industry in terms of their access to jobs, promotions, work timings, on-site mobility etc.

RC22-268.2

JENSEN, TIM* (University of Southern Denmark, t.jensen@sdu.dk)

Discourses on Cultural and Religious Heritage in Religious Education in Scandinavia.

Public schools, today as before, are key fora for nation state building, citizenship building, and identity construction. Following some kind of secularization the good citizen, in e.g. Scandinavia, is no longer primarily or only a good Christian, and the school at large no longer serves to support and complement the Christian church in its effort to produce and reproduce good Christians. However, even in the more or less secular Scandinavian states and schools, the non-confessional school subject (under whatever name) dealing with religion is seen and used as a key instrument in nation building and identity construction. The paper analyzes discourses on religious and cultural heritage in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, with special regard to how these discourses are linked to simulataneous discourses on globalization, pluralization as well as citizenship edutaion and intercultural understanding.

RC47-541.1

JERNE, CHRISTINA* (Aarhus University, cjerne@dac.au.dk)

Mafia Apps: Assembling Alternative Geographies of Protest

Recent scholarship on ICTs and Social Movements has prevalently focused on the relationship between the protesters and their technologies during protest events or in relation to active phases of movements (Melucci 1995). It has also examined how ICTs facilitate the spread of messages and emotions, how they help to topologically gather people for mass demonstrations, or even how social movements seek autonomy in and from the media they use (Castells 2012; Milan 2013). This paper addresses the question of protest in a non-eventful scenario, in a moment of latency; that of the everyday struggle against the mafia in Italy. It analyses two mafia mapping apps, which are here seen as ingredients that not only facilitate but are in themselves agentic in performing different practices. From the mapping of eco-mafia disasters in the "triangle of death" in central Italy, to the highlighting of the mafias in the north, this article empirically analyses how these two apps are actively fighting the mafia. The apps are therefore here taken as agents (Latour, Bennet, Marres) themselves that make different constellations possible together with their human, non-human and discursive counterparts.

RC24-295.2

JETZKOWITZ, JENS* (Philipps University Marburg, jetzkowi@staff.uni-marburg.de)

How to Generate Knowledge on Styles of Living and Acting? Comparing Different Approaches to a Core Concept in Environmental Sociology

In the discourse on sustainable development it has become commonplace that the runaway consumptive lifestyles which emerge in Western industrialized societies unleash destructive forces in ecological systems. Consumption, however, is not only a driver of economic growth in contemporary societies but also an indispensable condition of existence. Therefore, it is evident that governance for sustainable development needs in-depth knowledge on the consequences of different styles of living and acting.

In this paper I discuss different approaches to study lifestyles with regard to conceptual and methodological questions. In its first section I discuss the conceptual background of studying lifestyles in the context of sustainability research. It is assumed that the concept of style is the most appropriate tool for the study of social structures. Actors are considered to be creative in principle as well as free in their decisions to a certain extent. Furthermore, the concept is well suited to be concretized on different levels relevant for sustainability research. In the second

section I present several approaches dealing with style-based analyses of social structures to highlight the characteristics of the concept and the methodology. In addition to the classics I particularly focus on Bourdieu's sociology since he found an answer to the questions whether and to what extent style analysts can claim objectivity and validity for their research results. In section 3 these methodological considerations serve as an assessment criterion in the discussion of different style-based approaches to sustainability questions. I show how the idea of life-style research is operationalized in different empirical studies and discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the different approaches especially for questions of sustainability research. Finally, on the basis of this evaluation I develop methodological proposals for the study of styles of living and acting to understand the coupling of society to biophysical structures.

RC14-JS-47.2

JEZIERSKA, KATARZYNA* (University of Gothenburg, Centre for European Research, katarzyna.jezierska@gu.se)

Vehicles for Change or Preservation? the Role of Think Tanks in Poland

Literature on experts' place in democracies and the epistemic dimension of democratic decisions is growing. For example recently, the unregulated role of policy professionals has been pointed out as an acute issue for democratic governance (cf. Garsten, Rothstein & Svallfors 2015). In order to secure the epistemic value of democratic decisions, expert knowledge seems indispensible. On the other hand, letting experts decide on political issues leads to de-politicization and weakened democratic control of decision-making. This article aims to study a certain type of policy professionals in a specific context - think tanks in Poland. Even though Polish civil society has gained much scholarly attention, this particular group of organizations has been rather overlooked.

The context of transformation designated a unique place for think tanks in Central and Eastern Europe (Kimball 2000), creating a demand for innovative solutions in the task of redesigning the social, political and economic landscapes. After initial flourishing in the early 1990s with an unquestioned aim of sustaining the pro-democratic reforms (Krastev 2000), think tanks now find themselves in an 'identity crisis'.

In this paper, I contrast the external and internal image of Polish think tanks to assess the role these organizations play today. How do think tanks present themselves? How are they represented in the mainstream printed media? What role and position in the decision-making system are they ascribed/do they ascribe themselves? Do they present themselves/are they presented as part of civil or political society? The analysis is based on a series of semi-structured interviews with Polish think tank leaders and qualitative content analysis of two major Polish newspapers.

RC04-46.6

JIANG, JIN* (Lingnan University, jiangjin.gm@gmail.com)

Expansion of Upper Secondary Education in Mainland China, 1980—2010

Upper secondary education in mainland China (China, hereafter) has experienced a dramatic expansion during the period of 1980—2010. China is an illuminating case for analyzing the expansion of upper secondary education. This is not only because China's upper secondary education has undergone a transformation from elite, mass, and universal form for the last thirty years amid the rapid economic development since the economic reform in 1978. Moreover, the decision making and policy implementation in China are characterized by a top-down process. These special features render China as an illuminating case for studying the development of upper secondary education in the context of changing socio-economic development, in particular, the interplay between economic development and social policy in shaping the development of upper secondary education. This study examines the expansion process of upper secondary expansion, with special focus on the interplay between (a) growing demand from labor market and public preference, and (b) the educational policies in shaping the expansion of upper secondary education. This study mainly adopts the functionalism perspective to interpret China's expansion of upper secondary education. The dramatic industrialization and economic development drive a growing demand in labor market for skilled and educated workforce and a public preference shift for more education. In response the pressing demand and maintain a rapid economic growth, the Chinese government made serious attempt to (a) expand the system capacity of upper secondary education, and (b) promote vocational upper secondary education, which is believed to provide a skilled and educated workforce to meet the market demand. Moreover, in the post-expansion period, private schools have growing importance in the development of upper secondary education. This study also discusses the changing role of the government and market in the context of decentralization and marketization of education.

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RC49-JS-66.3

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Non Suicidal Self-Injury As a Social Regulation Strategy: Experiences of Suffering Among Chileans and French Adolescents

During the last decades, there has been a significant rise in the prevalence of self-harm among adolescents on a global scale, particularly self-cutting ('Non suicidal self-injury' in the DSM-5). Since the late 70s, self-injury has been understood as a method of self-help, a strategy of affective or cognitive self-regulation motivated by internal-emotional-neurological psychopathology. This perspective fails to consider self-injury as a phenomenon framed in a complex system of interactions. This paper aims to show the way in which self-injury constitutes a sociological problem, exploring the relations between symptoms and socio-cultural factors. What makes self-injury an effective resource for individuals? What is its meaning and how is it experienced by individuals? How self-injury is expressed in different social contexts? To answer these questions, this paper describes the experiences of adolescents who have hurt themselves in Santiago (Chile) and Paris (France), using ethnographic observations and semi-structured interviews (n=30) in different health services.

Results: Self-injury is a behaviour that allows self-regulation of emotions and anticipation of impulsion. Self-injury is not an impulsive act, but a *process* that involves a system of meanings and interactions. Self-injury emerges when the individual does not find a way to contextualize or manage an intense suffering through his social relations. It is a way to regulate an emotion that cannot be normatively managed. There is an emotional tone that prevails in the hierarchy of emotions in the two local contexts: Chilean adolescents describe '*rabia*' [angry], while French describe '*angoisse*' [anxiety]. Sometimes when self-injury cannot be an effective response, i.e. when it does not produce an emotional and social regulation effect, suicide attempt appears as a possible act.

Conclusion: The aggression of the body tissue is not only a practice that aims to regulate the emotional experience, but also a strategy to regulate the social experience or social situation.

RC04-50.7

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JARENO-RUIZ, DIANA (Universidad de Alicante)

El Abandono De La Educación Secundaria Obligatoria De Las Jóvenes Españolas Gitanas

Los resultados que se presentan forman parte del proyecto de investigación "Género, educación e igualdad" de la Universidad de Alicante que tiene como objetivos conocer la situación educativa y vital de las jóvenes en barrios con alta vulnerabilidad social, para visibilizar situaciones de desigualdad, así como constatar la influencia que tiene en sus vidas la educación formal. Los seis barrios donde tiene lugar el estudio, que forman parte de la zona Norte de la ciudad de Alicante (España), cuentan con la mayor concentración de población inmigrada y gitana de la ciudad y, por tanto, con la proporción más alta de alumnado de origen extranjero y gitano.

A partir de los resultados de una "Encuesta sobre el origen y las expectativas del alumnado de Educación Secundaria" realizada a 943 estudiantes y de entrevistas en profundidad a mujeres estudiantes gitanas de educación secundaria, se constata una persistente desigualdad en la permanencia en el sistema educativo de la población de origen gitano en general y especialmente de las mujeres. El 42% de los estudiantes encuestados corresponde a alumnado descendiente de la inmigración. De entre el alumnado español, el 25,7% es gitano y se concentra en un 87% en el primer ciclo de la Educación Secundaria Obligatoria (ESO), lo que muestra una tendencia muy acusada al abandono escolar a partir de 2º de la ESO, especialmente de las mujeres siendo casi inexistente su presencia en el último curso de la ESO. Aunque distintos factores (económicos, sociales, culturales y de segregación espacial y escolar) siguen condicionando fuertemente su participación en el sistema educativo y, consecuentemente también su participación social perpetuando la desigualdad de género y de oportunidades, algo está cambiando entre las jóvenes estudiantes gitanas, como atestiguan sus relatos.

RC13-162.1

JIMENEZ GUAMAN, RICHARD* (National University of Colombia, rejimenezg@unal.edu.co)

The Liquidity of Leisure Travel in Bogotá

As many now recognized, there is a significant increasing of alternatives ways of travelling more and more lately. In fact, the ethnographic research has much to say about this topic. One of the essential characteristics of the article is the fair approach to get to know tourists´ practices of their every-day life. Thus, I made almost four dozen of ethnographies with CouchSurfing members in order to obtain data collection, the fieldwork took place during the first semester of 2015. It should come as no surprise that most of the users of CouchSurfing have been backpackers since the foundation of the network. All of them were hosted by me, and we spent most of the time together in their stay in the capital city of Colombia, Bogotá. This phenomenon can also be observed in the references, presents, conversations and so on, among the members of CouchSurfing. Therefore, non-place, as a new reality lacks of identity, relation and history (Augé), for instance a hotel room. The article appraises the connection that exists between the conditions for anthropological places, as Augé outlines them, and the pursuit of hosts as a tourist in Bogotá. Reflecting on the Michel de Certeau´s background, one comes to get the large amount of practices of everyday life in a foreign country. The case, which focuses mainly on the 'fluidity' or 'liquidity' (Bauman) between an international guest and his leisure activities in a cultural holiday, may embody an empirical contribution to the debates of local culture protection by foreigners.

RC23-277.2

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ESCALANTE LEAL, JUAN C. (UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTÓNOMA DE MÉXICO, IIMAS. Modelación Matemática de Sistemas Sociales)
ORTEGA CARRILLO, HERNANDO (UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTÓNOMA DE MÉXICO, IIMAS, Departamento de Probabilidad y Estadística)

How New Technologies from the South Are Taken By the Economic North: Future Acceptance?

Indeed, current acceptance of new technologies from the Economic South faces an unpredictable future. The disparity of both scientific and economic capital from the Economic South with respect to the North constitutes a major obstacle for the development of new technologies in the South. Governments and institutions in the South are making efforts to facilitate not only the production but the distribution of new technologies that would produce revenues to both the sponsoring institutions and the technologists who develop such new products or services. However, due to the enormous disparity of means many times innovations arrive late to the potential buyers of patents. This paper shows how in an Economic South country, regardless of a number of obstacles to be overcome, it is possible to develop new technological devices and offer them to the global consumption in an unequal competition.

RC11-135.10

JIMENEZ ROGER, BEATRIZ* (University of Granada, beatrizjimenezr@yahoo.es)

New Patterns of Intergenerational Transfers: A Comparative Approach.

Population ageing represents one of the biggest demographic changes of the 21st century. This situation is characterized by increased longevity, with older people living longer and healthier. The new social and demographic patterns are affecting family types, intergenerational relationships and the social meaning of old age. At European level, data confirm the important weight of the elderly population; being more remarkable the population projections for that group in the short term.

Under these circumstances, it has become crucial to analyse the implications of this phenomenon and how it will affect intergenerational relationships and transfers. Several studies have addressed the key role of the family as an important factor in these dynamics and, more specifically, its function as a mechanism of intergenerational solidarity, especially in Mediterranean models, where the traditional family generates high levels of regulation and functional solidarity. However, more recently scholars have highlighted the concept of ambivalence, or the significance of conflicts in the process of understanding intergenerational relationships.

Data from The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) will be a first approach to show how these mechanisms (intergenerational ambivalence and solidarity) operate in Mediterranean context, focusing on the case of Spain. Although different authors have underlined the important role of the family in this context, we need to pay attention to the comparative aspects of different countries and their Welfare State systems to understand how, in light of the changing demographic trends, intergenerational solidarity and ambivalence could operate in different Welfare State regimes. Therefore, for its relevance and future prospects, in light of this changing demography and according to the different Welfare State regimes, we will study, from a comparative perspective, changing patterns of intergenerational transfers and new relationships between older people and their adult children.

RC49-571.5

JIMENEZ-SOLOMON, OSCAR* (New York State Psychiatric Institute - Columbia University, jsolomo@nyspi.columbia.edu)

MENDEZ-BUSTOS, PABLO (New York State Psychiatric Institute; Catholic University of Maule)

SWARBRICK, MARGARET (Rutgers University; Collaborative Support Programs of New Jersey Wellness Institute)

Addressing the Poverty and Social Exclusion of People with Serious Mental Illness in the United States

People with serious mental illness across industrialized and developing countries experience economic exclusion with devastating consequences to their emotional wellbeing and social inclusion. In the United States only one in five is employed, although a majority expresses a desire to work. Up to half of all people with serious mental illness have incomes below to the federal poverty line. Furthermore, a large proportion live in the "poverty trap" of Social Security benefits - without sufficient income and assets to meet their needs, wanting to work and improve their financial situation yet feeling unable to increase earnings or assets due to the means-testing requirements of Social Security programs. Those who also belong to minority groups are likely to live in even greater economic exclusion. This is expected, since most racial, ethnic and sexual minority communities in the U.S. experience higher levels of unemployment, poverty and dependency than non-minority individuals, rendering them vulnerable to the compounded impact of disability and socio-economic disparities.

This presentation describes the results of a mixed-methods study in New York State examining the financial capability of people with serious mental illness and its impact on their emotional wellbeing and social exclusion. It also presents a peer-supported economic empowerment intervention model for people with serious mental illness currently being piloted for feasibility, acceptability and initial efficacy. This model includes strategies to help individuals with serious mental illness overcome systemic, community, programmatic, and individual-level barriers to economic inclusion; and to revert the impact of economic exclusion on emotional and social wellness domains - such as hopelessness, life dissatisfaction, shame, and social isolation.The relevance of these results and intervention model are discussed in the context of welfare and public health policies to address social determinants of health and disability, and socioeconomic inequalities, in the U.S. and other industrialized nations.

RC25-JS-50.5

JING-SCHMIDT, ZHUO* (University of Oregon, zjingsch@uoregon.edu)

Sexism in Wireless China

Sexism in wireless China

This study explores gender bias and sexism as reflected in the Chinese cyber lexicon and discourse, drawing implications for the sociology of new media and for the sociolinguistic study of women in society. On the one hand, I examine cyber neologisms that construct and perpetuate gendered social categories. On the other hand, I analyze the appropriation of existing social categories for the sexist representation of women and femininity in cyber discourse. I show that the Chinese Internet provides an unprecedented discursive space in which anonymity in networked mass communication allows wide propagation and circulation of a discriminative gender ideology and gender policy, sexism, and misogyny. Furthermore, I make the observation that women participate in gendered discourses in the cyberspace that undercut their own power and perpetuate gender inequality. The fact that women themselves are part of the social currents that undermine gender equality in wireless China reflects a larger pattern of persisting sexism in Chinese society.

RC22-265.3

JOAS, HANS* (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, hans.joas@hu-berlin.de)

Distinguished Lecture: "Sacralization and Desacralization. Political Domination and Religious Interpretation"

TBD

RC52-596.7

JOHANSSON, RICHARD* (Uppsala University, richard.johansson@soc.uu.se)

HELLSTRÖM MUHLI, ULLA (Uppsala University)

Developing Care Professionals: Possible Ramifications of the Professional Projects within Swedish Disability Care

This conference proposal is concerned with possible ramifications of developing new professional projects within the field of disability care in Sweden. One of the most important resources in welfare society are the care professionals. Particularly, for the realization of the socio-political goals of a community of respect, participation and good living conditions, and of strengthening the citizenship of people with severe disabilities. Care professionals have been portrayed as the ultimate cutting edge of politics and described as the medium through which national, regional and organizational ideas and objectives are transformed into practical actions. Within Sweden, attempts are currently being made at differentiating and establishing a professional identity for workers providing direct care to people with severe disabilities.

In the study upon which this conference presentation elaborates, we were concerned with care professionals own perspective on meaning-making and understanding of their welfare work as carers of people with severe disabilities, living in short-term residential care home (RCH). More precisely, why these care professionals chose to work, and choose to continue working, in these kind of short-term RCHs. This implies a dynamic interpretation of working experiences as socially constructed on the one hand, and structures of meaning about care work and professionalization, on the other. In other words, we examined how individuals contribute to producing perceived social reality and knowledge.

Building on the findings of our study, this proposed conference presentation contributes to elucidate and problematize what is identified as an ongoing professionalization of certain welfare efforts and activities within Swedish disability care. This is done by illuminating possible discrepancies between the meanings proposed by public officials and other interested parties, and meanings constructed by the care professionals themselves in regard to their profession and professional identity. Furthermore, possible ramifications of these discrepencies are discussed in relation to the particular professional project.

RC52-JS-34.5

JOHNSON, ELEANOR* (Cardiff University, johnsone1@cardiff.ac.uk)

Moral Care: The Spatial Organisation of Work in Residential Homes for Older People

This paper examines the impact which the spatial organisation of work in residential care homes for older people has upon the quality of care-giving. It has been proposed that the privatisation of residential care in the United Kingdom has resulted in a dualistic market. Here, residential homes at the lower end of the market drive down costs in order to attract local authority purchasers of care. Residential homes at the higher end of the market, on the other hand, compete on quality, tailoring their services to meet the needs and demands of older people who purchase their own care. This paper examines one way in which this divergence in the costing of care has altered the manner in which care work is carried out: namely, how space is used. The paper draws upon an ethnographic study of two residential care homes for older people, which are located in the South of England. It found that, in the higher cost home, care workers enforced strict boundaries concerning the management of personal care activities and their resulting waste products. Here, care workers' use of space took a symbolic form. In the low-cost residential home, on the other hand, little was done to establish boundaries between 'clean' and 'dirty' matter. This paper considers the ethical implications surrounding the presence or absence of this symbolic boundary maintenance. In short, this paper captures how the spatial organisation of care work in residential homes becomes imbued (or not) with symbolic meaning. What is more, it establishes how pricing and funding differentials have a bearing on whether such meanings are established and/or upheld. The consequence of this is a deeply inequitable care sector where low-cost care comes at an ultimate moral price.

RC32-377.1

JOKELA-PANSINI, MAARET* (University of Bern, maaret.jokela@giub.unibe.ch)

Studying Women's Human Rights Activism: Position of the Researcher and the Role of in-and Outsiders in the Field

This paper investigates the position of the researcher in academic (women's) human rights activism and is based on fieldwork conducted on women human rights defenders in Honduras. The country's national elections in December 2013, which were regarded as the first democratic elections after the coup d'état in 2009, drew the attention of hundreds of human rights activists, journalists, bloggers, human rights observers as well as government representatives across the world. While conducting research in politically laden and polarized contexts – such as human rights activism in Honduras –researchers often find themselves between (and as part of) numerous actors, both insiders and outsiders. Drawing on feminist and social science theories and methodologies the study investigates the power relations between these actors, particularly outsiders, and the influence of such dynamics on the research project. The study shows that actors in the

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

field hold different aspirations and assumptions about the research context as well as the strategies for advancing collective struggles, which can be challenging for the researcher. The study suggests that rather than working separately, actors of different communities (research, journalism, non-governmental and governmental organizations, etc.) should seek to create common strategies for advocacy work on all levels.

RC05-65.3

JONES, HANNAH* (University of Warwick, h.jones.1@warwick.ac.uk)

Dissonant Belonging: Nation, Race and Immigration through a Queer Post-Imperial Lens

This paper develops possibilities for queering understandings of racialization, nation and migration by thinking through the linked histories and presents of Britain and Australia. A focus of everyday bordering in both of these countries is 'illegal immigrants', both in public performance (UK government signs telling irregular immigrants to 'Go Home'; Australian government publicity telling potential entrants 'No Way: You will not make Australia your home') and in treatment of those who are caught (Australia: confining asylum seekers who attempt entry by boat to off-shore detention centres and refusing the possibility of permanent refugee status; Britain: detaining irregular migrants for indefinite periods and forcibly deporting adults and children). Less often noted, British migrants in Australia are among the largest group of visa overstayers (hence 'illegal immigrants') – and it is likely Australians are among the largest group of UK overstayers, although data on this does not yet exist. However, they are much less problematized in everyday bordering practices than irregular migrants from elsewhere. In these exclusions from the potential for national belonging, an imagined familial, imperial logic persists.

Though both are multi-ethnic nations, this paper starts from the premise that these privileged statuses (as unproblematic migrants) stems from an understanding of a shared (symbolic) whiteness rooted in the belief in a transnational kinship (a legacy of settler colonialism)**.** Though notions of biological races are long-discredited, notions of 'family' persist in talk of migration, settlement and belonging ('the Motherland'; 'our Australian cousins'), alongside claims to live in a 'post-racial' era. This paper draws on feminist, queer, post-colonial and whiteness theory to examine the persistence of biological symbolism, questioning the ontology of family as a safe space of belonging. 'Queering' the imagined family of nation allows a theoretical framework in which to understand the dissonance of different forms of racialised national belonging.

RC34-400.3

JONES, HELEN* (University of Huddersfield, h.m.f.jones@hud.ac.uk)

Is Youth Work an Endangered Profession in England?

In 1997, shortly after Tony Blair became the UK's Prime Minister, France and Wiles asked, 'Is youth work still needed?' (France and Wiles, 1997). They examined whether key aspects of the profession continued to have currency for society, during an era they identified as 'late modernity characterised by a risk culture'. They concluded that Youth Services had potential to survive. At the time, across the sector there was a brief flourishing of optimism: some even believed that the new government would confer the hitherto-elusive statutory status.

What's gone wrong? Almost twenty years later few Youth Services survive. Youth work's potential role in contributing to the prevention of violent extremism and countering sexual exploitation (among other things) has not been developed fully. Graduates from Youth and Community Work professional courses achieve jobs: their skills render them highly employable but they seldom gain posts entitled 'Youth Worker'. Their knowledge is relevant but often they have to compromise their core values particularly concerning young people's voluntary involvement.

Late modernity has not been superseded but the Youth Service has vanished from many local authorities. Youth centres are being closed as government austerity cuts disproportionately affect young people. There is an ideological impasse between the Conservative government's antipathy towards parts of the public sector and youth workers' desire to 'make a difference' which translates into 'naïve radicalism' as France and Wiles phrased it.

My paper will focus on the current fragmented picture through revisiting France and Wiles's article and will consider possible futures for the profession in England.

Reference List
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RC51-589.5

JORG, TON* (University of Utrecht, agdjorg@gmail.com)

Navigating the Sea of Epistemic Uncertainty in a World of Complexity

Living in the *Age of Complexity*, most scholars of complexity have no clear understanding of complexity. This state of art is very much part of what Helga Nowotny has called "the *embarrassment* of complexity" (Nowotny, 2013). This *embarrassment* "begins when we realize that old structures are no longer adequate and the new ones are not yet in place" (p. 1). She continues: "when it dawns on us that the categories we normally use to neatly separate issues or problems *fall far short* of corresponding to the *real* world, with all its non-linear dynamical inter-linkages" (p. 1). Her position seems in agreement with other complexity scholars who have noticed that complexity itself is still very much a contested concept. According to Melanie Mitchell "[M]any think the word complexity is not meaningful" (Mitchell, 2011). She also makes mention of the fact that to most complexity scholars there is not yet a science of complexity (see Mitchell, 2011, p. 299). Neither is a general theory of complexity yet available. So, it may be concluded that *understanding* complexity is still very much a problem in our 21st century of complexity. This problem may be linked to "a crisis of knowledge" (Cilliers, 1998, p. 121). Time is ripe to recognize this crisis and to deal with this crisis of knowing itself (Jörg, 2014). In my presentation, I will go deeper into the nature of the crisis: how this crisis is linked to how we view the role of complexity in the world. This complexity is still very much a *hidden* complexity. Complexity can manifest itself as dynamic, self-generating, self-sustaining, self-maintaining, and self-potentiating (Rescher, 1998). This the very complexity we cannot see, but which is part of the real world. Time is ripe to reframe complexity for the sake of dealing with this still hidden complexity.

RC37-434.3

JOSHI, MADHURA* (JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY, madhura25.joshi@gmail.com)

Marathi Experimental Theatre: A Sociological Enquiry

Marathi Experimental theatre: a sociological enquiry
Abstract
Sociology of art is quite a neglected field in India. Art has always been seen as something very personal and hence individual centric. Sociologically speaking, however, every art is a political statement. The important contribution of sociology to the study of culture and arts has been to demonstrate the necessity of understanding the work of art and role of the artist in their social, political, and historical contexts. Experimental theatre is a general term for various movements in Western theatre that began in the late 19th century with Alfred Jarry and his Ubu plays as a rejection of both the age in particular and, the dominant ways of writing and producing plays in general. Marathi language experimental theatre is considered as something which gives a different world view. Marathi experimental theatre is believed to have started from playwrights Tendulkar, Alekar and Elkunchwar in 1970s. In the present study experimental plays from the time period of 1990s till 2014 are taken into account. Several issues of experimental theatre; right from the ambiguity surrounding its definition to its differentiation from commercial theatre are unresolved. Is experimental theatre trying to create a new cultural space? If so what is the purpose behind it? What are reasons behind confining its performances to certain places? Who are the practitioners of experimental theatre? What is the class, caste, gender dimensions of people associated with experimental theatre? These questions are largely unanswered. On this backdrop the present paper tries to analyze the relationship between contemporary experimental theatre and space in Pune city which is considered as the cultural capital of Maharashtra. This paper also attempts to explore the complex interplay of aesthetic, social, economic, cultural and political factors in case of Marathi experimental theatre.

RC51-576.5

JUAN, HSIAO-MEI* (National Sun Yat-sen University, hsiaomei.j@gmail.com)

Structural Coupling: Conflicts and Co-Evolution Between Religious Animal Release and Ecological Risk

This essay examines the animal release in Taiwanese Buddhism and the dissents it faces mainly from the environmental or animal protection groups. According to the German sociologist, Niklas Luhmann, these two fronts are regarded as separately closed social systems, operating religious and ecological communications respectively. They produce autonomously their own elements of which they consist. The relationship between the religious and ecological systems can be described as a "structural coupling". In such a coupling, each system takes critics, dissents and conflicts from outside seriously, but their interplay is not casually determined. Related systems experience dissents as irritations and undergo a process of inter-translation.

This essay first introduces the concepts of autonomous self-organization of social systems and structural coupling in light of Luhmann's theory. Luhmann's theory offers an interesting frame to examine empirically the interplay of animal release in Taiwanese Buddhism and the ecological risks it may cause. This seems to be a promising way to explain how a system thematizes the irritations from outside as its own problem and offers only solutions with which it can connect internally, avoiding the presumption of a pre-given consensus and line-determination.

RC51-585.5

JUAN, HSIAO-MEI* (National Sun Yat-sen University, hsiaomei.j@gmail.com)

The Withdrawal and Comeback of Subject from Niklas Luhmann's Perspectives

This article will study the human existence and related issues in the modern society based on Niklas Luhmann's theories. It takes the problematic of subject seriously and tries to connect with the increasingly popular de-subjectivation and reconstruction of subject in the fields of sociology as well as sociological theory. Guided by Luhmann's theoretical concepts, this project wishes to comb the different dimensions and levels of human picture, clarify their relationships and point out the contribution, limitation and further perspectives of Luhmann's theory. It will concentrate on withdrawal and comeback of subject, namely on the switch of questions from "What *is* the subject" to "How is human regarded *as* subject". By so doing, it will give the human a subjective position sociologically and explore the reasoning of human as subject, without appealing to transcendental subject and his ability. Concretely speaking, this article will take consideration of social structure, emotion, body and material object into the formation of subject. It will also explore the consequential issues involved in the process of withdrawal and comeback of the subject, for example, alienation, aloneness, deficit of meaning, disintegration and narcissism epidemic, analyzing the subjective identity and its possible risk in the modern society. Based on the theoretical reflection, this aarticle will try to figure out a more appropriate frame to grasp and interpret the different, controversial and paradoxical dimensions of individualization.

RC19-239.6

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Social Innovation to Address Social Exclusion Among Youth: The Case Study of Two Deprived Neighbourhoods in Barcelona

We are currently living in a society very much shaped by a heterogeneous, fluid and shifting nature, which defines young people´s actions and interactions, and the way they address emerging challenges. Amongst these, the current crisis and background of austerity policies are no doubt a main concern that affects them. New patterns of social inequalities have emerged, characterised by unforeseen rates of unemployment, discontinuities in education trajectories, delays in emancipation from the parental home and a dramatic decay in welfare provisions. In this framework, cosmopolitan cities like Barcelona are spaces where such inequalities are especially evident, yet with significant intra-territorial differences.

Stemming from the original data gathered within a current multisited ethnographic investigation across 10 EU countries, this paper aims to examine social inequalities and socio-spatial exclusion experienced by young people in Barcelona. In particular, it analyses the recent history of the social and urban development of two neighbourhoods during the last four decades to identify different patterns in the responses to social exclusion. The location of the neighbourhoods, the urban regeneration policies, the programmes of social intervention, the presence (or absence) of collective action and the socio-demographic changes in both areas are key elements that have shaped different ways of tackling inequalities through social innovation. Notwithstanding the normative connotations of this concept, we argue how social innovation has been promoted by social policies and institutions, but also by civil society and young people themselves. This relates to the classic debate on bottom-up or top-down schemes of governance, with varying degrees of organisation and institutionalisation. The results evidence two heterogeneous and dynamic models of approaching social innovation: a traditional self-management approach increasingly disarticulated in one area, and an assistance-related approach with growing competition and privatisation in the other one.

RC36-418.2

JUKKALA, TANYA* (Södertörn University, tanya.jukkala@sh.se)

Alienation and Interaction: A Symbolic Interactionist Perspective

In a general sense alienation can be understood in relation to the dual structure of human existence as individual and as social being, or as subject and as object, where the failure of achieving a synthesis between these two elements results in estrangement or alienation both from the self and the world. The symbolic interactionist tradition could be conceived of as addressing exactly this problem. An understanding of the structure of human existence as dual is central to the symbolic interactionist tradition as is articulated f ex in the idea of the 'looking-glass self' (Cooley) and in the dialectical relation between 'I' and 'Me' (Mead). Moreover, a synthesis of this duality can only be achieved in human interaction, in and through which the individual becomes a self, and which is inseparable from the individual as a self. The present paper explores the potential in the symbolic interactionist tradition for considering possibilities of overcoming alienation in human interaction, including the development of the self and human socialisation. Special attention is given to the social ethics embedded in the symbolic interactionist tradition, emphasising a sympathetic understanding of the other and personal growth through increased sympathy, in terms of being perhaps particularly relevant. An understanding of processes of alienation and possibilities of overcoming alienation in human interaction is indispensable for understanding alienation in the 21st century.

RC34-399.4

JUMNIANPOL, SURANGRUT* (Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute, jsurangr@chula.ac.th)

Perception of the Youth Movement Toward an Equal Society: A Case Study of Thailand

In Thailand, the social inequality was defined as one of causes of political conflicts and polarization, therefore, by the older generation movement, the national reform program which highlights on promoting social equality has been developed as a way to reconcile the divided society. However, Thailand in next twenty years will be in the hands of younger generation, especially the youth who are in the social movement. Nowadays, there are many active youth movements in Thailand, for instance, **Dao Din** [star of earth] **Group**, **New Democracy Group** and **Children of the Villagers Group at the Burapha University**; therefore, it is worth to understand what the social equality they want and how they will create it. The paper aims to illustrate the perception of the youth who are in the movements toward social equality, environmental movements, democratic movements and alternative development movements. There are two main research questions: (1) what do they think about the social inequality in the context of divided Thailand? and (2) in their views, what are the major challenges in moving toward the equal society and how could they overcome it? By interviewing the key informants who are the younger in selected movement, the paper outlined the discourse and discursive practices of youth movements about complexity of social equality. Finally, by comparing with the idea of social equality of the older movements as identified in national reform agenda, the paper also analyzed what were the gap and overlap idea of social equality among the youth and prior movements and how to accommodate it.

RC48-565.4

JUNG, CHUNGSE* (State University of New York at Binghamton, chungse.jung@binghamton.edu)

2011, the Continuation of 1989?: Measuring 2011 Protest Waves in the Global South on the World-Historical Perspective

Are protest waves of the year 2011 the continuation of protest waves of the year 1989 or even before? One of the most distinguishable features of the protest wave in the global South over the long 20th century is the interrelationship between worldwide radical mobilizations and the worldwide intensification of nationalism and democratization. According to overall mapping out world-historical pattern of protest events, compiled from the *New York Times* (1875-2012), there are found four key movement clusters of the period and the region in popular protests in the global South: the years during the great resistance for national liberation and democratization in Latin America, Asia, and Africa in 1930s and the late 1950s, Asia and Eastern Europe in 1980s, and the Middle East and North Africa and Southern Europe in the early 2010s. As considering the protest waves of 2011 on the world-historical perspective, key findings could follow: 1) Quantitatively, the frequency and the duration of protest waves of 2011 is almost similar to the protest waves in the late 1980s but smaller and shorter than the protest waves in 1930s and 1950s. 2) The protest waves of 2011 are mostly located in the global Peripheral regions, while the protest waves of 1989 emerged in mostly the global Semi-periphery. 3) In terms of goal or opponent, there are shared similarities of protest waves between 1989 and 2011. Both are the great resistance for democratization, that is, "struggle against exclusion" rather than "struggle against exploitation."

RC40-470.5

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JONGERDEN, JOOST (Kyoto University)

Emergence of Agrarian Prosumer (AP)

This study aims to bring out the concept of an emergent actor of "Agrarian Prosumer (AP)" in the era of consumerist and/or post-Fordist productivist society of agriculture and food. In order to do this, we will focus on the process of "immaterial production" in a closer relationship between producers and consumers with a Korean case study, *Hansalim* cooperatives. While most of the members just enroll for the purpose of relieving food safety concerns, some have emerged as engaging in (re-)producing knowledge, information, communication and affection between the urban and the rural.

Actors of Agrarian Prosumer (AP), first and foremost, enlarge the scope of agricultural production mode through their immaterial labors which represent a reciprocal understanding, mutual learning and caring for the rural. Not just do urban consumers constitute the actor, but rural farmers play a significant role in awaking their potentiality as a producer and empowering them as a subjective agent. Interestingly, they have transformed the local and organic food-scape through a growing attention to their immaterial labors rather than stick to the food quality itself.

In the sense of opening a new production mode beyond the geographical local and environmental organic, the product, which AP actors produce, would be considered "*lorcanic*" (local + organic) food. This paper concludes with mentioning the political project of AP actors by creating or revitalizing a "space of intimacy" between the urban and the rural.

RC32-367.23

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La "Ley Maria Da Penha" y La Alteración Del Paradigma Contra La Violencia a La Mujer

Debido a la existencia de estereotipos machistas en las más diversas sociedades, los casos de violencia contra la mujer son una infortuna realidad global, tales violaciones son de difícil reparo y muchas veces no llegan a lo conocimiento público.

En 2006, después de décadas de luchas de los movimientos y organizaciones feministas nacionales, la ley N° 11.340 fue sancionada en Brasil, popularmente conocida como "Ley Maria da Penha", esta se tornó referencia en legislación para tratar acerca de la complexa temática que abarca la Violencia Domestica. La ley objetiva crear Juzgados de Violencia Domestica y Familiar contra la Mujer, allá de establecer medios para reparar las violaciones sufridas en lo ámbito doméstico, visando que ocurra la protección de los Derechos Humanos.

Violencia de género y el machismo son factores que callan las víctimas, las amenazas hechas por los agresores ocasionan un silencio dañoso para la mujer, evitando que ella rompa con la perspectiva de victima; otro factor de extrema preocupación es la falta de preparación del judiciario a tratar de los casos, visto que la óptica machista continua presente en un local lo cual debe adecuar-se a los cambios sociales y garantizar la igualdad entre los ciudadanos.

Después de casi una década de existencia de la Ley N° 11.340, muchos paradigmas no fueran rompidos, haciendo con que esta continúe siendo una gran idealización. La humanización en lo judiciario ocurre de manera gradual, pero a indiferencia de muchos juristas acerca de la violencia sufrida contra la mujer torna la ley una utopía, inviabilizando efectivas reparaciones y protección a las víctimas.

RC23-280.5

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Science, Policy and Societal Needs: Renewable Energy Research in Portugal

Over the last decade, Portugal promoted an ambitious plan to foster the growth of renewable energy technologies in its energy system. The program was largely successful, with wind power going from a residual presence to being the second source of electrical production in the course of ten years. The goals for deployment were accompanied by an increasing prominence of the role of research and development in energy policy and a political discourse centered on the opportunity for the country to take a lead technological role in the development of renewable energies. This was also a period of growing investment in the national R&D system, with a steep increase in human resources and competitive funding opportunities, and of reconfiguration of academic activity, promoting a tighter interconnection between universities and the private sector.

The favorable political climate allowed for a consolidation of this area of research with the formation of new R&D units, research groups and graduate programmes, as well as an increase in R&D expenditure in the private sector. Given the centrality of energy issues in contemporary societies and the part renewable energies have to play in the future of energy systems, renewable energies present

an opportunity to explore the changing dynamics between policy, private sector and scientific research. This presentation proposes to add to this discussion by drawing on a diverse set of data sources encompassing policy documents, official statistical data, bibliographic and project databases, and interviews with researchers.

This presentation is based on the work developed for the PhD programme in Sociology, in progress at the Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon and funded by the Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT).

RC06-86.3

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How Transnational Families Are Seen to be "Troubling"?

The authors argue that Lithuanian society is shaped by meaning-making institutions producing knowledge about migration and migrant families. Daily life is mediated by representations of 'low mobility' discourse based family policy as well as "truthful" images of migrant families in press and TV broadcasts. The authors builds upon A. Strauss' insights about the significance of 'awareness context' for interactions and personal identity.

The article discloses the situation in Lithuania, a country that experienced intensive emigration since its accession to the EU in 2004. Readers are presented with the analysis of official documents, conducted from 2005 to 2012; the results drawn from mass media and the study of migrant families conducted from 2012 to 2014 and funded by the Research Council of Lithuania.

The presentation reflects on how mass media (press, Internet portals, and TV documentaries), national legislation (the National Conception of the Family Policy of the Republic of Lithuania) and conceptualizations held by survey respondents shape migrant families. The brief overview of representations of 'low mobility' family narratives included in different official documents, mass media and conceptualizations concerning migrant family aims to disclose how 'low mobility' family discourse is a source of trouble to transnational families. The ideas of J. Baudrillard's simulation theory and insights of N. K. Denzin on subversive analysis of realistic visual texts are followed by E. Goffman's ideas on stigmatization.

Further the authors aim to disclose how socially accepted family meanings used in Lithuania change upon time and how 'multi-local' family narratives emerge. The data obtained from the representative survey carried out in 2013 confirm C. Smart's assertion that the changing reality of family life alters the way individuals think about families.

RC06-72.5

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Using Visual Methods to Describe Migrant Family Change

The purpose of this paper is to provide an example of using two mapping methods to study how migrant family changes are conceptualized and how these changes are viewed to be overcame. The paper is a reflection on a completed qualitative research of migrant families in Lithuania conducted in 2013-2014 as a part of the two-stage mixed methods research study funded by the Research Council of Lithuania.

The authors introduce the research design aimed at the analysing the study participant's 'voices'. The qualitative research corresponds to four selected criteria: 'participatory' research (e.g., M. Fielding; S. Bragg); 'image-based' research corresponding to the tradition of visual sociology (e.g., J. Prosser; G. Rose); maps are used as the means to facilitate the study participants' narratives (e.g., I. Levin; L. Spencer and R. Pahl); two visual methods ('Role-making' map method and 'Concentric circle' map method) are combined with the goal of developing more comprehensive knowledge about family changes. 'Role-making' map method is a four step research scheme designed as modification of 'My family' mapping method, introduced by I. Levin. 'Concentric circle' map method is used as it is suggested by L. Spencer and R. Pahl.

The cases of selected migrant families are examined to disclose the way family members were interviewed and the research data was processed. The authors present the analysis of the lists of family changes and maps for overcoming hardships caused by changes, obtained with the help of the 'Role-making' map method. Further, the authors examine the repertoires of emotional support by analysing the maps of significant persons constructed with the 'Concentric circle' map method. The authors conclude with the advantages and limitations of using visual methods to study family changes.

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

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RC19-244.1

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SUMARTO, MULYADI (Gadjah Mada University)
WILMSEN, BROOKE (La Trobe University)

Indonesian Health Policy Development in a Global Context

Global social policy literature has engaged intensely with the role of global social policy actors, particularly international organisations, in influencing the social and health policies of developing and transition countries. Less common are country specific case studies assessing the global governance context within which national policy development and reform takes place.

This paper attempts to understand Indonesian health policy development from such a global perspective. The global governance context is understood as the production of country-specific knowledge and recommendations (prescriptions) by a number of different global social policy actors (international governmental and non-governmental organisations, foundations, and the like) used to advise (or influence) national social policy makers and processes. These specific prescriptions are discussed against the background of more generalized global social and health policy prescriptions developed and spread through global discourses and networks. The findings are derived from extensive document analysis and a number of expert interviews with Indonesian policy makers and the representatives of different international governmental and non-governmental organisations in Jakarta.

RC31-362.4

KABBANJI, LAMA* (Institut de recherche pour le développement, lama.kabbanji@ird.fr)

Exploring the Effects of Border and Immigration Policies on the Strategies of Refugees from Syria

According to the UNHCR, Syria is the first provider of asylum seekers in 2013 in 44 industrialized countries. 56351 applications were registered in 2013, most of them in Europe, and particularly in Sweden and Germany, followed by Bulgaria, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Austria. These figures are very low when compared to Syrian refugees registered at the UNHCR in neighboring countries. In april 2014, the UNHCR stated that Lebanon became the country with the highest proportion of refugees compared to the national population in the world, with more than one million refugees from Syria living on its ground (a quarter of the population). Since the beginning of the war in Syria, Lebanese immigration and borders policies had constantly changed, in line with the increase and dynamics of refugee's flows from Syria. The same applies with regards to policies (formal and informal) implemented in some transit countries such as Libya or in destination countries in Europe. These changing policies affected in many ways the living conditions and strategies developed by Syrians and Palestinian Syrians. This presentation aims at exploring these effects through an examination of:

-    Borders and immigration policies in different destination countries and their evolution since the start of the Syrian conflict
-    The effect of these policies on the strategies developed by refugees from Syria, in particular Palestinian-Syrians, particularly mobility strategies

This presentation is based on an on-going research project started in early 2014 in Lebanon. It is based on multi-sited participant observations and interviews conducted in different countries/localities among a small group of Syrians and particularly Palestinian Syrians who fled Syria starting from 2012, and were followed by the researcher since early 2014. This research is also based on the analysis of key policy documents and newspaper articles.

RC11-133.14

KADI, SELMA* (Eberhard Karls Universitat Tubingen, selma_kadi@gmx.net)

Diverging Strands? Multiple Approaches to Studying Older People's Technology Use

Older people use new technologies less than younger people. Due to multiple reasons, they are more often excluded from use. Simultaneously, they include negative stereotypes (e.g. later life and new technologies are incompatible, older people are not able to use new technologies as good as younger people) into their own learning experiences. Using the example of internet use in later life, I will compare different approaches from the social sciences for analysing older people's technology use (e.g. domestication theory, human factors, technology generations, feminist technology studies). Ageing is conceptualized in various ways in these approaches – some emphasise physical ageing processes or the social construction of ageing, some treat ageing as an individual's attribute, others

highlight age relations. Technology is likewise defined differently – e.g. as means to cope with disabilities related to physical ageing processes or as social process. I will discuss opportunities for an analysis of technology use which can integrate some of these concepts and take the diversity of older people's experiences into account. This is all the more important since high hopes are put on the improvement of older people's quality of life through the development of new technology.

RC46-528.3

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Clinical Application of Caring for Cancer Survivors through Writing to Originate a Sociological Study

Purpose:
To verify the practical effectiveness of using a creative writing session as supportive care for cancer survivors
Design
Qualitative and quantitative study
Methods
After the first author proved the significance of writing in her sociological study about cancer patients' stories, we implemented six writing sessions and evaluated the practical effectiveness as complementary care for cancer survivors. The participants were five cancer survivors: four breast cancer survivors and one ovary cancer survivor. A writing session was held monthly from October, 2014 to March, 2015. Each 90- minute writing session included writing, group discussion, short break (to relax), and answering questionnaires. Writing topics in all sessions were chosen by the participants themselves except for the first session. After all the sessions were completed, we conducted one-hour self-structured interviews with the five participants individually.
Results
Through the interviews and questionnaires, we found that this kind of writing session put patients' feelings in order, lightened their hearts, or gave a chance to retrace the past. The patients responded that they could face their true feelings during the writing sessions, and that they found an opportunity to think about the importance of life and living positively. As far as the questionnaires, the evaluation scores became higher gradually. The discussion after writing helped the patients share their experiences and their connection looked deeper.
Conclusion
The first author proved in her previous study about cancer patients' stories that the act of writing facilities to create oneself anew, consider oneself, and find the meaning of oneself. In this study, the participants could make reflection of themselves and get energy to live with a positive mind through writing. Our study confirmed that the clinical application of caring through writing was very meaningful for cancer survivors. We also found that the discussion itself was beneficial for the patients in addition to the writing session.

RC49-574.4

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The Transformation of an HIV/Aids Social Movement in Northern Brazil: A Case Study of the State of Amazonas

This manuscript focuses on the influence of public health policies on social action related to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Northern Brazil. It is a case study of these relationships in the state of Amazonas. Federal funding provided by these policies has had multiple effects on the HIV/AIDS social movement in Amazonas. On the one hand, this fiscal support has strengthened some AIDS social action groups so that they could organize nonprofit organizations which effectively work for improvements in the rights of infected persons. While on the other, once these grants were offered, the community based organizations began to compete intensely among themselves for them. This inter organizational competition has resulted in a substantial weakening of the HIV/AIDS social movement in Amazonas. My analysis will explain how the governmental grants have profoundly impacted the HIV/AIDS social movement for a decade(2003-2013). The presentation will show that the public financial support resulted in the community based organiza-

tion's (CBO) legalization and formalization, but for many of them it also meant a change in institutional mission. Acceptance of the public funding has in many cases meant that they no longer work with and empower the most vulnerable groups affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The data for this study came from in depth, personal, unstructured interviews with HIV/AIDS social leaders in Amazonas. In conclusion, the Amazonas case study shows how the sociological context has profoundly shaped and redirected the mission of an HIV/AIDS social movement in Northern Brazil. We must keep in mind that participants in a social movement may have goals that are very different from public policies of the wider society.

RC38-445.6

KAHLE, LENA* (Freie Universitaet Berlin, lena.kahle@gmail.com)

Alteration and Non-Belonging As Forms of Agency in Societies of Conflict

The biographical narrative approach allows listening to the individual's story in social contexts. Especially in conflicted societies where conflict groups are strongly referring to antagonistic versions of history, biographical narratives might challenge the exclusive national collective storytelling.

Israel is an example for a conflicted society and my paper focuses specifically on Arab and Jewish Israelis working in the field of Coexistence Education. Coexistence Education is neither part of an official political agenda of the state nor part of a public discourse on education in Israel. Choosing to work in this field indicates a certain position as 'not established'. In fact, in this field of work we can observe negotiations of conflicting positions such as history and cooperative actions of 'not established' members of society. Forms of agency in this conflicted field are closely connected to the individual's life story and they represent a tension between individual positioning and social expectations.

The analysis of life stories of Arab and Jewish Israelis results in positionings of alteration and of non-belonging. Alteration is presented as an individual position towards processes of collective storytelling as well as towards social norms and familial settings.

Non-belonging implies an individual arrangement in a social context to establish new forms of political empowerment.

Theses positionings create an alternative community where cooperation and friendship are coping strategies of outsider positions. Therefore, outsider groups construct new strategies of action as a form of group agency.

I would like to discuss these two forms of positionings of outsiders by raising the question in how far they can be reconstructed as learning processes in the course of a life story and also, in how far these outsider positions interrelate with established positions in society or alike with other outsider groups.

RC04-47.19

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Relocation after Bachelor Degree? Spatial Mobility of Students on Their Way to Master Programs.

Many years have passed since the establishment of bachelor and master programs in course of the bologna process. However, knowledge about the new crossover between BA and MA programs is poor. *Previous research* has focused on descriptive statistics and on social selectivity at this new crossover. Moreover, research about the labor market entry has shown that family circumstances, former mobility experience and local employment perspectives influence mobility at this stage of life course.

Our research aims to answer the following *research questions*: Under which circumstances do students decide to change their university between BA- and MA-programs? In how far do individual and domestic characteristics determine the propensity to get mobile? Which regional factors influence this decision of spatial mobility?

Based on rational choice and matching *theories* changing university when starting a master program can be seen as an opportunity to improve local labor market perspectives, especially in terms of prospective career goals. Expectations of future income and demand for skilled workers differ between regional labor markets in Germany. Based on cost-benefit considerations students should decide to change university if the expected future gains of relocation exceed mobility costs. Thus, we expect students to have a higher likelihood to change their university in case of havinga small local business network (hypothesis 1). Moreover, we expect that weak local family ties enhance the likelihood to change university (hypothesis 2).

Data from the graduate study 2009 is used to analyze this crossover during university time. *Methods* applied include multi-level logistic regressions as data is hierarchical nested.

Knowledge of these mechanisms will be useful for universities as well as for companies and municipalities. It will draw up *implications* on how to deal with networks between universities and local companies.

RC24-303.6

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GALCANOVA, LUCIE (Masaryk University, Office for Population Studies)

Intergenerational Transmission of Pro-Environmental Values and Lifestyles: How Is the Ecological Habitus Reproduced?

As Haluza-DeLay wrote, "a crucial goal for formation of a more sustainable society is an ecologically appropriate logic of practice living environmentally without trying which is founded upon the routinization embodied in an ecological habitus" (2008: 206). While in recent decades sociological studies have explored pro-environmental practices and more sustainable lifestyles, the resilience of such lifestyles and their reproduction has been under-researched; there are relatively few empirical studies on the endurance and intergenerational adoption of an "ecological habitus." Our paper is based on data from the third wave of the unique longitudinal qualitative research (1992, 2002, 2015) on households and individuals living in voluntary modesty, reducing their consumption on an everyday basis (Librová 1999; 2008). We focus particularly on the everyday practices and routines of the grown children of the original participants in the sample from 1992 and 2002. We ask whether and how the children reproduce the value orientation of their parents, or define their own, and how they relate to their parents´ lifestyles under changing socio-economic and cultural conditions. Adopting the technique of in-depth biographical interviews and observation in households, we focus specifically on aspects of everyday consumption practices (household furnishings, leisure time activities, daily shopping and alimentation, etc.) in the context of their reflections on childhood in voluntarily modest households.

RC45-519.5

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James March's Technology of Foolishness (Moving toward a Playful Civilization?)

As a result of the realization by various social scientists that the postulate of rationality of human behavior is inadequate to capture actual human behavior, a concept of "bounded rationality" is formed in the science as one of the main prerequisites for the analysis of the behavior of individuals in various fields of activity. The model of bounded rationality serves as a methodological basis of the behavioral theory of the firm, within which a lot of questions from the field of organizational decision-making were highlighted. James March proposed a model of decision-making - by individuals, organizations, social and cultural systems - based on release from the logic of reason and use of sensible foolishness. Playfulness and playful behavior are at the heart of the "technology of foolishness." This method allows experimentation, acting unintelligently, irrationally and foolishly. The playful strategy creates productive behaviors at all levels of human activity and can contribute to the transformation of people, organizations, and the social structure as a whole. In the light of these ideas of James March, a question can be raised as to the vector of development of modern society, where the process of gamification expands to increasingly wider spheres of life of people. Even the science revises generally accepted criteria of the development of scientific knowledge, which is now understood as a variety of probabilistic narratives. Does all this mean that humanity, by abandoning rationality as a cultural universal and switching to a playful format in its activities, moves to a new level of civilization development, transforming into a playful society with playful forms of thinking and behavior? Let us recall the words of the great poet W. Shakespeare: "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players" or in other words "mundus universus exercet histrioniam."

RC46-530.3

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MIKHEYEV, IGOR (St. Tikhon's Orthodox Humanitarian University)

Pitirim Sorokin's Model of Altruistic Transformation of Society

In the middle of the 20th century, P. Sorokin, a well-known Russian-American sociologist, founded the Harvard Research Center in Creative Altruism. The main goal of the Center was to study the phenomenon of unselfish creative love and identify whether this love could be used to build a harmonious society. Scholars

involved in the Center's activities assumed in their studies that neither political, nor economic, military, educational or other means possessed by humans could provide a solution to social problems, mitigate existing conflicts, as well as establish peace and social order. Further advance of the humankind is possible only if it is based on the moral improvement of its members, increase of altruistic feelings and creation of a strong potential of altruistic love having a huge transforming power. Since altruistic love is the basis of social solidarity and the highest form of human relationships, the humanity is facing a paramount task to produce, accumulate and use more altruistic energy. Therefore P. Sorokin suggested about 30 methods and mechanisms (from physiological and biological ones such as formation of conditioned reflexes, habits, to those being of intellectual and social nature, i.e. creative incentives, self-reflection, self-analysis, rational beliefs, pressure of public opinion, spreading heroic examples, etc.) aimed at maintenance and dissemination of altruistic behavior in all spheres of human activity. Moreover, these methods and mechanisms aimed at altruization of the society and culture. At the same time, P. Sorokin believed that such steps were not utopian, but could be implemented in practice. It seems important that clinical sociologists consider whether such ideas and methods are applicable in the current situation within the field of clinical sociology in order to solve social issues, balance interpersonal relationships and make advanced social changes

RC13-160.2

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LGB Discrimination and Diminished Sense of Belonging: The Role of Community Leisure Facility Use As a Buffer

Despite progress towards equality, sexual minority adults (e.g. lesbian, gay, bisexual; LGB) continue to experience discrimination. Discrimination undermines a sense of belonging to the community (Meyer, 2003). Leisure participation can be a valuable resource for coping with marginalization. In particular, recreation facility use may enhance sense of belonging. Thus, community facility use maybe an important resource for LGB adults to overcome the alienation that stems from discrimination.

To test this, we draw on data from a group of community-based surveys collected by the Canadian Index of Wellbeing (CIW). The purpose of these surveys was to collect information on quality of life in diverse communities focusing on municipal facility use, health and wellbeing, and sense of belonging. The full sample size for this project was approximately 6900. We focus on the 125 individuals who identify as lesbian, gay, or bisexual. Among the LGB adults mean age was 54 (SD= 14) and 58% were women. Discrimination was assessed by asking participants to rate how often they feel discriminated against because of their sexual orientation. Participants also rated their sense of belonging as well as how regularly they used 11 different municipal leisure facilities (e.g. library, park, etc.) in the past year.

In linear regression analyses the more discrimination LGB adults felt, the lower their sense of belonging to the community was. Facility use was tested as a buffer in an interaction term (discrimination X facility use) that was statistically significant. Probing of this interaction showed that at high levels of facility use there was no significant association of discrimination with sense of belonging (b= 0.06, p= n.s.), but at low levels of facility use discrimination was associated with diminished sense of belonging (b= -0.39, p< 0.01). This finding suggests facility use buffers the impact of LGB discrimination on feelings of alienation.

RC31-359.6

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TOPATES, HAKAN (Pamukkale University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Labour Economics and Industrial Relations)

Iranian Asylum Seekers and Refugees in the Contradiction of Conservatism and Secularism: The Case of Denizli, Turkey

This research aims to discuss the socio-cultural dynamics of Iranian asylum seekers' and refugees' working and living conditions in Denizli, Turkey. The establishment of the Sharia regime in 1979 led to repressive practices in Iran. Many Iranians having been oppressed by the reactionary regime, forced to seek for asylum and settled in various European cities. Similarly, people from Iran being political opponents of the regime, LGBTs, Christians, Baha'is and other secular Muslims having fled from Iran because of their identity conflict, sought asylum from Turkey in recent years.

Denizli is one of the satellite cities in Turkey being a transit country for Iranian refugees and asylum seekers aiming to migrate to Europe. The city is located between secular coastel and central Anatolian cities having strong conservative characteristics. Existing in a complicated modernity paradigm in which conservatism and secularism intertwine, Denizli differs from other designated satellite cities. Thus, the main problematic of this research is to explore the socio-cultural conditions procreated by the complex features of late-capitalized Denizli for Iranian refugees and asylum seekers. Besides, the capacity of Turkey's asylum policies with regard to providing advantages for Iranians is a matter of interest.

Based on this problematic, a qualitative, ethnographic and explorative field research is going to be conducted with fifteen Iranian refugee and asylum seeker residing in Denizli. In order to analyse the cultural, political and sexual characteristics of respondents, their life stories should be regarded. Hence, unstructured, in-depth interviews are going to be used as data collection techniques. The study has importance due to its capacity of finding out the ontological disengagement arising from the cross-cultural experiences of Iranian refugees and asylum seekers in the complex social structure of Denizli.

RC09-104.4

KALLMAN, MEGHAN* (Brown University, meghan_kallman@brown.edu)

Bureaucratized Morality, Institutional Durability: Organizationally Mediated Idealism in the Peace Corps

Worldwide, millions engage daily in channeling their social values through occupations. Some do it through entering "helping" professions, by working for social organizations, or by becoming activists. A striking similarity among these occupations is that organizations mediate them. A daily context that can influence participants' experiences, organizations can both amplify and diffuse ideals, and engender cynicism. This project thus looks at how altruistic aspirations interact with bureaucratic routinization, to understand what happens when individuals with lofty social ideals enter an organization that may be inconsistent with those ideals. My case study is Peace Corps, which is, like many other social organizations, a necessary compromise between participant ideals and the mundane realities of being a sustainable bureaucracy. Using data from an ongoing cross-national comparative study between Peace Corps programs in three countries, interview data from more than 140 returned volunteers and staff, I show how bureaucratic organizations (through which most idealism in the US is channeled) mediate people's social commitment. Findings suggest that volunteers are similar in important ways to other activists, both in terms of collective identity and political motivations. Volunteers have similar needs as activists (collective processes, etc.) that the Peace Corps, understanding itself as a knowledge rather than as an activist organization, does not meet. Lacking structures for dealing with the "big" questions about development and international relationships, volunteers experience a decoupling of the program's goals and what they perceive it to do. They resolve this cognitive dissonance via a) increased conservatism, in which they come to understand the *recipients* of services as unworthy, or b) in a critique of the organization itself. I develop a clearer theory of the effects of "on-the-ground" workers in ideologically motivated fields that, instead of focusing on the psychological elements of burnout, emphasizes the structural-organizational factors that act on participant ideals.

RC30-346.5

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Voluntary Work and Generous Unemployment Benefits As a Replacement for the Loss of Manifest and Latent Benefits of Paid Work

As the risks associated with growing labour market deregulation and flexibilisation are increasingly shifted towards individuals, an increasing number of people are likely to experience unemployment, which may result in declining mental health and wellbeing. Therefore it is important to investigate how these negative consequences of the unemployment could be reduced. Drawing on the Latent Deprivation Theory, Agency Restriction Approach and Beck's vision of civil labour, this article examines the extent to which voluntary work, supported by unemployment benefits, can compensate for the loss in manifest and latent benefits associated with paid work and thus improve unemployed individuals' wellbeing and mental health.

Using multilevel data from the European Quality of Life Survey for unemployed individuals in 29 European countries and various external sources, this article finds that in countries with more generous unemployment benefits, all unemployed people, regardless of whether they volunteer, have better mental health, and higher happiness, life satisfaction, and life fulfilment. We also found that unemployed people who volunteer more regularly are more likely to have

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

better mental health in countries with higher unemployment benefits, compared to unemployed people who do the same level of volunteering in countries with a lower level of unemployment benefits; and unemployed people who volunteer frequently report that their life is more worthwhile than the unemployed who do not volunteer.

The main conclusion is that although voluntary work constitutes an alternative source of activity and identity which gives people feeling that their lives are worthwhile, the generosity of unemployment benefits is vital for maintaining good mental health and high level of wellbeing during unemployment. These findings indicate that Beck's vision of civil labour in multi-activity society can only become a reality if voluntary work is combined with generous welfare benefits.

RC41-489.1

KAMIYAMA, HIDEKI* (Teikyo University, RXG00156@nifty.ne.jp)

An Explanation for the Increased Rate of First Marriage of the Cohort Born in the Year of the Fire Horse Using a Two Sex Model Based on the Concept of the "Encounter"

The year 1966 was the Year of the Fire Horse in the Chinese calendar. In Japan, the influence of this tradition accounts for the very low number of births in that year - approximately 3/4 of that in the previous year. Twenty-nine years later in 1995, the probability of first marriage by age for the generation born in the year is unnaturally high compared to immediately younger and older cohorts.

If we consider the population pyramid in detail, the range of ages marrying the cohort born in the Year of the Fire Horse is considerable. Therefore, in order to calculate the correct probability of first marriage it is necessary to control both male and female populations together. This requires presentation of the two-sex model (marriage function). Assuming the number of first marriages m differentiated at time t as m', the male population as M, and the female population as F ($M < F$), the probability of first marriage k is $k=m'/(M(1-(m/M))(1-(m/F)))$. The denominator then represents the number of "encounters" between males and females. Solving this differential equation permits derivation of the marriage function $kt=K=(F/(F-M))-ln((M/F)((F-m(t))/(M-m(t))))$. The "distortion" associated with the Year of the Fire Horse is considerably reduced when the probability of first marriage is calculated using this model.

Of course, this Year of the Fire Horse Effect is not unique, and appears whenever there are irregularities in the population pyramid. The probability of first marriage is currently decreasing in many East Asian countries. In order to clarify the causes of this phenomenon it is necessary to eliminate these effects from the original data using the two-sex model.

RC24-298.17

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Analyzing Discourse Networks –the Politics of Climate Change Mitigation in Switzerland

The analysis of discourse networks is a useful instrument for understanding the conditions under which specific political decisions are made. Cleavages often offer a helpful explanation for general contestations over specific policy issues. Political actors tend to formulate their policy preferences according to their positioning in a political space that is constituted by the most relevant political cleavages. However, as cleavages are usually stable over time, they are not sufficient to explain short to medium term dynamics in policy processes. Thus, it is important to also consider the political context of a policy i.e. issue linking and actor constellations. This paper investigates the Swiss policy discourse on the revision of the CO_2-Act between 2009 and 2013, which is the centerpiece of climate change mitigation politics in Switzerland. Specifically, it asks to what extent the discourse on climate change politics can be explained by divisions over general value orientations manifested in political cleavages or by the political context. Methodically, a combination of discourse network analysis and inferential network modelling allows to analyze what kind of political actors support which policy preferences and why. Discourse network analysis is helpful for mapping ideological relationships and identifying actor coalitions; inferential network analysis enables to model the process of formation of ideological ties. The study expects to demonstrate the significance of structural characteristics of the policy discourse. Whereas general political cleavages are important to understand the division over climate change politics on a general level, the political context plays an important role in the policy discourse when it comes to specific objectives and instruments.

RC45-522.4

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Coexisting Mechanisms from Bonding/Bridging Social Capital to Subjective Well-Being

Subjective well-being or happiness is one of the most important but controversial frontiers in social capital research. Subjective well-being itself is essential for rational choice sociology because it has been regarded as the ultimate goal of rational actions during the history of social sciences since Aristotle. However, in spite of an old story from the viewpoint of civil society that bridging social capital should bring about a good and efficient society, empirical evidences from survey data on the relationship between bridging/bonding social capital and subjective well-being have been often inconsistent with each other not only between different societies but also even within a society. This paper aims to propose a new perspective based on an empirical evidence that there could be more than one causal mechanisms between bridging/bonding trust and well-being which take turns in appearing or sometimes coexist with each other in the history of a society. The data were collected by a web survey conducted on February 2015 in Japan. The respondents (N = 10,419) were 20-69 year-old pre-registered monitors whose number were assigned proportionally to the latest census distribution in terms of age, gender, municipality size, and region. Latent class regression analyses discovered two contrasting latent classes regarding the relationship between trust and well-being. One group has a *negative* interaction between bridging and bonding trust to well-being, but the other group has a *positive* interaction between them. The respondents in the latter group have higher education, income, and bridging and bonding trust than those in the former group. This finding suggests a possibility that bonding and bridging trust *complementarily* promote well-being at some stage in the history, but in the process of modernization they turn to contribute *synergistically* to well-being.

RC42-500.5

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Helping Relation: Between Pride and Shame. Buying Food for a Hungry Person in Poland: A Case of an Internet Discussion

The present case study examines feelings and perceptions of people who occasionally buy food for a needy person in Poland. It is based on 500 selected Facebook comments. The aim of this study is to reveal typical emotional reactions towards helping a hungry person. The theoretical framework of the study is built on the sociology of emotions, namely Arlie Russel Hochschild's concept of the emotion management and feeling rules, and Candance Clark's concept of sympathy margin.

This is an interesting case because it attracted a lot of people (including the media) in a short period of time opening a discussion on the moral condition of Polish society. When Tomasz Motylinski (who is an IT worker, rather unknown for the public) published a private Facebook post about his experience of buying food for a poor man on July, 2014, 170 thousand Facebook users liked his post, and 1.5 million people visited his Facebook page.

Asking someone to buy something to eat creates an interaction order with various emotions and unequal power relations. On one hand, people providing aid feel proud due to their sympathy (becoming a sympathy donor toward a poor), on the other hand, they feel a sorrow (sad and disappointed) that their help is just momentary, they are not improving a status of a needy person. Samaritanian way of conduct towards a hungry poor person arises two basic emotions in the observers: some feel compassion, others are hostile and they stigmatize both a poor person and his or her virtue. Yet, the receiver of aid stays silent in the media discussions.

RC52-JS-31.8

KANEKO, MASAHIKO* (National Defense Medical College, kaneko@ndmc.ac.jp)

Types of Profession-State Relationship

This presentation shows a comparative study of profession-state relationship. The method of managing the qualification of profession varies among countries. In Japan, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, the governmental ministry, manages the medical register (*Iseki*) and hands out administrative punishments such as withdrawal of medical licence or suspension of practising medicine, and conducts the national examination for medical practitioners. On the other hand, the General Medical Council, the statutory regulator out of the government, manages the medical register and hands out punishments such as withdrawal of medical licence or suspension of practising medicine, and monitors and checks the curriculum of medical schools in UK. This difference is properly explained by Freidson's discussion (2001). He presents the typology of profession-state relationship. The reactive-hierarchical state suggests the bureaucratically organized state ministries staffed by professionally trained officials who themselves establish and administer regulations and institutions designed to serve the interests of professions. The professionals are "in" the government. On the other hand, the reactive-coordinate state represents the circumstances of officially recognized private interest groups exercising powers delegate to them by the state. The professionals are "out" the government. According to this typology, Japan is the reactive-hierarchical state while UK is the reactive-coordinate state. We should try to find appropriate health human resources policies and plans in accordance with types of profession-state relationship.

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RC34-393.4

KANTAR, SALLY* (Mote Oo Education, sally.kantar@gmail.com)

Educational Tools for Social Change Among Youth on the Thai-Burma Border

This action research project explores the practical application of Paulo Freire's critical pedagogy in an intensive history course involving thirty-four youth participants from Burma. The course is contextualized as a crucial element within a residential, long-running post-10 social justice education program on the Thai-Burma border. Community-based initiatives like this one serve ethnic populations displaced from Burma to Thailand by civil war, operating schools that double as change agents in the struggle to end widespread injustice and promote genuine democracy in Burma.

Due to their non-formal nature, these educational institutions are ideal environments to nurture and explore the applicability of critical pedagogy as a revolutionary tool—one that is most often attributed to Paulo Freire in his landmark publication, *Pedagogy of the Oppressed*. Literature exists demonstrating how Freire's ideas have been tested and widely discussed throughout the Americas (Brookfield 2005; hooks 1994; Shor 1996), but little has been written about what happens when these principles are practically adapted and applied within a Southeast Asian, and specifically, multiethnic Burmese context.

This educational experience illustrates how the classroom functions as a place where new ideas are tested, alliances formed, and power shared, establishing foundations for future social action. Teaching and learning are evaluated utilizing the strategies of democratic learning through a student-generated curriculum. The teacher also doubles as the researcher in this work, which was submitted to the University of Bradford's Department of Peace Studies (UK) as an MA dissertation and awarded a distinction.

Through reflective analysis, narrative writing, and critical engagement with relevant pedagogical literature of the last forty years, this study investigates the results of Freire's ideas when implemented on the Thai-Burma border, and the ongoing implications for teachers and students of revolutionary education.

RC26-327.3

KANTARA, ARGYRO* (Cardiff University, kantaraa@hotmail.com)

Impression Management in Greek Pre-Election Interviews

Clayman and Heritage (2002), Heritage and Clayman (2010), claim that there has been an adversarial turn in political interviews, with journalists asking more adversarial questions, or initiating micro-arguments (Montgomery 2011). Tolson (2012) in his longitudinal examination of UK pre-election interviews (1983-2000), has noted that journalists do not comply with the expected journalistic norm of *neutralism*. Within the Greek context, Patrona (2011) in her examination of journalists' questions has identified a similar trend, claiming that: "by breaching the conversational standards of neutralism, Greek news journalists essentially claim and assert the legitimacy of this new – 'deregulated' – type of television news journalism" (ibid:174).

Politicians, as Clayman and Heritage (2002) and Bull (2003) - among others - have shown, tend not to answer but evade and/or resist answering adversarial questions. In this paper I examine politicians' answers to adversarial questions within the Greek context and more specifically in televised interviews during the 2012 Greek elections campaigns. Investigation of the form and function of politicians' answers, in relation to the development of the talk-in-interaction and the form of (televised) news interviews in general, has revealed that Greek politicians instead of 'simply' evading and/or resist answering adversarial questions, 'strike back' using techniques journalists themselves use to challenge politicians. This results in the 'deregulation' of the news interview in two ways: firstly in the transformation of the typical Q-A news interviews sequence, with a third move being added where the journalists account for their adversarial move before moving on with his/her agenda. Secondly the metadiscursive nature of the challenges and counter challenges exchanged, shifts the focus from the content of the interview to its performative aspect. In other words there is a shift from of the political manifestos to the rules of the interview game and who of the two interactants is the fairest player.

WG03-654.5

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Iconic Power. the Everyday Editing of Press Photographies.

This paper is based on a research in the role of press photographies in constituting and shaping society in the field where media, politics, and the general public interact. In every published photography, newspapers implicitly present their specific perspectives to a public which is supposed to accept them as valid und objective representations of reality. Framing the pictures is inevitable but, at the same time, excludes possibly competing interpretations. As a rule, this "iconic power" rests on the implicit assumption that photograhies present reality as such.

This assumption will be reinforced as its social production remains hidden. Nevertheless this "iconic power" should not, as a rule, be understood as an outcome of intentional strategies. The decision to publish the "right" photo in the "right" frame is part of a routine. Thus, photographies which are published in newspapers are a product of normal routines of the editorial staff who on a daily basis select, crop and modify them. This activity can be understood as shaped by a habitus – in the sense Bourdieu gave to this concept - of the persons actively involved in the publishing process.

The interpretative method used here largely follows the "Documentary Method" (Bohnsack). The starting point for empirically grasping the effect ot the habitus is the tentative reconstruction of formal structures found in the picture itself. On its basis, is is possible to explore the cognitive perspective of those involved in shaping and placing the photographies. By contrasting several photographies which approximately represent the same situation but are published in different newspapers with differing political orientations it is possible to find access to the perspectives characterizing those different papers. Their editorial habitus is part of a visual culture. It is expressed everyday in publishing pictures.

RC24-300.1

KAO, SHU-FEN* (Fo Guang University, sfkao@mail.fgu.edu.tw)

Citizen's Initiatives and Energy Democratization in Taiwan

With the urgency of global carbon-reduction and the emphasis of sustainable energy, "energy transition" has been adopted by many countries in 1980s. Although the government in Taiwan has launched several nationwide conferences on energy issue with the attempt to reach social agreements on so-call "energy transition," public participation, action guidelines and consensuses are insufficient due to the lacking of serious discussion of national vision and inter-generation justice. In the end, with the discontinuation of the fourth nuclear power plant and disputes from coal-powered plants, the energy transition has turned into nurturance of another centralized and grand-scale green-power industry in order to fill the gap of electricity. The civil obligation of frugality and public participation of local communities are thus neglected and remained a vague image. However, in the energy transition plans of major countries, the participation of local citizens and local governments are indispensable during the implementation period. In this paper, employing the perspective of "energy democratization" and "co-evolutionary innovation for sustainability," the author analyzes citizen's initiatives and local strategies of renewable energy advocacies, action networks and their impacts on socio-technological innovation and community empowerment ...etc. in Taiwan. To answer these research questions, major stakeholders, such as industrial sectors, local activists, NGO members, government decision makers and experts are interviewed and invited to participate in focus groups discussion. In addition, content analysis for documentary data related to green power generation and local energy advocacy are utilized. This paper aims to analyze the nature of socio-technological innovation driven by citizen's initiatives and the challenges from social, legal and institutional dimensions that community actors might face. Based on the findings, the author hopes to seek policy remedy and to deliver suggestions to strengthen public participation in reaching energy democratization.

RC24-298.14

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Journalists As Cosmopolitan Actors in Climate Change Communication? Exploring Taiwan Case

Climate change as globalized "risk" is one of the most pressing issues of our time. It has been revealed that the media plays a key role in shaping public perceptions and policy agendas. This paper derives from an approach relating "reflexivity" to public sphere within today's globalized communication landscape, which allows to combine the framework of reflexive cosmopolitanism with "reflective interdependence" (Volker, 2014) in order to assess fine lined communication trajectories across digital networks. In other word, given the advanced stage of digital spheres nowadays, journalists are "connected" across world regions and are now situated in highly complex communication flows, ranging from traditional news agencies to thematic social media sites. Within such a digital "networked" context, in addition to constructing national "risk" perceptions, if journalists construct globalized "risk" perceptions as well? It is critical to explore on the "pattern" in which journalists perceive climate change and how they engage with "news" across such a globalized digital scope of sources? Employing in-depth interviews with mainstream journalists along with other social actors, such as scientists, media experts, and policy makers in the field of climate change research, this paper aims to identify the "reflexive" axes, constructed by journalists in Taiwan, and discover the way in which journalists in Taiwan assess different horizontal sphere to construct climate change within their professional context.

RC30-347.3

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Informal Employment and Subjective Well-Being in Europe: Evidence from the European Social Survey Data

Work constitutes one of the main spheres of human life. Hence, a person's perception of work, or a type of job in particular, may affect their subjective well-being. The absence of any written labour contract, also known as "informal employment", leads to uncertain prospects and an unstable low income situation, resulting in low job satisfaction. This paper attempts to reveal the impact of informal employment on subjective well-being in European countries by examining the differences between countries through employment protection legislation. Informal employment in countries with liberal employment protection legislation has a less negative effect on the subjective well-being of employees, than countries with strict legislation. The results, based on European Social Survey (2010) data, demonstrate a negative relationship between informal employment and subjective well-being. Countries with strict labour legislation face lower levels of subjective well-being due to a higher share of informal workers and a greater difference in happiness scores between the insiders (permanently employed) and outsiders (informally employed).

RC41-492.2

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Third Gender: The Challenges for Developing Countries

The term third gender describes individuals who are considered and are identified as of female gender. The Europeans and other countries, named it as 'transgender' or 'transsexual'. It is one of the great challenges for India, because India is the only country where the tradition of eunuchs is prevalent. There are about 1 million of them, though their role in life has changed drastically from that of royal servants and friends. They persist as a marginalized and creative subculture in deprived urban districts of Bombay, Hyderabad, Ahmadabad, and Delhi. They do have widespread presence as T-G communities in southern India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. With demands for proper identification, the Central Bureaus of Statistics (CBS) has included 'third gender' in the Census scheduled for 2011.

The paper is focused on 48 T-Gs living of border areas in the state of Maharashtra and Karnataka and used snow ball sampling method. The third-genders are deviants in the sense, they have been exploited for immoral traffic and someone is carries of venereal diseases also. They have no future and are unable to come out of the situation in which they have been put by their sexual position. They have become a community which is not liked by greater society in spite of the fact; they cater some ritual and religious needs of public. They do not have any specific economic role and are not sure about the income. They are poor community and a victim of public ridicule.

The third-gender indulges in prostitution and in the drug traffic for their livelihood. It is necessary to educate them and give suitable jobs and protection to avoid further problematic situation in the society. Practically, the problem is not with their inclusion but is how can we stop the blind faith that creates T-G?

RC41-490.4

KARADE, SUJATA* (Smt. C.B. Shah Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Sangli, sujatakarade76@gmail.com)

Ageing Problem and Old Age HOME in Sangli, India

The twentieth century has witnessed the widespread urbanization in the industrialized countries of Europe, North America and Japan. This drift is steadily spreading to the Third World countries too. The new industrial structure with its political and social value system together, tend to alter the social structure of society.

The industrial order tends to place greater emphasis on achievement and productivity. This so-called modern, political and civil society does have more emphasis on individual activities and achievements both. In India the position of old people in the society is still party rooted with past traditions and family norms. It is therefore relevant and worthwhile to examine the developments. The status and role of aged in the traditional society is a prelude to this particular research study.

In India we find rapid changes in economic and social aspects but are eroding traditional status and roles as well the support structures for the old persons. The urban literates are very well aware of the excessive demands made by urban industrial ethos on individual's resources and these aged persons are facing many problems because they are neither offered with any pension scheme nor do they have any other needed social security.

The present research study focuses on the position of the traditional and modern values in determining the social positions and compensations for the old persons. In Sangli city, there are only two oldage homes. Under the study, out of 110 old persons 25 males and 25 females are selected from two oldage homes.. The honour and prestige, the aged enjoys with the family or contradictory, the extent of loss of status and roles they face, is assessed in the research paper.

RC34-JS-36.7

KARAKAYA, OGUZCAN* (Baskent University, oguzcankarakaya@gmail.com)

High School Youth's Fear of Crime in Turkey

All individuals have potential to commit a crime in modern society. When we think about that everyone also has potential to be a victim of that particular crime. In this context, it could be expected that individuals can be afraid in their everyday lives with the increased media coverage and information opportunities. Thus the term, "fear of crime" defined and while there have been plenty of studies done on the topic; its emergence and studies on the Turkish society is relatively new. In this study high school students', aged 15 to 18 and mostly neglected in previous studies, fear of crime are investigated. The study tries to explain the relation of different perspectives and how they affect fear of high school youth. Both individual variables and social variables are examined. The most important variable that affects youth's fear is identified as gender. Female students reported higher fear of crime levels than males with pointing the origin of their fear is media. While media is also the origin of the most male students' fear, being in a high crime rated neighborhood came as second origin differing from their female counterparts. Also most feared crime types, taking precautions for not to be a victim of a crime, the crime types that's been affected most when seen or listened from media etc. differs between both groups. Explanations about causes of this situation and recommendations were made about how to reduce this fear difference between both groups and what type of policies are needed for the future generations.

RC47-543.1

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Volunteering for Refugees - Sources for Transnational Solidarity

The paper presents the results of a study conducted among volunteers who support refugees in different places in Germany, encompassing both individual volunteers and representatives of organisations. With more than 450 respondants it is the first study which looks at this specific field of activism with a quantitative perspective. Some of the results are particularly interesting with regard to the emergence of the refugee support in the summer of 2015, which in certain aspects appear to be the outcome of a continuos growth of this type of engagement since the civil war in Syria. With regard to some of the more signficant data, the paper will also explore the role of the volunteer movement in challenging the European migration regime, the role of second and third generations migrants and the framing of migration politics in these movements.

RC34-390.16

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Invisibility of Intern's Labour: Is It Working? Is It Training? Is It Playing?

An unknown number of young people are doing internships globally. What we are seeing in the working world is an explosion of internships and interns. There are estimated to be about one to two million young people only in the United States doing internships each year and many of them are doing multiple internships. Many of these internships are unpaid and illegal. So the interns who are working under these conditions lack basic workplace rights. Yet the growing sense of insecurity and fear for future drive young people, especially university students and recent graduates to do internships with the expectation of gaining experience and guaranteeing jobs. The internship has become a widespread form of precarious employment among young people. It is mostly an unregulated world which is often used by employers as a means of obtaining cheap labour. As Ross Perlin says "unpaid internships have become standard practice across the globe" making interns' position legally ambiguous. Therefore their position in the work place requires invisibility. This paper aims to explore the world of internship by drawing on the feminist theory of invisible labour and it will be argued that normalisation process of precarisation contributes to this invisibility. The discussion will be based on an ongoing research conducted among university students and recent graduates who are doing or completed internships in various fields in Istanbul, Turkey.

RC25-314.8

KARASZ, DANIELE* (University of Vienna, daniele.karasz@univie.ac.at)

Defining the "Migrant" Resident in Vienna. the Non-Definition of "Migrants" in a Developer's Competition for "Intercultural" Housing Estates and the Consequences for Housing Allocations

The former train station "Nordbahnhof" is currently one of Vienna's largest areas of urban regeneration. An entirely new neighborhood is expected to be completed by 2025. In this paper, I explore the planning and building of subsidized estates following a housing developers' competition under the banner "intercultural housing". By 2014, around 650 apartments were built in six different "intercultural" estates. The competition envisaged the living together of "migrants" and "non-migrants". A quota of 20% "migrants" per property was established, without however providing a definition for that. In fact, defining "migrants" became part of the competition itself. Therefore, housing developers were faced with the task of specifying which persons would be understood as "migrants" by the use of which terms. The housing corporations opted either for explicitly indicating a group of possible "migrant" inhabitants, such as "refugees", or for keeping "silent" until the final allocation of the apartments. The special interest of the paper lies in this "silence" and its consequences for the allocation process. The Viennese housing provision system gives great power to single employees of housing corporations, which means they effectively decide the allocation of certain subsidized apartments "by themselves". In some cases such employees "silently" labeled potential residents as "migrants" without explicitly defining what makes a migrant. It was not necessary to provide a definition, as persons in charge thought they knew whom to see as "migrant". Also applicants seemed to share a similar understanding, thus consenting to their being ascribed as "migrants". I will show how "intercultural" housing projects turn into the reproduction of the stigmatization of certain population groups. Thereby various terms, both of longstanding and of recent use, are overlapped: "foreigners", "guest workers", "poor residents of `migrant´ neighborhoods", "migrants" such as "intercultural people".

RC04-48.13

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Reduced School Dropouts and Lower OECD PISA Scores: Controversial Impact of Rural Schools on Education Policy Efficacy in Latvia

The number of Latvian population constantly decreases due to low birth rates and extensive emigration, furthermore – national level mobility from countryside to capital is widespread. Therefore, population density in rural areas is declining, and in turn – number of pupils in rural schools. Policy planners emphasize three strategical pillars of Latvian education system - quality, accessibility and cost-effectiveness – and statement that every child, regardless of place of birth and socio-economic status should be able to receive qualitative education.

At the same time Latvian pupils' achievements – the result of quality of education system - are at mediocre level in the international comparative educational evaluations. Unfortunately, OECD PISA results and centralized examinations in national level shows strong growing difference in pupils' achievements between urban schools with high results and relatively low results of rural schools. Also, rural schools receive much of the criticism in relation to the lack of cost-effectiveness – the number of pupils is very small, therefore teacher – pupils ratio is low, which creates a negative impact on the efficiency of the education system in the national level. At the same time, studies confirm that schools closest to the residence provide higher accessibility and reduces early school drop-out, that is undoubtedly crucial for human capital development in situation characterized by significant income inequality, high risk of poverty in families with children.

Considering forecasts related to depopulation trends, aim of this research is to seek evidence based solutions for "smart shrinking" of education institutions network in Latvia - identify ways to reduce infrastructure maintenance costs, to develop innovative approaches to education accessibility and equity by cooperation between municipalities.

RC05-JS-67.1

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Biographical Subtleties and Subaltern Resistance Against Everyday Nationalism: Asylum-Seekers in Austria's "Megaphon"

Building on previous research (Karner 2007, 2011), this paper offers a qualitative analysis – underpinned by central concepts in critical discourse analysis (CDA) – of a form of speaking back to and resisting everyday nationalism/ racism. The discussion focuses on the Austrian monthly street magazine *Megaphon*, which is sold predominantly by asylum-seekers in towns and cities throughout Austria's south-easterly region of Styria. *Megaphon*'s central features include biographical accounts co-produced by asylum-seekers and local, Austrian authors. These monthly life stories condense the pre-migratory, migratory and post-migratory experiences of individual asylum-seekers for the Austrian/ Styrian public, thereby challenging many of the everyday stereotypes and "topoi" that define mainstream media representations of "the other" and of a growing "asylum crisis" in and far beyond Austria today.

Jointly produced by local writers and forced migrants, these accounts further avoid the kinds of "epistemic violence" (Spivak 1988) typical of many a dominant discourse about subaltern others by members of dominant majorities. Instead, by offering "emancipatory" (Fraser 2012) registers of co-production involving both the relatively privileged and the structurally marginalised (Karner 2011), these monthly life histories provide powerful examples of the previously or otherwise silenced "coming into representation" (Hall 1989: 25).

This analysis draws on a large corpus of relevant materials: i.e. all *Megaphon* issues published since 2005. Further, it employs some of CDA's most powerful conceptual tools – particularly those of the *deixis*, or "rhetorical pointing" (e.g. Billig 1995) for the purposes of reproducing boundaries, and of the *topos*, or "structure of argument" (e.g. Reisigl and Wodak 2001) – to demonstrate how the argumentative structures of nationalism/ racism are challenged by *Megaphon*'s counter-discourse. The latter is thereby shown to subvert nationalist stereotypes and exclusion through both its methods of production and circulation and through its linguistic-rhetorical features.

RC17-215.4

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Constructing Status and Reputation: Celebrated Leaders By Their Own Design

In this paper, I will explore the construction of celebrity status by charting the path of two photojournalists who decided to create an international photography festival in Houston Texas with little more than an idea. Today, Fotofest is one of the largest photography festivals in the world, the oldest in the United States and will host its sixteenth biennial in spring 2016. Founders Fred Baldwin and Wendy Watriss incorporated Fotofest in 1983 and now it is recognized as one of the most important photography events in the world. In 2014, over 275,000 people attended the six week biennial, coming from 43 countries. More than a thousand (1,159) artists participated, coming from 40 countries and 37 US states, and exhibited in 130 art and civic spaces throughout the greater Houston area. Additionally, 200 photography events were held that included talks, performances, art events and more—all together contributing an estimated $1.5 million in revenue to Houston businesses. Beginning with a vision, their network of other internationally known photojournalists and awards for their own photographic work, Watriss and Baldwin set about creating a biennial that has elevated them to celebrity status in the photography world. Data come from ten years of participant observation, archival research and interviews. Findings include identifying the components of their celebrity, the various strategic partnerships they engendered, and how they symbolically linked their own success to the Fotofest brand. Tracing the processes of celebrity formation in occupational groups or specific communities, like the photography world, can add greatly to our general understanding of status and reputation construction.

RC29-337.2

KARSCH, FABIAN* (Technische Universitat Munchen, fabian.karsch@tum.de)

Being Different: Neurodiversity and Neurosocial Subjectification

What is it like to be normal? This question can hardly be addressed without a frame of reference. Just like deviance is only perceivable in relation to a certain norm, normality can only be framed as such in relation to variation. What is it like to be different? For those with experiences of marginalization, isolation or exclusion, this question may trigger many answers. Being different can manifest in numerous ways: being too short or too tall, too slow or too smart, belonging to the "wrong" gender or ethnicity, or being different in any other way from a specific reference group or set of norms. Distinction is a basic form of sociality enrolled to reduce complexity and constitute individual and collective identities. Modern medicine, as a normality regime, establishes distinctions by defining boundaries between health and illness. A striking example in this context is the definition of "sociomedical disorders", which are characterized by variant emotional states, limited cognitive efficiency or deviant social behavior. Among these impairments, ADHD or Autism Spectrum Disorder not only seem to display an increasing prevalence but also remain contested. On the one hand, stakeholders (e.g. individuals affected or patient organizations) promote these diagnoses to gain recognition and access to health care benefits. On the other hand, labels such as ADHD, are widely criticized as ways of medicalizing social deviance. The Neurodiversity social

movement aims at removing the medical label from such conditions and suggests framing them as neurological differences instead. Being neurodiverse nevertheless provides a crucial basis for processes of subjectification and communitarization that originate in and build upon neurological interpretations. The proposed submission follows an explorative approach and aims at identifying central issues to propose a strategy for further research on neurodiversity.

RC54-615.3

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The Performing Body: An Ethnographic Field Study with Life Drawing Models

When presenting their body, life models differentiate between performing and appearing. Since they associate performing with subjectivity, presence, and expressiveness, they see the act of performing as something "different from somebody coming, taking off the clothes, sitting down, and making the naked body available". Most of my interlocutors describe their profession as *performance*, implying that there is *movement* in the act of posing, even when they must stand still, be silent, and avoid direct eye contact. Referring to "emotions", "presence", "sensuality", "expressiveness", or "energy", they suggest that the relationship between model and artist is determined by transference and counter-transference rather than by symbolic interaction. In their view, poses which are listless, *challenge and disturb* the gaze; and poses which reveal expression, sensuality and emotion *attract and draw* the gaze. Thus, perceiving themselves as performers, some life models describe performance as an act which goes beyond "creating pictures for artists" and beyond appearing or representing bones, flesh, skin, and hair. It involves drawing the gaze.

While emotions are invisible, embodied emotions are visible. The still and silent body speaks; its language is emotions. Each performing body has its own language. In the same setting one body is frightened, the other is ashamed, the third one feels joy. The body is the "embodiment of dynamic human relations" and a medium of "influence within the artwork itself" (O' Reilly 2009: 17). In this regard, this paper aims to present how contemporary life drawing models whom I studied with, describe the ways how socio-cultural and political dynamics shape perceptions of and understandings about the human body, and how those perceptions and understandings influence the embodiment of pain, joy, shame, fear, and moreover, of the self and the other.

RC47-JS-56.2

KASSIR, ALEXANDRA* (EHESS, alexandrakassir@gmail.com)

"Civil Marriage, Not Civil War!" Anti-Sectarian Activism in Post-War Lebanon

This study examines the struggle of young anti-sectarian activists in post-war Lebanon. It discusses the youth aspirations, efforts and challenges in becoming actors of their own lives and agents of change in a state of permanent political instability, very vulnerable to regional turmoil.The sectarian regime is a multifaceted power sharing system that entails both the distribution of the government and administrative posts among the various confessions and the relinquishing of the personal status jurisdictions to the religious courts. By rendering the citizen-state relation mediated by the sects and their affiliated political parties, it very much hinders the various attempts towards building a more democratic system. In this context, the anti-sectarian wave, a predominantly youth-led grassroots movement operating outside the realm of conventional politics, has been largely overlooked. Using a participatory methodology based on the activists' reflexivity and self-analysis of their action, this study sheds the light on the youth subjective experiences and "alter-activist" mode of engagement. It first, reveals how the participation in the movement is not a mere political stance but an affirmation of the self against a system interfering in the most intimate aspects of their daily lives and is in itself, a transformative experience. Moreover, it discusses how this "subjectivity path" simultaneously brings the youth closer and away from achieving their democratic aspirations. If their shared mistrust of institutional politics and their commitment to ensure a means-ends consistency are among the main challenges for an effective impact in the realm of conventional politics; the fragility of this mode of engagement simultaneously constitutes its strength. It allows the youth to overcome both the potential obstacles linked to the recognition of religious particularisms in a plural and divided society, and the political deadlock to fabricate democracy in the "here" and "now", in this context of political instability.

RC12-144.3

KASTNER, FATIMA* (Institute for World Society Studies, fatimabkastner@yahoo.de)

Local Conflicts and Global Norms: Transitional Justice and the Struggle for a Better World

Since the mid-1980s states that had been confronted with a bloody past have attempted to come to terms with their history through transitional justice instruments such as ad hoc, special or hybrid international criminal tribunals and truth and reconciliation commissions. Over a period of only thirty years, more than fifty instances, mostly associated with periods of radical political change following past oppressive rule, have occurred in countries of Latin America, Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, and currently even in Arab-Islamic states, like Tunisia and Morocco, too. Based on a conception of world society theory the paper identifies international and trans-local agents who contribute to this global diffusion process of norms, standards and institutions of post-conflict justice and illustrates domestic socio-legal implications of the new global legal regime of transitional justice through an analysis of the current process of dealing with the legacy of the past in the Kingdom of Morocco.

RC14-177.4

KATAMBWE, JO* (Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres, Jo.Katambwe@uqtr.ca)

Le Néopopulisme Comme Pratique Sociomatérielle Organisée: Une Analyse De L'effet D'embrayage Des Médias Du Web 2.0.

Le néopopulisme comme pratique sociomatérielle organisée: Une analyse de l'effet d'embrayage des médias du Web 2.0.

Discours néopopuliste, médias sociaux, web 2.0, rôle des médias, analyse des communications, analyse des métacommunications, effet d'embrayage.

Jo M. Katambwe

Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières.

La recherche a isolé deux types ou catégories de reformulation du discours politique (Durand & Lits, 2005) dans les médias : celles qui proviendraient des médias d'élite et celles qui proviennent d'autre part des médias tabloïds (Mazzolleni, 2005, 2003), voire *people* (Dakhilia, 2009). Le Web 2.0 et les médias sociaux en général, puisqu'ils constituent une nouvelle façon de médiatiser l'information (Castells, 2001, chap.7 ; Castells, 2009, chap.5 ; Rissoan, 2011), ont une manière propre de reprendre et de reformuler l'action et le discours politique. Dans cette présentation nous faisons la proposition que les médias sociaux introduisent une nouvelle catégorie de reprise ou de reformulation différente des médias d'élite et des médias tabloïds et produisent un « effet d'embrayage » sur les processus et modèles organisant sous-jacents à la communication néopopuliste. Nous mettons à l'épreuve cette proposition d'un nouveau rôle informationnel des médias du Web 2.0 par le biais d'un examen de la congruence (« fit ») entre d'une part la structure de la communication néopopuliste, à savoir ses processus et modèles organisant, et d'autre part le mode de fonctionnement des médias sociaux. Une analyse sociomatérielle (Orlikowski, 2009 ; Barad, 2007) des médias du Web 2.0, une analyse thématique des messages (Semprini, 1996 ; Mucchielli & Paillé, 2013) ainsi qu'une analyse des reformulations et donc des métacommunications ou des évaluations (Martin & White, 2005) de la presse et de la littérature savante serviront à montrer l' « effet d'embrayage » produit par la correspondance de ce discours néopopuliste avec les affordances et les fonctionnalités des médias sociaux.

RC16-203.4

KATERNY, ILYA* (MGIMO-University, jasonhue@yandex.ru)

Morphogenesis of Neo-Social Relations: Normative Dimensions of Trans-Mobility and Mixed Communications

Symbolical and structural difference between the ascriptive reality and the different region of achieved statuses has always been supposed beyond all question due to well-known historical, or specifically evolutionary rigidity of such distinctions as (racial) white and black, the man and woman, and furthermore the human and non-human, the animate and inanimate, the physical and non-physical. These ascriptions have played a major role in legitimizing emergent norms of "paramount reality" throughout the history of grand civil gains - from abolition of slavery to recognizing the rights of sexual minorities - but at the same time they have poorly been redefined. However, on-going social changes make profound interventions into ascription. We are witnessing arrival of the neo-sociality, which is marked by conspicuous peculiarity of diluting fundamental ascriptive dichotomies: *(1)* between human and subhuman (i.e, the rights of animals); *(2)* between cultural ontology and natural one (i.e., transrases, transsexuals); *(3)* between intelligent entity and anorganic one (i.e., robots), and also *(4)* between physical and non-physical existence (i.e., e-money). A new brand social phenomena of heteroclite statuses and identities with normative uncertainty has emerged. Thus, we need to introduce and define one more type of normative morphogenesis, along with the noted R.Merton's innovation and aberration, that would characterize the phenomena. So is the 'transgression' (R.Caillois, G.Bataille) interpreted as the modern way to overcome limits of ascription and to call various mixed positions into being. Diversity of autonomous transitions and coactive switchings into the mixed positions falls within the concept of 'trans-mobility' - from fetuses to bodmods. When subjects and objects with transgressive statuses and identities are socially involved and enacted, it constitutes fast increasing area of the mixed communication - from the Internet of things to already no surprising sex with robots.

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RC25-314.21

KATO, GENTARO* (Otemon University, gen@sociologist.com)

A New Meaning of Mental Health in Japanese Net World

This presentation focuses on the shift of the usage and the meaning of the words on mental health. Generally, ill health can be a reason of removing love interest in others. However, some exceptional discourses have become known in Japanese net world.

Menhera is a net slung that indicates people who needs some mental health care. It is a compound word that consists of mental, health and a suffix, er. Originally, people who may come to BBS about mental health were called as menheraa(men-heal-er). Later, it changes to shorter and menhera is sometimes used as a kind of discriminative words. However, only recently, we come across menhera as some positive meanings, for example kawaii(pretty, lovely).

In parallel with it, a typology of girl characters becomes popular. It categorizes girl characters of games, especially dating simulation games, animations and sometimes every girls and women in a positive sense or as an attractive point. Yandere is a type of the girl who has a disposition of blind love sometimes to the degree of mental disease. In a precise sense, manhera and yandere are different: menhera is narcissistic personality and yandere is borderline personality. However, these two words are the most distinctive on the change of the meaning about mental health and disease.

It has been often said that their dependency on lover sometimes can be attractive and menhera/yandere oriented is a kind of projection for the person who has been impossible of achievement in love or human relationship. However, not only within boys' eye to girls, but also this new meaning of mental health spreads to the girl's fashion and identity. This tendency makes the conventional analysis invalid. We also see bandages and eye patches as fashion items so that we have to reconsider the meaning of health and disease.

RC11-137.6

KATTAKAYAM, JACOB* (Sociology, jjkattakayam@yahoo.com)

Wealth Management : The Need of the Hour for Post Retirement Security

The better health and sanitation conditions in India have increased the life span. Life expectancy in India is moving up and up with each passing decade . It was 49 years in year 1970 , increased to 64 years in 2011 and is set to increase upto 73-76 years in 2040-50 . As a result, number of post-retirement years increases. Retirement is one of the most important life events many of us will ever experience. From both a personal and financial perspective, realizing a comfortable retirement is an incredibly extensive process that takes sensible planning and years of persistence. Even once it is reached, managing retirement is an ongoing responsibility that carries well into one's golden years. In India, the fact that a mere 11 per cent of India's working population has some form of social security planning for their old age, retirement planning holds a great significance Everyone dreams of having a perfect retired life living in peace and bliss. They tend to be myopic and are not saving sufficiently for old age. Having a perfect retired life is possible with proper planning before one retires and all retirement financial plans must offer income for life. After working hard for the majority of life, facing financial insufficiency due to poor financial planning offers a depressing thought. They have to choose the correct investment avenues or investment tools which the post retirement offer the option of liquidating the money in case of an emergency as well as offer substantial returns that can make give financial security for lifetime. Indian investors face lot of challenges when it comes to retirement planning. This paper tries to address the issues by providing solutions on how to calculate the retirement corpus and the features, positives and negatives of some instruments suitable for retirement planning

RC11-133.4

KATZ, STEPHEN* (Department of Sociology, Trent University, Skatz@Trentu.ca)

Gaming the Aging Brain: Digital Cognitive Performance in the Shadow of Dementia

This paper explores the articulation of aging, memory, performance and cognitive fitness through online, self-tracking and digital brain games, as part of a critique of 'neuroculture' and its pervasive discourse of brain plasticity. Neuroculture is theorized as a convergence of brain sciences, popular images, lifestyle industries, gerontological advocacy and medical technologies aimed at the optimization of cognitive function for older individuals. Neuroculture is also marked by an absence of attention to the social and environmental determinants of health and the relational, interactive conditions that make memory and cognition possible. As background, the paper comments on: a) the role of scanning and imaging technology in opening the aging brain to biosocial experimentation and to public attention, b) the influence of pharmaceutical discourses and their metaphorical vocabulary of 'neuro-protection', 'cognitive health' and 'memory fitness' that slips between clinical states of 'maintenance', 'improvement' and 'enhancement', c) and

the spread of culturally ageist expectations for unfailing and infallible memory skills across the life-course. Data are drawn from marketing, advice, corporate, science, research and internet materials, including historical images of brain, memory and aging to provide a genealogical perspective on how we think about the aging mind today. Discussion focuses on the construction of performance of successful aging through brain games. While critical research questions promotional claims that brain games improve cognitive fitness or brain plasticity, the promise of brain-games lies in its field of play, represented through compelling techniques of score-keeping, shared profiles, and testimonials by experts. Conclusions consider how brain games extend the ambiguous image of aging itself, as both positive and improvable, and negative and inevitable and raise the larger question of the meaning of normal aging in the shadow of dementia, where increasingly broadened stages and symptoms are shaped by social forces that stratify new bio-identities.

RC06-77.12

KAUFMAN, GAYLE* (Davidson College, gakaufman@davidson.edu)

TANIGUCHI, HIROMI (University of Louisville)

Gender Equality and Work-Family Spillover from a Cross-National Perspective

This paper examines how gender role attitudes at the individual level interact with gender equality at the country level to influence women and men's experiences of negative work-family spillover. We use data from the 2012 International Social Survey Programme, including its Family and Changing Gender Roles IV module. Our sample consists of 20,679 respondents from 34 countries. Our dependent variables are work-to-family spillover (WF) and family-to-work spillover (FW). Our main independent variables of interest are gender role attitudes, work hours, family hours, and family status. We also include a country-level gender inequality variable, drawn from the 2014 Human Development Report. Our analysis consists of country-specific OLS regression and multilevel mixed-effects models. We find that women and parents experience higher levels of both WF and FW spillover than men and non-parents while those who are married experience lower levels of WF and FW spillover than those who are single. Work hours increase both WF and FW spillover while family hours increase only FW spillover. Those with more egalitarian gender role attitudes report lower levels of WF and FW spillover than their more traditional counterparts. At the country level, we find that those who reside in gender unequal countries experience greater levels of FM spillover. We also find some important interaction effects. First, mothers experience less WF spillover than fathers. Second, egalitarian women experience less spillover than egalitarian men. Third, while those who live in gender unequal countries tend to have higher family to work spillover, the effect of living in gender unequal countries is reduced for those who hold more gender egalitarian attitudes. Overall, we see that gender egalitarian attitudes at the individual level reduce spillover for women but increase spillover for men and that individual egalitarianism reduces the negative impact of country-level gender inequality on spillover.

RC06-87.1

KAUFMAN, GAYLE* (Davidson College, gakaufman@davidson.edu)

ALMQVIST, ANNA-LENA (Malardalen University)

Responses to Changing Parental Leave Policies in Sweden and the UK

This paper compares the perceptions and experiences of British and Swedish parents following major parental leave policy changes in their respective countries. Sweden has been long known for its early introduction of parental leave in the 1970s and their introduction of a non-transferable 'daddy month' in 1995, which was extended to two months in 2002. The UK, on the other hand, lagged behind throughout the late 20th century. By 2010 the UK policy continued to reflect a strong male breadwinner model with 52 weeks of maternity leave and only 2 weeks of paternity leave. In 2011, the UK introduced Additional Paternity Leave, which extended leave up to 26 weeks. Our study examines parental leave decisions and perceived workplace support following the changes in policy. We draw on data from 32 interviews with Swedish parents conducted in 2008 after introduction of the second 'daddy month' and 22 interviews with British parents conducted in 2012 after introduction of Additional Paternity Leave. Not surprisingly, our findings show that Swedish fathers, particularly those whose partners were work or study oriented, took longer leave than British fathers. Nevertheless, there remain some gender differences as Swedish men are more concerned about their employer's and work mates' opinion than Swedish women. British parents cite low benefit, gendered expectations, employer assumptions regarding maternity versus paternity leave, and limitations to the policy. We conclude that Sweden's non-transferable paid parental leave policy promotes more gender equitable work-life balance arrangements. This should be further supported with the planned extension of non-transferable leave to three months in 2016. While the UK's recent introduction of shared parental leave in 2015 is a step in the right

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direction, we expect the large historical imbalance in leave taking between British men and women would benefit from introducing non-transferable paid paternity leave.

RC24-303.4

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PATTANAIK, SARMISTHA (Indian Institute of Technology)

Meanings and Social Practices: Changing Pattern of Water Consumption in Western Himalayan Region

Water, a universally available fluid resource, is differently treated in different contexts and therefore obtains different meanings. These meanings are not only embedded in the various "signs" and "symbols" (Geertz) but in the "social practices" (Schatzki) that mark a region. Thus, deriving from practice theory (Reckwitz) the paper attempts to trace these meanings and social practices to understand water in the Chamba region in Himachal Pradesh. Drawing from its historical past, there is an attempt to understand how meanings and practices affect each other to produce and reproduce newer meanings and practices over a period of time.

Meanings of water are determined by 'absence' or 'presence' of different water bodies that characterize a certain region. Various water bodies form combination of water sources that are utilized on an everyday basis by the people. In the context of Chamba, a region marked by presence of various water bodies, the meaning and practices of water have undergone a change over time with introduction of piped water supply. Introduction of piped water supply has led to a re-classification of water giving rise to newer combinations of water bodies available for the people. In and through the descriptions of the meaning making of water as a social process, this paper is an attempt to explore the relationship between meaning making, social practices and consumptions pattern of water which is not only embedded in social practices but also in daily routines in the region.

RC37-439.2

KAVACIK, ZUHAL* (Universitat Hamburg, Zuhal.Kavacik@wiso.uni-hamburg.de)

Economics in Art and Artists in Economy

While in the field of economics the artistic critique of materialistic forces was inherited into new forms of organization, e.g. autonomy and creativity of employees (Boltanski/ Chiapello, 2005); and within the arising creative industries new ways, of achieving innovation and productivity, were discussed (cf. Bilton, 2007; Caves, 2000; Howkins, 2001). Conversely, the influence of neoliberal attitudes on society (and art) has been discussed within the framework of Governmentality Studies, addressing primarily the formation of the "entrepreneurial self" (Bröckling, 2007; Rose, 1998; Voß/ Pongratz, 1998): This self has been understood as an identity norm bearing constant pressure on individuals on the basis of economic efficiency and entrepreneurial calculations. The logics of optimization have been regarded as partly conflicting and thus leading to paradoxes and aporias of integration (cf. Beck's 'risk society'; Giddens' 'active self'; Rosa's 'social acceleration').

However, a recent study by Eikhof and Haunschild (2006) suggests that this antagonism between the identity as an artist and as an entrepreneur can be bridged by the phenomenon of "lifestyle", which they call "bohemian entrepreneur". Following these findings, the aim of this work is to link the two opposing fields of studies - the economic and the sociological - and scrutinize the different ways in which artists manage the link between art and business within their individual lifestyle.

For this end, I will use empirical data from a current project (Geimer, 2015-2017), particularly semi-structured interviews and group-discussions with artists. In order to understand how implied norms lead to artists' actions, the documentary method (Bohnsack, 2003) with enhancements concerning the reconstruction of identity norms made by Geimer (2014) will be applied. The advantage of this research lies in the exploration of the interplay between social and individual factors in the context of the outlined neoliberal social changes.

RC47-542.3

KAVADA, ANASTASIA* (University of Westminster, A.Kavada@westminster.ac.uk)

From Occupy Wall Street to Occupy Sandy: Socio-Technical Infrastructures As Social Movement Outcomes

Research on the consequences of social movements focuses on four types of outcomes: political, cultural, biographical, and economic. However, a fifth type of outcome tends to be disregarded: the creation of socio-technical infrastructures that can form the basis for further cycles of mobilization. This paper analyses this fifth type outcome by focusing on the case study of Occupy Sandy. Hurricane Sandy, the second costliest hurricane in US history, hit the shores of New Jersey on the 29th of October 2012. Apart from FEMA and the Red Cross, disaster relief was also organized by a loose network of Occupy Wall Street activists who appropriated the social networks and digital tools created by the movement to coordinate a relief effort of stunning scale and efficiency. Based on in-depth interviews with Occupy Sandy activists, this paper traces how the Occupy Wall Street digital tools were used for disaster relief. Such tools included a CiviCRM email database, as well as the online conference call and chat capabilities offered by the InterOccupy network. This infrastructure was re-assembled and combined with tools found elsewhere, including the amazon.com wedding registry. However, the Occupy Sandy relief effort was also based on the social networks constituted by Occupy Wall Street. It mobilized activists who had previously collaborated in Occupy Wall Street working groups and teams. It was also supported by a web of relations that Occupy Wall Street activists had created in their local communities as a result of neighbourhood actions and assemblies. These networks were enriched with the influx of new volunteers for the relief effort, which resulted in a significant expansion of Occupy networks. Tracing this shift from protest to disaster relief, this paper shows that socio-technical networks constitute a tangible outcome of social movements that should be taken into account in future research on the subject.

RC32-367.20

KAWABATA, TOMOKO* (Hokkaido University, tkawabata@high.hokudai.ac.jp)

The Situation of the Harassment Prevention in the Japanese Universities

The aim of this paper is to show the importance of building the collective view of the definitions of the harassment towards the harassment prevention.

In January 2012, the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare publicly announced the definition of workplace harassment. They also recommended that each industry should have their own collective view on the definition of the harassment. However according to Kawabata(2015), 40% of 396 Japanese university respondents out of 1137 universities surveyed in the complete count survey in 2013 answered that they had no guidelines for harassment prevention. And according to Naruse et.al. (2015) , the number of the types of harassment and that of the terminologies of their definitions of the harassment diverse among the Japanese universities. It is difficult to perform a national survey to get the right picture of the situation of harassment prevention in Japan.

It is necessary that the universities as the major institutions of higher education should have a collective view on the definition of the workplace harassment to prevent it. For example, all the UK universities have "Human Resources" and full-time qualified staff for the "Dignity and Diversity" office. According to Kawabata (2015), the UK universities have the collective view on the conceptual definitions of the harassment and their efforts of the harassment prevention is successful. The practice led by the central government in the UK could be one example to be taken into consideration.

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RC15-187.5

KAWAGUCHI, YOSHICHIKA* (University of Occupational and Environmental Health, kawaguch@health.uoeh-u.ac.jp)

Reskilling Vietnamese Nurses Under the Japan-Vietnam Economic Partnership Agreement: An Analysis of Practice Examination of Japan's National Board Examination for Nurses Given in Vietnamese Language

As globalization accelerates, more and more nurses are on the move across borders for their professional development. Since 2008, Japan has accepted 547 Indonesian nurses and 412 Filipino Nurses under the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) between Japan and each country. Under the EPA program, foreign nurses must pass the national board examination (NBE) for nurses in the Japanese language within three years after they enter Japan. Many previous studies indicated that it is difficult for foreign nurses to pass the NBE, as indicated by the latest passing ratio, 7.3% (March 2015). Vietnamese nurses, following Indonesian and Filipinos, have accessed the labor market in Japan since 2014. It is obvious that Vietnamese nurses need help to pass the NBE.

In this study, a Vietnamese version of the 103rd NBE (held in March 2014) for nurses in Japan was given to Vietnamese nurses, who were selected as 'candidates' to go to Japan. The aim of this study is to find the pattern of choosing the correct answer in the practice examination by controlling the language barrier. Amongst the 129 participants, no one satisfied the acceptance criteria of 40 points or over for General Questions, and 167 points or over for rest of the questions. By area of nursing, Japanese examinees represented the highest correct answer

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ratio in Geriatric Nursing (83.7%), whereas Vietnamese nurses scored highest in Holistic Care of Nursing Practice (54.0%).

The result of the study indicated that there is a great difference in the percentage of correct answers between Vietnamese and Japanese examinees. We must consider that socio-cultural differences between two countries, such as differences in the scope of nursing, the health care system and the nursing education program may cause such differences. Therefore, instructing Vietnamese nurses by stressing these areas is necessary for the success in Japan's NBE.

RC37-431.1

KAWASAKI, KENICHI* (Komazawa University, kken@komazawa-u.ac.jp)

After the Death of Lee Kuan Yew Will Freedom of Art Espressions Are Possible in Singapore?

Since in 1989 Singapore art policies began and have been established cultural institution now a day. Within these 26 years in every genres of art infrastructures have been made and elaborated by mainly National Arts Council (NAC). Actually they have been strongly designed and supported by economic factors like Economy Development Authority (EDB). And in 2015 two big changing factors were emerged. One is the death of Lee Kuan Yew, and another independent day of 50 years from Malaysia. Both are giving strong effects on the future of Singapore art policies and cultural institutions. In my presentation I would investigate them on the basis of my research in August 2015 in Singapore. Just before the death of Lee Kuan Yew, a new long term plan was launched by NAC in 2012 and already modified the old organizational structure. NAC just moved from MICA(Ministry of Information, Communication and the Arts) to MCCY(Ministry of Culture, Community and Youth). It means that a new distinction was executed and Singapore government divide the art structure by NAC and cultural/entertainment industries by MCI(Ministry of Communication and Information). Under the new situation how have art expressions been dealing with a standpoint of the past censorship in Singapore. I would consider the above point, and seek a possibility of the art expression. Moreover the situation of artists would be improved forwardly? Anyway both the death of Lee Kuan Yew and 50 years independence would closely related the transformation of Singapore art expression in the future.

RC30-342.2

KAWASHIMA, KUMIKO* (Macquarie University, kumiko.kawashima@mq.edu.au)

Offshore IT Service Outsourcing and New Labour Export: Japanese Migrant Workers in Chinese Software Parks in Dalian

This paper examines IT service outsourcing from Japan to software parks in Dalian in northeast China, and a new form of labour migration associated with it. Since the mid-2000s, an increasing number of educated young Japanese service workers have moved to Dalian as part of employers' cost-cutting strategies. The main 'skills' required for these jobs are a native-level understanding of Japanese language and culture. Alongside local Chinese employees, they work at call centres and other workplaces in the lower echelons of the IT sector, being paid in Chinese Yuan and earning much less than they would earn in Yen in metropolitan Japan. These Japanese workers are included in the local labour markets as skilled foreign workers on relatively high incomes by local standards, yet excluded from the workforce in Japan and its benefits by virtue of being in Dalian. Based on a micro analysis of the day-to-day tasks they undertake throughout the process of knowledge transfer and localisation, this paper demonstrates the essential role these exploitable precarious workers and their transnational mobility/movability play in integrating China and Japan, Asia's two largest economies, in the global value adding chains. It argues that the phenomenon of 'labour export' introduces the idea of labour migration as a way to access 'privileges' such as secure employment, humane working conditions and better work-life balance. This destabilises the concept of labour protections and worker entitlements, simultaneously including and excluding these workers from citizenship rights as they cross national borders.

RC15-194.7

KAYHAN, GULIN* (Waseda University, Graduate School of Asia Pacific Studies, gulinkayhan@gmail.com)

Neoliberalism and Work Ethos: The Transformation of Primary Health Care in Turkey

Turkey's primary health care service has undergone radical transformation within the past decade. General practitioners,who were public servants in the previous system,responsible only for providing free primary health care in Health Posts, now became contract workers and they are now expected to perform an additional managerial role in Family Health Centers: not only providing health service but also taking care of the logistics of running these health centers, sub-contracting nurses and other staff. Reformers claim that the capitated pay-

ment system will encourage family doctors to own their enterprise more strongly than before and to provide higher quality service to patients since they will be in competition with others. I conducted over 60 interviews with family doctors and nurses who work in family health centers in four different cities in Turkey, and I followed their political mobilization against the health ministry on issues concerning their rights and what they define as neoliberalization of health. They report that thesemarket-based measures lead to the treatment of the patient as customer, over-prescription of medicine, decline in preventive medicine, friction among co-workers and a change in their work ethos from a spirit of craftmanship to entrepreneurialism. One could see the incentive structure in place as part of a larger systemic change that redefines the nature of their labor and their relationship to the public and the state. The governmentality perspective goes beyond the mere description of policies or ideologies of neoliberalism, and "centers on the techniques of rule through which the conduct of individuals and communities are governed at the micro-level" (Lovell et al.) However when talking about the conduct of individuals, in terms of the encouragement of certain behaviors and performances; the individuals these scholars have in mind are patients.

RC46-527.4

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The Lindela Repatriation Centre from 1996-2014: A Theoretical Explication of Human Rights Violations

This article is based on media content analysis of more than 230 newspaper articles written on the Lindela Repatriation Centre from its establishment in 1996-2014. This centre is "one of South Africa's largest facilities for the holding of undocumented migrants" (Bosasa, 2015). The articles were sourced via SA Media's official website http://www.samedia.uovs.ac.za. The articles overly depict the centre as a hub of "human rights violations" (South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC), 2014; Democratic Alliance (DA), 2015). The study juxtaposes the South African Constitution's Bill of Rights, and how this was supposedly in consonance with the establishment of the centre, to the grotesque human rights violations that have occurred there since its inception. In light of this, this article draws on the theorising of Giorgio Agamben (1998), and particularly his theoretical contribution of the "homo sacer," one who has been left behind or been excluded from the territorial boundaries that confer the rights of citizenship. The detainees at the centre are, therefore, to a great degree living in a "state of exception." In the "state of exception" the legal order becomes in force only by suspending itself (Mika Ojakangas, 2005: 9). In this article, I argue that undocumented immigrants are often treated as "bare life", as individuals who are subject to the suspension of the law within the context of the centre. Since they are non-citizens of the recipient state, these actions culminate to xenophobia, which Owen Sichone (2008) argues that its manifestation is "a gross violation of human rights."

RC26-327.2

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Why Russians Do Not Afraid Economic Sanctions? the Counterrhetoric Strategies of the Print Media

International sanctions against individuals, businesses and officials from Russia have become one of the iconic topics of 2014. Possible consequences of these actions were actively discussed in the media. In 2014 the central and regional press published 92,155 articles on this issue. The sanctions also attract a high public attention. According to surveys by the Levada Center, this issue was repeatedly named as the most memorable events of the month previous to the wave of survey (21-28% of respondents). However, there is an unexpected fact that economic sanctions are not perceived by the population as a problem. Opinion polls show that a large proportion of Russians do not see the negative effects of the issue both for the country as a whole and for themselves personally. At the same time Russian food embargo is evaluated even positively. Therefore, it is necessary to answer the question: "Why Russians do not afraid economic sanctions?"

The report analyzes key strategies of deproblematization of the economic sanctions (and Russian food embargo) which were used in four leading Russian printed editions from March 2014 to December 2014: Rossiyskaya Gazeta (pro-governmental, 945 articles), Novaya Gazeta (oppositional, 396 articles), Argumenty i Fakty (popular mass newspaper, 258 articles) and Kommersant (business magazine, 1574 articles).

Newspapers use a wide range of deproblematization strategies. Some of them are aimed to refute the importance of the problem as a whole (unsympathetic counterrhetoric), others - on proof of insolvency of the proposed ways to solve it (sympathetic counterrhetoric). [Ibarra, Kitsuse, 2003]. We conclude that in case of discussion on economic sanctions unsympathetic counterrhetoric prevail. Most popular strategies are "antipatterning", "telling anecdote" and "counterrhetoric of insincerity" in terms of Ibarra and Kitsuse. The report describes most striking examples of these strategies and makes an inference about their weak and strong points.

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RC26-325.1

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Social Responsibility of Russian Lawyers: Factors of Engagement into "Pro Bono" Work

In many countries, the community of attorneys provide free of charge legal services to those who are unable to afford them. This practice is essential for the protection of the basic humanistic principle of the equality before the law (according to our data, lawyers estimate that only 46% residents of Russia can afford an attorney). In recent years, an intensive debate started in Russia about the ways of the development of free of charge legal services. In current survey, we consider the factors of the engagement of Russian attorneys in the provision of two different types of free of charge legal help: work in criminal proceedings at the court appointment (according to the 51 article of the Code of Criminal Procedure the court must provide an attorney to the defendant who is unable to pay for this services) and working "pro bono publico". Based on the data from the representative survey of 3317 attorneys in 35 regions in Russia we conclude that work at the court appointments is economically determined practice for the lawyer. Lawyers with low experience, human and social capital are mostly involved in these practices. In contrary, "pro bono" services are often provided by attorneys with high human and social capital. They are also more reputation-oriented and less benefit-oriented. Thereby, we show that the engagement in different types of free of charge legal help depend on the status and the position of the attorney within the professional community, in particular, economic, human and social capital of lawyers as well as their ethical values.

WG03-657.3

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Learning to See: Three Approaches to Journalistic Photography Interpretation

Contemporary society becomes increasingly visual, while the formal education does not always follow these dynamics. Although good education should provide students with certain qualifications, such as the ability to interpret, create and think in terms of images, that is, visual literacy skills (Avgerinou, 2001), the classroom activities often lacks of real engagement with visuals. Thus, the question remains if todays' learners are visually literate citizens, and if not, how the formal education can help them to achieve this goal? In this paper, I argue that visual literacy is an essential teaching, crucial for the socialization process of todays' new media participants, who are required to constantly interact with images. In addition, each attempt towards visual literacy development is an important step for learner's individual growth in visual sensitivity, which, in a longer perspective, can lead to more conscious participation in contemporary visual culture.

In this paper, I present and discuss three various approaches and tools for the interpretation of journalistic photographs, which can be used as exercises in visual literacy. The first tool, the Press Photograph Story Analysis model, was inspired mainly by Peirce's Sign Theory. The second one is an intertextual approach to photography interpretation, which concentrates on connotative content analysis with minor attention to photographic context. The third tool is a compilation of elements of visual semiotics, visual rhetoric, Barthes's concepts of *studium* and *punctum*, Barrett's (2010) principles for interpreting photographs, and compositional interpretation (Rose 2012). The tools are illustrated by extracts from students' interpretation of journalistic photographs. All presented approaches were designed to facilitate learning and teaching in the higher education context.

TG04-678.1

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The Governance of Extremist Risk in British Universities

The Prevent strategy to counter extremism in the United Kingdom, which has recently been put on a statutory footing with the enactment of the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015, seeks to extend the governance of national security beyond the State. Through efforts to responsibilise various sectors, including but not limited to, education, faith, health and charities, a 'hearts and minds' approach to intervening in the radicalisation process at the earliest stage is sought to be embedded in sectoral governance regimes. This study explores engagement with, and implementation of, the Prevent strategy in British universities. Central to this engagement is the adherence to logics of risk and resilience. Several issues are given particular consideration: the problematisation of extremist risk at universities and how this has shaped the approaches to counter it; the adoption of novel techniques to counter extremism and the suffusion of these techniques with existing governance techniques; the effect that the implementation of Prevent and the formulation of these techniques has on the *habiti* of university personnel. The study adopts a multiple case study research design and focuses on three British

universities. Documentary analysis of internal policies and procedures is supplemented with semi-structured interviews with key personnel within the university in a effort to move past the 'blueprints' of governance and analyse how they are actualised in practice.

RC22-263.11

KELES, JANROJ YILMAZ* (Middlesex University, J.Keles@mdx.ac.uk)

Religion, Migration and Social Capital: The Case of Kurdish Alevis in the UK

Drawing on a qualitative study with Kurdish Alevi diaspora members of diverse age, gender, political affiliation and class in London, this paper examines the relationship between social capital, migration and Alevi faith and Alevi organisations in the UK. The Alevis constitute the second largest faith community in Turkey and are a heterogeneous community with a range of different ethnic, cultural, political and linguistic backgrounds. Due to their faith, Alevis have been subjected to discrimination and suppressed during the rule of Ottoman Empire and the period of a Turkish Republic. Until the 1970s, the majority lived in rural areas and practiced their beliefs secretly. However the urbanization, migration and political polarization of the Alevi community since the 1970s and in particular since the 1990s, and the global rise of identity politics have contributed to a shift to a publicly-expressed identity with demands for the constitutional recognition of Alevi faith in Turkey and equal status with dominant Sunni Muslim. Due to migration, Alevis (mainly Kurdish Alevis) constitute a significant population in Western countries where they have established their religious and political transnational organisations and networks. The reconstruction of Alevi identity, tradition and belief along with a strong transnational mobilisation has led to a 'revival of Alevism' in Western countries including the UK. This paper contributes to four threads of scholarship: Diaspora, ethnicity, religion and social capital. The focus on these threads is intended to develop a theoretically informed link between faith, migration and social capital. Performing a religion is not only a psychological relief or spiritual capital but is also about having opportunities to access material resources, skills, social support and multiple types of solidarity. I argue that these aspects provide a good ground to conceptualize diasporic Alevi faith as a form of social capital for Alevis in the UK.

RC31-358.4

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"Returning Home": Experiences of British-Kurdish Young People in Kurdistan-Iraq

"Returning home": Experiences of British-Kurdish young people in Kurdistan-Iraq

The phenomenon of "return" migration has not only become an important feature of sociology of migration but is also an emerging issue of economic and political significance. A significant number of British citizens with Kurdish ethnic background, in particular young people born and/or educated in the UK have left to Kurdistan–Iraq to work in the public and recently booming private sector industries including education, health, oil and communication sectors. However, little is known about the motivations and the decision-making of the British-Kurdish young "returnees".

This paper discusses the strategies used by returnees to build (digital) social networks and the process of settlement, adaptation and socio-economic participation in their "new" home. The "returnees" play a crucial role in post-conflict reconstruction, however as we know from the literature every return migration entails cultural, political and economic disappointments and conflict in the imagined homeland. This paper will analyse the social and political structural problems and cultural values causing disappointment among some "returnees" and led to a sense of alienation and circular migration back to the UK or elsewhere.

RC17-218.7

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Towards Crip Futures: Non-Profit Disability and Health Organizations in Ottawa, Canada

The government of Ontario, Canada introduced legislation in 2005 that promised an accessible province for people with disabilities in 20 years. The 20-year target conveyed a concrete sense of commitment to disability inclusion, yet it was far enough in the future to avoid major disruptions of our social and economic systems. Despite this apparent progress, a quietly covered news story in February 2015 announced the government would scale back compliance activities related to this policy. The Ontario accessibility legislation presents the liberalized promise of inclusion as a visible marker of progress, yet this inclusion is perpetually positioned in future-tense. Or as Titchkosky comments in *The Question of*

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Access (University of Toronto Press, 2011), disability remains "not-yet" a priority even in policies that explicitly claim to accommodate disabled bodies. Instead, 'now' is characterized by austerity measures that target people with disabilities and chronic illnesses, for example, dramatic changes to the Social Development Partnerships Program that provides grants to support disability-related organizations. As such, inclusion becomes a distracting discourse that shifts attention away from other policy trends that dramatically undermine disabled people and their organizations.

On this backdrop, I introduce a qualitative study exploring disability and health non-profit organizations in Ottawa, Canada. Through 25 in-depth interviews with Executive Directors and focus groups with diverse youth with disabilities, this study considers who comprises disability communities and how they are faring. Incorporating the perspectives of disabled youth and interrogating how the organizations engage youth offers future visions that disrupt our current policy and service responses to disability. The study reveals a complex picture of disability communities, the changing roles and tactics of disability movements as well as radical visions of crip futurity (Kafer 2014) that supplant the perpetual delay of disability politics in Canada and elsewhere.

RC06-72.4

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Convoys of Care: Reflections on a Methodologically Complex Study

Rarely do researchers use longitudinal qualitative methods to study older adults and their care networks, including the full complement of family members (spouses, children, grandchildren, siblings, etc.) who participate individually and collectively in care activities. In this paper, we introduce our study, "Convoys of Care: Developing Collaborative Care Partnerships in Assisted Living" and tell its methodological story. We share knowledge gleaned from our in-depth study of frail elders, their family members, and paid caregivers using formal and informal interviewing and participant observation. We discuss the now-complete first of two two-year waves of data collection during which we followed 28 focal residents and 155 of their care network members in four diverse assisted living settings located in the southern United States. Following Corbin & Strauss' (2010) Grounded Theory Method principles, our data collection and analysis take place simultaneously and involve reflexivity and memo-writing. Using data from twice-monthly research team meetings, field notes, and memos, we critically reflect on our design and ensuing methodological implications. Our analysis identifies six broad study features that make our research innovative, but that also create challenges. These features are: our research focus and topics of inquiry; scope and complexity of design; nature and modes of data collection; frequency and duration of data collection; research context; and analysis strategy. We consider the benefits and challenges associated with these design features as they pertain to recruitment and retention, data collection, quality, and management, research team work, researcher roles, and ethical considerations pertaining to participant and researcher risk. We conclude by identifying methodological transparency as essential to cumulative knowledge-building. Such transparency fosters informed and ethical research decision-making and is necessary for the advancement of scientific theory, methods, and substantive knowledge, particularly in relation to sociological studies of family life, relationships, and caregiving.

RC16-208.2

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Puzzling about Realism and Contradiction in the Ontological Turn

In this paper I reflect on one current of thought within the ontological turn, the post-ANT theories of writers such as John Law and Anne-Marie Mol. In works like *The Body Multiple* (Mol) and *After Method* (Law) these writers have put forward persuasive arguments in favour of the idea that the socio-technical world is enacted and performed through the practices and understandings of actors (and actants). Nevertheless, it is worth considering the potential parameters and limitations of this approach. In this paper I want to examine two key issues. One is the extent to which enactment-based ontologies have a lingering commitment to realism. Programmatic statements from writers such as Law suggest that realism is something to be done away with. However I will argue that enactment-based theories rely on a minimal commitment to realism. A key example of this is that in 'demonstrating' processes of enactment at work these theories make implicitly realist claims about the character of the socio-technical realm before and after an enactment has taken place. The second issue that I want to examine relates to the intertwining of epistemology and ontology in enactment-oriented approaches. Law argues that a social scientific account can legitimately be contradictory where socio-technical reality is itself contradictory. But this raises tricky epistemological issues including the puzzle about how we distinguish between cases

where a contradictory theory is correctly capturing contradictory reality, and cases where such a theory is simply confused and in need of correction. I explore the extent to which enactment-oriented approaches offer a satisfactory answer to this question.

RC18-222.4

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RAHAT, GIDEON (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)

Does the Adoption of Inclusive Selectorates Influence Party Membership?

The Literature on party politics has identified two distinct phenomena: democratization in leadership and candidate selection methods (Pilet and Cross, 2014; Cross and Blais, 2012; Kenig, 2009; Kittilson and Scarrow, 2003; Bille 2001; Hazan and Rahat, 2010) and a decrease in the number of party members (van Biezen, Mair, and Poguntke, 2012; Scarrow and Gezgor, 2010). However, there is evidence that within the broad picture of membership decline, there are patterns of seasonal growth. These may be explained by the adoption of inclusive selection methods that give members a voice in determining who the party leader and legislative candidate/s will be. So-called 'instant membership' had been recognized in Canada and Israel, two of the nations which had early and long experience with inclusive methods (party primaries). This instant membership entails a rapid growth in the number of party members prior to primary contests, followed by a sharp decline when the contest is over, as members do not bother to stay. In this paper we try to investigate whether similar trends in party membership can be traced in other nations that have adopted inclusive leadership selectorates. In other words, we ask whether, and in what manner, a change in the rules of games has affected the number of party members, by creating incentives for enrolling as (short-term) members. For this end, we use two large datasets that were recently made available: MAPP's party members' dataset (van Haute and Gauja, 2015) which provides merged data of membership figures in over than thirty nations, and leadership selection dataset (Pilet and Cross, 2014) which provides data on thirteen nations.

RC19-241.4

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Community Engagement and a Movement Toward Ecological Sustainability: Case Studies in Shanghai China

Considering the question of what it requires to make welfare societies ecologically sustainable, I propose that community engagement plays an important role in the actualization of reduced carbon emission targets set at upper government levels and implemented at local levels. I explore this hypothesis through the examination of the relationship between community engagement and pro-environmental behavior. I consider the role of the community and a sense of community in developing pro-environmental behaviours that will contribute to the achievement CO_2 emission goals in urban China. Urban China has been selected because China is the global leader in CO_2 emissions, has the largest population, the majority of which is living in urban areas, and China has wealth gaps that are representative of other developing nations and becoming increasingly common in more developed countries. China is also at an economic and industrial developmental stage wherein growing populations have some financial surplus that allow for increased consumption, making China's consumption habits and environmental behaviours important to follow as they could provide lessons for other developing and developed countries.

In order to understand the relationship between community engagement and environmental behaviours the concepts of community and sense of community are examined within case studies of waste separation and community engagement in Shanghai. Through interviews with community residents, building managers and local party officers I look at three important factors first, the implementation methods of the recycling project, second the existing levels of a sense of community and finally, community engagement behaviours. Through interview, discourse and observation analysis I assess these factors in correlation to the success or failure of the implemented project. From the results we can begin to understand the role of community engagement and the contribution it can make in the reduction of overall CO_2 emissions through the development of pro-environmental behaviours.

RC44-509.9

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Servicing the City: Service Work and Urban Space As Opportunity for Labour Organizing

Against the background of recent city-specific ordinances which regulate hours of work and conditions for service workers in several American cities, this pa-

per interrogates what possibilities might exist for retail workers in contexts like South Africa, where national legislation governs labour standards. Where cities market themselves a sites of investment, how might 'service' be a means toward worker organizing in local labour markets? In the context where logistics is seen as the key site of strategic bargaining power, does 'service' offer an alternative to retail workers? This paper examines the historical and discursive meanings of service—burdened as they are with race, class and gender relations—within retail spaces and in workers' deployments, with a focus on South African supermarkets, including most recently the entry of Wal-Mart into South Africa. Through the lens of service, I seek to bring together discussions of consumption and labour.

RC23-JS-13.4

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Training Young Scientists at a Mexican Public University: Overcoming Academic Segmentation and Creating New Forms of Knowledge

Scientific production and PhD training are today a world wide enterprise. Most countries are increasing investments in science, technology and innovation. However, the literature emphasizes mainly productivity indicators and the description of "world class universities", to the detriment of data on complex processes of institutionalization at regional universities. This research addresses that void by focussing on the development of high level PhD training in the sciences at a state university in an emerging economy.

Premise. Universities of this type in emerging economies went through two transitions: the move from a teaching institution to a research university, and currently the struggle to overcome traditional disciplinary boundaries in research and graduate training to promote inter-disciplinarity and innovation. What challenges do they face today?

The framework flows from the comparative literature on graduate training, the social construction of boundaries in science and neo-institutionalist sociology. Based on evidence from extensive interviews and documentary sources at the University of Puebla, Mexico, this research documents:

The academic and governance changes that made this institution one of the first state universities in Mexico to establish research and doctoral training in the 1980's in the absence of a developed national policy framework. Its rapid adaptation to and utilization of a new national policy environment for S&T in the 1990's. Recent successes in innovation in some fields and collaboration with local firms. The selective emergence of new regimes of knowledge production and doctoral training that transcend traditional disciplinary boundaries. The stresses faced by other disciplines in adapting to the current policy and scientific environment.

RC42-499.10

KERIVEL, AUDE* (INSIDE, aude.kerivel@hotmail.fr)

L'émotion a-t-Elle Un Genre ? Filles Et Garçons Face à La Violence Et Aux Incivilités à L'école élémentaire

Articulant différents moments et espaces de la socialisation enfantine, la "vie scolaire" intègre des expériences d'exclusion, de violence et parfois de harcèlement. Filles et garçons vivent-ils les mêmes situations ? Réagissent-ils de la même manière ? Si la nature des émotions éprouvées semble similaire, les types de violences vécues et les réponses proposées donnent à voir nombre de différences entre les deux sexes. On peut cependant constater que ces différences sont atténuées à l'issue d'une expérience partagée de socialisation à l'empathie des élèves.

Nous commencerons par présenter l'enquête et ses objectifs, puis la méthode particulière élaborée afin de recueillir les données auprès des enfants. Enfin nous présenterons les similitudes et les différences de représentations, d'expériences et d'émotions entre les filles et les garçons. Nous finirons par le constat inattendu d'une différence d'impact de l'expérimentation en fonction du genre des enfants.

RC53-610.5

KERIVEL, AUDE* (INSIDE, aude.kerivel@hotmail.fr)

Recueillir L'expérience D'enfants: De La Théorisation Enracinée à L'innovation Méthodologique. Violence, Harcèlement Et Empathie Du Point De Vue D'élèves De 9 à 12 Ans

Recueillir les expériences de violence et de harcèlement à l'école d'enfants (âgés de 9 à 12 ans) et regarder la manière dont la compétence à l'empathie impacte ces situations, tels sont les objectifs de cette enquête. Nous proposons dans cette présentation d'expliciter la face cachée du processus de recherche à savoir notre cheminement. La théorisation enracinée nous a menée à l'innovation méthodologique pour approcher au mieux ce

phénomène et cette population particulière. Le va-et-vient entre terrain et théorie, et la construction d'un questionnaire ludique visant à « faire parler le terrain », en évitant de manière optimale d'imposer nos préconceptions, nous a conduite à une réflexion sur le recueil de données en sociologie. Les mots des enseignants, des parents ne sont pas les mêmes que ceux des enfants. Les enfants ne disent pas qu'ils sont "harcelés" ou "victimes ou auteurs de violence", ils se plaignent qu'on "les embête", qu'on les "traite" qu'on se moque d'eux ou que "personne ne veut jouer avec eux". Afin de donner la parole aux enfants nous avons choisit de construire un questionnaire ludique sous forme de bande dessinée. Après avoir été passé à plus de 400 élèves, les dessins et réponses ont donné lieu à un travail de recodage sous forme de séries de modalité. Permettant de produire des statistiques.

RC23-280.7

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Advanced Manufacturing Implementations Transforming Production Systems: Insights from an Interdisciplinary Young Scholars Research Group Focusing on the German Textile Industry

Currently, one hot topic among industry practitioners and engineering academics is *Industrie 4.0/industry 4.0*. This predominantly German-coined term and its corresponding engineering science and innovation policy debate is comparable to global scale ideas like *industrial internet* or *advanced/smart manufacturing*. Basic assumptions are:

1) blending of physical and virtual environments by Cyber-Physical Production Systems (CPPS) integrating computational, physical, and social processes in human/nonhuman interaction networks, and
2) integrating such CPPS in the Internet of Things (IoT).

Regarding the vast range of possible applications, some scholars praise IoT and CPS for having "the potential to dwarf the 20th century IT revolution". Such recent developments have futhermore spurred interest in the social sciences, referring to questions (to name but few) of individual and organizational adaptation of such production systems, ethical, legal, and (macro-)social impacts (ELSI) like educational and socio-economic aspects. Therefore, such emerging production technologies pose challenges relevant for discussion at the ISA Forum, because, as the constructive technology assessment (CTA) approach puts it, of their uncertainties combined with promises.

Our contribution draws on insights of the so-called *SozioTex* interdisciplinary young scholars research group (prae- and post-doc level). We outline key technical, social, ethical, legal and educational aspects derived by such advanced production systems. In this context, we focus on stakeholders' expectations (shop floor personnel, business/technology managers, as well as other governmental and societal actors), e.g. questions of strategic and operative objectives in introducing such systems, as well as their constellations/relations and resulting potential conflicts. Finally, we discuss methodological as well as theoretical issues arising from such an explicit interdisciplinary approach aiming at feedback from session participants which will stimulate our proceeding work in a twofold manner: i) considering our stated project goals as well as ii) our processes of doing everyday research in an interdisciplinary research effort.

RC51-582.2

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The Everyday Data Collectors: Privacy, Surveillance and Cloud-Based Smartphone Applications

The term "Cloud Computing" (CC) describes models in which users access networks, servers, platforms, and applications as ubiquitous, shared pools of scalable, rapidly provisioned computing resources. Undoubtedly, CC is important for allocating and distributing IT resources: Concepts like Internet of Things or Big Data require dynamic and efficient management of storage, transfer capacities, and computational power.

Furthermore, a significant share of actual everyday communication is realized via cloud technologies; especially when considering the steady rise of global smartphone usage: Smartphones are extraordinarily dependent on CC infrastructures; finally, such infrstructures provide devices and installed applications with full functionality. Hence, with growing interconnectedness of devices and apps/services, different kinds of data are increasingly related to one another, frequently combining big-data-assets with individual data.

Consequently, CC must be considered a relevant technological phenomenon, deeply interwoven with a broad range of social and societal structures and processes: E.g., although not explicitly designed as surveillance technologies, smartphones bear the potential to (and do!) form an extremely dense surveillance network which extends into the most private realm. But the system of ubiquitous visibility emerges, quasi, as a by-product—often borne by seeking gains in quality of life or convenience through the use of such devices.

We explore this issue of privacy and surveillance against the background of cloud-connected smart portable devices drawing on first insights of a recently established interdisciplinary research project on social acceptance of cloud-based smartphone applications. We gain insights into visions and fears that individuals harbor concerning smart artifacts and the socio-technical network they constitute, as well as their expectations about technology's impact on privacy and its influence in terms of behavioral control. The paper concludes with an outlook on the question of trust in smart devices and some implications for their design.

RC05-70.1

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Ethnic Diversity within Israeli Healthcare Organizations: Manifestations of Racism and Strategies of Coping

Introduction: Increasing workforce diversity in healthcare organizations enhances cultural competency and narrows disparities in health. Yet while the challenge to provide appropriate care to people of different ethno-cultural backgrounds in healthcare organizations has been studied extensively, racism towards ethnic minority health professionals has rarely been investigated. The public healthcare system in Israel is an interesting research field. Its workforce includes a relatively high proportion of Arab professionals who operate within the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

The objective of the research was to examine how racism is manifested as a social process across macro, meso and micro levels of healthcare organizations, by studying racist manifestations experienced by Arab physicians and nurses who work in Israeli public hospitals, and how they cope with these manifestations.

Methodology: During 2013 and 2014 we conducted in-depth interviews with 23 Arab physicians and nurses who work in Israeli public hospitals that serve a mixed Jewish-Arab population.

Findings: The Arab physicians and nurses we interviewed described various racist manifestations, ranging from refusal to accept treatment from an Arab professional, through verbal abuse, to physical violence directed against them. Nurses reported more racism at the micro-level (patients, their relatives and colleagues), while physicians reported experiencing discrimination at the meso-level (in hospitals and medical schools) and macro-level (policy and legislation). Arab nurses and physicians were found to employ diverse strategies of coping.

Conclusions: Israel has a policy to recruit healthcare professionals from linguistic and cultural minorities, but has no special guidelines on how to cope with racism towards them. The silence that envelops racism turns into denial, as evidenced by the lack of specific policies. Studying the issue of racism directed against minority health professionals is important for the formulation of effective coping strategies.

WG02-638.1

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Alash Orda – the (Un)Finished Kazakh Nation?

This paper looks at the *Alash* movement, the Kazakh national movement led by Russian-educated Kazakh intellectuals in the Russian Empire at the beginning of the 20th century. It aimed at creating a Kazakh nation that would be on par with the Russian and European nations in an attempt to gain political and economic rights within the Empire. The *inorodtsy* (resident aliens) status, of the Kazakhs, resulted in their exemption from political rights, because they did not constitute an evolved and enlightened nation. The intellectuals established new teaching methods in order to enlighten the nomadic Kazakhs and discussed their economic modernisation by sedentarising and adopting an agricultural livelihood similar to the Russians. The movement turned into a political one, as the Alash Orda political party was established and the Alash Orda Autonomy was declared in December 1917. However, as a result of the political situation and the Russian civil war that was unfolding, with the weak military capacities and missing state structures, the Alash Orda Autonomy could not withstand the Bolshevik power that took over. The following questions are explored: can it be argued that the Alash Orda to have had an influence over the subsequent delimitation of the Kazakh SSR as a nation within the Soviet Union? If so, what are the legacies of the movement in present-day Kazakhstan today? The paper will close with a wider inspection of the significance of imagined nations that intellectuals propagate and how this is accepted or rejected by the people they include within this vision.

RC10-126.1

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Europe One Hundred Years from Now: Towards Democratic Control of the Economy

The core values *liberte, egalite, fraternite* were proclaimed in the 19th century but did not result in durable institutions that gave flesh and blood to these principles. When by the end of the 21st century Europe was 're-invented' in a second Enlightenment which led to the United States of Europe (see twin paper for RC 07) these values were re-examined and broadly debated. Also *democratie* was re-examined and now intrinsically linked to freedom, equality and solidarity, as an ideology on its own - replacing the 'invisible hand' of neoliberalism by the visible citizen, in an economy that was democratically controlled.

For long private ownership had been the foundation of the economy. This was engrained in national constitutions of EU member states as well as in the officious Constitution of the EU. This relationship between democracy and capitalism was now revised as democracy is incompatible with the full primacy of private ownership - especially in as much as it yields owner power over other people's life. Social ownership was the new perspective: wheras private ownership remained respected in the private domain - in the public domain the production of goods and services came under democratic control.

The European Constitution was changed (in 2100) and stipulated the primacy of social ownership. It also elaborated principles of economic redistribution as well as direct and indirect forms of democratic control of the production process. Moreover, a generous welfare state ensured the realisation of equivalence and solidarity.

Ownership could still yield capital income to investing private owners but the running of the enterprise and the distribution of accumulated wealth were subject to democratic procedure. The concepts capitalism, communism, liberalism and socialism were thrown in the trash. Production relations were no longer a permanent conflict between capital and labour but a partnership of capital, labour and other stakeholders.

RC17-218.1

KETTE, SVEN* (University of Lucerne, sven.kette@unilu.ch)

Are Customers the Better Donators? Financing Dilemmas of Non-Profit-Organizations

Since Non-Profit-Organizations (NPOs) cover their expenditures mainly by raising donations, they are strongly oriented towards donators. However, within the last 10-15 years the number of NPOs has been increasing significantly and, therefore, also the competition for donations (i.e. money) between NPOs. As an attempt to cope with this reinforced state of competition (at least some) NPOs try to exploit new ways of raising money—especially by engaging in own business activities or establishing collaborations with business firms (e.g. by providing consultancy services).

The paper focuses on the effects such an expansion of stakeholders has on NPOs. Drawing on statistical data concerning the German NPO sector as well as on the analysis of the case of *World Wildlife Fund* (WWF), it will be argued for three main outcomes: First a tendency towards professionalization within NPOs, second a tendency towards organizational narcissism, and third a financing dilemma. In sum, NPOs that attract a large number of donators (resp. a huge amount of donations) signal relevance and legitimacy to business firms, which makes them a favorable partner. On the other hand collaborations with business firms make NPOs suspicious in the eye of donators. Consequently, their success (large donation amount) becomes a precondition (in terms of establishing business models) as well as a threat (in terms of potentially decreasing the donation amount and, thus, relevance and legitimacy) to even more success.

By illustrating the (effects of the) inter-relationships between different stakeholders (i.e. donators and customers) and NPOs, this paper also directs attention to illegitimate forms of NPO financing, which - in conceptual respects - might make Neo-Institutionalism open to an analysis of the dark side of success.

RC17-211.5

KETTE, SVEN* (University of Lucerne, sven.kette@unilu.ch)

Neglected Money. How to Grasp the Organizational Problem of Money Supply?

This paper starts off from an empirical as well as a theoretical observation. Empirically it can be observed that organizations have a fundamental need for money whether we look at business firms, Non-Profit-Organizations, political parties, hospitals or any other organization. Organizational access to crucial resources usually depends on the capability to pay—e.g. salaries for professional personnel (the precondition for continuity) or rents for office rooms (the precondition for addressability).

Theoretically it can be observed that most organizational theories reflect on the general need for resources but usually without reflecting on the specific quality of organizations' ubiquitous need for money. For instance, whereas Resource-De-

pendency-Theory (RDT) explicitly addresses organizational resource dependency from a power relations perspective, the Sociological Neo-Institutionalism (NI) refers to resource issues indirectly by not conceptualizing legitimacy as an end in itself but a means of securing access to different kind of resources. However, even if the organizational need for external inputs is widely unquestioned, the *specific quality of the need for money* is concealed by the overgeneralized concept of resources.

By shedding light on this theoretically neglected need for money, the paper aims at theorizing this common pressing organizational issue and thus keeping it visible. Therefore, it will first illustrate the way RDT and NI neglect the organizations' need for money. Then, a typology of four modes of organizational refinancing will be suggested: compulsory levy, alimentation by the external environment, alimentation by the internal environment, and sale of self-created outputs. By briefly comparing business firms and NGOs, the benefit of explicitly and systematically addressing questions concerning the organizational need for money will become obvious. Finally, an extension to the NI approach will be suggested.

RC46-532.4

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Effective Advocacy in Georgia

The presentation discusses advocacy efforts to influence the policy development process in Georgia. Advocacy is defined here as one of the most important methods for achieving sustainable change. Advocacy organizations are main actors in this process. The question raised is how nonprofit organizations carry out effective advocacy to influence policies and the implementation of change.

It is important to explore the nonprofit organizations' advocacy work and networking with a focus on activities and outcomes. It also is important to discuss the tools they use for identifying a problem, monitoring and evaluation.

Qualitative research is used to give a picture of the advocacy work of nonprofit organizations. A comparative analysis is made of the work of advocacy organizations to provide a deeper understanding of effective advocacy in Georgia.

RC40-472.1

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"Identity Crisis in Rural Peasant: A Study of Villages Around Aurangabad City"

"Identity crisis in rural Peasant: A study of villages around Aurangabad City"
India is changing with extraordinary pace. Post 1991 period is transformation period for India. In those years India has witnessed drastic changes in several areas. With rapid urbanization, economic growth, rural development and globalization there is marked structural changes in cities and villages India. Some cities have extended their size and there are demographic,physical, economic,technological and environmental imbalances within such mega cities. A big city is an oasis for rural poverty. People from rural area attracted towards cities. The cities are influenced. There is structural transformation in villages. An understanding of the nature of functional relationship between the villages and cities is necessary villages which are near or around cities have been changed and changing rapidly. In this changing scenario culture, values and whole picture is changing. The characteristic of village are missing in terms of traditions, ritual, type of family,primary relationship, and the living standard etc. Unique culture of rural urban societies is being created. This specific study it is attempt to find out what fundamental changes has been found in the villages around big city. The study has been to analyze following objectives.

1. To find out economical changes among the villages surrounded by cities.
2. To analyze the social changes in the rural peasant in influence of city environment.
3. To study 'Identity Crisis' among villagers in post lPG period.

A survey has been conducted in the four villages closed to Aurangabad city in the state of Maharashtra. These villages are Chikalthana,Shendra, Waluj and Chitepimpalgaon. Twenty five families from each village have been selected by prurposive Random Sampling method. Interview method is used for data collection.

RC13-166.8

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"Leisure Pattern of RURAL and Urban Indian Housewives'

The emerging pattern of leisure is deeply influenced by changes in social structure, economy & technology process in society. There are drastic changes in lifestyle of Indian people due to Globalization, Modernization & Liberalization. Villages are totally changed in all aspects. Villagers are following urban lifestyle that is dressing, food habitant, entertainment etc. Nowadays, everywhere most people whether man or woman, child or adult are engaged in doing a job or activity hence they don't get leisure. Traditional entertainment structure is totally changed over the last three decades. Rapid changes have been taking place in leisure pattern between rural and urban families due to advanced communication technology like T.V., Internet, Media etc. So the leisure pattern of rural and urban housewives is changed.

The paper highlights in assessing the leisure pattern of rural and urban housewives based on quantitative and qualitative data collected in Aurangabad City & surrounding villages of Maharashtra (India). In this paper 100 rural housewives & 100 urban housewives were randomly selected for study. The Researchers tried to unfold the following objectives.

1) To find out leisure pattern of rural and urban housewives.
2) To assess the role of leisure in there stressful life.
3) To find out relationship between SES & leisure pattern.

RC05-68.6

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Racialization of Cultures of Violence By State Institutions: The Case of Western Switzerland

The Federal Office for Equality between Men and Women, mandated by the Swiss Federal Council, published in 2011 a study on gaps in research in the field of intimate partner violence. This report attests that researches articulating "gender" and "migration" need to be conducted to better understand this type of violence. It suggests particularly investigating the relationship between on one hand, cultural characteristics and conditions of migration and, the other hand, the occurrence of violence. This trend to seek the causes of "domestic violence" – as they call it- in the migration or the so-called "culture of origin" is also found in several programs offered by cantonal offices for equality. This point of view exposures challenges in the case of State institutions in charge of the struggle against domestic violence. Different explanatory models that can be invoked to understand this type of violence may lead to different institutional response, depending on how the "clients" are perceived by agents of these institutions. The subject of this thesis is to understand how these institutions categorize their "clients", manufacture the difference between them and how this categorization leads to differential treatment of the cases. The concepts developed by the Boundary work and the Intersectional perspective, will be useful for understanding of this categorization. For this communication I will expose my first results based on participant observation in a refuge center for victims of intimate partner violence and a hospital service in one canton of French speaking Switzerland.

RC24-291.4

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Media; The Main Tool for Problematizing the Environmental Issue; Case Study: Iran

Disasters related to meteorological, hydrological and climate hazards cause significant loss of life, and set back economic and social development by years, if not decades. According to paleo-climatology evidences, the Iran's up and downs in different historical periods are significantly related to climate changes.

Because of the hyperactive climate change in the Middle East, the region, especially Iran is exposed to terrible drought, desertification crisis and severe land degradation which all have serious straightforward impacts on global security. Political, social and economic insecurity, violence, fundamentalism, immigration, terrorism are a few impacts of this new condition. But neither the government nor locals are not enough aware of the disaster which is threatening the civilization in Iran.

In this regard one important duty of the experts and academics is problematizing the environmental issues to persuade the target groups to care about the environmental problematics.

In this project, in the framework of a practical project, we have practically studies the role of media to promote sustainability awareness, change attitudes and behavior to improve locals' capability and resilience building among residents focusing on three goals: 1. Drawing the attention of public and governmental to hyperactive climate change in the country; 2. Understanding the social, political and economic impacts of desertification of the region on local and global level. 3. Introducing a comprehensive adaptation program compatible with post-normal climate. In this regard, media is an important instrument both for locals' empowerment and to introduce new adaptive life style components. Local informal communities, virtual media, social networks and a few of independent media (e.g. newspapers, magazines etc.) are some of media instruments which are utilized for information distribution among local residents.

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RC12-143.3

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Monopoly of the Bar in Russia: Perspective and Support of Ordinary Members

In the Post-Soviet period the legal assistance in Russia became much more liberated and free. A lot of legal professionals created their own business or acted as individual entrepreneurs in different levels of growing Russian legal market. New status of the Bar (in Russia it is associations of criminal defenders, recognized by the state) was officially established again in earlier 2000-s as a non-governmental and civil part of the Russian legal profession. There is no strong institutional hierarchy: bar's members ("advocates" in Russian) had to join to one of the regional chambers, which are, in their turn, associated with the "umbrella" organization – Federal Chamber of the Bar. Regional chambers' members enjoy their monopoly as criminal defenders. But the civil and administrative litigation remains open for all professionals, working without any membership in professional associations. This internal heterogeneity of Russian legal market is officially considered as problem of legal profession: there are no general standards, neither an institution to implement and control them. Since 2010, debates on professional monopoly have became more intensive, and Federal Chamber of the Bar plays an important role in these discussions pretending to voice of all legal professionals.

This paper is focused on the discourse of Bar's monopoly in Russia and based on public documents and expert interviews. It also presents the results of the mass survey of members of 35 regional chambers of the Bar (3317 respondents): the majority (more than 90%) supports the idea of monopoly, considering non-equal competition with non-organized lawyers. But there is also an opponent view: some lawyers did not trust the chambers' leaders and insist that monopoly would not decide the problem of professional standards and ethics. The paper considers this Russian case in the context of problem of globalization and unification of legal field around the world.

RC09-112.2

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From Sociology of Development to Sociology of Global Development

This paper tracks the trajectory of shifts and trends in the studies of development. Starting from the post World War 2 development studies, this paper will examine the interplay between changes in the political economy of the global system and argue that the end of the long and sustained Cold War in the 1990 has created a multi-polar global system replacing the Atlantic hegemony. The shifts in the really existing global system in the Twenty-first century have led to a profusion of development theories, some were rooted in earlier experiments at one level and a macro-theories of global development on the other. Drawing from the development experiences of a number of Asia-Pacific countries, this paper will explore how instutuional theories of development intersect with culturalist theories in some cases yet an integrated and holistic theory or theories are yet to take root. A great deal of rethinking is needed to develop an integrated theory of global development that would be able to address the interconnected nature of development challenges facing te world.

RC09-110.4

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Has Development Entered a Post-Human Rights Era? Reuniting the Generations of Human Rights for Sustainable Development.

Since the 1990s, development research, policy and practice has embraced a human rights agenda. Many attempts have been made to inform development with human rights concerns, align development agendas with human rights frameworks and integrate human rights in practice via the adoption of 'rights based approaches' to development.

Yet, recent research suggests that human rights has lost traction in the post-2015 development consensus (Brolan et al 2015). This is worrying, given that these findings were for health rights, arguably the most advanced domain of rights in practice, and a fundamental underpinning for global struggles for health justice. Expanding the humanitarian relief agenda may meet immediate human needs where development has failed, but has the development community left human rights behind as a project and a principle?

We confront the possibility that development has entered a post-human rights era, and consider the possibility of rediscovering and rehabilitating human rights within the sustainable development agenda, as well as the major challenges and

barriers to doing this. Responding to a fundamental provocation for human rights to move from victims' justice to survivors' justice (Mamdani 2014), a rights-based development agenda involves three elements: deeper democratization of development processes, incorporation of environmental principles into human rights and development of concrete arrangements for harm reparation and benefit sharing. This re-aligns the elements of participation, benefit-sharing and environmental protection, which have evolved along divergent paths. We argue that the time has come to reunite the 'generations' of negative, positive and collective rights in the pursuit of sustainable development. The liberty to demand rights and equity in enjoyment of rights must be complemented with a commitment to solidarity, understood as common, but differentiated responsibilities to re-distribute power and resources required for sustainable development to become inclusive and non-discriminatory, while remaining within 'safe spaces' of ecological and social survival.

RC06-JS-7.3

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Practices of Intimacy: Preliminary Results from Focus Group Interviews with Mothers and Daughters in Hong Kong and Japan

As the first stage in a larger project comparing mother-daughter relationships in Japan and Hong Kong, we conducted focus group discussions with mothers and adult daughters. Our sample included (a) heterosexually-identified and lesbian-identified daughters, in two age groups, 28-40, and over 40, and (b) mothers of heterosexually-identified daughters and those of lesbian-identified daughters. In this presentation, we will focus on the "intimacy work" daughters commit themselves to with respect to their relationship with their mothers and also identify the role of the partner in this. Preliminarily, in Hong Kong, we found that lesbian-identified daughters seemed to set a higher standard or ideal for the relationship and put more effort into it than their heterosexual counterparts. The latter, especially those who are mothers, seemed to be less critical of their mothers but at the same time also shied away from building an emotionally intimate relationship. Further, lack of conformity to gender and sexual norms seemed to be a source of tension less between mothers and daughters than between mothers and their relatives, which in turn could be deflected through the daughters' socioeconomic achievements. Comparable effects of socioeconomic achievements were not observed in the Japanese context. In addition, the actual relationships between mothers and daughters seemed not to be so different between the two groups of daughters except that the lesbian-identified daughters showed a tendency to attribute the nature of their relationship with their mothers to their sexual orientation. In contrast, a sense of taken-for-grantedness seemed to characterize the relationship between heterosexual daughters and their mothers. We hope to further analyze how the presence or absence of effort daughters put into the relationship with their mothers could reinforce family or gender norms, and how this might differ in different cultural contexts.

RC42-493.1

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The Contested Positioning of Black Women in the South African Academy: What Should Come First, Their Race or Their Gender?

Black Women have always been marked as the other. In post-apartheid South Africa the imbalances of race and gender have not disappeared they are instead re-appearing in new ways. Black women's exclusion is not institutionalized anymore however their experiences of the South African Academy illustrate experiences similar to those experienced during apartheid and colonialism. Their professional ability is under constant scrutiny; they are forced to constantly proof themselves, they are mostly found in the lower levels of the academy, they are made exotic when in higher positions. This paper goes further to interrogate how the intersections of race and gender for black women puts them in a difficult position, as fighting patriarchy means disunity with black men, whereas solely fighting racial oppression creates an internal discord's as it is impossible to separate themselves from their personal issues as black women. The paper concludes by indicating that the intersectionality of race and class puts black women in a position where they are on their own, as they can't choose to be black and not woman and woman and not black.

RC05-67.5

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"Why Did They Do It?" Muslims, Terrorism and the Boston Marathon Bombings

On April 15th 2013, at the annual Boston Marathon in Boston, USA, two bombs exploded, resulting in what has been widely described as one of the most significant acts of terrorism on US soil since 9-11. On April 18th, when photographs of the suspected perpetrators were released, there was intense public speculation about their racial and religious identities. Later on that day, the suspects were identified as two brothers, residents of the USA who were Muslim and of Chechnyan origin. We explore media narratives and commentary on the April 15 2013 Boston Marathon bombings, with the goal of better understanding the social construction of the suspects, the Tsarnaev brothers, as "Muslim terrorists." In this paper we focus on a 5 day period following the attacks, beginning with April 18th when the suspects were identified and caught. This was a period of intense public reflection and debate on explanation – the question of why did they do it. We conduct a framing analysis of explanations, drawing on materials from The Boston Globe, The New York Times and the online news section of CBS.com. We look at a range of coverage and commentary, including reports, essays, commentary, op-eds as well as readers' comments on these sites. Our findings suggest a range of competing explanations operating, including a "school shootings" narrative that turned to explanations of mental illness, family dysfunction, alienation from peers and exposure to a violent youth masculine culture. The "school shootings" narrative competed with one of the "Muslim terrorist" that explained the acts of violence as expressions of the religious identity and background of the suspects. Our analysis highlights the fluid, contested and ongoing character of Muslim racialization as well as the mediating role played by local and national histories in shaping these processes.

RC53-608.1

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Caring for the Special Child and Transnational Parenting

A growing literature highlights the significance of transnational strategies of survival and mobility. These strategies include those of mothers and father who seek jobs abroad in order to earn money to support the children they have left behind in the country of origin. When the legal options are available, parents may also seek to eventually bring their children with them to the place of migration. In this paper I explore these dynamics in relation to a specific set of circumstances: the presence of a child who is disabled or sick. In general, the potential role played by medical conditions in migration decisions is unexplored and this is certainly the case with respect to the negotiation of transnational parenting in relation to a disabled or sick child. I draw on preliminary data from two sources in the discussion: the legal hearings on 2 reported asylum cases in which the difficulties of caring for a special needs child were prominent as well as 3 pilot in-depth interviews with immigrant parents in the USA, one involving a special needs child who remained in the country of origin and the other two with disabled children living with them in the U.S. Along with an extensive literature review, I draw on this preliminary data set to map out a series of questions, both theoretical and methodological, on the relationship of children's disability or sickness on the character of transnational parenting.

TG04-676.5

KIERSZTYN, ANNA* (University of Warsaw, Dept. of Philosophy and Sociology, chaber@is.uw.edu.pl)

Non-Standard Employment and Risk: How Can We Capture Job Precarity Using Survey Data?

In the mid-1980s, Ulrich Beck noted that employment relations in contemporary societies are becoming fraught with risk and uncertainty, as traditional, full-time jobs which used to last a lifetime are being replaced by fragmented careers consisting of repeated spells of short-term jobs with multiple employers. This change is well-illustrated by the rise in non-standard employment (fixed-term contracts, temporary agency work, etc.), which are commonly associated with less economic security. Currently, a much-debated issue concerns the social and political significance of the emergence of the so-called precariat, a social class consisting of people for whom uncertainty and unpredictability of life circumstances and employment relations make it impossible to plan for the future, forcing them to live on a day-to-day basis (Standing, 2011). However, it remains unclear how the precariat may be defined and operationalized. Treating formal contractual status as a basis for identifying precarious employment is likely to be misleading, as research has shown non-standard employment to be heterogeneous with respect to working conditions and chances for achieving stabilization. Although survey research has found a correlation between fixed-term employment and perceived job insecurity, this relationship is far from universal. On the other hand, perceptions of security may also be misleading as indicators of precarity, as they are compounded by psychological coping mechanisms and perceptions of reference group status. This analysis attempts to disentangle the complex relationships between non-standard employment and perceived insecurity, in order to provide grounds for a more adequate conceptualization and measurement of job pre-

carity. Specifically, I assess the extent to which the relationship between worker contractual status and perceived job insecurity are conditional on various job and respondent characteristics, such as occupation, age, family situation, and others. The analysis is based on multi-level regression models including interaction effects, using data from the 2010 European Working Conditions Survey.

RC04-58.3

KIERSZTYN, ANNA* (University of Warsaw, Dept. of Philosophy and Sociology, chaber@is.uw.edu.pl)

Skills, Inequalities, and Overeducation: The Perverse Effects of Educational Expansion in Poland

The last decades were a period of rapid educational expansion, giving raise to questions regarding the extent to which labor markets can accommodate the growing number of college graduates, and concerns that this change, rather than improving the labor market chances of individuals and reducing social inequality, may foster overeducation and skill mismatch. This paper seeks to assess three hypothetical explanations of the latter phenomena offered by the literature, each with differing implications for social inequality. The first assumes that the job structure is unresponsive to changes in the supply of workers with varying levels of schooling, and educated workers compete for a limited number of high skilled jobs. Thus, educational expansion fosters an increase in inequality, as some graduates, particularly those from unfavorable backgrounds, are pushed into jobs with lower skill requirements (Thurow, 1972; Spence, 1973). The second hypothesis assumes that people voluntarily accept jobs for which they are overqualified in order to gain the experience and training necessary for career development, and views overeducation and skills mismatch as short-term phenomena occurring at the beginning of a working life (Sicherman & Galor, 1990; Sicherman, 1991). The third hypothesis attributes overeducation to the fact that people with the same educational credentials differ with respect to their actual skills, which are also determined by experience, cognitive ability, or the quality of schooling offered by various institutions (Green & McIntosh, 2007). These issues are examined on the basis of data from the Polish Panel Survey POLPAN, 1988-2013. First, I analyze the extent to which overeducation / skills mismatch are associated with individual socio-demographic characteristics, local labor market opportunities, job mobility or cognitive capacity. Second, I assess whether overeducation can be regarded as a stepping stone or a dead-end for workers, using random-effects logistic regression models relating overeducation to its lagged value.

RC31-365.2

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If I Had Only Known... (Spät-)Aussiedler Migrants from Upper Silesia in Poland to the Federal Republic of Germany Are Taking Stock of Their Lives

The paper discusses the problems of migration and the lives of migrants from a long-term perspective, their fulfilment and disappointment and is based on research that I carried out on migrants who came to West Germany from Upper Silesia between 1970 and 2000 and received (Spät-)Aussiedler status. The people who were interviewed have spent most of their lives in Germany, have different identities and many years after emigration are reassessing their decision to migrate. The research was carried out on different generations – the first generation, the classic 1,5 generation and the second generation. The respondents were from various social classes, professions and occupations.

According to German law, many Silesians were able to migrate to West Germany as (Spät-)Aussiedler. The reasons for migrating were different and ranged from a real German identity through labour migration to exile ("Solidarity" activists). An important push-pull factor was the fact that Poland was not a democratic country and suffered from economic problems especially in the 1980s. In the bad economic situation – also in the nineties – migration to West Germany as "ethnic Germans", which was combined with financial support from the German state seemed to be the best solution for many Silesians.

The purpose of my research is to examine who are the (Spät-)Aussiedler from Upper Silesia nowadays; what do they think about their migration; in their opinion was it a good or bad decision, especially after 1989 and after the EU enlargement, after which Poland has changed and there are new life possibilities. I am also trying to answer the question what determines whether migrants consider their decision to migrate as one that brought fulfilment or disappointment and who might consider themselves to be a winner or a loser.

RC15-192.7

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Cultural Constraints for Mental Health Care in Japan: Patterns and Correlates

An extensive body of literature has documented the under-utilization of mental health services among Asian populations, regardless of where they live. While Japan is one of the Asian countries where the mental health care provision system has improved substantially in the past decade, it is still reported that 80% of those with 12-month DSM-IV disorders do not receive any mental health services (Naganuma et al. 2006). According to the World Health Organization's (WHO) psychiatric epidemiological surveys, the estimated under-utilization of services in Japan was considerably higher than that found in other developed countries (WHO 2004). The cultural climate, which includes the stock of cultural knowledge surrounding mental illness among the public in Japan, is considered one of the important causes of this under-utilization and of the resulting health disparities. However, previous studies have not fully examined whether and   how constrained the cultural choices are among the Japanese population. This is partly due to the methodological limitations of these studies which have not yet explored the types of mental health care Japanese actually suggest in case of mental health problems and which social factors shape such decisions. As a part of the Stigma in Global Context—Mental Health Study (SGC-MHS), we examined culturally acceptable suggestions for mental health problems in a nationally representative sample of Japanese individuals. The results of the preliminary analyses showed that there are several different cultural patterns in the recommendation of mental health care among the Japanese. Furthermore, the results of regression analyses showed that these patterns are affected by various social and psychological factors, including the beliefs and attitudes toward those with mental health problems.

RC49-570.6

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Social Capital As a Moderator Variable Between Neighborhood Characteristics, Perceived Environmental Safety and Mental Health

The role of neighborhood characteristics and perceived environmental safety in the process of mental health and illness has been investigated in a large number of studies. However, since only few studies used multi-level data sets the associations between individual characteristics and environmental conditions are rarely understood so far.

In this study the effects of neighborhood characteristics and subjective safety on mental health of people in urban areas will be investigated. The study sample consists of 3000 inhabitants of a larger urban conurbation in Germany. Subjective safety, experiences of criminal victimization, subjective assessment of social capital and mental health status were assessed by means of a representative telephone survey. Data on socio-economic neighborhood characteristics were gained from local statistical offices. Individual and neighborhood data were linked at the basis of 130 statistical areas. Data were analyzed by means of hierarchical regression model with the person at level one and the environmental characteristics at level two.

Main target of the analysis is to understand the role of social capital as a moderator variable between environmental conditions, perceived safety and mental health.

RC44-506.3

KILIC, AYKUT* (Bogazici University, aykutkilic@gmail.com)

Squeezed Between Commodification and Formalization(s): An Ethnographic Case Study of Precarious Work

With the demise of formal wage work across the globe, labor scholars have increasingly focused on the growing sections of the "precariat". A significant literature has burgeoned examining the politics of precarious workers, where they are identified as the protagonists of a new labor politics. However, this argument should be well contextualized, where an intense theoretical focus on neoliberalism obscures serious attempts of de-commodification through social assistance

programs in global South. In this sense, Turkey occupies a *sui generis* position. Despite the lack of a mature welfare system, there are no comprehensive social protection policies reaching out to the lot of unemployed and working poor populations. Therefore, broader questions on livelihood and social reproduction move to center stage while discussing unorganized conditions of precarious workers despite poor wages and working conditions.

Part of a multi-sided ethnographic study on working conditions and social reproduction mechanisms of precarious workers employed in Istanbul's second biggest industrial organized district, this paper contends that substantial formalizing interventions in social security, health provisions, housing and access to financial opportunities make workers much more dependent on labor market through a relentless discourse on economic stability and calculability of midterm goals. Here, formalization does not connote social citizenship endowed with certain rights. Rather, it's extended by piecemeal within the dictates of uneven capitalist development.

In summary, this case study tries to understand how strictly market-led interventions in the field of social reproduction can reshape and regulate workers' perceptions of precarious work despite a strong commodification. A historical comparison seems to provide a partial answer: Since processes of commodification highlighted as evidence of neoliberalism predate the neoliberal era in Turkey as in much of the global South, workers' conceptions of precarity are essentially shaped by a comparison of benefits acquired during different periods with a similar labor market insecurity.

RC53-608.3

KILIC, ZEYNEP* (Istanbul Bilgi University, atikezeynep@gmail.com)
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Formal Mechanisms of Justice-Seeking in the Eyes of Children

This study focuses on children's knowledge concerning and possibility to use formal mechanisms of justice-seeking, which are, at least supposedly, open to children, for the purpose of protecting their own rights. The importance of the study is that it's carried out by both adult and children researchers. Therefore the planning and execution the study was based on the principles of child participation.

The study has 4 basic questions, which were set by the adult researchers, as follows:

Do the children know mechanisms of justice-seeking?
- an they access to these mechanisms?
- Can they exercise such mechanisms?
- What types of mechanisms would they prefer?

The adult researchers also planned the study for a 5-week period, each weekly session lasted 1,5 hours. For their voluntary participation, all the information was shared with the students of 7th grade of a secondary school in Istanbul.12 students volunteered.

The first two sessions were designated for empowering the children researchers on justice-seeking mechanisms and doing research. After that, they decided to divide into 2 groups by their interests. While a group made a survey to obtain information from their school friends about justice-seeking, the other group experienced the mechanisms via phone and internet, to see how it works. During this process, the adult researchers only facilitated the study.

The results of survey, 115 students participated from 5th to 8th grades, showed that children rarely know methods of justice-seeking and very rarely believe that these methods work for them. The experience of children researchers on application via phone or internet confirmed that projection. Claiming personal information, using "adult" language and hierarchic approaches made applications difficult for children to complete. The alternative mechanism they demanded based on their need to an easily accessible tool, both physically and qualitatively.

RC06-75.9

KILKEY, MAJELLA* (University of Sheffield, m.kilkey@sheffield.ac.uk)
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How Migrants Do Family: Citizenship Entitlements, Family Rights, Gender and Social Stratifications

While physical controls at borders and internally, and related practices such as detention, expulsion and deportation, remain important tools in European states' approaches to migration management, a further key instrument adopted operates through allocating differential rights to different categories of migrants in their entry, residence, labour market access and social / welfare entitlements. This results in a hierarchy of stratified rights among migrants – 'civic stratification' (Morris 2002) – whose particular positioning within which is a critical factor shaping their labour-market experiences. Less often acknowledged is that embedded within patterns of civic stratification is a hierarchy of family-related rights. Thus, migration policies also produce systems of what Kraler (2010: 15) terms 'stratified reproduction' – 'the ability of migrant families to reconstitute their families during

processes of migration'. This article examines the inter-relationships between the systems of civic stratification and of stratified social reproduction, and how these impact how migrants 'do family'. It takes as its case study the agriculture sector of Southern Sicily in Italy, a labour-market sector which has become a migrant niche in recent years in the context of the global restructuring of the international division of labour, and focuses specifically on Tunisian and Romanian agricultural workers. The former are Third Country Nationals and the latter, since 2007, are European Union citizens; as such the two groups occupy deeply contrasting positions with Italy's migration regime. Drawing on 30 semi-structured interviews with Tunisians and Romanians and ethnographic observations of their living and working conditions, we examine how family-life is configured within the opportunities and constraints rendered by their migrant status. We conclude that while socio-legal entitlements have an important bearing on how migrants 'do family', so too do gender and family norms related to childrearing and the division of domestic and paid labour.

RC31-360.1

KIM, ANN* (York University, annkim@yorku.ca)
ATTIEH, REEM (York University)

Insights from Canada's Settlement Industry: Exploring Agency Data on Migration

Incoming temporary migrants are increasing as a proportion of total migrants to Canada, and the trend seems unlikely to reverse in the near future. The growth in temporary residents presents challenges to a host country that bases its policies and programs on a predominantly permanent migration model. In line with this model, data on temporary residents are lacking, and this gap is likely to expand, particularly under the current political regime, which has as an agenda what has been characterized as an "attack on science." Consequently, our knowledge about this population is extremely limited and we are pushed to consider non-traditional sources of research data. In this paper, we explore the feasibility of agency administrative data as a potential source of data on permanent and temporary residents. Based on an online survey of non-profit organizations in the Greater Toronto Area and five focus group discussions with senior agency staff, we discuss the opportunities and barriers.

RC31-356.8

KIM, ANN* (York University, annkim@yorku.ca)

The Importance of Relationships for Well-Being Among Transnational and Intact Migrant Families from South Korea

This paper focuses on recently arrived Korean families in Canada who lived under different circumstances, some migrated together with their immediate family members (intact) and others lived in split households (transnational). Using data drawn from the Toronto Korean Families Study – 2011 Survey, we draw a comparison between transnational and intact families from South Korea in Canada in terms of their patterns of engagement in their familial and social relationships. We also pay close attention to the affective quality of their relationships and how it affects their well-being, defined as (1) a subjective assessment of their physical and mental health and (2) their satisfaction with different elements of their lives. The results of this study are expected to inform our understanding of how transnationalism shapes the association between relationships and well-being.

RC31-353.3

KIM, KYUNGJU* (Sogang University, kyungju.sociology@gmail.com)

Negotiating Reactions to Multi-Racial Tensions: The Civic Roles of the Multicultural Church in Korea

Korean society has become increasingly multiracial and multicultural in the global age. As the immigrant population has steadily grown in Korea over the past 25 years, it has caused demographic changes and social problems such as racial discrimination, undocumented workers and employment instability. Both governments and NGOs have been emphasizing social integration; however, the problem of ethnic and cultural tensions between domestic citizens and immigrants has been treated too lightly thus far. This research examines how citizens understand, support and negotiate with immigrants, on the basis of their life-world, through various activities in religious communities.

This study demonstrates cultural dynamics through citizens' participation and immigrants' negotiation at a personal and communal level. We conducted participatory observation at three multicultural churches (immigrant-centered, citizen-centered, and integrated church) and interviewed 30 members. The results of this study reveal that an integrated church model contributes heavily to the successful social integration of immigrants. At the community level, church communities serve as a refuge for immigrants, preserving their dignity and providing well-being services. At the personal level, individual Korean citizens come to understand the customs, cultures and values of immigrants while they empathize with and resolve difficulties immigrants face in the areas of employment, international marriage, and children's education. Meanwhile, domestic citizens and immigrants come into conflict due to divergent interests, but accept and embrace each other as a result of authentic global citizenship as Christians. Furthermore, through such interactions with immigrants, Korean citizens improve their civic skills in a global context. But despite these positive developments, challenges remain in resolving the problem of a church power structure where decision-making is centered on Korean citizens.

In conclusion, multicultural church communities would play significant roles in the public spheres where citizens adopt and practice a multicultural citizenship for the social integration in the better world.

TG03-671.3

KIM, MINZEE* (Ewha Womans University, minzeekim@ewha.ac.kr)

Human Rights Education for Higher Education in Korea

The second phase (2010-2014) of the World Programme for Human Rights Education calls for an action for human rights education in higher education. While the plan has been widely promoted, there has been little national level research analyzing human rights education in higher education. Human rights education in higher education is important not only for educating ethical citizens committed to human rights but also for knowledge and expertise to meet current human rights challenges. Using empirical data on human rights education at both undergraduate and graduate levels in Korea, this research examines and evaluates human rights education in higher education in South Korea. Findings suggest that human rights education in higher education in Korea has not been accessible to students majoring in broad range of disciplines but to few social science and law majors. It also lacks academic programs specialized in human rights, which is essential to create knowledge and experts in human rights. Implications and future directions are discussed.

WG01-635.2

KIM, TAE-SIK* (Masaryk University, kidkoko@gmail.com)

Consuming Commodified Cultural Hybridity: A Study of Korean Media Consumption By Vietnamese in the Czech Republic

As part of a larger research project on Vietnamese migrants in the Czech Republic, this study focuses on the sociocultural context of transnational cultural practices.

In the process of catching up with the Western media, the Korean media industry has blended Western and Asian values in its products. The Korean industry has been studied as a typical case of cultural hybridity that demonstrates local appropriation of global cultures in which deeper cultural-hegemonic relationships are embedded, and this hybridity typically reflects Korea's late, yet rapid, entrance into the global media flow. Korea has indigenized modes of Western media production while developing its own local tastes that reflect traditional values.

The ingredients composing products of Korean cultural hybridity are greatly appreciated by the Vietnamese in the Czech Republic. Participants commonly identify shared cultural values and modern-urban style as main reasons they consume Korean media. This study finds that they nurture their own cultural hybridity by discursively reflecting their marginalized cultural life and by idealizing the path of Asian modernization. They express "shared-cultural-value taste" by contrasting Korean media to Western media. On the other hand, although "modern-urban-style taste" reflects Western cultural hegemony, the young migrants stress that the stylish products are made in an Asian country, which is often referred to as "more developed" than their host, the Czech Republic. Many participants believe that Korea and Korean media have successfully navigated the path of Asian modernization, which Vietnam has only recently joined.

The media practices of Vietnamese migrants might merely indicate consumption that reflects the regional media industry and trends. However, they give meaning to their consumption by projecting their hybrid identity, which reflects both regional (traditional) and developmentalist identities. Finally, this study argues that transnational media practices could shape a standardized cultural hybridity of commercial media products in a given context.

RC02-JS-49.2

KIM, YANG-SOOK* (University of Toronto, yangsook.kim@mail.utoronto.ca)

A Comparative Study of Organizing Co-Ethnic Migrant and Local Women Workers in the Care Market of South Korea: Challenges, Strategies and Successes

This study explores how discursive contestations over the definition of *good care* and the *ideal care worker* shape the collective organizing strategies of migrant and native-born workers in paid care work. Drawing on the case of South Korea, this study focuses primarily on the differences between two groups of women

workers who are marginalized differently but face common issues from doing low-paid, devalued and precarious work: co-ethnic migrant women from China and native-born Korean women in their 50s and 60s. Since the late 1980s, Korean Chinese women have started crossing the border to work in informal sectors. At the same time, the South Korean state has encouraged all women, especially working-class women, to take jobs as care workers to cope with the care deficit of the nation. Drawing upon preliminary fieldwork conducted with a local domestic workers organization and a Korean Chinese ethnic organization, this study explores how contrasting notions of ethnicity and nationality create different and unequal sources of support for domestic workers to improve their working conditions through collective organizing. In the case of native-born workers, I find that the notion of Korean ethnicity is closely linked to narrowly-defined discourses of cultural and political membership that link workers' rights to South Korean citizenship. In the case of migrant co-ethnic workers, I find that Korean ethnicity is drawn from beliefs about a shared cultural heritage that goes back to the division of the nation, enabling them to identify themselves as Korean, not South Korean. This broadly defined notion of a Korean ethnic identity allows them to organize ethnic-based organization and to develop discourses of rights based on pan-Korean ethnicity, but impedes the development of links to workers' organizations.

RC34-391.10

KIMURA, ERIKO* (Japan Women's University Faculty Integrated Art and Social Sciences, eriko.kimura@gmail.com)

Self-Expression Via Clothing Fashion on Social Media: Focus on Japanese Youth Culture

This presentation examines platforms for self-expression via clothing fashion, using quantitative data from a 2014 survey conducted by the Japan Youth Study Group. In Japan in the 1980s and 1990s, just as Jean Baudrillard(1970) pointed out, fashion was closely related to the urban, consumer landscapes. A variety of fashion items was used in producing and displaying one's image, while the individuals interacted with countless, nameless others even in the midst of their self-productions, thereby increasing their affinity for the urban space that functioned as the site for seeing and being seen. The city works as a stage for extending the displays of one's own production. Yet as Japan entered the 2000s, the urban setting shed its role as stage(kitada 2002), and consumption that was once an urban experience no longer served as the space for fervently projecting one's identity.

My analysis results have not been able to confirm any correlation between self-expression through fashion and urban experiences and consumption spaces. This report examines whether, within contemporary Japanese youth culture, social media now serves as a stage for self-expression through fashion.

RC45-518.5

KIMURA, KUNIHIRO* (Tohoku University, kkimura@m.tohoku.ac.jp)

Signals, Indices, and Statistical Discrimination in Hiring

Some scholars conjectured that Spence's signaling games with an index would serve as a model of statistical discrimination in the hiring processes, which should explain the following facts observed in industrialized societies: first, the mean educational level for men is greater than that for women; second, the mean wage for men is greater than that for women. In order to examine whether the conjecture is supported or not, I formulated a generalized version of these games, assuming that the educational level is a signal of productivity while the gender is an "index" of productivity, and followed the procedure of refinements of perfect Bayesian equilibria to eliminate unreasonable outcomes. My analysis reveals that a "curious" consequence is derived from the separating equilibrium that survives the Intuitive Criterion in the refinements: the mean wage for men would be equivalent to that for women. As the employers are assumed to know that the educational costs for women are greater than those for men, they would believe that women with shorter years of education have the same productivity as men with longer years of education and therefore offer the same wage for the men and the women. I also examined some modifications of the model that might resolve the difficulty in explaining the gender gaps in education and wage.

RC11-140.6

KING, NEAL* (Virgnia Tech, nmking@vt.edu)

An Aging Male Turn in the Study of Hegemony

Conflict sociology pointed toward a 'male turn' when Connell theorized the hegemonic effect of masculinity in the 1980s. Defining masculinity as all that groups do to distinguish men, most sociologists now theorize it as distinguishing men not only as different from women but as better fit for valuable work and deserving the un(der)paid care of women and subordinate men. The study of men thus offered progress in the study of hegemony. Just as second wave feminism had increased women's claims to pay for their work, continuing deindustrialization and decline of labor union has altered the breadwinner role for many men. Today, a large anti-aging industry sells men a chance to fight to regain their privileged status. Drawing on interviews with nine middle-aged men and ten middle-aged women in the U.S., I show that the men approach the anti-aging preservation of bodies in ways that distance them from consumer roles and focus on performance at work and at athletic play, emphasizing the "fight" and "work" in ways that women do not. I conclude by suggesting that the study of middle-age manhood offers a unique vantage on the operation of hegemony. Acceptance of ideals of manhood can lead aging men to hold themselves personally responsible for the exclusion that they anticipate enduring in old age, offering a rare opportunity to test Connell's widely cited theory. This may not require an 'aging male' turn in sociology, but it does suggest the importance of intersectional analysis.

RC42-JS-5.1

KINK, SUSANNE* (University of Graz, susanne.kink@uni-graz.at)

"Biology Appeals to Women. Women Do Not like Math" – Stereotypes and Implicit Gendering of Scientific Cultures in Chemistry and Geology

The differentiation of science in numerous disciplines or research areas leads not only to changes in the scientific landscape and therefore to a rejection of Snow's thesis (1959) of the Two Cultures, but has an impact on the research of gender in scientific cultures as well. On the basis of qualitative interviews with scientists at Austrian Universities the paper points out the heterogeneous epistemic and social practices in chemistry and geology and especially highlights aspects of gender. But how does one go about analyzing academic gender norms when measures of gender equality politics have been introduced at universities that have affected the way scientists talk about gender and their field? Why is it that, even though informants claim gender neutrality in their field, men and women are still unequally represented in natural sciences? With the help of a comparison between professional descriptions of the field and the way scientists talk about gender the paper is able to show that social perceptions of gender are *implicitly* incorporated in scientific cultures. It illustrates furthermore the different styles of how social ideas of gender are embedded in scientific cultures. For example in theoretical chemistry among other things it is the gift for math which is denied to women, in classical geology the important strength for the geological fieldwork or in organic chemistry it is biology which apparently helps women to enter the field. Even the analysis elaborates on the one hand the difference of stereotypes and gender norms which are enrolled in the epistemic and social practices of the chemical and geological fields; it shows on the other hand that all fields implicitly are marked as male. This still consisting masculine gendering of the scientific cultures contributes to the persistence of women's discrimination and gender inequality across all career patterns in natural sciences.

RC15-JS-12.7

KINOSHITA, SHU* (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, mohitori@gmail.com)

Deviances from "Normal Life": When the Category "Dementia" Becomes Relevant in the Life of a Person

In this presentation, I analyze how the category "dementia" becomes relevant in the life of a person. It is known that "many dementia patients will already have lack of insight in the early stage of the stages of the disease process and therefore will be unaware of problems" (McKeith & Fairbairn 2001); thus, awareness by family or friends will be important. Sociological studies on early stages of dementia have focused on conflicts among the persons involved (Gubrium 1986). "Personality changes" and "difficulty doing normal tasks," which represent early symptoms of dementia are always vague. Opinions may differ on what troubles can be termed as dementia symptoms, which leads to conflicts, especially among family members, on whether elderlies should be taken through the official diagnosis process. Although many studies have focused on disagreement, little attention has been given to consensus building. Considering the abovementioned studies, I examine Japanese cases, especially Ms. K and her daughters. How was Ms. K defined as having dementia by her daughters? I emphasize the following point: our decisions regarding the early symptoms of dementia should always be based on each elderly's life course and normal patterns of everyday life. For example, whether someone has "difficulty doing normal tasks" is highly dependent on what kind of task was normal for the elderly individual (e.g., accounting, cooking). However, if we do not know the elderly's personality, we cannot tell whether it has changed. In other words, the "normal life" is an important criterion of what is deviant and should be diagnosed as dementia. In conclusion, I would like to state that the knowledge about each elderly's normal life is privileged knowledge of the family (Gubrium & Holstein 1990). Dementia is highly elaborated as a professional concept but also requires mundane reasoning and knowledge of the family.

RC24-298.1

KIPGEN, NGAMJAHAO* (Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, nkipgen@gmail.com)

Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Livelihoods through Ecotourism: A Prospective Look in Northeast India

The communities and the northeastern region of India, which has rich biodiversity 'hotspots', have conserved and sustainably used the region's natural resources based on their traditional belief systems and ecological knowledge. The region with its distinct culture and geographical entity still remains in many respects an 'undiscovered tourist's paradise'—and has huge potential for development of 'eco-tourism'. It has been advocated within the academic literature that ecotourism intend to enable communities to benefit from the use of natural and cultural resources available to them by fostering sustainable socio-economic development while maintaining the integrity of those resources. In short, ecotourism can integrate conservation of biodiversity with sustainable livelihoods of local communities. Given the paucity of information and research on ecotourism in the region—this study attempts to explore the awareness, concern, perceptions of and support for ecotourism among residents living adjacent to the tourist sites. Based on my study of the enchanting Dzukou valley (a tourist destination) located at the border of the Indian states of Manipur and Nagaland, this paper tries to understand how and to what extent ecotourism has the potency to preserve the environmental and cultural heritage of the region and rural communities? . Using secondary data, in-depth interviews, a survey, and participant observation, the study also locates the prospective areas and opportunities of potentiality of ecotourism which can strengthen both rural livelihoods and protect biodiversity. The study also seeks to find out the future prospect of ecotourism in the region.

RC18-228.1

KIPGEN, NGAMJAHAO* (Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, nkipgen@gmail.com)

Dams, Indigenous Peoples and Resistance: An Exploration through the Case of Manipur, India

Opposition and resistance to developmental projects like dams and hydro-electric projects are increasing in most parts of the Northeast region of India today. Often, these projects mean the destruction of their resource base, forcible eviction and displacement from their traditional homelands and a threat to their cultural identities and subsistence. Based on two case studies in Manipur–the Mapithel Valley Multipurpose Project on the Thoubal River and the Tipaimukh Hydroelectric Project on the Barak River, this paper examines 'dam' as a site of contestation between the state's led development agenda and the affected indigenous people. Based on field experiences, the paper discusses the competing value in relation to 'resource use' and 'ownership' systems. While the minorities indigenous peoples (Nagas and Kukis) are asserting their inherent rights over land and territory demanding separate autonomy, the state government too is pro-actively pushing 'development' and the 'land reform policy' in the hill areas. The indigenous people have opposed this dam by asserting that it will displace the inhabitants, threaten their means of existence and violate inherent rights over land and resources. Resistance often invites military intervention thereby increasing state repression, which is evident from the field. The conflicts generated by dams have a spillover impact on all major issues affecting the politics of Manipur today. The controversy over dams invites serious deliberations beyond the mere dam construction and its social and ecological impacts but also gazes the various dynamics and interplay between politics, culture and natural resources. This paper attempts to reinvigorates the very political closure approach which emphasizes state's hegemony through forceful intrusion into the life, livelihood and 'life world' of indigenous people and infringement of their customary land rights.

RC06-78.9

KIRCHHOFF, NICOLE* (TU Dortmund, nicole.kirchhoff@tu-dortmund.de)

Child(hood) As a Successful Product of New Fatherhood?: Changing Relations in the Inner Space of Family

The family as a primary authority of socialisation is changing. This change is negotiated in public and private discourses and can be pinned down within a new and active understanding of fatherhood. In my paper I reconstruct concepts of families by considering representations of parenthood through photographs as well as couple-interviews. The concepts of families are marked by the coexistence of modern and traditional elements, especially regarding the father's position. I based my research first on mass media pictures of fatherhood and second on interviews with heterosexual couples from East and West-Germany. The used method is a combination of the biographical-couple-interview and group discussions. In my paper I will follow the question of how the politically intended - and socially approved - gender discourse affects the position of the child within the social space of the family. The evaluation of interview excerpts is realized by the

documentary method of Interpretation. My input suggests that the position of the child within the family triad, as well as the parental expectations that are marked by envisioning a "successful" or "soon to be successful child", are becoming more expressed. In my paper I will discuss: 1. how this process occurs along the backdrop of gender, 2. how does parental history and experiences lead to orientations that are manifesting themselves in the child, and 3. how this assumed re-evaluation (higher value) of the position of the child suppresses unsolved problems and obvious needs for action within the couple.

RC33-385.4

KIRCHHOFF, NICOLE* (TU Dortmund, nicole.kirchhoff@tu-dortmund.de)

The Image Discourses of Adolescents: "Group Work Process" As a Catalyst to Talk about Bodies

"Good looks are not important!" - this is what young people, aged twelve to fourteen, say, if they are asked for their preferences of body representations. But: when they are confronted with medial body pictures, you can observe, that the opposite is true: Then bodies are *"horny"* or *"fucking awesome"*, *"athletic"* and *"sexy"*. Or even not: in the worst case bodies are *"unsportsmanlike"*, somehow *"amorphous"* – and so to speak *"gay"*! In my paper I introduce via case-study fragments a research conception, which increases the **verbal** method of the **group discussion** on the **visual** level by the **"collage of images"** and by the **"group-selfie"**. Their triangulation (as a closed *"group-work-process"*) is to help us record and with that understand better body (re)presentations of pupils also in the context of sport in- and outside school than by exclusively verbal approaches. In order to that I want to talk about methodological questions of my qualification-work which is based on a current project at the TU Dortmund, which focusses on adolescent migrants in comparison to autochthonous pupils: Its goal is to evaluate how gender, social class, migration and their intersections predict the socialization process of teenagers regarding their body images and cultures. The originally planned method of group discussion in the framework of the Documentary Method is suitable to identify collective orientations. However we already have been anticipated and which has been proven through experiences in the field, problems arise during discussion, if we are focussing on questions concerning the body and thereby only stay on the verbal level. Along empirical examples firstly I want to discuss in what way it's difficult for pupils to talk about bodies and secondly to outline how the extension of the group discussion through methods of the Visual Sociology turns out as a catalyst.

RC34-391.4

KIRCHNER, BABETTE* (Institute of Sociology, babette.kirchner@fk12.tu-dortmund.de)
WUSTMANN, JULIA (Technical University Dortmund)

Doing – Undoing – Redoing? the Everyday Representation of Gender Patterns in Youth Scenes

Rockabilly, Sport Climbing and Visual Kei are three (youth) scenes which, at first glance, could not be more different – be it in terms of activities, habits of (self-)presentation or the scenes' geographic origin. However, the three scenes also have something in common: they all are global-historic movements which are adapted, transformed and interpreted within local contexts of present modern societies. Moreover, as youth-scenes, Rockabilly, Sport Climbing and Visual Kei are conceptualized within the context of individualized, popularized and globalized societies, as a prototype for post-traditional forms of social affiliation due to the dissolution of traditional forms of social affiliation, particularly youth scenes offer a new type of operational framework in which individuals can pursue their interest for a common topic; regardless of their social background. This, commonly hedonistic quest for pleasure, involving only a minimal amount of self-commitment makes scenes attractive for a variety of social agents. Most notably, they offer an opportunity for them to meet like-minded people.

The question, to which extent gender-arrangements are affected in this context of hedonistic enjoyment, has not been systematically studied, yet. The research-project "Scenes, a Prototypical Social Field for (Re-) Negotiating Gender Arrangements" will attend to this research gap. Initial findings will be presented. In doing so, we will discuss the question in how far gender-patterns are reactualized, ironized, questioned, tested, denied or even traditionalized in these three scenes. In this regard, we consider group-discussions the best method to (a) inquire gender-patterns and -arrangements that dominate and are considered self-evident within the field and to (b) capture their linguistic legitimization. Our goal is to facilitate a deeper understanding as to the question if, or in which way, scenes are a prototypical field for (re-) negotiations of gender-arrangements.

RC14-178.3

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

The Visibility of (Gendered) Competence in Sport Climbing

Sport climbing is not only distinct from others modes of climbing or mountaineering because of shorter routes and a more frequently interaction with others. But when asked about the differences between women and men, sport climbers pre-eminently refer to differences in the act of climbing, climbing movements and attitudes towards climbing (a) – it is all about the action on the wall which is sometimes understood as gendered specificities. First and foremost, members of the scene differentiate between agents who they consider more or less competent (b). Within the triad of ability, motivation and appreciation, they categorize all people while they climb. Anthropometric aspects or other options for the characterization of personalities are said to be almost irrelevant. Sport climbers are (primarily) interested in how others move within a climbing route, what they can learn from them to improve their own climbing and how they can compare oneself to the other. They are able to assess a climber's competence in terms of "ability" and "motivation" by "reading" her/his performance. That is why they do not deduce "ability" from the physiognomy of a climber's body. Only a body in a (associated) motion indicates an either more or less high competence.

In order to read competences, the observer is expected to possess certain movement and observation qualities herself/himself (c), since the climbing movement, considered most competent, combines several facets like body use or the (right) "reading" of routes. Nevertheless, a climber's competence is not bestowed individually, in account of the display of the climber's skilled movement; but is ascribed in the presence of other climbers or by analyzing pictures. Which of the three competence aspects are gendered (how) and for which aspects gender is (made) rather 'invisible', is part of the negotiation of (gendered) competence in the act of climbing.

RC34-398.4

KIRILINA, TATIANA* (Russian State Social University, kirilina_t@rambler.ru)
KIRILINA, NADEZDA (Higher School of Economics National Research University)

The Model of the Future and the Social Ideal in the Consciousness of Modern Russian Youth

In the totalitarian and authoritarian ideologies the present sacrifices to the future prosperity. The Soviet society was directed to the future. The building of communism was that the most important task, which combined several generations. The whole system of state propaganda was aimed to inspire people what kind of future they had to dream about, what they needed to restrict their needs consciously for.

During the transformations, occurred in Russia at the end of the XX century and at the beginning of the XXI century, the transition from a single targeted ideal of the future, introduced into the consciousness of people, to pluralism of ideological values in modern Russian society has happened.

This is in youth when a person actively forms his social expectations, develops the system of value orientations and ideals. In spite of the economic, political and social problems the youth are always oriented towards the future. Therefore, it is important to study the changes occurred in the minds of young people in recent decades, including models of the future, social ideal.

According to data of all-Russian polls over a half of young Russians (57%) do not have idols or heroes whose example they are ready to follow. Most young people (54%), but not all of them, are sure that the main moral norms are influenced by time and are always important.

The dynamics of the youth value orientations has become a subject of the study conducted by us for the last 18 years among students. Within our study framework it was important to analyze whose future worries the youth first of all: their own one or their country's. What period of time do the youth plan their future for? What is the future of Russia and who or what does it depend on in the youth imagination?

RC48-554.2

KIRSCHBAUM, CHARLES* (Insper, charlesk1@insper.edu.br)
ALONSO, ANGELA (CEBRAP)

Co-Constitution of Protest Repertoires and Performances through Protest Cycles

Extant literature on social movements and protests has stressed the need for incorporating relational mechanisms in order to explore how actors, practices and repertoires co-evolve as protests unfold (Tilly, 2007). This paper establishes a dialogue with the current literature by proposing a methodological approach to tackle the relational dynamics among actors and repertoire. Rather than assuming relationships as ex-ante and given to the protest cycles, or conceiving the protest repertoire as given and bounded in a 'tool box' (Swilder, 1986), we suggest that relationships among actors and mobilized repertoire co-evolve. Social actors might engage in specific performances not only to promote their protest, but also to distinguish them from other counterparts. Conversely, joint events that involve a wide range of social actors might lead the former to silence specific performanc-

es that could put in jeopardy the contingent coalition. Further, the emergence of not-predicted forms might set social actors against each other. In order to explore these dynamics, we explore the protest cycles that took place in Brazil, during the month of June of 2013. We built a unique database of protest events, comprising around 800 events collected from newspapers (i.e. Malinicka, Tindall & Diani, 2013). Each event was codified and includes (inter alia) actors involved, form of action, form of repression, action target (Franzosi, 2004). The relationship between actors and forms of action constitute a longitudinal affiliation network. The evolution of performance network is formalized, yielding 'protest grammars' (Mohr & Rawlings, 2010), while the network among actors provide a glance at the evolution of coalitions (McAdam & Fligstein, 2012). Actor-based modeling (i.e. Siena) is applied in order to model the co-evolution of this network's two modes.

RC04-56.4

KIRSCHBAUM, CHARLES* (Insper, charlesk1@insper.edu.br)

Willingness to Use Test Data and Its Impact on Teachers' Relationships

The extant research on standardized tests and their effects on educational units has shown that tests' data is useful to educators if (properly) used (Coburn & Turner, 2011). In contrast, educators' arguments on the 'ceremonial' dimension of external evaluations lead to poor data usage. Recent studies have shown that how test data is used by teachers is guided by institutionalized incentives (Hamilton et al, 2013), organizational culture (Sandholtz, 2012), individuals' beliefs and practices, and how change is communicated (Coburn, 2004). Further, institutional conflicting signals impose higher uncertainty, requiring from schools' leadership a sensemaking role and selective decoupling from stakeholder's requirements (Crilly et atl, 2012; Haack & Schoeneborn, 2015). As a consequence, the social relationships among teachers and between teachers and principals directly impact reform (Daly et al, 2010) and consequently the odds of successful data usage. Throughout this study, I probe two aspects among these factors. First, I investigate how teachers present and sustain their beliefs related to external tests. Second, I explore how teachers' relationships are impacted as a result of their willingness to use tests' data. For these purposes, I conducted in-depth interviews and focus groups at four public schools in São Paulo, Brazil. Findings show that the higher the willingness to use external tests', the closer the relationship with the school's leadership. Hence, the causality direction might be inverted, which removes the burden from the school's leadership towards more systemic design. Second, teachers selectively choose the external tests that will serve as primary institutional guidance, depending on the quasi-market they want to serve. Yet, even when teachers present high willingness to use test data, they express their rejection towards using this data for teachers' evaluation and assessment of career progress. I conclude this article with a discussion on implications for public policy in São Paulo, Brazil.

TG04-683.5

KIRSCHNER, HEIKO* (University of Vienna - Department of Sociology, heiko.kirschner@univie.ac.at)
SCHLECHTER, MARIA (University of Vienna - Department of Sociology)

Disconnect to Reconnect: The Construction of New Media Risks and Solutions As Paradoxical Feedback-Loops in Organizations.

Following the argument of an ongoing process of mediatization, we observe a number of new uncertainties, risks and perceptions of risks regarding the influence of new media in organizational contexts. Forms of these risks are closely related to concepts such as overconnectivity, junk information or permanent availability. The responsible digital technologies "are often presented as posing risks to users" and are at the same time a „source of new concepts of risk", as Deborah Lupton pointed out. As these risks are always closely connected to constructed concepts and therefore hard to grasp empirically, the question arises how the organizational construction of risks and uncertainties can be systematically analyzed. With our presentation we would like to give an insight into the question of: a.) How organizations conceptualize and build business models revolving around a specific conceptualized risks regarding new media, b.) Provide a product or service which should hold a solution to the inner organizationally constructed risks whilst c.) They maneuver themselves into unexpected paradoxical feedback loops in which their solution threatens their own business model. Thereby we observe that organizations tend to one the one hand reflect deeply on their conceptions of risks whilst at the same time they are commercially bound to reflexively look for public concepts of risks in order to stay ahead in the respective market. So in order to adjust accordingly to the interplay of differing concepts of risks, from within the organization and from outside of the organization, we argue that organizations are bound to find what we call "mild solutions" in order to keep their business model running. These "mild solutions" seem to function as an Antidote as well as a driver regarding the construction of risks around new media, which is why we would conceptualize this process as a form of reflexive mediatization

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RC25-307.4

KISEMBE DARKWAH, EVERLYN* (All Natins University College, lynnkisembe@gmail.com)

The Development of Lexical and Conceptual Representations in Sheng

Language research on lexical representation reveals that representation attaches meaning and language to culture. This paper investigates how the use of Sheng (language spoken in Kenya) texts produce and promote social values. The paper further investigates how the use of Sheng contributes to maintaining or changing values. We use the reflective theory which proposes that language works by simply replicating or imitating a fixed "truth" that is already present in the real world (Hall, 1997) as a guiding tool in the text analysis. Findings reveal that Sheng words represent social values, changing values, social groups (according to ethnicity, age, class), events and issues (war, death, work). Sheng texts carry concepts which words can be mapped to. Sheng is a language that emanated out of code mixing and switching between English (official language), Swahili (national language) and a blend of some local languages spoken in Kenya. Sheng was first spoken by the urban youth in the slums of Nairobi in the early 80's who felt the need for belonging; being a part of a group. A good majority of the population in Kenya currently speak Sheng.

RC52-590.8

KITTELSEN ROBERG, KARL INGAR* (Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences, Karl-Ingar.Kittelsen-Roberg@hioa.no)

Relevant Education

In this paper I propose that higher education generate skills that are more or less relevant in different occupations and industries. If different educational fields have different occupational and industry dependent human capital contribution, I expect to see a higher wage premium for people with a relevant education. The key challenge is to classify which educational fields are relevant for which industries and occupations. To do this I will use the systematic occupational and industry coding in Norway and relate this to the different educational fields and programs. Further, I will also use a purely statistical approach where I measure where candidates are allocated in the Norwegian labor market. Since the Norwegian labor market is characterized by collective wage bargaining, especially in the public sector, I will also analyze how sector interacts with the effect of having a relevant education. To examine these questions I will use rich data from Norwegian public administrative registers covering the entire Norwegian population. Using the longitudinal structure of the data I can look at labor market changes within persons; this will help to account for any selection problem based on individual abilities. Preliminary findings show that having a relevant education is associated with an increase in wages. This premium vary between different educational fields, with the largest wage effect for programs of professional study. The effect of having a relevant education is larger within the private sector, compared to the public sector.

RC31-359.1

KIVISTO, PETER* (Augustana College Univ Trento and St Petersburg State University, peterkivisto@augustana.edu)

Integrating Immigrant Religions in Comparative Perspective

As the debates over multiculturalism in recent years have made clear, religion has loomed large as a factor in the challenge of achieving national unity while simultaneously preserving diversity. Compared to language, for example, it is far more likely to be a source of contestation at present, aside from unique cases such as Belgium. However, as Rogers Brubaker has recently argued, religious pluralism in liberal democracies is robust. At the same time, religion—especially Islam—is often seen as an impediment to integration. Raising this issue in comparative terms, Richard Alba and Nancy Foner have argued that in North America, religion tends to be a bridge to inclusion, whereas in Western Europe it is a barrier, whereas Christian Joppke and John Torpey have argued that when focusing on legal and institutional factors, trans-Atlantic differences are not particularly pronounced. This paper critically examines the work of these scholars and others who have offered to date the most sustained attempts to address the topic of religion and immigrant integration, attempting in the process to build on this work in order to distil a revised comparative framework that offers enhanced analytic precision.

RC31-364.4

KIVISTO, PETER* (Augustana College Univ Trento and St Petersburg State University, peterkivisto@augustana.edu)

Sociology, Political Science, and Immigration Studies

This paper explores the relationship between sociology and political science in immigration studies. It does so by asking three questions: (1) why has there been so little interdisciplinary dialogue in the past; (2) what has been done to remedy this fact in recent years: and (3) what are the potential benefits of increased interdisciplinarity?

RC51-585.1

KJELLMAN, ARNE* (Stockholm University, Computer and Systems Sciences, Sweden, kjellman@dsv.su.se)

The Limits of Knowing and Re-Emergence of Human Feeling in Science.

This presentation, which builds on the "Subject-Oriented Approach to Knowing" (SOA), discusses the limits of human experience and knowing. It shows that the phenomenon of life cannot be understood unless the concept of *human feeling* is re-introduced into science at a very fundamental level. The claim is that in the very moment a subject/thinker/knower introduces "matter", or the like, as something real or distinct from the subject, she has introduced a crippling matter/mind distinction from which human knowing can never recover.

With the SOA, the dichotomies of truth or falsity, right or wrong, fact or value disappear, and the role of science as a pursuit of 'truth' is undermined. Heisenberg's uncertainty principle applies to all forms of decision as such also truth assessments, which are now relativized along the lines of Protagoras' ancient suggestion that "Man is the measure of all things." As such all decisions are intimately tied to his feelings by means of the SOA's model of human consciousness and knowing, which is in many respects close to Henry Poincaré's 1898 proposal. This also means that all knowledge endeavours can be grouped under the same umbrella, as the physicist Ernst Mach once suggested, and the cleft between the social and natural sciences is removed.

The idea of a common objective reality gives way to the idea of a private universe – a 'priverse' – belonging to each and every person, and laboriously constructed on the basis of purely private experience. It is to mankind, or at least science, no longer any need to fall back on some ultimate 'external' power of intelligence or omnipotence. Man is by reason fully capable of handling life without the guiding principles or laws of some all-mighty God, and is consistently free to embrace 'internal' God/gods of his own personal desire.

RC52-596.3

KJÆMPENES, WENCHE* (UiT The Artic University of Tromso, wenche.kjempenes@uit.no)

The Use of a Five-Actor Model Approach to the Study of Professions and Professionalization. Examples from a Comparative Study of the Fish Health Work Field in Norway and Scotland.

Professions in a modern society are closely interrelated with that society's institutionalization processes (Halvorsen, 1994). I suggest, based on my comparative research work on professionalization and division work in the fish health field, that in order to understand the implication of institutional changes for professions one can use a five actor model including practicing professionals, other professions and/or knowledge-based groups, state, users and universities (Kjæmpenes, 2013). This model is complex and based on, and follows closely, a four-actor model developed by Burrage, M, Jarausch, K. and Siegriest, H. (1990). The assumption is that actors in a work field (political field) involve at different times depending on their interests, resources and strategies. The interaction between the actors, as well as the national context and the dynamics surrounding the field influence the outcome of the interplay of the actors in a new work field. Whether the result of this interplay is a stronger profession, a new profession, or deprofessionalization is influenced by the national context and should be studied empirically and in a comparative perspective.

My empirical study showed that the effect of professionalization of the fish health field, related to the development of the fish farming industry in the 1980s, was crucial for the rapid development of the Norwegian and Scottish fish farming industry. The demand for knowledge-based advice in fish health had opened a new field of work. The establishment of education and research institutions in both Norway and Scotland placed fish health as something different from only a marine science field or veterinary science field.

By using the five-actor model as a framework the actors' interest in professionalization processes revealed. Professionalization processes is about professions or knowledge-based groups that want to be part of a system of professions, but also about large institutional processes both national and international.
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RC07-JS-24.3

KLEIN, PETER* (Bard College, pklein@bard.edu)

Collectively Imagined Futures and the Conflict over Brazil's Belo Monte Dam

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Brazil's Belo Monte hydroelectric dam, which is projected to be the world's third largest dam when completed in 2019, has been the subject of local and international debate for more than three decades. Dam proponents have long argued that Belo Monte will offer clean energy while also bringing development to the region. Opponents counter that the project will lead to a host of irreparable negative outcomes. The conflict has intensified since 2011, when dam construction began and the region's social and environmental landscape started to change.

This paper draws on an ethnographic study carried out in Altamira, the city most affected by Belo Monte, during the first two years of construction, to show that the conflicts over dam construction are largely based on collectively negotiated, yet disparate visions of the future. I introduce the concept of "collectively imagined futures" to highlight that these visions evolve and are negotiated within and between groups. This paper focuses on housing related issues to investigate how and why groups change their visions of the future and how this impacts relations between groups as they make claims. I show that the process of collectively imagining the future can expand alliances in surprising ways but also constrain partnerships and constrict opportunities for engagement.

I argue that we can gain both empirical and theoretical insights by using the lens of collectively imagined futures to look at how the debate over dams plays out at the local level. This lens calls attention to the fluid nature of group boundaries, and highlights how visions of the future are constantly being reshaped and renegotiated. This adds to the scholarship on struggles over dam construction by going beyond the polarized distinction between those who support such projects and those who oppose them.

RC11-130.5

KLIMCZUK, ANDRZEJ* (Warsaw School of Economics, klimczukandrzej@gmail.com)

Crisis, the Silver Economy, and the Depopulation of Rural Areas: The Case of the Podlaskie Voivodeship (Poland)

One of the main challenges of social and economic policy in Poland in the early 21st century is to adapt its institutions and organizations to the requirements of an ageing society. Rapid population ageing combined with depopulation has significant effects at regional and local level such as increased demand for the social and health sector services, investments in the public transport, and removal of architectural barriers. Moreover, ageing changes the structures of the family, consumption, innovation, and productivity of the human work.

The population ageing and depopulation lead to the growing importance of phenomena such as skills and labor supply gaps, intergenerational solidarity, and a digital and robotic divide. At the same time, increased life expectancy favors the development of goods and services for older workers, older consumers, and older investors.

The main goal of this paper is to present the emerging concept of the "silver economy" on the example of the Podlaskie Voivodeship (Poland) in the context of the global economic crisis of 2008. Main ideas and assumptions of a positive response and measures aimed at tackling the consequences of population ageing and depopulation will be discussed. The paper will focus on the critical review of concepts presented in strategy documents of Polish government, regional development strategies, and the "Analysis of Economic Growth and Innovation Areas of Podlaskie: Geriatric Rehabilitation Sector."

The summary will contain conclusions relevant to theory and practice. The discussion will be centered on the coordination and integration of social services with regard to the concepts of welfare mix, welfare pluralism, and multilevel governance.

RC11-JS-9.1

KLIMCZUK, ANDRZEJ* (Warsaw School of Economics, klimczukandrzej@gmail.com)

Local Social Innovations in Ageing and Intergenerational Solidarity: Policy Strategies in Cities of the European Union

The Active Ageing Index (AAI) 2010-2014 clearly shows that the quality of life of older people in the countries of the European Union is highly differentiated in various socio-economic fields. Thus, there is a need for studies that will focus on social innovations that are consistent with the United Nations concept of a "society for all ages," which is crucial for the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing.

The central thesis of the proposed paper is that in recent years in the European Union there have been significant investments in innovative social services for ageing societies. However, these solutions have not been evenly widespread in the EU in terms of generational and territorial solidarity and cohesion. There is a need to focus on scaling up the impact of these innovative social services. This requires a better understanding of social innovations in ageing and intergenerational solidarity through the comparison of (1) the AAI with (2) clusters of European welfare states, and (3) various databases of social innovations in ageing.

Research methodology for the proposed paper will be based on literature review and case studies. The first part of the paper will discuss the theoretical concepts. The second part will include comparisons between the EU countries

regarding the AAI and welfare states typologies. The third part will focus on the comparisons of social innovations between countries and in "model regions" that are developing the "silver economy." Data (national profiles and best practices) from few sources will be used: the WILCO project, Social Innovation Europe, EFID, WHO, AFE INNOVNET, Changemakers, the OECD "Sustainable Urban Development Policies in Ageing Societies" project, and EMIL.

The summary will contain recommendations for entities of socio-economic policy on the EU and national levels and suggestions for future-oriented research directions.

RC15-192.12

KLIN, ANAT* (Western Galilee Academic College, Bar-Ilan University, klinanat@research.haifa.ac.il)
ESHET, YOVAV (Zefat Academic College)

Press in the Service of the Pharmaceutical Industry: Medication Coverage in Israeli Online Newspapers

The importance of providing the public with accurate, balanced, and objective information about drugs is reflected in their unique regulatory status. As such, Direct-To-Consumer Advertising (DTCA) of prescription drugs is banned in the media of most countries, including Israel, as is embedded marketing. Also, Israeli medical ethics requires that physicians avoid participating in commercials for medical and other products. Furthermore, a 2011 law mandates physicians to disclose their relationship with pharmaceutical companies. Also, Israeli journalist ethics requires exclusion of commercial content from journalistic texts, and that media coverage of controversial issues be balanced and objective.

Over 60% of Israeli internet users look online for medical or health information for a family member or themselves and 14% asked doctors to change their medications due to online information. Thus, the purpose of this paper is to analyze medication coverage in online newspapers in order to examine the pharmaceutical industry's role and relationship with journalists, physicians, and academic researchers in promoting new medications. Biased coverage might harm public health and raise state expenses.

The study examines whether norms and laws were met in medication coverage in three Israeli online newspapers in 2010, 2011 and 2012 to provide the public with balanced, objective information. The level of coverage balance is assessed by the ratio between content promoting drug usage and content limiting it, using framing theory. We evaluate the relative prominence of information sources, applying advanced countervailing powers theory, which describes key players in the health market.

Results show that most of the medications cited are prescriptions drugs. This points to the pharmaceutical industry's trend to promote these medications for subsidization by the state through public pressure. Moreover, the high rate of articles citing pharmaceutical industry as information source points to biased coverage in favor of medication usage, ignoring their risks and side effects.

RC38-447.2

KLINGENBERG, DARJA* (Goethe University Frankfurt, klingenberg@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

Consuming Europeannes, Eating Deliciously and Digesting the Soviet. Changing Tastes and Food Practices Among Russian Speaking Middle Class Migrants in Germany

Food prepared, indulged and talked about at kitchen tables, fast-food counters and other tables of migration is a crucial element in encountering different spheres of the receiving society, creating relationships with new and old "Others" and maintaining transnational affiliations. Food nurtures not only nostalgic desires but also the need to reflect and remember one's past and connect it with the present. Thinking about embodied experiences of migration, my paper addresses the transformation of tastes and appetites in the context of Post-socialist migration to Western Europe. In a first part I will sketch out the relevance of my interest drawing on intersectional feminist understandings of migrant experiences and the contributions of food studies to understanding food economies and geographies in migration. The second part will be based on biographical interviews with and participatory observation among Russian Speaking middle class migrants in Germany, which I conducted as part of my PhD Thesis. I will speak about shared palates and memories and the desire for and appropriation of new tastes. I address the sense of disgust, discomfort and familiarity and the experience of being ethnicized or exoticized based on food desires. Those dimensions of embodied experiences allow, as I will argue, a deep understanding of the fine and often invisible and discrete lines of the social geographies which migrants experience, cross and create in their daily life's. They also reflect broader issues as post-socialist migrant's femininity, practices of care in their embeddedness with sexual identities, class and race. With this perspective, I will introduce a grounded reconstruction of practices and embodied aspirations of migrants beyond the reification of ethnic and cultural affiliations that still haunt migration sociology. In the last part I will briefly reflect

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on employing biographical methods in the context of understanding embodied experiences.

RC38-444.7

KLOHA, JOHANNES* (Universität Bamberg, johannes.kloha@uni-bamberg.de)

"Coming to Terms" with One's Own Professional Practice – the Possible Role of Narrative Interviews for Self-Reflection and Self-Assurance of School Social Workers

School social work is an emerging field of practice of social work in Germany. While there is a significant body of "programmatic" literature on school social work, more research is necessary in order to understand the work processes and the challenges practitioners face in this professional field. In my dissertation research I therefore aim at the reconstruction of interaction processes of school social workers and central problems they regularly face in their professional work.

The empirical basis for my research consists mainly in work narratives (Riemann 2000) of school social workers about their casework with students and their families. The analytical process is based on a Grounded Theory perspective (e.g. Glaser/Strauss 1967) and follows steps of the narration structure analysis (e.g. Schütze 1983, 2007).

In this paper I will focus on the question, how school social workers deal with the problem to gain certainty about the consequences of their own work with regard to confusing, blurred and sometimes chaotic case developments. It can be problematic for professionals to appropriately reflect their own practice with its possible mistakes or the feeling of being overwhelmed by the dynamic of the casework process. At the same time it can be difficult to self-assure oneself of the impact of one's work within the student's biographic development (c.f. Riemann 2000). On the basis of my empiric material, it seems appropriate to approach this question in two steps:

Firstly, I will highlight how the described problem emerges as one of several central difficulties and practice dilemmas within the professional "arc of work" (cf. Strauss et al. 1985).

Secondly, I will discuss strategies of professionals for dealing with these problems and ask, which potential – but also which limitations – lie in the interview situation itself to allow for this kind of "evaluation work" (cf. Schütze 1984).

RC14-181.6

KLUGER, ELISA* (University of Sao Paulo, elisa.kluger@gmail.com)

Think Tanks and Economic Policy Debate in the Brazilian 2014 Presidential Election

Over the last 13 years, two sets of think tanks coordinated by Brazilian economists were created to gather those who have similar perspectives on economic matters, to produce knowledge and promote debates about the economic policies. Even if they aren't officially connected to the political parties, they tend to aggregate economists from different political fractions and are very active in electoral campaign periods. The first one to be created was the Casa das Garças, in Rio de Janeiro, that congregates many economists that have worked for the Social Democrat government, which held the federal administration from 1994 to 2002. Once they lost the presidency, they decided to create a think tank intending to articulate the economic debate, coordinate the criticism and start to design programs for future elections. A similar version, the Centro de Debates de Políticas Públicas, appeared in São Paulo in 2014, also committed to the task of enhancing the economic debate and elaborate alternative public policies. On the other side, most of those economists who support the Workers' Party administration, which has been in office since 2003, are assembled under the Centro Celso Furtado de Políticas para o Desenvolvimento. The center is named after one of the first and most famous Brazilian development economists: Celso Furtado, thus, they associate their political visions to his legacy and perspectives. The goal of this communication is to compare the events promoted and the written material produced by each one of these organizations in 2014, which was the last electoral year. The analysis of the content produced by them and of the positions occupied by those economists in the social space will be based on the knowledge accumulated, over the last 5 years, by a PhD research on the field of economists in Brazil.

WG03-653.1

KNEIDINGER-MÜLLER, BERNADETTE* (University of Bamberg, bernadette.kneidinger@uni-bamberg.de)

Photo Sharing in the Digital Age. How Mobile and Online Media Are Used for Photo Creation and Sharing of Everyday Experiences.

Photographs have always been important for building and maintaining social relationships (Van House 2004). Since the rise of amateur photography between 1880 and 1900 analog photographs serve as "objects of remembrance" creating collective memories and providing other people insight into individuals' lives (Bourdieu et al. 1990). In an age where computer-mediated communication and mobile phones with integrated digital camera have become integral parts of everyday life, photos can be shared directly after they were taken, via mobile messenger (e.g. WhatsApp), social network sites (e.g. Facebook) or photo sharing websites (e.g. Pinterest).

The main aim of this presentation is to identify motivations that lie behind online photo sharing, the ways that are used for sharing and how the people decide which photos are chosen to be shared be shared with whom. The findings of an online survey with 398 German-speaking Internet users are put in relation with scientific studies about analog photo sharing. It turns out that some basic motivations and gratifications of photo sharing are independent of the technological aspects. But differences in the analog and digital photo sharing behavior appear too: Due to digitalization and computer-mediated distribution most participants report having a huge amount of personal pictures on their computers or mobile phones which are used to share photos with others. But at the same time, the advantages of this quick and cheap way of photo distribution are also recognized as somewhat problematical. The users are aware that online pictures can really easily be reproduced by others and could be shared with even unknown people. Additionally, the users do not want to make all types of photos visible for all of their online contacts. Therefore, online photo sharing is a well reflected process in which the users decide for every single photo with whom they like to share it.

RC06-88.2

KNEIDINGER-MÜLLER, BERNADETTE* (University of Bamberg, bernadette.kneidinger@uni-bamberg.de)

"Wherever You Go, Wherever You Are, I Am with You... Connected with My Mobile". the Usage of Mobile Text Messages for the Maintenance of Family and Romantic Relations.

Mobile phones play an important role in the everyday communication especially in close relationships. They allow to stay in contact with the loved ones independently from the actually position of the interaction partners. As the high popularity of short message services (SMS) showed in the 1990th and early 2000th, mobile phones are not only used as an alternative for landline telephones but lead to a new significance of written messages (Grinter/Eldridge2001; Ito/Okabe 2005). Today, SMS are complemented or even substituted by messages that are sent via Internet-based mobile messengers as "WhatsApp". This presentation gives answers to the question how written messages via smartphones are used in the everyday communication of family members and romantic couples. Data from a two-step qualitative study with 20 young adults (20-30 years) will be presented. In the first step, all participants recorded their mobile communication behavior for three days using a standardized diary (n≈3400 messages). In the second step, all participants are asked in qualitative interviews about their usage habits and experiences of mobile communication. The study reveals that written communication via smartphones is not only used for the coordination and organization of everyday tasks but for a very special form of relationship maintenance: by the exchange of a large number of mobile messages in the course of the day, family members and romantic partners stay in continuous contact with each other even if they are physically separated ("connected presence" Licoppe 2004). The diary data reveals significant differences in terms of contents and motivations of the messages that are exchanged between family members or romantic partners and those messages that are sent to friends or acquaintances. Whereas mobile communication with friends happen quite frequently in co-presence of other interaction partners, mobile messages with family or romantic partners are mainly exchanged when the user is alone.

WG02-646.3

KNOEBL, WOLFGANG* (Hamburg Institute for Social Research, direktor@his-online.de)

How (not) to Theorize Processes: Lessons from the Past

The paper will *first* give an overview on debates within German historiography when in the 1980s prominent historians such as Christian Meier or Wolfgang J. Mommsen seriously attempted to theorize (historical) processes. As this overview will demonstrate, the different lines of arguments all encountered enormous problems and ended in a somewhat aporetic situation. In a *second* step, the theoretical insights of the first part will be used in order to confront more recent attempts by sociologists such as Andrew Abbott and Charles Tilly and to ask whether and how the two different historical and sociological debates might be able to stimulate each other and – more precisely – whether and how the debate on social mechanisms will indeed help us to come to terms with the problem of theorizing processes. In a *third* and last step it will be asked whether the somewhat big and robust processual terms used within the social sciences ("bureaucratization"; "individualization", "saecularization" etc.) are really the best tools in order to analyze large-scale social change.

RC35-411.1

KNOEBL, WOLFGANG* (Hamburg Institute for Social Research, direktor@his-online.de)

Social Theory in a Global Context

In the last two or three decades social scientists had to learn that assumptions concerning the robustness and stability of social processes and structures cannot be held as self-evident any longer since the outcomes of social actions are far more unpredictable than is usually assumed and that events and their surprising occurrence have to be taken into account in making sense of social reality. If this is so, then social theory has to rethink some of its basic methodological and theoretical assumptions particularly with respect to its attempts to analyse global trends and phenomena and to theorize a kind of a "global modernity". The paper will address the following questions: Which types of accounts can social scientists give in order to grasp reality? Can they still speak self-confidently of laws and/or general social mechanisms or must they rather rely on narrative methods and how does that touch the ways how macro-sociology is done? The main answer given to these questions will be that social theory indeed will have to take on the problem of 'narrativity' which at the same time also means that main stream social theory will necessarily have to thoroughly historicize all its categories. If this task is taken seriously then, so it is argued, a fruitful exchange between 'traditional' approaches within the social sciences on the one side and postcolonial thought on the other can emerge. Whether such a fusion of insights from different sociological camps might help us to define "global modernity" remains to be seen, however!

RC19-239.4

KNUTAGARD, MARCUS* (School of Social Work, Lund University, marcus.knutagard@soch.lu.se)
KRISTIANSEN, ARNE (School of Social Work, Lund University)

Scaling up Housing First-Pilots – Drivers and Barriers

There has been an increased interest in Housing First services in Sweden over the past few years. The model was first developed in New York by the organization Pathways to Housing. The growing interest for Housing First as a response to ending long-term homelessness is seen not only in the US and Canada, but also in Europe. One reason for this is the bulk of evidence showing high housing retention rates in Housing First services compared with traditional services. This paper aims to analyse the drivers and barriers that hinders or facilitates the scaling up of Housing First-pilots. One of the research questions is, if it is possible to incorporate lessons learned from the Housing First-pilot into the existing system of homelessness services. In other words – is it possible to put new wine into old bottles? This is an on-going research project on Housing First-services in Sweden, with the specific focus on the Housing First-pilot in the city of Helsingborg. The empirical material consists of in-depth interviews with project managers, support workers and other stakeholders. We intend to present some tentative results of how the principles of Housing First can be implemented within the social housing program. We also intend to describe some of the key factors necessary for scaling up Housing First-pilots.

RC45-518.1

KOBAYASHI, JUN* (Seikei University, jun.kobayashi@fh.seikei.ac.jp)
TINIMOTO, NAHO (Kansai University)

Beauty and Inequality: Is It Rational to Invest in Beauty Capital in the Life Course?

(1) Research Question:
Economics has revealed that good-looking people earn more than others. Thus, it looks rational to invest in beauty as human capital. However, it is not yet specified whether such physical attractiveness affect the whole life course such as education, occupation, marriage, and child-bearing. So, this paper investigates the impact of looks on the life course.
(2) Methods:
We use a representative sample in a city in Tokyo, Japan with N=283. Looks at the age of 20 are rated by respondents themselves in a 10-point scale.
(3) Results:
Beauty increased earnings, chances of promotion, numbers of lovers before marriage, and those of children. But it had no effects on education, occupations, nor chances of marriage. So, we found some beauty premium and some plainness penalty in their life courses.
(4) Conclusion:
Beauty pays in a part of the life course. This suggests that physical appearances may work as human capital. If so, rational people will invest in "beauty capital" to raise their values in the labor, romance, and marriage markets. The next step should be to clarify how such beauty capital is formed, accumulated, and transferred to other capital.

RC38-444.5

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Voices and Self-Reflective Discourse of Facilitators Involved in Japan's Autobiographical Writing Movement

I examine the effect of self-reflective discourse by facilitators who have been involved in the autobiographical writing movement as semi-professionals through the reconstructive analysis of their biographical narratives.

In Japan, life writing as a social movement has flourished several times since the early 20th century and especially from the mid-1980s to the 1990s, during which time, the self-publication of autobiographies as *jibunshi*[self –history] became a fad. It can be said that this fad has been revived in the two decades following the end of the 20th century.

One of the characteristic of this kind of writing is the act of "writing together," whereby autobiographical writing is collectively practiced by groups. In such gatherings, individuals in a position of providing advice and guidance, i.e. facilitators, assist with the production of autobiographies.

In Japan, there are no formal professionals who specialize in the writing of autobiographies. However, there are semi-professionals who provide advice on how to write autobiographies and who are recognized as facilitators. Such individuals help with the production and publication of autobiographies and, in that sense, are "a second kind of producer" (Plummer 1995:21).

Such facilitators typically have regular jobs, for example, as scenarists, novelists, scholars of Japanese literature, school teachers, or journalists, and apply various knowledge and skills acquired in their professional careers when providing advice. However, their self-reflective narratives may have more of an impact on the actual writing of autobiographies than their professional knowledge and skills related to writing, printing and/or book binding.

It is the facilitators' self-reflective discourse a contemporaries or as individuals who have overcome hardships in life, more than their professional careers, that stimulates the production of autobiographies. I will illustrate this point through reconstructive analysis using a number of concrete examples of such self-reflective narratives.

RC34-397.10

KOBLBAUER, CHRISTINA* (Johannes Kepler Universität, christina.koblbauer@jku.at)

Youths Not in Employment, Education or Training: A Comparison of Austrian Federal Provinces

Authors: Christina Koblbauer[1], Johann Bacher, Dennis Tamesberger, Heinz Leitgöb
Due to the limited relevance of traditional labour market indicators for youth unemployment, researchers and policy-makers focus on an indicator known as not in employment, education or training ('NEET'). In that context Austria is mentioned as good example because it has one of the lowest NEET rates in the European Union (Eurofound 2012). Nevertheless regional disparities within Austria are less recognised. The objective of this research is to deepen knowledge concerning the causes of differences in the NEET rates between the federal provinces in Austria and to specify individual and contextual effects by using multilevel analysis.

In order to reach the objective as outlined above a secondary data analysis is performed. Socio-structural factors that are considered to be relevant for regional disparities in NEET rates: sex, age, size of municipality, country of birth and citizenship. Institutional and economic characteristics that are perceived to have impact on NEET risk: role of general and vocational education, level of expenditure on active labour market policy and number of vacant jobs. To identify effects of individual and contextual characteristics on NEET rates multilevel models (Hox 2010) are calculated in Stata. In addition interaction effects between contextual and socio-structural variables are analysed.

First findings show, that between 2006 and 2013 NEET-rates differ substantial between the Austrian federal provinces. Multilevel analysis indicates that high importance of dual training, high number of vacant jobs and high level of expenditure on active labour market policy can make a significant contribution reducing the number of NEETs

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RC33-384.3

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

Approaching Young Adults' Future Conceptions of Life in Old Age: Methodological Challenges

Due to demographic changes such as increased life expectancy and declining birth rates European societies are currently often labelled as "aging" societies. For scientists, politicians and journalists the changing age structure is not merely a positive development, but with regard to pension-insurance-systems it is often discussed as a severe societal challenge. In this context individuals are confronted with the advice to start planning for old age rather sooner than later (Ekerdt 2004). This claim is in line with processes of individualization, in which the own biography should permanently be (re-)constructed, planned and therefore turns to a "biographic project" (Hardering 2011). From a sociological point of view it is highly relevant to analyze what kind of future concepts young adults develop concerning their life in "old age", which processes play a role in forming future concepts and moreover how those future concepts may be interconnected with concrete planning activities for old age. Drawing on material from my ongoing PhD project, in which interviews with young adults in Austria are conducted, this paper is going to focus on methodological challenges emerging when studying young adults' long-term future concepts, e.g. how to deal with the vagueness of future concepts for old age. Further, it shall be discussed how the interconnectedness of future conceptions and biographical decision-making can be approached empirically by relying on a phenomenological perspective (Schütz).

RC19-236.3

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Policy Coherence Paradoxes

The EU claims policy coherence with a primacy for social policy under its Social Policy Agenda.The European Year of Development (2015) commits to policy coherence to ensure that sustainable development in the low-income countries informs EU agriculture, trade, investment, fisheries and other policies. The UN-based SDGs (Sept 2015) implicitly reinforce a commitment to coherence; this agenda is universal, addressing action in each country, as well as each country's global role. This paper engages with these coherence challenges. We propose examining the role of one EU member state, Germany, as a global policy actor, looking at 4 paradoxes:

1) SDG Goal 10 on reducing inequality challenges the German government on its responsibility as a development actor, as well as in addressing national inequalities with respect to the labour market, gender, income and wealth inequalities, and education. SDG10 would require substantial income and wealth redistribution within the country, as well as a considerable increase in ODA flows and a redistribution of value-added along global production chains.

2) Conflicts between EU and SDG goals related to employment and ecological sustainability vs conventional economic growth and export orientation, are another paradox. Example: the conflict over retaining lignite (Braunkohle) production in the interest of conserving employment clashes with a commitment to decrease CO2 emissions.

3) Another set of contradictions can be identified around trade agreements, such as the TTIP that fundamentally undermines SDG 12 on sustainable consumption and production.

4) In line with the EU's neoliberal economic policy, Germany supports austerity-oriented fiscal policy. This will conflict with the commitment to universal social protection in all countries, as well as with delivering on any of the SDGs – in Germany, in the EU, and globally.

The paper will reflect upon the implications for policy coherence in the context of national governments as global social policy actors.

RC10-117.5

KOENIG, OLIVER* (University of Vienna, oliver.koenig@univie.ac.at)

Fulfilling the Promise of the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities through the Evolution of Organisational Forms in the Disability Service Sector

The UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (UNCRPD) envisions an "emerging future", in which disability is no longer seen as a minority issue or individual problem, but as result of inadequate or even missing support. This shifted understanding, embedded in a human rights discourse, challenges service provider organisations. This has been affirmed in the EU Disability Strategy which addresses the need for a transformation from institutional to community-based support. The paper is part of my on-going habilitation project on the evolution and development of organisational forms and learning frameworks in regard to the disability service industry and it`s perceived (in-)ability to fundamentally affect the intended (transformational) change. In my paper I will show how the disability service industry in Western countries, following the first (pre-UNCRPD) movement towards de-institutionalisation, has become locked in an efficiency based organisational care model. In its wake the former seamless biographical take of „total institutions" has gradually been re-engineered into a continuum of services and programmatic solutions intended to assist individuals to graduate to increasing levels of independence (Meissner 2014). This development however seems unable to deliver the promise of the UNCRPD leaving a majority of people with severe disabilities in ever repeating cycles of lifelong preparation. The paper is based on a series of generative Interviews (Scharmer 2009) with (organisational) leaders who have shaped the evolvement of an independent disability service sector in Austria in the past thirty years. Furthermore it takes into account (theoretical) frameworks on the intersections of economic, organisational and consciousness evolution (e.g. Glasl 1994, Scharmer & Käufer 2013, Laloux 2015). Through this approach a grounded framework of current challenges and potential leverage points is taking shape and which addressed the needed organisational and leadership evolution towards participation of people with disabilities based on principles of self-management and democratisation.

RC38-JS-4.4

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Articulating "Together-Ness" - Image Practices of Young People in Thailand, Austia and Vietnam

Articulating "Together-ness" - Image Practices of Young People in Thailand, Austia and Vietnam
Converging media technologies (smartphones, social media and the hybridization of both) are used around the world to micro-coordinate interactions and to manage knowledge and relationships. In particular the everyday lives of young people worldwide are increasingly becoming "mediatized". Particularly since the proliferation of 3G mobile standards new modes of digital self-expression, practices of life-streaming and lifelogging as well as new emotional modes of communication have evolved.

Young users in Europe and South-East Asia seem to adopt these media technologies in order to foster *social embeddedness* in a culture of constant flux. Sharing pictures online, which facilitates the expression of feelings, has become a central practice of group affirmation.

During the contemporary period of rapid social transformation also described as globalization the constitution of youth subjectivity takes place within a number of salient discourses.

Referring to an ongoing research project, this paper analyses the locally shaped creative practices of visual online impression management among young people from Thailand, Vietnam and Austria focussing on the articulation of diverse subject positions.

As youth in contemporary societies live hybrid worlds encompassing a variety of local, regional and global identity discourses, practices of visual impression management online are expected to reflect highly complex subject positions. Youth media cultures are both – local and global – as they adopt globally available technologies while at the same being embedded into immediate and embodied economic and political relations.

Applying a combination of segmental analysis and qualitative group interviews, the research project concentrates on how the relationship of self and other as well as "together-ness" is articulated on the network profiles of young people in Austria, Thailand and Vietnam.

RC33-384.9

KOHLER, SINA-MAREEN* (Leibniz University, sina-mareen.koehler@iew.uni-hannover.de)

The Relevance of Future Expectations Referring the School-to-Work Transition

A longitudinal qualitative study of youth with different school careers and backgrounds during transition to the vocational system will be presented. The project follows a qualitative approach and focuses the vocational orientation processes of adolescents who attend a general education qualification path of a vocational college. The project deals with the question of how young people experience school during transition and its use for the (future) orientation process. Using the reconstruction of narrative biographical interviews, the relevance of vocational colleges compared to other socialization areas such as family, peers and leisure should be analyzed. A longitudinal part of the study also aims to examine the development of work attitudes and future plans. The project is contributing at the intersection of youth research, vocational education research and school research. Taking the stance of the praxeological sociology of knowledge I used the documentary method to reconstruct different kinds of habitus formations. Bourdieu pointed out the relevance of future plans and its relation to different kind of fields and practices.

WG03-654.1

KOHN, AYELET* (Department of Communication, David Yellin College of Education, ayeletkohn@gmail.com)
NATHANSOHN, REGEV (University of Michigan)

(Re-)Framing the "Downtown People" of Haifa

How are photos being transformed in their journey from their production to the final performance in an exhibition? This lecture focuses on a photography exhibition by Hamody Gannam, "Downtown people", which was exhibited at the Haifa City Museum (Israel) in 2015-2016, and analyzes the role of the curator and the photographs' printer as "Co-Creators". We contend that the Co-Creators' interventions led to a significant change of both form and content of the Downtown peoples' framing and representation. This change reflects a shift away from the photographer's gaze of the everyday in an Arab neighborhood of Haifa, toward the Israeli establishment gaze.

Gannam's photographs focus on the everyday life of small local business owners and of Arab families from different religions alongside Jewish families in a predominantly Arab neighborhood. "The Photographs", writes exhibition curator, Inbar Dror-Lax, "seek to look directly at the places and people who are barely visible to passersby in the renewed urban area, those that had been excluded from the public discourse." Despite this declaration, a thorough investigation of the exhibition and the catalog shows that the curator and the printer have framed the photographs ideologically, altering their original meaning.

Two forms of re-framing will be discussed: one which is focused on **form**, meaning the decision to exhibit blurry photos while the catalog presents the original focused photos, as well as the decision to print the exhibited photos in small sizes. These two decisions were explained by the curator as ideological.

The second framing relates to **content** and bares meanings of subordination: in both the exhibition and the catalogue the downtown people's series were divided into religious categories, perceived "less dangerousness" than the national classification.

By looking into the Co-Creators' interventions we highlight the process of translating everyday life into a museum's exhibition.

RC38-JS-4.1

KOHN, AYELET* (Department of Communication, David Yellin College of Education, ayeletkohn@gmail.com)

Mehubarot: Visual Biographies in a Televised Docu-Realism

The Israeli television series *Mehubarot* ("Connected") aired on the Israeli TV on July-August 2009. The five participating women were asked to document their lives with a video camera for at least one hour every day. The final cut was produced by the series creators. In light of the series' success, the network produced a follow-up series in 2010, this time featuring five men.

The paper discusses the phenomenon of a photographed intimate diary which gradually unfolds an ongoing biography. Unlike blogs or videos uploaded to the internet, which are contemporary precedents for this kind of intimate exposure in the public arena, the genre under discussion relies on established conventions of television and cinema to convey authenticity. This marks the difference between a personal (filmed) blog and the television show and its docu-realistic character. *Mehubarot* is inspired by written diaries, documentaries and films that use voice-over, "I movies" in Duvdevani's (2010) terms. Two central representation frameworks: monologues to the camera and semi-staged interactions, will be discussed as means to use visually-packaged spoken language to convey different levels of exposure and sincerity to the viewers.

The series also adopts patterns of confession and exposure commonly used in soaps and reality shows. Thus it adapts the televised platform that follow ongoing projects of identity-construction, and frequently present them as journeys of self-discovery and personal development (Aslama and Pantti, 2006; Hamo 2009; Cameron 2000; Holmes 2004; Holmes & Jermyn 2004).

The paper suggests a multi-modal discussion of how the series participants use the combined tool of camerawork and spoken language to both explore and construct their identities on various levels: their private-public identity, social and family identity, and "celebrity" identity, considering the context of Israeli society and its culture. The case of journalist Dana Spector will serve as a striking example.

RC22-276.5

KOIKE, YASUSHI* (Rikkyo University, ykoike.22@rikkyo.ac.jp)

Empowered or Belabored?: Neuro-Linguistic Programming in Japan

Neuro-Linguistic Programming (NLP), a set of psychotherapeutic techniques, is now popular in Japan, although its popularity in the United States has waned. NLP is one of the commodities in the spiritual market as well as a self-help genre which deals with business negotiation and intimate relationships.　NLP, sometimes called "a quasi-religion", is explored in this study through field research. The

study discusses how NLP promises self-transformation in individualistic society, and has some affinity with late modernity.　However, NLP has had some difficulty in gaining broad popularity because of its lack of scientific evidence of its efficacy.

RC33-JS-63.1

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How Much Does the Mode of Response Matter? a Comparison of Web-Based and Mail-Based Response When Examining Sensitive Issues in Social Surveys

It is argued that traditional ways of collecting social surveys are threatened by the rising data-collection costs and the declining response rates. In an attempt to solve this problem, researchers have started to utilize cheaper and easier data collection methods, especially those focusing on various types of online data. Current research on survey methodology has criticized sample-to-population representativeness of many online surveys. At the same time, however, research on how the mode of data collection affects to responses is almost completely lacking. Our paper takes both of these issues into account by analyzing the differences between the two modes of data collection used in nationally representative studies: web-survey response and conventional mail-response. We examine the representativeness of the samples by comparing web-based to mail-based survey responses. In addition, we analyze whether the responses using Web-questionnaire are different from the mail-questionnaire responses when examining respondents' attitudes towards sensitive issues such as immigrants and patriotism. Our data are derived from the International Social Survey Program (ISSP) 2013. We selected two countries for the analysis, Finland (n=1, 243) and Norway (n=1, 585), both of which applied similar methods of data collection technique (self-conducted mail survey and web survey). The results indicate that although the popularity of the Web-surveys has increased during recent years, the mode of response is still associated with socio-demographic background. When analyzing attitudes towards sensitive issues, our results suggest that the mixed-mode survey is a reliable method of data collection especially after controlling for background variables, and correcting selectivity bias by weighting the data.

RC31-356.4

KOJIMA, HIROSHI* (Waseda University, kojima@waseda.jp)

Families, Friends or Foods?: Correlates of Integration and Wellbeing Among Muslim Immigrants in East Asia

In this study comparable binomial logit models are applied to the micro-data from the Comparative Survey of Muslim Immigrants in East Asia to analyze the effects of families, friends and foods on their social integration and wellbeing in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan. The dependent variables include self-assessed adaptation to the local society as a measure of integration and overall life satisfaction as a measure of wellbeing.

The preliminary logit analysis reveals that the presence of grandparents, mother and children at home in the country of origin and the concern for foods have positive effects on adaptation among male Muslim Immigrants in Japan, while living with other family members (than wife and children), living alone and the concern for foods have positive effects on wellbeing and the concern for difficulty to get Japanese habits has a negative effect. Among male Muslim immigrants in South Korea the presence of grandparents and children at home and having ten or more Korean friends have positive effects on adaptation and the presence of spouse at home and frequent visit halal restaurants have negative effects, while the presence of spouse at home has a positive effect on life satisfaction and the presence of children at home has a negative effect. Among male Muslim immigrants in Taiwan frequent visit to halal restaurants has a positive effect on adaptation and the presence of children at home has a negative effect, while living with spouse and having ten or more Taiwanese friends have positive effects on life satisfaction and frequent visit to halal shops has a negative effect. Unexpectedly, the effect of family structure at home and variables related to foods have significant effects on the integration and wellbeing of male Muslim migrants in the three East Asian societies after controlling for demographic and socioeconomic variables.

RC30-JS-42.6

KOJIMA, HIROSHI* (Waseda University, kojima@waseda.jp)

International Migration and the Employment of "Workers" By Farm Households in Japan

As in other parts of the globalized world, farmers in Japan have been much more rapidly aging than the general work force and some of them started to rely on foreign "workers" (under the name of "technical intern-trainees") to increase or maintain their production to cope with global competition. Farm "inheritors"

started to marry foreign women for the reproduction of farm family, particularly Chinese and Filipinas, which also facilitated the employment of foreign "workers." There are estimated to be 24,000 technical intern-trainees in agriculture in 2011, amounting to 15% of regular employees in agriculture.

Due to the lack of direct statistical information, this study uses the municipality-level aggregate data on foreign population from the 2010 Population Census and the micro-data from the 2010 Agriculture Census for selected prefectures (with high concentration of foreign "workers" and "brides") to assess the effects of international migration at the municipality level on the employment of regular and temporary farm workers at the farm household level.

According to the results of the ZIP (Zero-inflated Poisson) model for the employment of regular farm workers by farm households, the effect of municipality-level proportions of Chinese and Filipinos are not unidirectional across prefectures with a higher concentration of foreigners in rural municipalities. The effect of municipality-level proportions of women among Chinese and Filipinos are not unidirectional across selected prefectures. The results for the employment of temporary farm workers are more distinct, but not unidirectional, either. The estimated baseline proportions of households employing no regular farm workers and no temporary farm workers fit much better with the actual proportion of non-employment for temporary workers than for regular workers. It is possibly because Japanese farm households hiring temporary foreign "workers" tend to produce agricultural goods which face more severe global competition than those hiring regular "workers."

RC30-348.3

KOJIMA, SHINJI* (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, skojima@apu.ac.jp)

Linking Consent and Resistance: Worker Responses to the Vulnerability of Informal Employment in Japan

Existing studies show that the increase of flexible employment arrangements in Japan have deepened the fault line between regular workers and irregular workers in addition to the historical gap that have existed between male and female workers. Ethnographic studies that examine the work experiences of irregular workers have identified the mechanism that make workers "consent" to the flexible employment regime as they work hard to adapt to the insecurities at work and thus making the best out of their limited life chances in the labor market. However, little is known about the connections between the logic of self-help/hard work that dominates their lived experiences at work and the collective forms of resistances documented by social movements scholars. This paper attempts to connect the two fields of sociology of work and the study of social movements by raising the question, how does hard work ethic lead to collective resistance? How do their work experiences shape the moral claims they make? Based on ethnographic data gathered from participant observation of factory temp workers and labor union activism from 2008 to 2009, in addition to a series of interviews to temp workers and labor activists between 2009 to 2015, I argue that the workers' moral claims for justice were shaped by the self-recognition as hard working men and women committed to the corporations they worked for. The workers' commitment to the job served to magnify the anger and disappointment with the treatment they received, which were then given a justifying language of illegality and injustice by union activists and labor lawyers during the course of struggles. I argue that work experience significantly shapes the emotions that arise inside the workers who experience the maltreatments.

RC44-509.14

KOJIMA, SHINJI* (Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University, skojima@apu.ac.jp)

Social Movement Unionism in Contemporary Japan: Community Unions' Response to Economic Crisis

The economic crisis in 2008 has affected many workers in Japan, especially the agency temporaries and fixed-term contract workers who were working in the export-oriented manufacturing industry. In response to a series of mass dismissal in a very short time, community unions that organize nonstandard workers emerged as an alternative to the mainstream enterprise unions, organizing demonstrations and holding rallies to advocate the workers' rights while pressuring the government for stronger legal-institutional regulation. This paper builds on studies that use social movement unionism as a theoretical concept to analyze labor movements by the marginalized workers in both Western European and East Asian societies. Existing studies argue that the sociopolitical impact of social movement unionism in Japan is limited due to the absence of coalitions with civil societies, in addition to the loose, personal ties that bind union activists. Based on unique data gathered from participant observation of community union activism from 2008 to 2009, in addition to a series of interviews to labor activists between 2009 to 2015, this paper demonstrates that the particular form of social movement unionism practiced in contemporary Japan is patterned in three ways: Coalition-building is mostly limited to labor unions; Web of connections within labor factions are dense yet limited across factions; Emerging few community unions are seeking to bridge historical divisions among labor while reaching out to civil

societies, yet coalitions mostly remain ad hoc. This paper argues that the active networks among labor serve to both enable and constrain their movement activities. Community unions that seek to build coalitions across fissures are struggling to manage both cultural and political obstacles that hinder the formation of a deep coalition.

RC15-186.1

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Personal Experiences of Health and Illness on the Internet: Dipex International Collaboration and Healthtalk Australia (healthtalkaustralia.org)

Current research on health information seeking has identified the internet as an increasingly important resource. Other people's stories of illness experiences found on websites are particularly valued. Growing use of such resources suggests that the online information based on other people's experiences may help in making better informed decisions regarding one's health and alleviate distress. Illness experiences, in the form of online stories, provide insight into living with illness, not just for patients but also for their family members / informal carers, friends, healthcare providers, and policymakers. Stories highlight strategies that others use to negotiate their everyday life and approach the future, and offer alternative sources of information about health services and activities that others found helpful or enjoyable.

Well-presented stories can inspire, engage and improve individual lives and promote health in an emotionally meaningful way. Online health information based on the experiences of others is above all valuable for providing insight into living with an illness, and the complexities inherent in making decisions about health, other aspects of daily life, and self-care. A high quality online database of people's stories of health and illness experiences has the potential to improve communication between healthcare providers and patients, building more cooperative and collaborative relationships.

This presentation will discuss the DIPEx International (DI) research collaboration on health and illness experiences that includes universities in Australia, Europe, Canada, US and Asia, focusing in particular on the example of the Healthtalk Australia (*http://healthtalkaustralia.org/*). DI members, including Healthtalk Australia, use qualitative research methods developed by the Oxford University Health Experiences Research Group (HERG) to underpin the development of a unique online database of personal illness experiences. To date, the DI collaboration has resulted in almost 200 online resources or websites detailing experiences of health and illness in international context.

RC22-263.22

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Typology of Religiosity in Iran: Supernal Religiosity and Sublunar Religiosity

Presupposition of this research is that there are constant conflicts and discontinuities between mundane life and religious beliefs. Given such contradictions, how do some religious people maintain their beliefs? This question is based on the assumption that religiosity of religious people is cohesive and unchanged. This research challenges such notion. Contradictions of today's life do not necessarily end in dilemma of keeping one's faith or disbelief. Rather it leads to change and reshaping of religiosity and creates new forms. Therefore we can ask what are the consequences of conflicts between religious beliefs and mundane life for religiosity of religious people? How Religiosity of religious people changes in order to resolve such conflicts? This research uses life story method. Narratives of religious people is studied through narrative analysis of their story of their religious changes from childhood, based on deep interviews and blog posts. Findings show that conflict between religious beliefs and mundane life leads to two different religiosities titled as "supernal religiosity" and "sublunar religiosity". In supernal religiosity contradiction between religious beliefs and lived reality is resolved through creating a distance between them. World breaks into two poles of heaven and earth. Earth is the place of defect, sin and impurity. Felicity and perfection would be postponed to "the other world". Worldly life serves hereafter life. Strict dichotomies of "right-void" and "good-evil" are formed. Narrative of sublunar religiosity is never resolved. The challenge goes on. "Mundane reality" gradually takes over and is officially accepted. Waiting for "ultimate felicity" is put aside. Dichotomies would collapse. Good and evil would mix. "Other world felicity" replaces "this world calm". Heavenly solace is replaced with Worldly solace and faith relations between God and humans is replaced with Moral relations among earth duelers.

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

RC35-409.3

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Rediscovering the «Subject» in Post-Foucauldian Era of Conceptualization

In contrast to classical theory of the subject, the present state of its theory and concept can be described more from standpoint of activity and processual approach, rather than a "statical" viewpoint: becoming subject is more important than to be subject; to resist, to elude from standardized practices, social procedures, symbolic signification by social institutions – an indispensable condition in attempt to become the subject: «Run Lola Run».

Huge role in this process of subjectivation plays phenomenon of "becoming" – a key concept of late post-modernism (Deleuze, Guattari). In classical theory of formation of subject we are talking about stages and phases that an individual passes to become himself or to become just function of any social organization. Today, "becoming" becomes meaningful in itself as a process of subjectivation. Becoming is valuable in itself and not these species of status and existence which it binds. Goals of becoming contained in itself. Being the subject – is constantly being on the «line of flight» (Deleuze).

But how is possible an infinite becoming the subject? Well, in situations when individual is open to "event" (Badiou). Event always occurs suddenly and often is opposed to historically legitimized social practices and discourses. To respond to an event means to abandon familiar and historically legitimized forms of interpretation and action, it means to oppose to them. Separating yourself from old, pronouncing new – is condition of subjectivation. Therefore, the subject, following event, in the process of formation of a new himself, invents new arguments in discourses and new types of social action. To pronounce his own discourse, to act in unexpected direction, to try to make a new and non-standard, to rebel against symbolic and powerful suppression (Kristeva, Zhizhek) – such position about subject we can find in late post-structuralism after Foucault.

RC07-90.1

KOMP, KATHRIN* (University of Helsinki, kathrin.komp@helsinki.fi)

Future Scenarios in Ageing Research

Future studies are of central importance for ageing research in Europe. Ageing research is currently flourishing is Europe, because Europe has the oldest population in the world. This population is still ageing, which changes e.g. family constellations, labourmarket structures and older peoples' social identities. Moreover, it inspires companies, researchers and policymakers to prepare for the future, e.g. through workplace modifications, policy reforms, and restructured research agendas. Unfortunately, many statements about future social consequences of population ageing ignore the element of uncertainty. They either work with one constant scenario only, or they define alternative scenarios through mere modifications of mathematical equations. As a result, these studies overlook the qualitative impact of on-going social change and the complexities of society, which are key topics in sociology. This presentation makes suggestions on how to fill this lacuna. It argues that studies on the future of ageing societies need to utilize qualitatively different scenarios if they want to outline a comprehensive picture of possible futures. Using insight from a literature review, expert interviews, and a focus group, this presentation suggests useful sets of scenarios for studies on the future of ageing societies. A key finding is that there are several "most suitable sets of scenarios", because scenarios differ across research topics. A second key finding is that the "most suitable sets of scenarios" changes over time, because scenarios need to keep up with advances in our knowledge and beliefs. The findings of this presentation help to establish future studies as an integral part of ageing research. Moreover, they indicate how ageing research can increase its impact on future-oriented action.

RC11-130.2

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Retirement Age during the 2008 Economic Crisis

The 2008 economic crisis impacted retirement age in Europe. The crises led to fundamental social changes, such as increased unemployment rates, foreclosing companies, the incorporation of new austerity measures in social policies, and the reframing of individuals' identities. These changes set a new framework for retirement in Europe. Before the crisis, delaying retirement was a policy priority. Because of the crisis, however, the chances for employment in old age decreased, and policymakers need to weigh the importance of old age employment against the one of youth employment. As a result, the opportunities and interests in delayed retirement change. This presentation demonstrates how retirement age in Europe changed since the onset of the economic crisis. Also, it outlines changes in social inequalities in retirement age. The analyses are random-effects multilevel models. These models can capture universal and country-specific effects. Data stem from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe. A comparison of these data from 2006 and 2012 highlight changes since the onset of the crisis. Findings reveal an increase of the effective retirement age, which probably is due to pension reforms taking effect. Findings also reveal changes in social inequalities in retirement age, which probably stem from a combination of pension reforms and the economic crisis. These findings indicate that we need to revisit theories about retirement that we developed before the onset of the 2008 crisis. Also, retirement policies might have to be reconsidered, because the 2008 crisis gave them unintended side-effects.

RC06-86.4

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Physical Punishment in Light of Criminological, Socio-Cultural Diversity and Human Rights Approaches: Ghana and Finland

Regarding physical-punishment, this paper aims to examine the obscurity of 'what is true of all societies and what is true of one society at one point in time and space' (Bendix, 1963; Nelken, 2010). Based on evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa and the Nordic region – Ghana/Finland, this paper deploys a more critical examination at criminology-claims on physical punishment and delinquency connection. In Sub-Saharan region, physical punishment is a normative and 'functional' way of child-rearing (Baokye, 2013), whereas such a practice is socio-legally seen as 'dysfunctional' in the global West. Nordic countries have been the first to ban corporal punishment of children in 1970s/1980s (Durrant, 2000).

In criminology, there is a long-standing assumption that physical-punishment is a risk factor in terms of children's susceptibility to involve in criminality (Leober et al., 2001; Farrington et al., 2012). Yet, mainstream criminology-claims (Anglophones) are reflective of western culture alone (Kalunta-Crumpton, 2004). This paper addresses criminological risk discourses vis-à-vis cultural variations and recent developments in children's human rights perspectives and childhood sociology. Drawing from insights on cultural variation of social contexts (Hofstede, 1980; Smith, 2004), long-term historical perspective on Nordic and Sub-Saharan regions (e.g McKaskie, 2003) and comparative criminology data (Boakye, 2013; Farrington, 2015), this paper will discuss contextual developments from two regions to tease out what is true of all societies and what is true of one society at one point in time and space. The UN Convention (1989) on children's rights is discussed in relation to global-sociocultural diversity in child-rearing (Frankenberg et al, 2010).The analysis provides a critical model of physical-punishment and harm linkage in dominant criminological models pointing towards the recognition of socio-cultural diversity. It is suggested that mainstream criminological claims about juvenile delinquency and 'troubled families' association are not universalisable (Ibrahim, 2015); yet tensions remain in relation to contemporary children's rights.

RC40-471.4

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A Network Analysis of Sustainability Governance: A Case Study of United States Agriculture

Multi-stakeholder initiatives have become a leading mechanism for fostering sustainability transitions. While often perceived as inclusive and democratic forms of governance, recent research raises questions regarding the role of power and politics in multi-stakeholder initiatives. This paper presents a social network analysis of three agricultural sustainability multi-stakeholder initiatives in the United States: Field to Market, The Stewardship Index for Specialty Crops, and the National Sustainable Agriculture Standard Initiative. Examining the social networks of participants in each of these initiatives, the connections and relationships of participants in the US agrifood system are documented. The findings, first, indicate that certain interests are disproportionately represented in specific initiatives. Second, they illustrate that the composition of members in multi-stakeholder initiatives influences the sustainability metrics and standards that are developed.

RC18-221.2

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The Efficiency of Patronage Networks in Post-Maidan Ukraine

The protest of 2013/2014 in Ukraine is claimed a sign of substantial transformation of the Ukrainian society, which widely supported the rule of law and political and economic transparency. The surveys show growing support for the 'Western vector' in Ukrainian foreign and internal policy. The results of early parliamentary elections of 2014 show, however, that the transformation is far from being completed.

In this election in 82 of 198 majoritarian constituencies* where vote took place, the incumbent MPs secured reelection. In number of cases MPs previously connected with the Party of Regions were elected in the constituencies where in proportional elections the voters supported the pro-Maidan parties. Therefore, the voters simultaneously voted for the parties, who were to overtake the power due to Maidan's success and for the individual MPs who supported the Maidan suppression. This kind of ambiguity is not new in Ukraine and has many reasons, one of which is lack of knowledge about how the political system works or lack of trust in political institutions.

In our work we analyse the election campaign tactics (candidate leaflets, press materials), interviews (with election observers and voters) and data of pre-election surveys as well as surveys that measure social values. We found that in majoritarian constituencies patronage networks are used by both the MPs previously connected with the Party of Regions as well as the ones from new parties in power. This tactic remains effective as it used to be in all the elections conducted so far from the very beginning of Ukrainian independence. It seems that the patronage networks remain one of the key factor of success in elections in post-Maidan Ukraine.

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*) Due to annexation of Crimea and separatists' actions in Donbas, there was no voting in 27 constituencies

RC06-82.6

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Leaving Parental Home in Germany: "Hotel Mama" Revisited.

It is a widely held belief that in Germany, likewise in other Western societies, the age of leaving parental home has risen. Already in the 1980s, sociologists posited that life transitions in young adulthood are occurring later and, in a general sense, altered temporal life course patterns reflect changes in the organization of the 'modern life course'. This heavily influenced public perception with recurring media reports dealing with a new generation unwilling to leave "Hotel Mama".

Nevertheless, empirical evidence is anything but clear. For cohorts born in the 1960s and later, over the years contradictory findings have been published. This is due to the fact that many studies relied on general population surveys, which do not allow small-scale cohort comparisons and which are often associated with statistically not reliable estimations of cohort-specific coefficients regarding leaving home. Comparing findings from earlier studies, we in fact find variation regarding the median age of leaving home.

We pooled seven datasets (N=31.336) that cover comparable information on leaving home in West Germany for cohorts born 1925 to 1984. This data-base enables us, for the first time, to provide reliable estimations of changes in the process of leaving home. It entails key explanatory factors which cover individual and contextual conditions affecting the decision process of leaving home. Even though the dataset does not allow differentiating target states (single household vs. joint household with a partner), we can answer two relevant empirical questions: Can we empirically confirm an increase in the median age at which young people leave parental home in a cohort comparison? If this is the case, for which cohorts does this trend apply and how do socio-structural factors affect the process under study?

Our analyses show less change than usually assumed and, simultaneously, we find considerable social gradients concerning the home leaving process.

RC06-88.3

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Connecting Generations? Contacts Between Parents and Adult Children in a Mobile World

Intergenerational cohesion and support across the whole life course are important characteristics of parent-child relationships in contemporary societies. Next to financial support, care and help or support of grandchildren, contacts between parents and their adult children are another important form of intergenerational solidarity in contemporary societies. Thereby, different kinds of contacts as well as their frequency depend strongly on geographic proximity between adult generations. But nowadays in times of modernization, characterized by increasing social mobility, globalization and new technologies, families are able to face the challenge of greater geographical distances and time restrictions with various communication opportunities.

Although contacts between parents and their offspring are not only relevant for the individuals themselves but also for society in general (e.g. social isolation in advanced age), little is yet known about the determinants, country-specific differences and especially changes over time. Due to the relevance of intergenerational contacts as a relevant precondition for many other forms of (functional) solidarity, the presentation addresses contact frequencies in an international and time-related perspective. Based on the 4th and 5th waves of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (2010-2013) including 13 countries, namely Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland the research questions are: (1) How intense are parent-child-contacts in general and (2) especially over time? Furthermore, using a two-wave-panel design embedded in a multilevel setting, the paper addresses the following specific questions: (3) Which micro-, meso- and macro-structural changes can explain an intensification or reduction of intergenerational contacts in European families and (4) can the usage of modern technologies such as the internet contribute an environment for maintaining or even intensifying intergenerational contacts over distances between parents and children?

RC16-201.4

KONNO, MINAKO* (Tokyo Woman's Christian University, konno@lab.twcu.ac.jp)

"Reasonable Pluralism": A Concept of Diversity for a Free and Just Society

While commonly viewed as a political theorist, John Rawls presents a normative theory that is very sociological in its aspiration and scheme. Rawls's concept of "reasonable pluralism" can be used to designate a desirable society in which diverse ways of life can flourish, yet social and structural injustices do not pass under the guise of value pluralism. Concerns for social injustices have led many theorists to argue that it is necessary for a society to limit the social space of freedom with law and other political devices. The scope of such direct social control has often been expanded far beyond its original intention, betraying our profound commitment to a free society.

How is it possible to conceive a society with ample social space for people to freely pursue their own ends and life projects, at the individual as well as associational levels, while unjust gender, class, ethnicity and other social divisions and stratifications can be publicly identified and collectively tackled? Rawls's vision of political liberalism with the idea of reasonable pluralism offers a promising answer to this question and points to a direction of effective "indirect" social betterment.

Liberalism has been criticized for its classical public-private distinction, for its inability to handle social injustice in so-called private spheres. Feminism has been an especially adamant critic, for gender injustice is typically identified in the sphere of the family. It may be considered that political liberalism exacerbates the problem as it claims that it is liberalism only for the public domain. In fact, this is not the case. Rawls falls short of vindicating his own theory. This presentation aims at a better understanding of the potentials of Rawls's political liberalism as a sociological theory.

RC13-166.4

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Emotional Survival: A Drive for Boys' Love Fans in Japan

Boys' love (BL) is an emerging genre of popular leisure culture in Japan (e.g., cartoons, comics, novels) mostly produced by women for female consumers. Its central theme is romantic and sexual relationships among male characters. Although the genre has recently received academic attention (e.g., Levi, McHarry, & Pagliasotti, 2010), the existent research is limited to non-normative gender and sexuality aspects of BL products. Voices of BL fans have not been heard. The present study aimed at filling this gap by exploring "why Japanese fans consume BL products."

The constructivist grounded theory approach was employed (Charmaz, 2014). A recruitment letter was posted on a website that provided BL-related information (e.g., new titles, reviews). Nine semi-structured interviews (103 minutes, on average) were conducted via Skype, except for one case where an online instant messenger was used. Immediately after transcribing audio-recordings of the interviews, initial line-by-line coding was conducted, followed by more theoretical focused coding within and across emergent categories. Memos were written throughout this simultaneous data collection and analysis process to advance and leave the records of analysis.

For the Japanese fans across varying commitment levels, their BL pursuits were a strategy to maintain emotional well-being and survive their daily lives. They felt gradually and constantly "worn out" – sometimes because of their stressful jobs or their non-normative views and gender identities. They were well aware that homo-erotic stories in BL products are often sanitized and romanticized. This was why these stories served as fantasy that was in a sharp contrast to their real lives where the emotional wearing out occurred. Through reading the stories, they regained emotional energy – the process described as "healing," which helped them

re-engage with their actual lives. The findings are discussed in light of serious leisure (Stebbins, 2007) and gender and sexuality issues in Japanese society.

RC23-289.1

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Evolving Patterns of Governance of and By Expectations - the Graphene Hype Wave

Anticipation in the form of expectations, visions, scenarios, market forecasts, foresight and impact assessments has become a pervasive element in the governance of new and emerging science and technologies. This holds not only for dedicated governance tools as foresight or roadmapping processes, but also for a broad range of diverse, sometimes implicit anticipatory practices, such as certain types of scientific articles, which contribute to shaping expectations regarding particular science and technology fields as well as broader visions of socio-technical futures. In our paper we suggest to understand these anticipatory practices as being part of an evolving governance structure, where anticipation in the form of expectations, visions etc. contribute to the governance of science and technology, but may themselves be shaped and governed by these evolving governance structures. The paper suggests the concept of governance of and by expectations to capture this double relationship and uses this lens to investigate how expectations regarding the new material graphene, up to hype, have been shaped by various anticipatory practices. We follow these practices and expectations through different spaces related to science, policy and markets, which are all characterized by specific sets of anticipatory practices. In so doing, we show firstly, how the (anticipatory) governance patterns evolve over time, and secondly, how the graphene hype emerged, along with the emergence of graphene as a techno-scientific field. We suggest that what we observe may be described as a hype wave moving through time and spaces, rather than as a purely temporally structured hype cycle.

RC04-43.3

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Consequences of Inequality in Education Become Clear in the Labor Market

Coming back to the discussion about the effects of increasing the number of students, it is useful to verify the approaches that are practiced for analysis of inequality in education. There is no doubt that it is necessarily to study the inequality not only at the entrance to the university, but also for graduation from it. But is it enough? Perhaps we should go further in our researches and define inequality not by the formal level of education. How education actually turns out to be mover of social mobility for the individual? In other words, it is necessary to consider what opportunities on the labor market are given by education. It is no secret that various universities provide different quality of education. This is a significant cause of social inequality, which manifests itself when a university graduate entering the labor market. Studies show that children from high status families receive quality schooling; it gives them the opportunity to go to universities, which provides quality higher education; then they get relevant job and status. For children from the lower strata the life career develops differently. Usually they are not graduates from the best schools; as result, they often receive poor quality higher education; and then obtained university degrees do not give them the opportunity to get a good job and high status. We observe one of the effects of mass higher education: those who previously (at previous decades) were outsiders at the entrance to the universities became winners now; and then their victory turns defeat when they graduate from university and go to labor market. The research challenge is to link the inequality in the educational sphere with inequality in the labor market.

RC32-368.1

KONTOS, MARIA* (Institute of Social Research, Frankfurt Main, kontos@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

Migrant Domestic Workers and Family Life. International Perspectives, 2015, Edited By Maria Kontos and Glenda Bonifacio

This timely and innovative book delivers a comprehensive analysis of the non-recognition of the right to a family life of migrant live-in domestic and care workers in Argentina, Canada, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, Norway, the Philippines, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, the United Arab Emirates, the United States of America, and Ukraine. Combining legal, sociological and social policy perspectives, it takes an interdisciplinary approach to international and national legal frameworks, the political economy of globalised reproductive labour, and the

experience and coping strategies of migrant domestic and care workers. Highlighting constructed, ideological and imagined responses to life away from home, it offers theoretical, empirical and international perspectives on the right to a family life. Bringing together established and emerging scholars from a variety of academic disciplines, it focuses in particular on the voices of migrant domestic workers and their positioning as active subjects with agency to articulate their needs and claims.

RC38-444.4

KONTOS, MARIA* (Institute of Social Research, Frankfurt Main, kontos@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

The Impact of Professionalization Processes of Migrant Trade Union Members on Their Positioning Towards Anti-Immigrant Public Discourses

In the last decades within the big industrial firms with a large number of migrant workers, some of the migrant workers could experience an unexpected upward mobility through their participation in the trade union and especially the workers councils. Some of them could gain access to the most privileged positions of representatives of the workers who are freed from the work in the production and can dedicate their working hours to managing the interests of the workers in relation to the strategies of the firm management. These migrants experience a transformation from worker in the production to a union official/manager in the firm and in this was an unexpected upward social mobility.

In the focus of my presentation are the biographical processes of transformation and professionalization these workers experience and the impact of these processes on their self-positioning towards current public anti-immigrant discourses.

RC04-48.11

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Having Vocational Education and Underpaid Internship: Project of Human Capital Formation Among Disadvantaged Youths in China

In contemporary China, under the ideology that education and training are the key to the future of individuals, families and children place a high value on education. At the same time, academic credentials are traditionally valued higher than vocational ones as they are commonly regarded as more promising for high status jobs and economic success. When an increasing number of children from resourceful families chase academic qualifications in the expanded education market, vocational degrees are left for poorly performing students and those from poor families. This paper describes the high demand for the vocational credentials and internship opportunities among the disadvantaged youths, and their strong commitment to the belief in human capital investment. It also investigates the expansion of vocational schooling and internships that operates in the guise of training and skill development that match the needs of ever-changing labour market. Based on the fieldwork data collected in vocational schools in Chengdu, I find the students learn to ease every opportunity to invest on their own human capital to ensure their forward career progression. They look for courses to acquire additional certificates, complete unpaid or underpaid internship programs to train themselves at the own costs. When these learning and training programs are promoted to young people as ways to enhance their employability, the labour market only tap these programs as sources of inexpensive and flexible labour. This paper showcases the aspirations of disadvantaged classes in the human capital regime of neoliberal times, and their fear of lagging behind the crowd in the globalizing and neoliberalizing Chinese economy that built on a flexible and precarious labour regime.

RC47-546.4

KOO, YOOJIN* (The University of Tokyo, yjkoo911@ihs.c.u-tokyo.ac.jp)

The Complex Political Context of Conservative Mobilization in Japan: Utilizing the Event Data from Periodicals

Since the 1990s, conservative movements have become more conspicuous in the Japanese sociopolitical arena, exemplified by initiatives advocating historical revisionism in textbooks, patriotic grassroots movements weighing national pride, and movements against voting rights for foreign residents. What triggers such conservative movements in Japan? Social movement scholars have produced much research on political opportunity structures tracing the relationship between movements and political contexts. Similarly, researchers have paid close attention to the political and/or policy threats. Drawing on both literatures, this paper explores how political opportunities and threats affect conservative mobilization in Japan. Here, however, methodological issues arise. How can we conduct researches on conservative or right-wing movements, when researches are often

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

regarded as hardly sympathizing with the movement? How can we obtain appropriate data on conservative mobilization? One might regularly participate in and observe certain conservative meetings and have in-depth interviews with participants, as qualitative method suggests. Though these researches are extremely insightful, methodological limitation still remains. With this in account, this paper attempts to provide another research method in studying conservative movements in Japan: creating the event data from conservative organizations' periodicals. Unlike previous researches, utilizing periodicals mainly for discourse analysis, this paper utilizes them for numbers: the number of events and participants. This attempt also intends to provide a clue for a quantitative research design on conservative movements, where such data sources are rare. With the event data from periodicals of "Japan Conference," the conservative umbrella group with the largest membership in Japan dealing with various conservative policy drives such as constitutional revision, consisting of date, claims, place, and mobilizing number of participants, this paper examines the relationship between conservative mobilization (the number of participants) and wider political contexts. With multilevel regression analysis, the paper contributes to giving fresh light on studies of conservative mobilization.

RC06-72.7

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Investigating Family Relations through Court Cases: Qualitative Endeavours and Pitfalls

Qualitative research of intergenerational relations is faced with two data collection problems. First, consent has to be thought from at least two individuals. When investigating intergenerational conflicts and disputes, the likelihood to recruit respondents decreases dramatically. Second, disputes around inheritance and inter-vivo gifts also involve to a large degree exploitation of vulnerable family members such as elderly abuse. For good reasons, social researchers have to go through thorough ethical review to interview victims of such family conflicts. We propose to tap into underexplored court case data bases to investigate intergenerational family conflicts. Court cases contain detailed information about extended family relations, family history, object of dispute and amount of financial transfer. These court cases reveal rich and complex social data that can be used both for qualitative and – after sufficient coding – quantitative analysis. In addition, data is available in digital repositories to allow historical studies over time and comparative research. The paper draws on a current research project and highlights the benefits and pitfalls related to analysing court cases qualitatively. Several data management tools are presented to deal with the amount of data and how to aggregate the data into a mixed-methods design. In the conclusion we discuss how qualitative administrative data of court proceedings and the juridical system can be harvested for social research.

RC19-234.5

KÖPPE, STEPHAN* (University College Dublin, stephan.koeppe@ucd.ie)

Welfare Markets. Politics of Privatisation and Embedding Institutions

Over the last two decades we witnessed a marketisation of welfare programmes and social services in advanced welfare states. Mature welfare states incorporated market mechanisms and established private programmes were growing to unprecedented scale. In this context, little is known about the regulatory differences of these markets across welfare regimes and how these markets were implemented. This paper addresses both questions in a comparative study of pension and education markets in Germany, Sweden and the United States. Based on six comparative case studies, the evidence suggests that welfare markets are embedded in the existing welfare regime.

Drawing from theories of institutional change and actor-centred approaches (Fligstein 2001), I argue that previous institutional features of public welfare programmes such as access, administration, financing and choice serve as templates for welfare market regulation. However, powerful actors are able implement rules that favour their market position. Such persuasive actors can be partisan actors, organised labour, business interest groups or strong welfare user groups. Depending on the political power balance, superior actors are able to innovate and implement path alternating market features.

Despite the pivotal influence of actors on some regulatory features, overall highly embedded welfare markets suggest a strong path dependence and continuity of welfare regimes in the market sphere.

The paper not only scrutinises the introduction of welfare markets, it also studies subsequent market reforms. This long term horizon underscores the long shadow of critical junctures, though it also reveals constant political intervention into market regulation to mitigate unintended consequences. Usually, both naïve and subversive market behaviour are perceived as unintended and provoke rather pragmatic than partisan political intervention. In the conclusion, these findings

are discussed in the wider context of regulatory policy, nudge theory and welfare reform.

RC52-JS-34.6

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MICRO-Foundations of Encroachment in the Professional Service Sector

Sociologists (e.g. Abbott, 1988; Goode, 1960) have long been interested in the struggle between professions over specific task domains and their attempts to create boundaries to related occupational groups to secure "privileges and opportunities to a restricted number of eligibles" (Parkin, 1979, p. 44). Some professions thereby continuously strive to cross those boundaries and to expand their jurisdiction when they move into areas of work that are occupied by adjacent professions (Rothman, 1984). Organisational scholars have identified professional service firms (PSFs) and their attempts to legitimise and institutionalise new ways of providing professional services as key actors in the process of jurisdictional expansion and institutional change (Muzio, Brock, & Suddaby, 2013; Suddaby & Greenwood, 2001). Large accountancy firms, for example, have been encroaching on the jurisdiction of the legal profession since the 1980s. This paper sheds more light on the micro-foundations of jurisdictional expansion in the professional service sector by exploring the mundane, day-to-day actions of professionals who are in the process of creating new service areas (within PSFs) that encroach the knowledge territory of other professions. Bridging intrapreneurship theory and the literature on institutional work, this paper identifies the dynamics and activities that take place when professionals challenge and undermine institutionalised behaviour guidelines in their efforts to explore and exploit opportunities outside professional boundaries. Methodologically, this is done by drawing on a single, longitudinal case study of an engineering firm that is currently in the process of diversifying into areas of professional work that are traditionally done by adjacent professions. The quasi-ethnographic approach of spending a prolonged time within the firm while new service areas unmerge and unfold offers unique insights that capture social action of professional activities and logics in their organisational and institutional context 'in vivo and in situ' (c.f. Smets & Reihlen, 2012; Lawrence, 2013).

RC14-171.4

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SARIKAKIS, KATHARINE (Vienna University)

Governance of Content on Political Suicide in Times of Financial Crisis

According to Durkheim, at particular moments, every society has a certain tendency to suicide. Social factors i.e. transformation processes and social disruptions are alone responsible for people's suicide. If a person is strongly integrated in society, s/he is not in risk of suicide. Crisis, in turn, destroys social stability and disintegrates society; this disintegration leads to increased number of suicides. A number of self – immolations in Bulgaria or a pensioner shooting himself in front of the Greek Parliament are some recent and widely media covered examples of suicides in the Europe of crisis. What does 'responsible media reporting' promoted by the World Health Organisation mean in times of financial crisis under given circumstances? According to the law, with very few exceptions, coverage of suicide is legal but as health professionals argue, it is not necessarily legitimate.

What we know about the act of suicide and the ways in which media are regulated to report on it has been largely based on studies and contexts of relative financial and political stability. If we approach suicide as a political act in the case of crisis, as one that constitutes an ultimate way of protest, then the question is raised, whether the codes and regulatory frameworks governing its coverage are sufficient and appropriate. Through this extreme means of communication, individuals act to protest and to demonstrate the condition of the society, automatically denying their possibility to speak out in the future.

In this paper the process of suicide as political act and as an act of silencing is discussed from a media governance perspective with emphasis on media ethics and their insufficient regulatory effect. From the point of view of the public right to know, this paper analyses the interventional practice of dismissing the social dimension of the phenomenon and limiting it to individual acts without political implications.

RC52-599.4

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

'We Can Only Request What's in Our Protocol': Technology and Autonomy in Healthcare Professionals' Work

The National Health Service (NHS) system in England has been subject to successive IT-led reforms, designed to 'modernize' the way healthcare is provided. The implications of these reforms for healthcare professionals' work have been studied from a range of perspectives (e.g. inter-professional roles, values and the contested process of change). Yet little attention has been paid to the implications of information technology for healthcare professionals' work autonomy and task discretion. The present study seeks to fill this gap by examining the impact of new electronic patient records on work standardization, autonomy and discretion. We report evidence from two case studies of NHS Trusts that implemented a national electronic patient record, the National Care Record Service, a part of the National Programme for Information Technology (NPfIT) in the NHS in England. The paper argues that standardization of tasks and routinization of work is not limited to low-skill sectors, but is a possible consequence even in 'high-skill' healthcare sectors, in which professionals are usually expected to be able to 'work around' new systems by upholding their professional values. Specifically, it shows that the introduction of IT limited the work autonomy and task discretion for both nurses and clinicians by engendering routinization, through computerisation, of three aspects of healthcare professional work namely the delivery of care; the conduct of healthcare professionals and the interaction between healthcare professionals and patients. It concludes that although there is evidence of reallocation of discretion between different professional groups and opportunities for workarounds (albeit limited), new information technologies tend to constrain professional autonomy and discretion without necessary realizing efficiency gains as espoused by managers.

WG02-640.2

KOROTAYEV, ANDREY* (russian academy of sciences, akorotayev@gmail.com)

Evolution of Global Political Protest Patterns in the Long Run: Arab Spring As a Trigger of a Global Phase Transition?

We all felt that in 2011, in the world in general (and the Arab World in particular) something unusual was happening. However, in our view, to assess the true scale of these unusual events is still hardly possible without the involvement of the quantitative empirical data. Such an analysis suggests that in 2011-2012, the World-System had experienced in some respects a phase transition to a qualitatively new state (denoted as phase transitions B). However, this phase transition is somewhat reminiscent of a phase transition of the early 1960s (denoted as phase transition A). The first (after 1919) phase transition occurred in the early 1960s and was associated with the growth of the global information connectivity and improvement of means of protest self-organization in connection with the spread of television, portable transistor radios, megaphones and other technologies of the Fourth Kondratieff cycle. The phase transition has been prepared by a new wave of growth in the global information connectivity and improvement of the means of protest self-organization due to the proliferation of technologies of the Fifth Kondratieff wave (Internet, satellite TV, twitter, mobile phones, social networks, etc.). This time again, although the spread of these technologies was going for years prior to 2011, the enormous potential for the generation and dissemination of protest activity was realized in a rather abrupt way.

RC10-JS-25.2

KORS, JILLIS* (Saxion, j.kors@saxion.nl)

The European Happy Research Exchange Program (TEHREP) or How to Overcome Borders That Leads to Good Research for a Better Understanding of Social Enterprises.

The social enterprise is trending topic at different levels in society. At the micro level municipalities and citizens are dealing with it, at the meso level national governments have given it a high place at the political agenda and at the macro level the European Union has done a great deal of work.

If we take a closer look at the patchwork of literature and visible initiatives, the excitement about the concept is rather strange. We do not have that much information on the workings or outcomes of social enterprises. The only tangible result we have is a definition: a business with primarily social objectives whose surpluses are principally reinvested for that purpose in the business or the community, rather than being driven by the need of maximize profit for shareholders and owners.

There are a lot of important questions to be answered and maybe sociologists are the first to deal with these questions at all levels in society and in different countries. With the definition of a social enterprise in mind colleagues of different countries (e.g. Denmark, The Netherlands, Germany, Macedonia, Estonia) got the idea of working together in organizing good (participative) research to explore an interesting concept. They organized themselves in The European Happy Research Exchange Program (TEHREP) for a better understanding of the workings and outcomes of social enterprises.

To understand the social enterprise is to do research with different stakeholders. TEHREP is working with different topics at all levels of society (e.g. human rights, poverty, community building, social innovation). Besides sociologists with an academic background there is also collaboration with colleagues from universities of applied science. A fruitful combination. The first results are now delivered. It shows us that social enterprises can only be understood at the level of grassroots by organizing interdisciplinary and international collaboration.

WG02-643.3

KORZENIEWICZ, ROBERTO P* (University of Maryland, College Park, korzen@umd.edu)

Historical Patterns of Inequality in Latin America

This paper uses original data on inequality to reassess Fajnzylber's (1990) argument that Latin America has been characterized by the lack of successful development strategies effectively combining social equity and economic growth.

RC25-318.2

KOSKELA, VESA* (University of Turku, vpkosk@utu.fi)

War: The Final Word in Managing Risk

This presentation will constitute a part of my ongoing PhD dissertation dealing with meaning and rationale of war. It is intended to be a broader look into the phenomenon of war and associated discourse. The work draws upon theoretical contributions from a variety of disciplines and theories, namely securitization theory, speech act theory, and frame analysis. Critical linguistics has also had an impact and the work of Lilie Chouliaraki informs the critical strain of this work.

The presentation I intend to submit for this Committee deals with discourse of war. The problematique of assigning the status of war to a particular phenomenon occupies part of this presentation, but foremost attention is given to evaluating war or application of physical force as a vehicle for managing or eliminating risk. The discourse that informs an event partially constitutes it, so understanding how an issue is named and framed is critical in understanding its nature and function.

By studying previous works on discourse and legitimation of war, and evaluating them against my own research focussing on the Russo-Georgian war of 2008, I seek to achieve a clearer picture of those indicators that inform language making war palatable and possible. Legitimation describes the function that many discourses exhibit in relation to a "war", particularly elite discourse, and has been a well-researched topic. However, I intend to look at this issue as one of control. By way of framing and semantic manoeuvring war and acts of war can be brought into the realm of security by the speaker(s), where normal rules and mores can bend and cease to apply. This is the prospect of securitization, a theory in Security Studies well-suited to supplement an otherwise discursive project delving into contemporary conception of war.

RC51-578.4

KOSKINEN, RAIJA* (University of Helsinki, raija.koskinen@helsinki.fi)

The Work of Pickering and Luhmann Theoretically Viewed from within Current Social Work Practice

In his book The Cybernetic Brain Sketches for Another Future Pickering (2011) disseminates the English cybernetics in a very practical manner by presenting few central scholars and their actual doings. Furthermore, he elaborates further his own thinking presented in 1995 in the The Mangle of Practice Time, Agency and Science. The work of Pickering has been influental in the field of science and technology studies.

The theory of social systems developed by Niklas Luhmann has been widely utilized when studying social work and social services. In this paper the contribution of Pickering is brought into a dialogue with Luhmannian theories of society. This is done in order to achieve new understanding useful when studying the mangle of practice in current social services dealing with new innovations and technologies.

RC53-607.4

KOSMINSKY, ETHEL* (Independent Sociologist. Retired Sao Paulo State University/Queens College, ethelkos@hotmail.com)

Children and Families of Transnational Migrants

The use of concept of transnational migration, as a framework for researching family and children, requires Historical Sociology due to different kinds of transnational migration, such ethnic migration (Japanese-Brazilian) and migration across boundary (Mexican-American). The notion of socioeconomic formation, its

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social production process and relationship, and social conditions of people's lives can accomplish this historical approach (Marx 1976:38). Based on Marx, Lefebvre shows that socioeconomic formation combines capitalist social relationships with social relationships and institutions that belong to another era. Thus, the notion of socioeconomic formation implies an unequal development of any society. It means that productive forces, social relationships, politics, familial organization and socialization of children do not change at the same historical rhythm. According to Lefebvre, his method comprehends description of social life, coexistence of social relationships that belong to different periods of time, and phenomenon's history and genesis. As Lefebvre says, there is no reproduction of social relations without production of relations and there is no repetition without creation of new social relations (Martins 1996: 13-23).

Different kinds of transnational migration have to be related to different countries' social formations. Although the social capitalist relationships are dominant in all countries currently involved, one can find social relationships from another period of time such as tribal social relationships coexisting with capitalist social ones. As family organization and socialization of children requires more time to change, one needs to describe types of family organization and socialization of children in sending and receiving society. How does countries' social formation require transnational migration? How does transnational migration affect the organization of family and the socialization of children?

RC31-361.6

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ROJAS WIESNER, MARTHA LUZ (El Colegio de la Frontera Sur)

Non/Regularization of Guatemalans in Soconusco: Strategic Action As a Privilege

Using stories generated via semi-structured interviews with Guatemalans (16 women and 10 men) residing in Tapachula (Mexico), we explore why some foreign citizens who, according to Mexican legislation, are eligible for regularization still remain fully or partially undocumented.

Our research project "La construcción de la otredad, género y acceso a recursos y a derechos", which has been informed in design and implementation by the theory of structuration, has generated data that allow us to question one of the central concepts suggested by this theory: 'the dialectic of control'. This concept states that 'the most seemingly "powerless" individuals are able to mobilise resources whereby they carve out "spaces of control"'(Giddens 1984, 197). Strategic action – an action based on the ability of people to distance themselves from social structures in order to theorise about these structures and/or formulate ways of using/changing them – is considered to be important for such mobilization (Mouzelis 1989). We argue that strategic action, however, is a privilege of those who have the resources to withdraw from meeting their everyday immediate needs. By arguing that strategic action is a privilege, we are not negating the agency of a migrant and his/her internal capability to undertake such actions (Nussbaum 1997). We simply want to call attention to the idea that the fulfilment of this internal capability can be severely handicapped by limitations stemming from social actors' positions in society. In the case of our respondents, the lack of resources available for them and their lives' precariousness – understood as 'instability, lack of protection, insecurity, and social or economic vulnerability' (Anderson 2010, 303) – prevented them from developing, as well as from implementing strategic actions for changing their current situation, for example, via existing schemes of regularization.

RC16-208.3

KOTZE, PAUL* (University of the Free State, kotzepc@ufs.ac.za)

Against Wrong Turns and Dead Ends: Ensuring That the Ontological Turn Is Indeed a Turn to the Real

A plethora of new ontological frameworks have burst onto the scene over the last few years, many claiming to seal the various ruptures that have challenged the internal coherence of sociology since its inception as a scientific discipline. Some of these approaches do indeed seem to transcend the subject/object, micro/macro dualities that have haunted our science since its beginning, yet there is little consensus between these perspectives regarding the nature of reality. Although they claim to indicate solutions to the dichotomies inherent to current sociological practices, they rarely agree on the nature of alternative ontological and epistemological frameworks. Some champion the object, others the subject, while yet others claim the discovery of a monistic ontology that does away with the subject/object distinction once and for all! This is an indication that, for all their innovation, the schools of thought comprising the ontological turn have not managed to transcend the problems that plague the conventional sociological paradigms. Why? Because, like those before them, they have unconsciously fractured the holon of manifest reality, and taken their favoured part to represent the whole. In this way either agency, structure or meaning, all of which are integral facets of social reality, become conflated with reality itself, which results in many enlightening, but ultimately partial truths. While the ontological turn is a sorely needed development, it is up to us to make sure that it is an integral movement,

aimed not merely at generating another limiting dogma or nurturing new cults of personality, but at fundamentally rethinking our existence as social beings and the ways in which we understand this existence. This paper attempts to explore the nature of manifest reality with the aim of excavating a sound ontic and epistemic foundation upon which truly integral ontological and epistemological frameworks may be constructed.

RC48-559.13

KOUBEK, MARTIN* (Charles University, martin.koubek@ff.cuni.cz)

From Emancipation to Social Work? a Dialogue Between Frames and Discursive Field of Pro-Roma Activists in the Czech Republic after 1989

Roma people are one of the most endangered minorities (not only) in the Central and Eastern European countries (CEECs). Roma and pro-Roma activists find themselves in a difficult situation – divided, threatened by racism from one side and by poverty from the other. The paper analyses their struggle for recognition in the past twenty years in the Czech Republic in five years/distinctive periods - 1992, 1997, 2002, 2007, and 2012. Using frame analysis, it shows how activists change their self-designation and diagnostic, prognostic, motivational frames in a dialogue with changing lines of their discursive and strategic action field. Complementary claim-making analysis is used to describe an interaction between their discursive and collective action repertoire.

Although there have been studies describing several and predominantly general self-designation and identity frames in relation to mobilization of the Roma movement in CEECs, there has still yet to be a systematic analysis. Those studies tell us little about the way these frames and their relations changed in time. And there is also no manifestation of the dynamic and dialogical character of activists framing and political claim-making, mobilization and collective action.

The paper shows that despite some assumptions in literature about frames and fixed identities of Roma activists in the Czech Republic, they respond and adapt to their political and discursive field. In the new millennium activists started to prefer a more individualistic approach to Roma integration. The focus of their framing switches from political and (multi)cultural to socio-economic domain (and assimilation) partly in relation to the development of donor funding (and especially EU funds). With these shifts the target audience switched from the public in the nineties to donors where frame resonance was focused. This affects collective mobilization and the protest participation is mostly driven by their allies with anti-racist and multicultural claims.

RC34-393.1

KOVACHEVA, SIYKA* (University of Plovdiv, siykakovacheva@gmail.com)

Change and Continuity in School-to-Work Transitions of Young People in the MENA Countries

Five years after the Arab Spring in the Southern Mediterranean and the fading of its democratic promise, issues of entrenched social inequalities and lack of social justice are back on the agenda of academic and policy research in the region. Young people in the Arab countries in North Africa and the Middle East meet with more difficulties in their school-to-work transitions than before and many more of them feel socially excluded. What are the old and the new challenges youth in the region is facing today and what are the dominant patterns in the trajectories to adulthood for different groups among them?

This paper addresses these questions taking stock of the international comparative project 'SAHWA. Researching Arab Mediterranean Youth: Towards a New Social Contract'. The study focuses on the experiences, views and prospects of young people in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt and Lebanon. It combines a representative survey in each of the 5 countries and a wide range of ethnographic studies in different social spaces conducted in 2015. The paper will analyze the differences in youth transitions among the countries, given their different economic, political and social context, as well as will highlight the common trends in the region. The examination of the inequalities in the school to work transitions will take into consideration their entanglement with family and housing transitions and wider identity formation processes.

RC34-390.7

KOVACHEVA, SIYKA* (University of Plovdiv, siykakovacheva@gmail.com)

Coping with Uncertainty in the Transitions to Autonomy of Arab Youth

The paper examines how Arab youth deals with uncertainty in the passage to autonomy five years after the Arab Spring. Theoretically this paper builds upon the concept of uncertainty in understanding the dilemma of structure and agency

in youth transitions and applies it to the specific context of five North African and Middle East Arab countries – Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt and Lebanon. Young people's choices between school and work, family formation, emigration or political engagement are analysed as heavily dependent upon the financial and cultural resources of the parental family, gender and rural/urban inequalities and yet influenced by young people's own coping strategies and individual life projects.

The analysis is based upon data coming from a comparative research project combining a representative survey with 2000 respondents in each of the five countries and interviews-in-depth with young people in different settings. A focus is placed on youth unemployment and involvement in the informal economy in unfavourable local labour markets with inconsistent public policies and how these limiting structural conditions are subjectively evaluated and transformed. The combination of quantitative and qualitative data allows a reflection on the process of managing uncertainty with regards to the past experiences, present meanings and future aspirations of young people.

RC52-JS-31.4

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Towards Strategic Health Workforce Planning - Experiences from the Joint Action of European Health Workforce Planning and Forecasting Project

The operation of health systems highly relies on the human resources of the health sector. In health workforce planning (HWFP) process, countries tend to focus firstly on monitoring the current human resources, the domestic skilled capacities, and secondly on the future needs for ensuring the sustainable operation of the healthcare system and the quality of care.

12 EU country practices were analyzed and several aspects of the HWFP complex picture was examined in the frames of the "Joint Action of European Health Workforce Planning and Forecasting" project, in order to have a clear understanding of the operation and gaps of different HWFP systems, data and processes.

The results showed that the main elements, essential steps that highly influence comprehensive HWFP are: the extended attention and awareness of the topic, setting up goals and commitment to them, incorporating the experiences of longstanding traditions, the dedicated group - high level stakeholder involvement, proper communication flow, support of online platforms and IT solutions, clarity of the real environment analysis and current country situation, excellent data coverage and quantitative models, easy data source linking, mostly individual but anonymous datasets, implementation linked to policy actions, and evaluation and maintenance of established systems. Based on the practices of different EU countries we might experience different levels and actions taken in the HWFP development continuum, where experiences from countries having more advanced HWFP systems could support countries with less systematic HWFP to incorporate significant aspects.

The planning intentions, strategic design, implementation and assessment are considered to be crucial in health workforce policy and later on, in practice. Strategic approach often needs to be improved by continuous measurement and monitoring; revision and evaluation of efficiency-effectiveness of formerly set targets, mechanisms to achieve the desired result; and incorporating the benefits of qualitative methods to interpret and fine-tune quantitative planning.

RC07-97.5

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The Future through the Eyes of the Key Stakeholders: Hungarian Backcasting Scenarios on the Future of Economic Higher Education

In 2015 a backcasting experiment took place in Hungary on the future of economic higher education. Backcasting is a participatory future scenario building exercise that enables participants to leave the constraints and realms of the present behind and visualise an ideal scenario in the not too near but not too distant future. These visions can then be used to back track the necessary steps that may lead towards such desired outcomes and hence identify implementable measures especially for policy-makers. As opposed to forecasting, this technique does not try to attempt to identify and extrapolate current trends but uncovers the underlying aspirations of stakeholders and finds paths to suit these expectations. This particular research ran two two-day backcasting workshops with two groups of stakeholders. The first one consisted of lecturers, researchers and higher education administrators both from operative and strategic levels. The second group involved students studying currently in economic higher education institutions. Both groups used the timeline of 2050 as their envisioned state of the higher education system. The aim of this paper is to present the resulted scenarios and show how the visions of these two stakeholder groups relate to each other. The visions cover a wide range of topics such as the means and methods of transferring knowledge in the future; the changing relationships between students and educators; the virtual and physical spaces used in higher education; or the role economic higher education plays in the society of the future.

RC30-JS-58.4

KOWALCZYK, BEATA* (Warsaw University, beata.m.kowalczyk@gmail.com)

Japanese Classical Musicians in Europe: Institutional Constraints and Survival Strategies

In my presentation I will examine career building processes of Japanese professional musicians on the Polish and French markets of classical music to see whether a profession of classical musician can be conceived as cosmopolitan. On account of its universal language, we tend to imagine that the art world (Becker 1982) of classical music encourages equal international exchanges and is open to all musicians regardless of their national, cultural or personal characteristics be it nationality, education, language, value system etc., provided that they have an excellent command of the musical instrument (technique, expression etc.).

To verify whether this cliché reflects reality I have carried out over 40 interviews with Japanese musicians, music teachers, composers, who currently pursuit their professional career in Poland or in France, as well as with those who being unable to do it, have come back to Japan.

The Japanese migrating to or circulating around Europe are already formed as musicians and social actors when leaving Japan. If they wish to perform their profession outside the Japanese environment, they will have to adopt conventions (Becker 1982) produced by people from the given environment to cooperate with them.

Will they have equal opportunities to compete on the European world of classical music and become a part of the highly skilled privileged migrants or rather end up as another type of precariat (Coulangeon 1998) due to uncertain professional conditions? What are then objective (relatively independent from individual decisions, such as education system, labor market, immigration law etc.) and subjective (resulting from the person's individual choices), factors in biographies of the Japanese, which influence professional orientations (Hughes 1972)? Ultimately, what does it tell us about shifts on the labor market triggered by globalization and universalization at least in the domain of arts?

RC48-JS-53.2

KOWALEWSKI, MACIEJ* (University of Szczecin, maciej.kowalewski@whus.pl)

Grumblers, Malcontents, Activists. Does Ritual Complaining Lead to Political Activism?

Although complaining is well-recognized by psychologists and economists, the political potential of "expression of dissatisfaction" (Kowalski 2003) is still not clear (Ward, Ostrom 2006). One of the reason is that complaining appear in different forms, from "grumbling" to consumer complaining behavior or submitting official civil complaints. Does complaining, defined in terms of grievance communication, have a political meaning? Some theories of emotions in social movements suggest that dissatisfaction can be a prelude to outrage (Goodwin, Jasper 1999), but if complaining could lead to social change, the change may be negative, destructive, or reversed as well. Researching discontent built up around negative emotions, raises then serious theoretical problems: some of these relate to the cultural tolerance for complaining (Wojciszke 2004), while others relate to the political ability of authorities to manage dissatisfied (Cichocka, Jost 2014).

Urban movements are good example to research the complex relation between the ritual complaints and political mobilization. The difficulty that we face here concerns the nature of reported claims. Dissatisfaction of xenophobic groups with the influx of migrants representing a different culture or religion,

although organized as a social movement is not usually referred to the term of "urban movement". In that sense "right to the city" does not mean "right to complain" automatically. It is worth to examine then, in what sense urban middle class belong to the "ritual complaining class" ("klagende Klasse", see Lepenies 1992) and if it has the ability to organizing political change around urban issues.

RC40-476.4

KOZHISSERI, DEEPA* (Indian Institute of Technology, kozhisseri@gmail.com)

Conservation Project Triggers Food Security Crisis: Attappady Hills, South India

This paper argues that large funded projects for environment conservation among farming communities could have an adverse impact on agriculture and food security. This is especially true if livelihood generation and eco restoration divert agriculturists to wage labour. In 2013 there were 31 infant deaths and high malnutrition among the indigenous communities in Attappady hills in South India. This was immediately after Attappady Wasteland Comprehensive Environmental Conservation Project a state run project with assistance from Japan Bank for International Cooperation just wound up in 2012 after running for 16 years. This paper posits that while this project contributed to the growth of secondary forests it weaned away a large chunk of the indigenous population away from their lands affecting their food security. Afforestation, soil and water conservation activities were undertaken in which the indigenous communities found employment. Many small agriculturists turned to these activities for wages moving away from farming coarse millets which formed their traditional diet. They began to be completely dependent on the public distribution system and market for rice which replaced millets in their diet. They also sold off their livestock in keeping with project goals which denied them access to draught animals. The project brought in large flows of money and the state wanted this to be spent to ensure the project continues. Contractors were recruited to keep the project going. By the last phase of the project buildings had come up, numerous vehicles plied and an entire parallel development economy flourished in this indigenous belt. When the project stopped the tribes were severely cash strapped and their agriculture was also neglected. The menace from wild animals, water scarcity and lack of timely subsidies deterred them from agriculture. Only those indigenous farmers growing millets for their own use, without pesticides, have been secure.

RC35-411.2

KOZLAREK, OLIVER* (Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás, okozlarek@yahoo.com)

From Macrosociology to an Experiential Critique of Global Modernity

From macrosociology to an experiential critique of global modernity
In recent years the concept of modernity has been criticized as the ideological keystone of Eurocentrism. It is suspected that it hinders sociology and the social sciences in general to move away from colonial and post-colonial structures of knowledge production, and that it reproduces narratives that reaffirm European superiority. Although I consider this criticism as absolutely necessary I content that it is valid only for certain uses and discursive practices—above all those that can be found in many examples of the so-called "theories of modernization".

Contemporary debates about modernity could already be seen as important correctives. They do not only tackle the problems of Eurocentrism and methodological nationalism, but they also turn away from using "modernity" as a teleological normative concept. Instead, they see in it a conceptual tool that allows to address the global entanglement of human affairs from multiple perspectives.

However, as macrosociological theories they still presuppose the existence of clearly defined patterns of modernity that can take different shapes and colors, but that do not change substantially.

In my paper I content that more attention must be paid additionally to concrete experiences that people in different parts of the world have made with and within global modernity. In order to account for these experiences it would be necessary to complement the examination of macrosociological parameter with a philological reading of cultural texts that include sociological and philosophical theories, but are not limited to them. Such a "close reading" will reveal the complexity of experiences lived in different parts of the world, but also the production of multiple "imaginaries", "critiques" but also "project" of modernity. In my paper I will discuss some Latin American examples.

RC52-599.6

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Men in Early Childhood and Care – Can They Contribute to Professionalisation Processes in Early Childhood Education and Help to Rethink Theoretical Dimensions of Care Work?

In this paper the authors discuss theoretical and practical dimensions of care work in the professional context of early childhood education and care (ECEC). They start from a theoretical consideration of the complexities of care work, exploring these from an angle that includes the material and emotional as well as the moral dimensions and their respective interconnections. Secondly, they reflect – on the basis of experiences and research results gleaned with the German model programme "More Men in ECEC", carried out from 2011 to 2013 – on the fact that male participation in ECEC, as well as their approach to care practices, are contributing to a reconfiguration of the ECEC work profession. However there are no easy ways to professionalize care work; all possible avenues present challenges such as differences in terms of the capacity to manage time or emotions according to gender-specific behaviour and social expectations. What initially appeared as a gender equality challenge in gender-mixed ECEC teams has gradually been reconfigured as a problem of professionalization of a certain type of work that involves many difficulties but also many opportunities in relation to its professionalization, among others the chance to rethink a long disputed analytical category: work.

RC15-193.9

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Transforming Residential Aged Care into a Health Promoting Setting? Results from a Follow up Study on the Austrian Pilot Project "Health Has No Age"

In the context of healthy ageing, health promotion so far has mainly focused on the "young old" (e.g. workplace health promotion); in the older groups, community-dwelling aged have been addressed. Highly-aged persons, especially when in a functionally impaired state, so far hardly have been considered as target for health promotion. One important option is to address aged care residencies with the settings approach, as they have a huge impact on their clients' health.

An innovative health promoting settings-project was conducted as a pilot in three sites (900 residents, 300 staff) of Vienna's largest care provider from 2011 to 2013; evaluation used qualitative and quantitative methods. Starting with a systematic needs assessment, the project developed and implemented health promotion strategies and measures (a) for residents a mobility enhancement intervention as an RCT study, which demonstrated effectiveness; (b) for their relatives an involvement policy (c) several staff health measures. At management level, the organization formally adopted a health promotion policy and established central support structures. At the end of the pilot phase, internal and external stakeholders considered the project successful, but the impact of these strategic and structural decisions on everyday processes and on organizational culture at local level was not yet to be determined.

The paper will report on experiences and results of a follow up project, which supported further specification, roll out and sustainability of the health promotion activities in the period 2013 - 2015. Experiences with the overall implementation, a roll out of the mobility enhancement program to the organisation's other 25 residencies and staff health measures that initially brought up mixed results will be discussed.

The paper gives an insight into issues of implementation, but also viability of a health promoting setting approach and discusses potential impact on health of the highly aged.

RC35-406.1

KRAMARCZYK, JUSTYNA* (Adam Mickiewicz University, jkra@amu.edu.pl)
DIESTCHY, MIREILLE* (Universite Paris-Saclay, mireille.diestchy@gmail.com)

How Past, Present and Future Are Constructed By Slow Livers? Using Qualitative Methods to Measure Temporal Practices and Values in France and Poland.

Nowadays, public debate, regarding effects of daily acceleration, difficulties with work – life balance and widespread time – pressure, takes place not only in Western societies, but also in developing countries like Poland. Due to the ongoing discussion, ideas such as Slow Life or Simply Living are getting more and more popular across different countries.

'The Slow' term seems to be misleading for many people. Contrary to popular belief, Slow Life doesn't offer parallel temporality in isolation from the rest of the

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culture. It is not a simple slowness - this philosophy rather includes a set of values, which are implemented in everyday practices in order to live in more a conscious way. Taking into account the spread of Slow concept is worthwhile because it reveals evolution of time practices and temporal values. On the one hand, Slow is based on elements related to the past: return to the roots and closer relationships with local community. On the other hand, Slow Livers take up present struggle for the better future and improvement of quality of life. For this reason, we could ask about the type of linkage between past, present and future, created by individuals who decided to slow down in some realms. Moreover, we could wonder about personal ways to get these temporal dimensions together.

Answers to above questions will be provided by our empirical findings. The presented research projects, conducted in 2012– 2015, are proposals of using qualitative approach to explore and understand individuals' time perception. The main objective of speech is to present how past experiences in personal stories could shape present lifestyles and plans as well as time orientations. By using qualitative tools, we would like to show in which way connection between past, present and future is constructed by Slow Livers in France and Poland.

RC07-90.5

KRAMER, HANNES* (Europa-Universität Vladrina, kraemer@europa-uni.de)

Future Scenarios As an Epistemic Practice in Urban Transportation Planning

My paper will give an insight into a current research project about contemporary practices of processing and managing the future. Based on ethnographic data about the working practice of urban transport and traffic planners, I am going to show how urban futures are being imagined, stabilized and installed by using scenario techniques. Those scenario methods can be considered as a central mean of transportation planning.

At the same time the work with scenarios can be understood as a certain "epistemic practice" (Knorr-Cetina), which can be distinguished from other forms of future imagination within the planning process. Their role of scenarios lies not so much in the calculation of a probability of occurrence but rather in being conceptualized as opportunities to enable imaginations. But how are such imaginations built? Which parts do they consist of? How do they persuade? Drawing on in-depth material on the work of traffic planners, scenario techniques become evident as an interaction of actors (different persons, groups, hierarchies), objects (paper, presentations, post-its) and techniques (computer-based, simulation models, calculation programs).

Therefore, to understand the meaning and usage of scenarios, such sociomaterial settings need a close attention. My presentation analyses how scenarios are used in concrete situations to produce "present futures" (Luhmann). Additionally, not only the way of scenario planning comes into sight, but also the future itself becomes an object of inquiry. Which parts of a certain future are detailed in scenarios? All together my contribution aims at a better understanding of scenario-planning as a technique and of the ways and forms of future it introduces.

RC32-367.6

KRAMER, RONALD* (University of Auckland, r.kramer@auckland.ac.nz)

How Cultural Tolerance for Men's Violence Against Women Influences the Sentencing of Assault Cases in Specialized Family Violence Courts

Based on fieldwork conducted in a large, urban district court, this article explores legal responses to domestic and non-domestic assaults. It finds that men who assault intimate partners receive sentences that emphasize their rehabilitative needs and often result in discharges without conviction. Conversely, non-domestic assaults are met with relative severity. These findings are not necessarily inconsistent with a 'focal concerns' framework, which suggests that judges rely on racial stereotypes and focus on 'family costs' when sentencing violent male partners. They do, however, add nuance to this theoretical frame by suggesting that sentencing processes are likely to be informed by cultural logics that are consistent with a wider array of social power asymmetries, such as those based on gender. A comparison of the narratives that accompany assault cases suggests that men, regardless of racial status, are likely to receive a 'punishment benefit' for assaulting an intimate partner.

RC29-333.7

KRATOCHVILA, MICHAL* (St. Elizabeth University, kratochvila.michal@gmail.com)

Youth Fighting in Public Space

Content analyses of shared videos about fighting of young peolpe in public space shows patterns of fighting, behave of actors - offender, victim, observer

and structure of public space of fight. We analyse initialisation, process and importance of place.

RC35-405.3

KRAUSE, MERCEDES* (Universidad de Buenos Aires, merkrause@gmail.com)

On the Family As a Collective Subjectivity

The family functions as a system, perpetuating itself through space and time. The family imposes prohibitions and proposes collective ideals, models, values, and norms. Family standards build appropriate ways of being and behaving, which legitimize different forms of stratification by ordering everyday experiences. In this sense, the family is an important source in the intergenerational reproduction of social inequalities.

However, the family is not an indiscriminate totality that assumes acquired routines and family recipes as a joint project between its members. Ritualized practices can also be conflictive between generations. Children and young people negotiate these inherited ways of being and extend the sociocultural constructions of inequality adding meanings, experiences, and subversive performances. Thus, the paper addresses what is a collective subjectivity and what brings the introduction of this concept for understanding processes of reproduction of social classes and other dimensions of inequality through everyday family life.

RC47-540.7

KRAUSOVA, ANNA* (University of Oxford, anna.krausova@sociology.ox.ac.uk)

Understanding Protest Outcomes: Indigenous Movements, Demand Making and the State in Latin America

Do demands and tactics matter for protest outcomes? Despite renewed attention regarding the outcomes of social movement activity, recent scholarship has produced conflicting results about protest outcomes; if any, the effects of social protest are suggested to be indirect, through the intervention of political opportunity or public opinion. Moreover, much of the literature on protest outcomes continues to focus on cases from the US and Europe, while the scholarship on indigenous social movements in Latin America has predominantly featured single case studies. By developing a theory of demand making based on the insights of studies of Latin American indigenous movements to supplement the theoretical knowledge about protest outcomes, this study successfully combines theories from the 'North' and the 'South' to explain a topical question: what explains the divergent outcomes of indigenous movements in Latin America. Analysing indigenous protest events in 13 Latin American countries between 2003 and 2013 shows that in fact choices of demands and tactics of indigenous protesters do influence the outcomes of protest to an important extent. Much of this effect relies on the economic cost implied by different demands and tactics. This is not to deny the importance of indirect factors; in particular, the nature of the political environment plays an important role in determining the outcomes of indigenous protest. Yet these results pose questions about the generalisability of such findings beyond Latin America. In particular, does the mechanism of economic cost function differently depending on the level of institutional and infrastructural development of the state? It is through exploring the role of the state in affecting the success of social movements in different settings that both commonalities and the contradictions of social movement theories from the 'North' and the 'South' can be fruitfully explored.

RC40-475.2

KRAVCHENKO, SERGEY* (Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO-University), sociol7@yandex.ru)

Globalization: From Food to Non-Food

Food is nutrition containing at least four components: first, cooked bio-natural substance that performs the reproduction of physical and mental human functionality; second, an identifier and marker of class and that influences peoples' choice of meals; third, the institutionalized cultural values and norms governing the essence of the diet and the actual human relations; forth, socio-cultural discourse that operates on all individuals who undertake to speak in this discursive field. Under the consequences of globalization, according to G. Ritzer, there emerged "nothing" and correspondingly "non-food" – both refer to a social form that is generally centrally conceived, controlled, and comparatively devoid of distinctive substantive content and make sense only when paired with "something" (in our case food) – a social form that is generally indigenously conceived, controlled, and comparatively rich in distinctive substantive content. However, in the global world no meals are either totally individualized or completely devoid of individuality, and this implies a continuum from food to non-food.

Non-food is mainly produced by the following factors: 1) globalization has led to the emergence of culturally "borderless" foods. There have appeared transnational network enterprises producing flows of non-foods overcoming barriers of countries and boundaries of their places of origin; 2) non-food (hamburgers, hot

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dogs, pizza, etc.) is being produced all over the world in national local forms; 3) food is quickly losing its indigenous, homelike character becoming more universal and standardized, thus acquiring the essence of non-food; 4) genetic changes of bio-natural food substances with predetermined quantitative and qualitative parameters that are globally produced and controlled. This has given birth to alien-products as opposed to ecologically friendly foods; 5) there have emerged centrally conceived and controlled performative non-food; 6) all these processes have led to detraditionalization of food which is being replaced by non-food.

RC20-249.3

KRAVCHENKO, ZHANNA* (Sodertorn University, zhanna.kravchenko@sh.se)
PAPAKOSTAS, APOSTOLIS (Södertörn University)

Memberless Civil Society in Russia: Interdependencies Between the Third Sector, the State and the Market

The appearance of civil society is considered one of the key characteristics of the Russian post-Soviet transformation. This paper aims to contribute to the session "Comparative Capitalism…" by focusing on the changing patterns of resource mobilization in Russia during the last 25 years. In particular, we examine on how mobilizing members, staff, volunteers and various financial sources – shapes internal and external relations, tactics for managing dependency, uncertainty and competition by comparing two types of NGOs: professionalized service providers and volunteer organizations. We specifically aim to systematically compare how the patterns of financial (re)distribution between the state, the market and the civil society not only integrate non-governmental organizations into the system of bureaucratic governance but also stimulate the propensity to generate profit.

The context that shaped the organizational character and the scope of activities of the Russian NGOs has been a complex combination of efforts by various actors. In the 1990s the foreign donors aimed to strengthen organizational capacities of the third sector while setting an agenda that did not really reflect the domestic issues and needs. In the 2000s governmental attempts to steer the role of the third sector increased, the legislation was introduced that to hinder foreign financial and ideological influence, to prevent political opposition. We thus aim to capture the differences and similarities between these two periods by comparing organization established during these two periods. Empirical materials include the legislative framework, interviews, observations and documents produced by and for the NGOs.

Analyzing and theoretically capturing the institutional and organizational change in civil society in Russia we aim to understand whether and how the development of the Russian third sector corresponds and differs from the international pattern of changes in civil society, characterized by diminishing membership base and concentration of resources in financial institutions, states and corporate enterprises.

RC33-JS-65.2

KRAWATZEK, FELIX* (University of Oxford (Nuffield College & Department of Politics), felix.post@gmx.com)

Can We Demarcate the Future? a Discourse Analysis of the Future Studying Congressional Hearings in the US

It is often difficult to draw a line between "present" and "future" when studying statements in political discourse. We might all agree that complex global discursive structures profoundly shape our future but it is challenging to undertake empirical research that determines the power of such competing discursive structures and evaluates which ideas they convey. The proposed paper ventures this unexplored territory with a new method of discourse analysis to study the manifestation of transnational discursive structures about the future in congressional hearings in the US. If we want to come to grips with the repercussions of global structures, a promising research strategy is to focus on a narrow case and to simultaneously increase our attention for implicit and explicit references to transnational orders.

The guiding hypothesis of the paper is that global futures that could be expressed during the 109th (2005-7) and 110th (2007-9) US Congress differed sharply. Both sessions of the congress overlapped with George W. Bush's second term as President but the former knew a Republican majority whereas the Democrats dominated the latter. Previous research suggests that this alteration shifted debates within Congress and, equally important, gave space to new members of civil and economic society. Congressional hearings are a key element of the American political discursive landscape as they represent a forum for different policy actors to share their positions which informs political decision making.

The methodological approach developed in this paper combines qualitative content analysis and network analysis. Together, these methods provide for an approach to discourse analysis which makes it possible to evaluate the positions of actors and their claims within an epistemic community. Undertaking this analysis across time furthermore unravels how the structure of these communities has evolved over the period of a critical political shift in the composition of Congress.

RC47-JS-56.5

KRAWATZEK, FELIX* (University of Oxford (Nuffield College & Department of Politics), felix.post@gmx.com)

Youth Support for an Authoritarian Future. Imagining a Pro-Putin Future in Contemporary Russia

Social movement researchers often consider the young as driving forces for social and political change. Young people have fewer personal constraints and research has shown that they are quicker to take to the streets than adults despite their lacking interest in conventional political participation. Recent youth-led demonstrations, ranging from the Arab Spring to Hong Kong's Umbrella Revolution, confirm the image of an idealistic youth striving for the democratic futures of their country to enable free choices and self-determination.

The case of contemporary Russia, however, sits unhappily with such visions. Those young Russians who got politically involved over the last decade expressed support for the authoritarian future offered under Putin's leadership. These young activists have been critical in shaping the future Russian's wanted and have legitimised the country's authoritarian turn. Fear about a falling back into the chaos of the 1990s and a deception with Western values are relevant to account for this situation. Young Russians, unlike during perestroika, no longer desire democracy or individual freedom but are increasingly attracted by Putin's nationalist ideas and visions of stable order. With their support for an authoritarian leader, young Russians come to terms with the uncertainty the future contains. Their preference for "sovereign democracy", as the current regime is labelled in Russia, can best be understood by trying to get into the argumentative logic of the pro-Putin youth movements.

This presentation relies on internal documents of pro-Kremlin youth movements as well as recent opinion polls, which enable a better understanding of what current Russian youth strives for and what sets them apart from the generation of their parents. The case of Russia is important as it widens our perspective on the futures which youth mobilises for and challenges the hegemony of Western-led research which proves inappropriate when applied in a different context.

RC11-129.5

KREKULA, CLARY* (Karlstad University, clary.krekula@kau.se)

Occupational Ageing: Stereotypes of Older Workers As Ornamental, Institutionalised and Productive Discourses

Stereotypes on older workers are described as commonly used and are said to have negative consequences for older workers wellbeing. They are also described as an obstacle to extended working lives. However, previous research has not problematized the separate meanings that different stereotypes may have and the consequences that they have both on older workers health and on an organisational and societal level. In this paper, I contribute to such a discussion by exploring the organizational use of seemingly contradicting stereotypes; eg on older workers as both fragile and experienced. The analysed material comes from a study on Swedish fire-fighters and includes a survey conducted among 1176 employees at 25 randomly selected fire stations with quantitative and qualitative data as well as from qualitative interviews. The analysis is based on the idea that stereotypes are not only cognitive elements but also verbal claims and discourses. The results show that stereotypes on older workers differ and they can make up both *ornamental* and *institutionalised* discourses and that these two forms of stereotypes have different effect on the health of older workers. Departing from these results, theoretical tensions and contradictions in notions on the relation between stereotypes and older workers health may be reconsidered. I will also illustrate that stereotypes make up *productive* discourses which are used also in the processes where (un)marked age, hegemonic masculinity and gender relations respectively are constructed and negotiated.

RC12-155.2

KRELL, OLGA* (Federal University of Alagoas, olgajgk@uol.com.br)

Legal Education in Brazilian Public Schools and Its Impact on Social and Humanistic Training of Future Professionals

Our contribution focuses on the current situation of the use of teaching and learning techniques in law courses in public schools of Brazil. To analyze the formation of future jurists, there will be reference to the federal rules on the university education and various educational projects. Also will be introduced data resulting from empirical research about the main teaching/learning techniques used by law professors and the students' opinion about the methods that most favor the internalisation of general and dogmatic contents. A table with data about the educational projects of public law courses informs about its effective concern for humanistic and social training of the students in order to encourage them to practice democratic and participatory values. Questioning the process of "the learning of learning" (J.-R. Capella), it will be discussed what is the degree of social engagement that characterizes the profile of legal professionals formed

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by the public law schools in the Latin American socio-economic context. There are good reasons to employ more frequently certain innovative educational techniques as the "teaching with research" and "teaching with social projects" (M. T. Masetto), which value social experiences and emancipatory practices, connecting better legal concepts to the peripheral social reality of our country.

RC29-330.2

KRETSCHMANN, ANDREA* (Centre Marc Bloch, andrea.kretschmann@gmail.com)

Internal Security Law in the Making. Structures of Experience and Expectance in Austria's Discourse of a New Terrorism Act

Structures of expectance rest upon experiences. But what happens when the future seems to neglect being derived from the past, as political actors experience today? What comes to pass, when radical events of cataclysmic character seem to unfold?

In my paper I analyse the changed relationship between structures of experience and expectance in discourses of crisis. As an example, I draw on recent amendments and developments in internal security laws in Austria. My argument goes as follows: Against the background of a seemingly lost structure of experience one can rest on, extraordinary political decisions – even opposing the rule of law – can be legitimized, adopted, and cast into law. In fact, a discourse that orients itself towards crisis events unfolds an idiosyncratic evidence, generating it's political subject matters out of the merely thinkable rather than out of the average of past experiences. While since modernity political actors draw on extrapolated past experiences to make futurity expectable, in discourses of crisis, statistical knowledge becomes detached in favour of *imaginations* of possible futures. The relation between experience and expectance transforms here – even though it can be challenged, that the speech of the singular and radical event anything new. With Peter Burke one can claim that access to the future only can be guaranteed by categories and schemata already known.[1] In the end, the anticipated caesura proves to be a repetition, generated out of a collective memory.

[1] Burke, Peter (1991): Geschichte als soziales Gedächtnis, in: Assmann, A./ Harth, D. (Hg.): Mnemosyn. Formen und Funktionen der kulturellen Erinnerung, 289-304, hier: 291.

RC32-367.22

KRETSCHMANN, ANDREA* (Centre Marc Bloch, andrea.kretschmann@gmail.com)

Regulating Carework: The Thin Line Between Law and a Better Future

Within the last decade, transnational carework for the elderly in private households in Europe has become subject of legal regulation. As governments are willing to regularise their growing irregular care economies to low costs, the regulations mostly present strong similarities to the former irregular conditions, what means they are highly liberal. This raises the issue of how careworkers and employers perceive and adapt the legal regulations respective what makes them obey the new evolving laws.

Against the background of an empirical study of such a legal regulation in Austria, the paper discusses the character of the people`s actions towards legal obedience. It thereby asks for the specifites of obedient alignments and its effects in a field deeply ethnicised, gendered, limitedly formalised and poorly paid. However, the main argument put forward is, that obediency is highly conjunct with *general* attitudes and affects towards the law, so that the legal content takes a back seat, even though quite some of the careworkers and employers perceive the new laws as 'unright'. This subsequently raises the issue of how the thin line between legal regulations in the care sector and a better future can be strengthened.

RC29-336.3

KRISTBERGSDOTTIR, HLIN* (University of Iceland, hlink@hi.is)
BERNBURG, JON GUNNAR (University of Iceland)

Bullying in Social Context: Are Impoverished Adolescents at a Greater Risk of Being Bullied in Affluent Neighborhoods?

This study examines how the interplay of neighborhood context and household situation influences the likelihood of bullying victimization among individual adolescents. Although scholars have emphasized that the interplay of social conditions and individual characteristics influences bullying, research on bullying rarely focuses on the interaction between individual-level and social contextual factors. We argue that impoverished adolescents living in affluent neighborhoods may face a particularly high risk of stigma and social isolation from their peers,

and hence they may be at a greater risk of becoming the victims of school bullying than impoverished adolescents belonging to impoverished neighborhoods. Accordingly, we hypothesize that 1) neighborhood income inequality is positively associated with bullying victimization, 2) adolescents from impoverished households have a higher risk of being bullied if they live in more affluent neighborhoods, and 3) peer relations mediate these conditional effects of household poverty on victimization. We use survey data on 5491 adolescents and registered data about the characteristics of 83 school districts in Iceland. We use hierarchical binary regression to examine the interactive effects of household poverty, neighborhood affluence, and relations to peers on the probability of victimization. As predicted, results show that household poverty has a significantly more pronounced effect on bullying victimization in more affluent communities. Moreover, peer relationships partially mediate these contingent effects of household poverty on victimization.

RC34-390.1

KRIVONOS, DARIA* (University of Helsinki, daria.krivonos@helsinki.fi)
HAIKKOLA, LOTTA* (University of Helsinki, lotta.haikkola@helsinki.fi)

(Mis)Recognition of Migrant Youth Employability: Ethnographic Account of Activation Labour Market Policies in Finland

In Finland, as in all European countries, young people with migrant background are disadvantaged in the labour market, and part of this disadvantage remains inexplicable in quantitative analyses. This paper attempts to fill this gap by examining how immigrant employment and integration services are experienced by young migrants in Finland through the concept of (mis)recognition (Fraser 2008). We examine integration services as an extension of activating labour market policies. Activation here refers to various forms of workfare where unemployment benefits are conditional upon participation in trainings and work trials meant to enhance one's employability, and with immigrants - integration and language courses. The paper is based on multi-sited ethnographic fieldwork in the employment office and career counselling courses for young people. The fieldwork has shown that young migrants' skills and education gained outside Finland are perpetually devalued, misrecognized and even not acknowledged at all. Instead, to be re-recognized as employable, young people are supposed to invest three to five years to learn Finnish and get a new training or vocational degree in Finland as part of their activation plan. Such long-term investment delays entrance to the labour market and requires deep commitment from already qualified young people. Moreover, outcomes of this investment are uncertain and there is no guarantee that the desired employment will be achieved. Unlike most of the existing research on migrants' inclusion to the labour market— which focuses solely on individual qualifications — we argue that young migrants face structural misrecognition by institutional agents as capable, qualified and employable. Migrancy works as a key category to classify young people's qualifications and experience. In this way, we change the focus from young migrants' supposedly personal failings to the structural processes of recognition of migrant youth's capabilities.

Fraser, N. (2008) *Scales of Justice. Reimagining Political Space in a Globalizing World*. Polity.

RC25-JS-27.6

KRIZSÁN, ATTILA* (University of Turku, atarkr@utu.fi)

Schola Europaea: Schooling Europeans? – a Preliminary Research Report

This presentation explores the creation of identities, values and the social production of citizens in a Type II Schola Europaea institution. Existing only for a few years, the multilingual and multicultural Type II Schola Europaea institutions are the latest development in the 'Europeanization' of public education and they represent a new object of study. To date, no research has been conducted in this area from the perspective of applied linguistics, nor has any study focused on the 'outcomes' produced by Schola Europaea institutions, such as the ways pupils in these schools express their social and political identities in their language use. Thus, the relevance of this research is that it provides new empirical information about the politics of identity construction, the dissemination of values and the potential of these unique institutions to create 'European citizens'.

In my talk I focus on pupils' patterns of identification and their system of values as are represented in their language use with special attention to pupils' expressions of their relationship to the EU (European identity creation) and the values connected to the creation of social and political identities. The linguistic investigation is performed by corpus-driven systemic-functional analysis of Transitivity processes and Appraisal. Based on Halliday's system of transitivity (Halliday and Matthiesen, 2014) and Martin & White's appraisal theory (Martin & White, 2005) the corpus-driven systemic-functional analytic approach is proven to be a highly effective instrument in exposing patterns of identification, values and self-positioning (cf. Krizsán, 2011). The findings show that particular instrumental values

related to the EU seem to be internalized by the pupils while intrinsic values, such as multilingualism seem to be implanted.

RC45-517.2

KROHER, MARTINA* (Leibniz University Hanover, m.kroher@ish.uni-hannover.de)

Jaywalking: The Relative Weight of Normative and Punitive Cues

We examined norm violations in everyday life, in terms of crossing on red. Sociological theories on social norms imply conflicting predictions of whether social approval or monetary sanctions have stronger effects on the rate of norm abiding behaviour. Therefore, our experimental design contained different treatment conditions (no treatment, one moral appeal and different punitive appeals) in form of posters. Additionally to non-reactive observations we collected information in short interviews after people crossed the street. The study was staged in two German cities, Munich and Hanover. Results for study 1 in Munich show that 41 percent crossed on red, waiting on average three seconds before violating the norm. Furthermore, both moral and punitive appeal significantly reduced deviant behaviour, whereby moral sanctions had slightly stronger effects. As well jaywalking of other persons, bad weather, the presence of a child, being in hurry, gender and age had an effect on people's decisions. Data for study 2 in Hanover have recently been collected but have not been analyzed yet. Complementing study 1, these data will allow us to estimate the elasticity of normative behaviour in response to punitive appeals.

RC41-488.4

KROISMAYR, SIGRID* (Club of Vienna, Sigrid.kroismayr@univie.ac.at)

School Closures in Rural Areas – Starting or End Point for Municipalities

SourceURL:file://localhost/Users/sigridkroismayr/Documents/call%20for%20papers/CfP_isa_2016_bartl.doc

The closures of primary schools are in many cases accompanied by protests of affected parents and communities. This is not only because of the schools educational purpose, but also because of the school's role as a stable social institution in community life. But what impacts can really be seen if primary schools are shut down? In our research we were particularly interested in possible demographical and economic consequences for municipalities.

Therefore we selected regions in which we find both municipalities where the last school had been closed and municipalities in which – in spite of school closure – one school remained within the municipal borders. In this way fourteen municipalities within five regions – Südburgenland, Murau, Außferfern, Region Weiz and the region „proximity to the regional capital" could be analysed in respect to demographical and economic changes. Moreover, only municipalities were selected where the school was closed between 2001 and 2008. This enables us to study possible development in the municipalities.

As empirical basis we used demographical and economical statistical data collected by Statistic Austria. The results illustrate that almost all municipalities reported declining numbers of inhabitants. This is primarily due to rural depopulation. The birth rates that are in particular crucial for school attendance show a different picture: Both the number of families and the number of births are stable or even increasing since the school had been closed. This refers to the important role of the federal states in this context which have changed their standards of minimum pupil numbers in schools. The economic situation shows a much more diverse picture. Although the number of working places have increased this development does not implicate that more people are employed.

RC25-315.9

KROO, JUDIT* (Stanford University, judykroo@stanford.edu)
KIM, EUNYEONG (Stanford University)

The Construction and Consumption of Korean Masculinity in Japan

This study considers representations and performances of Korean masculinity in Japan, arguing that linguistic performances of Korean masculinity by Korean idols in Japan mimic representations of Korean masculinity in Japanese media, thus co-constructing a recognizable Korean male character type. While previous studies have described reception of Korean masculinities in Japan they have ignored how semiotically rich symbolic systems, including use of salient linguistic variables, construct such masculinities. They have also not considered the relationship between media characterizations and actual performances of Korean masculinity. The goal of this project to fill this gap.

Data from the Japanese drama *Sunao ni narenakute*, English title *Hard to say I love you*, featuring Korean idol Kim Jaejoong was coded for lexical items salient to gender performance, e.g. first person pronouns and discourse markers, as well as non-lexical linguistic variables, e.g. pauses and stutters. Findings indicate statistically significant variation between characters with respect to these variables

suggesting their relevance for media-constructed representations of Korean masculinities. Analysis indicated two axes of variation: Koreans versus Japanese, and Korean males versus Japanese males. Korean males were represented as both lacking full command of Japanese, and as non-heteronormative with respect to Japanese male peers, the latter case expressed via non-use of masculine performance associated variables.

Representation of Korean males was compared to media materials of Korean male idol groups in Japanese contexts, e.g. music videos, promotional appearances. While media production processes varied significantly between idols, performances of masculinity were consistant and mirrored representations of Korean males in Japanese media. Crucially, these performances deviated significantly from idols' concurrent masculine performances in Korean contexts.

The above findings suggest that stereotypical images of gentle Korean masculinity are strategically employed to effectively market 'Korean masculinity' as a cultural product in Japan and underscore how media representations and performances co-construct semiotically salient social categories.

RC40-469.1

KROPP, CORDULA* (Hochschule Munchen, cordula.kropp@sozialforschung.org)

Afns As Transformative Social Innovation

„Alternative Food Networks" (AFN) is a concept for various forms of cooperative enterprises in "short/alternative" agricultural value chains (Urban farms, Community Supported Agricultures, food assemblies, …). These initiatives hold the potential to foster a variety of social goals, such as improving food sovereignty and justice, cross-milieu interaction and community empowerment as well as favouring sustainable food practices (Rosol 2005; Goodman, DuPuis & Goodman 2012; Hankins & Grasseni 2014). Thus, AFNs have been considered as social innovations (Kirwan et al. 2013; Seyfang 2006; Grasseni, Forno & Signori 2015), which are transformative for those involved, generate a plurality of forms of knowledge together with collective capacities and promote awareness and understanding of the links between local food and global sustainable development goals (Smith & Seyfang 2013, White & Stirling 2013).

Beyond this general contribution to foster trajectories towards sustainability through innovation, experimentation and debate, my special interest is in AFN's capacity to do so because they bridge some of the typical industrial divides and rebuild connections between production and consumption, town and country, work and leisure as well as work and capital and between decision-makers and concerned people (Kropp 2013). Thus, they re-embed provisioning in a more relational network and strengthen solidarity-based assumptions of responsibility (f.i. taking into account constraints of local farming enterprises) instead of following dominant one-sided rationalities and its "organized irresponsibility" (Beck 2007).

Against the emphatic background in the research literature, the paper wants to examine the significance of AFNs between "local food movement" and "transformative social innovation" (TRANSIT 2015) following the above mentioned "bridging capacity". A discussion of all three concepts, "transformative", "social" and "innovation" will be done with respect to underlying innovation regimes (cf. Rip, Joly & Callon 2010). The paper is based in a joint German project and presents some of its first findings: http://www.nascent-transformativ.de/.

RC39-459.3

KRUGER, DANIELA* (Freie Universität Berlin, daniela.krueger@fu-berlin.de)
VOSS, MARTIN (Freie Universität Berlin, Disaster Research Unit)

Bodies of Vulnerabilities: Using the Intersectionality Lens in Disaster Research

Social vulnerability as one core concept of disaster sociology cannot be discussed independently from patriarchy, capitalism and colonialism (Enarson et al. 2007, 132). Feminist approaches highly contribute to the debate on social vulnerability, as they not only ask for specific vulnerabilities of specific actors, but rather scrutinize the social construction of actors, or to be more precise, the bodies that are rendered vulnerable. When a disaster strikes and a social system – i.e. the unit of reference – has been disrupted, research can find a starting point by raising the questions of 'whose system' and 'who defines it' (ibid., 131)? Power and its symbolic dimensions in forming vulnerabilities, bodies and vulnerabilities of the body will be at the centre of the presentation. Research that has been conducted on disaster and gender centres on a substantializing notion of 'women' and their vulnerability, which firstly obscures the power structures associated with different categories of 'women' and 'men'; secondly this very notion neglects an emphasis on the generic vulnerability of a human body. Planning for the adaption to natural hazard induced disasters, research has advocated focusing on women's capabilities instead of presenting them one-dimensionally as weak individuals (Bradshaw and Fordham 2013). While we sympathize with this methodology we want to broaden the angle and de-construct the gendered notions of vulnerable bodies by integrating an intersectionality lens on masculinities and femininities. Capturing relations of masculinities and femininities in practice refers to struggles of sub-ordinated forms of gender practices that, in turn, relate to dominant forms

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(Connell and Messerschmidt 2005; Connell 1995; Halberstam 1998). They find expression in different, socially constructed vulnerabilities of bodies. While the intersectional approach poses an interesting theoretical enterprise, the presentation will conclude on whether this methodological lens challenges a common ground for claims in social justice and forms of representation.

RC49-572.2

KRUMM, SILVIA* (Ulm University, silvia.krumm@uni-ulm.de)

The Impact of Critical Men's Studies on the Concept of Depression

The prevalence of depression in women is twice the rate in men while men have much higher suicide rates. It is assumed that this ´gender paradox in depression´ (Möller-Leimkühler 2008) is related to the fact that gender-specific factors are not adequately taken into account in the treatment of depressed men. From a sociological viewpoint, critical men studies are a promising approach to review the "gender dimensions of depression".

Connell's (1995) seminal work on 'hegemonic masculinities' provides a social constructionist framework for the understanding of depression among men. 'Hegemonic masculinities' is defined as a socially accepted and normative form of masculinity in a given historical setting which structures and legitimates hierarchical gender relations between men and women and in relation to subordinated and/or marginalized men (Messerschmid 2012). Men's mental health behavior, including denying vulnerability, reluctant help-seeking and self-management of depression, could be assessed as practices of avoidance of depression as a "female disease" in line with the ideals of hegemonic masculinity (Courtenay 2000).

At the basis of the results of a meta-ethnography I will present some empirical findings on men's subjective perspectives on depression. Also, I will introduce the fruitfulness of the concept of "hegemonic masculinities" for the interpretation of men's mental health behavior. Finally, the impact of critical men's studies on our understanding of "male depression" as well as some clinical implications will be discussed.

RC32-369.20

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WARAT, MARTA* (Jagiellonian University in Krakow, marta.warat@uj.edu.pl)

Precarity and Gender Equality – Experiences of Women and Men in Poland

The presentation will look into impact of structural change at the labour market on gender equality attitudes and practices. We will analyse the experiences of women and men in Poland and see what are the consequences of neoliberal state model and conditions of precarity on gender equality and quality of life of Polish women and men.

The research on social and economic effects of transformation and crisis in Poland indicates that women face more challenges: receive lower salaries, struggle to be promoted or to improve their competences (Desperak 2009, Czerwińska, Łapniewska, Piotrowska 2010). However, the results of the project "Gender equality and quality of life", indicate that the precarious situation at the labour market to some extent is experienced by both women and men. Lack of social security, lack of work stability, overburden, and constant availability demanded by employers are only a few factors illustrating workers' situation and its potential impact on other spheres of life (e.g. family life, civic engagement, retirement).

Through the usage of the qualitative (focus group interviews) and quantitative data (representative survey of Polish citizens) we will try to analyse impact of precarious work conditions on quality of life of women and men. How precarity is conceptualized by the study respondents? Is precarity differently experienced by both women and men? Should we search for the new indicators of gender equality, linked to work conditions, rather than using previous indicators (e.g. salary level, position in hierarchy) created in the different structural conditions of the labour market? What strategies have been used to cope with precarious condition?

The research has been conducted within the project "Gender equality and quality of life – how gender equality can contribute to development in Europe. A study of Poland and Norway" (GEQ), funded by the Polish-Norwegian Research Programme.

RC04-58.4

KU, INHOE* (Seoul National Universty, inhoeku@snu.ac.kr)
KIM, JUNG-EUN (Seoul National University)
LEE, HYERIM (Seoul National University)

Consequences of Private Tutoring for Educational Attainment: The Case of South Korea

Private tutoring, defined as fee-based tutoring that provides supplementary instruction to children in academic subjects outside a formal educational system, is a widespread phenomenon across the world. South Korea is one of the countries where private tutoring is the most prevalent and the most entrenched. Spending by households on private tutoring reaches 2.9 percent of GDP, an amount nearly equivalent to public expenditure on education. Private tutoring has become a public concern since it imposes high financial burden on families and is perceived as a main culprit for the rising educational gap between children from rich and poor families in Korea. However, previous studies provide conflicting findings on the effectiveness of private tutoring with some showing positive effects on educational performance and others showing no effects. Disagreements among those studies may be due to different outcomes measured, different datasets analyzed, and/or different statistical techniques applied.

This study attempts to reconcile different findings from previous studies by estimating the effect of private tutoring on various educational outcomes based on the same dataset. Data come from Korean Educational Longitudinal Study 2005-2014, which collected information on educational progress of children from middle school years to their early twenties. We estimate ordered logit models for GPA-based ranks, OLS regression models for college SAT scores, multinomial logit models for college enrollment results. However, the standard regression approach does not consider that parents and children who take private tutoring may be different from others in unobserved as well as observed characteristics. We use fixed effect approaches and instrumental variables techniques to address the endogeneity bias. Results from different analytic methods are compared. Implications for educational inequality and social mobility are discussed.

RC14-175.6

KUBALA, PETR* (Masaryk University, Faculty of Social Studies, Department of Sociology, 333132@mail.muni.cz)

Avant-Garde Inscribed into a Space; A Space Inscribed in an Avant-Garde 333132@Mail.Muni.Cz

The purpose of my study is to analytically describe the everyday functioning of the Theatre *Husa na Provázku* (HnP). HnP is an avant-garde theatre which is regarded one of the most important institutions in Czech "artistic and political field" – for its history (established in the year 1968 and during "normalization" times, it was entangled in the dissident and underground circles) and current political influence. Particularly, I will focus on material conditions of the theatre building and its interconnectedness with cultural narratives which are being told and believed in the institution. In my paper I will also reflect a debate on materiality within the field of cultural sociology and, more broadly, on conceptualization of materiality in contemporary studies of culture. I will argue that the "material" and the "ideal" are inseparable in our (everyday) lives. This theoretical position will be shown on the empirical example of the theatre building. I will describe how (and what) narratives, ideological and esthetical positions were inscribed into the "stone" and consequently how this "material background" determines interactions, narratives and meanings. My study is based on the ongoing ethnographic research combining several qualitative methods – participatory observation, semi-structured interviews, and document analysis.

RC14-172.4

KUBALA, PETR* (Masaryk University, Faculty of Social Studies, Department of Sociology, 333132@mail.muni.cz)

"Intellectual Civil War": Struggle for a Master Narrative in "Chomsky Affair" 333132@Mail.Muni.Cz

The purpose of my study is to describe and analyse a recent event, concretely public scandal that emerged in the context of post-communist Czech public space. The whole event which was triggered by a visit of Noam Chomsky and his statements on East-European dissidents became known as the *Intellectual civil war* or *Chomsky Affair*. This working paper analyses the event as an important discussion, or rather clash, between identities, narratives or memory groups and more generally as a link in the chain of events that play an important role in reinterpretation of the master (hegemonic) narrative on "communist past" and "democratic present". Contribution is methodologically based on a discourse analysis of newspaper articles from given period (June – August 2014; mainstream journals, commentaries, blogs etc.). The focus is on two main groups involved in this event - "Guardians" and "Riders" of the master narrative. I will describe the discourse field which is outlined by the conflict of those two groups as well as I will focus on their arguments, rhetorical figures and cultural narratives. In the case of "Guardians" (side of the first strong critics of Chomsky´s statements) the centre of attention will be on the strong reactions they made. Those reactions are interpreted as defensive responses that are determined by the Czech post-revolutionary master narrative and its recent weakening. In the case of "Riders of the master narrative" (group of people strongly criticizing critics of Chomsky) I will focus on an attempt to redefine a post-revolutionary narrative which the group made in order to narrate the master narrative differently. In the end, I will provide a cultural-sociological analysis of cultural conditions of struggles or scandals of this kind which occasionally emerge in Czech public discourse.

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RC42-493.2

KUBEKA, ALVINA* (University of Cape Town, am.kubeka@uct.ac.za)

Identity Capital Acquisition Among South African Youth

The paper will present findings from a longitudinal mixed method study that draws upon James Cote's (2002) Identity Capital Model to examine race, class, and gender differences in transition to adulthood among a sample of university students in the Western Cape, South Africa. The goal is to examine how significant contextual background experiences inform young people's navigation of personal change as they transition to adulthood. The identity capital model offers a lens from which we can understand identity formation among young people within the context of resources they have access to, by virtue of their social standing on the one hand, and how they acquire these resources as they negotiate their lives in different social settings. A representative sample of 600 first and second year students between the ages of 17 and 24 from four universities in the Western Cape is studied. Findings from quantitative and qualitative analysis of the first phase of the ongoing study will be presented. In particular, a) the extent and nature of identity capital resources youth bring with them as they enter the university space, b) the different and significant ways they negotiate the acquisition of new identity capital resources, and c) how race, class and gender influence their experiences of identity capital resources acquisition.

RC19-233.4

KUDO, HARUKA* (Hokkaido University, harukakd@gmail.com)

Child-Rearing Supports for Urban Families in Japan

For decades, child-rearing in Japan has been shaped by the male-breadwinner family model and familialism. Even now, more than half of mothers in dual-parent families with preschool children are not working, and gender role division of child-rearing is still persistent. Moreover, social changes such as urbanization, the trend toward nuclear families and individualization have weakened informal child-rearing supports from kin and neighborhood. Consequently, "isolated child-rearing" at home has been causing problems of anxieties and burdens of child-rearing, especially among full-time mothers in urban areas.

Since the 1990's, the Japanese government has introduced the child-rearing support policies as a measure of recovering the birthrate. From the beginning, its main focus was to supply day-care services to working mothers. In the 2000's, the policies were further developed and the social support services for full-time mothers have been gradually expanded.

In this presentation, I focus on the child-rearing supports for the full-time mothers who are taking care of infants. Based on a qualitative investigation on Japanese urban families, I examine the functions of the child-rearing supports provided by various social actors such as public institutions, NPOs and local communities. In particular, I focus on the facilities called "child-care salons," which are the open play rooms for infants and parents, and I analyze the features of these salons by comparing the types of assistances and the informal support networks they provide.

In short, these salons enable to extend the space of child-rearing from a home to the outside and increase social supports from various actors, though their functions differ in some aspects. However, these support measures have limitations and challenges in terms of gender roles in child-rearing and the concomitant roles of parents to take advantage of them.

RC52-598.3

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AGARTAN, TUBA (Providence College)
VON KNORRING, MIA (Karolinska Institutet, MMC)

Transforming the Bonds Between Governance and Professions: Health Reform in Germany, Sweden and Turkey

Governance and professions are bond in complex ways. As policy experts, organizational managers, lawyers, and providers of a wide range of services from teachers, doctors and carers to social workers the professions are serving as mediators between the state and the citizens, while professionalism is oiling the machinery of organizations and service provision. Over recent years, new health policies have challenged these relationships. This paper aims to reveal the contingencies of the bonds between professions and governance and the institutional pathways that create variety of transformations. In terms of method, we use healthcare reform in Germany, Sweden and Turkey as case studies drawing primarily on document analysis and research carried out by the authors. In Germany, the implementation of governance changes depends on negotiations between doctors and sickness funds and new forms of skill-mixes are therefore poorly developed. The Swedish case shows stronger integration and increasing involvement doctors and nurses in management. In Turkey, a mixed model of governance is creating new bonds among the state, the medical professions and

the market. One important conclusion drawn from our case studies is that the goals and the toolbox of governance may be similar across healthcare systems while the impact in the relationship between the state and the professions as well between the professions and organizations may take different forms.

RC16-201.6

KUHNKE, YVONNE* (Technische Universitat Munchen, yvonne.kuhnke@tum.de)

Intersecting (Dis)Ability Studies and Racism Research – Potential for Mutual Learning

So far Disability Studies and Racism Research have not exchanged too many ideas. Their common ground can be found in the structural characteristics of western, modern, capitalist societies that individualize 'non-normal' living situations. The dethematisation of migration and disability as normal phenomena effects on individuals that are marked on the 'different' side of the binary (Attia 2013). For instance, for Disability Studies the shift of attention towards the production of abledness is still quite recent (Buchner, Pfahl & Traue 2015). The Fusion of different 'Diversities' has to consider common ground but also distinct historical processes of othering (Attia 2013). The proposed contribution wants to bring together calls for "a critical disability and development agenda" (Chataika 2012), for postcolonial, critical diversity approaches (Castro Varela 2010), the critique of a White dominated Disability rights movement (Hutson 2014) and the critique of the devaluation of 'foreign' reactions towards persons with disability (Attia 2013).

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RC52-595.3

KUIPER, MARLOT* (Utrecht School of Governance, m.kuiper@uu.nl)

Responsive Routines

The nature of (medical) professional work is changing rapidly. Because of increased knowledge and better technologies, patients live longer but cases become more complex. This complexity requires multiple, diverging team compositions. Current literature reports poor teamwork as main cause of failures in critical care. Several *standards* to organize professional work have been introduced; they are mainly clinical and *patient* oriented. Studies demonstrate that these standards are not well incorporated in daily work processes. The fact that they are evidence-based and arise from *within* the occupation, makes it more puzzling that usage remains limited.

Our understanding of how and why new procedures get institutionalized or not is still limited. We argue that new standards must be 'woven into' technical *and* social taken-for-granted ways of working. Therefore, we look at professional *routines*, which connect individual behaviour and system action, but also link assumptions, artefacts and practices. We see standards as artefacts. This in line with scholarly work on organizational routines.

The paper presents an ethnographic analysis of how professionals in the critical care department of an academic hospital in the Netherlands use artefacts in *multiple* workflows. We question how new forms of more organized professionalism are being embedded in existing professional routines (or not). In order to advance our understanding of complex medical *processes*, we shadowed professionals from different occupational groups (e.g. anesthesiologists, surgeons).

Formal standards contrast sharply with real life practices of professional work, we show. It is a matter of treating *multiple* cases simultaneously, instead of treating individuals. Clinicians therefore have to decide on the spot, and constantly adapt practices. Unpredictable and equivocal conditions require routines that enable interpretation. Our findings demonstrate that using standards in critical care is a matter of joint *reflexivity*. Using standards is not so much about 'compliance' but about responding to high-paced workflows.

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RC24-293.1

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SWARNAKAR, PRADIP (ABV-Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management)

Climate Change Discourse Networks in the North and South: Comparing the US, Canada, Brazil and India

The global politics of climate change is characterized by disagreements over national emission targets and burden sharing particularly between the industrialized countries in the North and the emerging economies in the South. In this paper, our aim is to analyze these disagreements by applying discourse network analysis to over 4000 statements from the three prominent newspapers in each country. We have constructed coalitions of organizations that are engaged in the climate debate in the US, Canada, Brazil and India. We analyze the networks with the Advocacy Coalition Framework to identify how actors from various levels and sectors cluster into political coalitions by supporting or rejecting specific policy beliefs about climate change, and how these constellations vary between the countries. We find that in the North, the core beliefs that invoke the most disagreement deal with the role of climate science and the compatibility of environmental and economic values, while coalitions tend to converge in their beliefs concerning the green growth paradigm. In the South, however, there is no clear pattern of competing coalitions but actors converge on the idea of shared but differentiated responsibility and the environmental impacts of climate change. In addition, there is no explicit anti-mitigation coalition in Brazil and India whereas in both the US and Canada there is a coalition, although a minority one, of actors who oppose ambitious climate legislation. However, a common feature of all countries' discourse networks is that international actors and ENGO's are central to coalitions that advocate environmental values and push for stronger climate commitments, while actors from the national level often take more conservative positions and, in the North, are more linked to skeptical actors.

RC41-484.2

KULCZYCKI, ANDRZEJ* (University of Alabama, andrzej@uab.edu)

LOBO, PETER (New York City Department of City Planning)

Intermarriage and Assimilation Among Arabs in the United States: Estimates, Causes, and Trends, 1990-2010

Intermarriage is a key indicator of an immigrant group's assimilation into its host society. Intermarriage has multiple socioeconomic and sociocultural dimensions, and carries significant implications for the integration of immigrants and their descendants. We use data from the 2009-2013 American Community Survey, which gives a sufficiently large sample to analyze intermarriage among Arab Americans. We provide limited comparisons with our earlier findings based on 1990 census data, which allows us to review trends over two decades during which the impact of the events of 9/11 for this population would have been felt. We first examine recent intermarriage levels and patterns for Arab Americans, and how in- and out-marriage rates for Arab men and women differ by socio-economic characteristics and major ancestry group. Next, we employ logistic regression to analyze the determinants of acculturation (including place of birth, partial Arab ancestry, and English language proficiency), structural assimilation (education, income and occupational skill level) and cultural assimilation (ethnicity/major ancestry group) on the likelihood of out-marriage. Differences among major Arab national-origin groups are also assessed. The relatively strong socioeconomic position of U.S.- and foreign-born Arabs would lead us to hypothesize that, in accordance with the basic assimilation hypothesis, Arab Americans are likely to out-marry at high rates. While we found this to be true based on 1990 census data, this may no longer hold due to the doubling in size of this population and its disparagement since 9/11. Provisional findings show that Arab Americans continue to have high intermarriage rates, with men and the native-born more likely to out-marry. The overall high levels of exogamy suggest Arab Americans are assimilating quickly. The predictors are largely similar for both sexes, but there are also some significant ethnic effects. Lastly, we look at the ethnic identification of children of out-married couples.

RC46-533.2

KULIS, STEPHEN* (Southwest Interdisciplinary Research Center, Arizona State University, kulis@asu.edu)

TSETHLIKAI, MONICA (T. Denny Sanford School of Social and Family Dynamics, Arizona State University)

Indigenous Cultural Engagement As a Means of Strengthening Urban American Indian Families: Results of the Parenting in 2 Worlds Study

Maintaining and re-engaging with traditional cultural heritage is increasingly recognized as a potent factor in improving the wellbeing of indigenous communities in many regions. For the growing majority of American Indians (AIs) who live in cities in the USA rather than reservations (70%), culturally appropriate evidence-based prevention programs are often unavailable. This presentation discusses the culturally grounded parenting intervention, *Parenting in 2 Worlds (P2W),* created to strengthen protective factors among urban AI families and reduce health risk behaviors. Employing community-based participatory research in three urban AI communities with diverse tribal backgrounds, a multi-stage cultural program adaptation process uncovered and systematically incorporated common AI cultural values and practices relating to parenting into the *P2W* curriculum.

Data come from 575 parents of AI children in three Arizona cities in a randomized controlled trial of *P2W.* Parents were recruited through urban Indian centers and randomly assigned to *P2W* or an informational health curriculum, *Healthy Families in 2 Worlds (HF2W).* Parents completed self-administered questionnaires at the first workshop and a post-test at the last workshop. Tests of the efficacy of *P2W* versus *HF2W* were conducted through baseline adjusted regression models in Mplus using full information maximum likelihood estimation to adjust for attrition, and controlling for program dosage (# workshops attended). Parents in *P2W* reported significantly more desirable changes in outcomes than parents in *HF2W* on measures of parental self-agency, positive parenting practices, communication with their children about safe sex, child's discipline problems, parental substance use, AI ethnic identity, AI cultural practices, and successful biculturalism.

In addition to desired effects on parenting skills and family functioning, *P2W* resulted in significant improvements on several measures of the parents' attachment to their AI cultural heritage. Culturally adapted parenting interventions like *P2W* can effectively build on indigenous cultural heritage to promote wellbeing of AI parents and their children.

RC31-354.2

KUMAR, AWKASH* (CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF GUJARAT, awkashkumar1288@gmail.com)

Understanding the Cross Border Trafficking of Human Beings in India and Bangladesh

Over the last few decades, trafficking in human beings has become a major international concern. Humans are not property, but they are being trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation (CSE), forced labor and also for the many other purposes. It deprives people of their human rights and freedom, and also a global health risk due to infections disease like HIV/AIDS etc. Human trafficking is one of the fastest growing profitable business estimated at about 150 billion$ per year. South Asia is considered as the second largest number of internationally trafficked persons, where around 150,000 people are trafficked annually.

Thousands of young men and women are trapped and abducted to India each year from its international border. Some of them also migrate legally and illegally to gulf countries. India and Bangladesh shares its international border of 4,097.7 km long, with 30 districts on Indian side and also fifth largest international border in the world. It has been estimated that nearly 200,000 women and girls are being taken out of country in past 10 years. And more than 50,000 women are trafficked to India every year through its international border.

The presentation will explore the trend of trafficking in human beings from Bangladesh to India for different purposes. Those migrated people are being exploited irrespective of their class gender and age in different ways. It will also try to analyze the push factors to migrate them to other place and most of times make them vulnerable for being trafficked. As it has been observed that the poor helpless families and tribal societies have become main target group of traffickers. Further it will focus on the measures taken by the both government against anti-trafficking measures.

RC04-49.1

KUMAR, MUNESH* (Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University, Kanpur, muneshkumar76@gmail.com)

Deprived Communities in Higher Education: Issues of Equality and Social Justice

India is a country of diversities. Diversities exist in widespread social and economic inequalities, culture, religion and its practices, languages and also in terms of natural resources. In the present century which is known as century of science and technology, in India there are many people own even multinational companies but the same time many groups of Indian population are still remain far away from the benefits of the primary needs of education and health. Scheduled caste and scheduled tribes are one of such deprived communities. After independence in 1947, India got a new Constitution which promised every citizen to promote opportunities to develop him/her in every field of life.

But even after sixty eight years of independence, the dream of members of these deprived communities remains incomplete. They are raising a voice for equality and social justice. This struggle many times observed as the struggle between haves and have-nots in Marxian terminology. These communities demand-

ing for their fair participation in every fields of economy. They are also demanding for their participation in higher education for learners of their communities and faculties as well.

This paper is an attempt to study the status of the participation of children of deprived communities in higher education, faculty participation of deprived communities, government interventions to promote their participation, problems they are facing from inside and outside and suggestions to promote their participation.

RC32-369.6

KUMAR, SUNIL* (KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY, skdhullkuk@gmail.com)

Police Reforms By Introducing Women Police Stations in Haryana: An Analysis in Context of Gender Justice

Abstract

The present police system in India resembles the colonial Irish constabulary and Indian Police Act of 1861.Various police acts do not set up any mechanism for effective political and civic control of the police force. The jurisprudence of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and some other acts/rules enshrine the power and duties of the police. The image of police is not so bright since the general tendency of the male police Investigation Officers (IO's) is of hard core and canned style probing. Recently, the Government of Haryana has undertaken certain police reforms by introducing All Women Police Stations in each district, which, indeed, will infuse confidence amongst the women victims in getting their complaints registered without any hesitation at any of these women police stations by making the victims as comfortable as possible in their given state of trauma because the reported incidents will be investigated by women Investigation Officers (IOs) only.

Normally, in semi-urban and rural areas, women police didn't get to conduct investigations but these newly appointed female staff in the police stations will change the ongoing trends and develop their skill to deal with the grievances as IO's and at other different levels. It will also enhance the ratio of women in police organization (which at present is very low i.e. 6.7%). The present study attempts to analyse the nature and dimensions of the power, duties & administrative practices of newly appointed police personnel at women police stations in Haryana. It is anticipated that apart from grievance redressal, these police stations will help promote mutual understanding between police and public in special reference to women, when the police are failed to bring laurels in earning people's faith.

RC09-110.3

KUMARI, ANCHAL* (Research Scholar, anchalk18@gmail.com)

New Townships in India: Inclusion, Exclusion and Governance

New Townships in India: Inclusion, Exclusion and Governance
Anchal Kumari[1]

The process of economic reforms is changing the urban structure of India. The power of globalising processes can be seen on the city spaces and lives of people. The development of privatised new townships in India is the contemporary example of the changing urban forms. Many of the new townships are exclusionary and made for upper classes or global players.

Pune is the second largest city after Mumbai in the state of Maharashtra. In the last couple of decades Pune has emerged as a national and regional hub for Information Technology. The growth of Pune has led to an increased demand for housing and office spaces; this resulted in the creation of new townships such as Magarpatta and Amanora with the world class infrastructure and services.

State, civil society and local communities are playing an active role in the creation of new townships in Pune. The traditional communities are transferring their rural socio economic advantages to urban advantages. The strategy of land acquisition involved in the formation of these new townships are minimising the possibility of resistances from the local land holding communities.

The narratives from the people who are directly or indirectly related with these townships help to understand how the production of private urban spaces contributes towards the socio-spatial transformations and socio-spatial inequalities within the cities. This paper analyses the nature of urban governance and the forms of inclusion and exclusion in these private townships. The subjective experiences of locals help to critically examine the relevance of right to the city in these new townships.

Keywords: New Townships, Private Urban Spaces, urban governance, Socio-Spatial Transformations, Inclusion and exclusion.

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RC36-418.4

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When the Existing Ceased to be Real: Alienation and the Tea Party's Conspiratorial Mode of Interpretation

Observers have pointed at (and mocked) the apparent inconsistencies in the worldview of Tea Party activists, often presenting them as a sign of a lack of knowledge or of political cynicism. However, during my field research on the Tea Party in interviews, group-discussions, and Tea Party meetings, I got the impression that the Tea Party activists are often perfectly aware of these inconsistencies *without* being cynical about them.

This presentation argues that alienation might be a lens through which this tension can be fruitfully understood: The Tea Party activists' relation to the world around them is determined by a strong affective investment into the socio-symbolic universe or everyday-religion (Claussen) of the free market capitalism of small producers. This everyday-religion, however, proves to be less and less compatible with the development of their empirical environment, a development that escalated in the Great Recession. However, while the affective (and material) investment of the Tea Party's core-constituency into this everyday-religion is too strong to be given up or even substantially adjusted, their relative powerlessness and social isolation also prevents its members from formulating a coherent critique of the social developments. Instead, the everyday-religion is stabilized by decoupling it from the empirical environment. The integrity of this symbolic universe is guaranteed by identification with a symbolic authority with which one can align in condemning the whole of the existing as more or less devoid of true meaning. In this world of the conformist rebellion (Adorno), especially an empirically obviously false statement can become, paradoxically, a sign of one's dedication to the truth.

The presentation illustrates this theoretical perspective with the results of the hermeneutic analysis of a short passage of a discussion conducted with Tea Party activists, and of an image used on a propaganda-pamphlet distributed by the group.

RC18-219.4

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Urban Gardening and Collective Agriculture in Vienna - Citizen Partizipation As Neoliberal Strategy?

In Vienna, participation strategies are a prominent part of neoliberal urban development processes, widely applied by government and administration. Participation is typically organized by semi-state organizations in the form of public-private-partnerships where the city administration sets the framework conditions, guidelines and goals. Urban Gardening is one of the most visible areas, where participation is used as a technology to govern the neoliberal city.

In this presentation, we ask how decision making is shaped within such processes using a Foucauldian approach. Based on participant observation and interviews with community garden and collective agriculture activists, as well as members of the city administration, planning institutions and semi-state organizations, we analyze government technologies relevant in this regard. We distinguish three basic levels of corridorization of such initiatives: (1) definition of the field of possibility through city plans and development guidelines, (2) exclusion of incompatible initiatives by repression and juridical means, (3) activation of individuals as creative subjects.

Participation serves different functions according to the development tasks as defined by government: (1) to transfer knowledge about local identity formation to support the branding of new city areas, (2) to increase acceptance of top down-planning by communicating planning rationalities and by offering limited options for co-design, (3) to functionalize people for processes of the culturalization of the city, (4) to create an image of a permeable state acting to fulfill the needs of citizens. These functions are altered by dynamics of reinterpretation, appropriation and resistance of subjects.

We conclude that (1) participation primarily serves a technology to govern within a neoliberal urban development (e.g. positioning Vienna within the international city competition), that (2) this attempt has to deal with non-intended social dynamics, which (3) nevertheless do not reach a level of impact able to significantly influence neoliberal agenda setting.

RC01-22.5

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Comparative Analysis of Two Models of Conflict Resolution in Somalia

Comparative analysis of two models of conflict resolution in Somalia
The Somali Republic was not in existence as sovereign state starting from 1991, after many groups of Somali armed opposition groups fought and able to overthrow the dictatorial government of General Said Barre. These armed opposition

fighting groups able to build a common goal to eliminate the regime but unable to build common central government to govern the country. The former British Somali colonial territory withdrew from this chaotic situation and able to create Somaliland Republic in 1991. The Somaliland Republic built in the last two decades a basic democratic institutions and became peaceful country in the violent unstable region of Horn of Africa. The other part of former Somali republic has been in war from 1991 until today. To stabilize and help to form central government in Mogadishu, many United Nations' military missions were sent to the country and finally at this time the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISON) is fighting against Al-Shabab, to eliminate the organization and to help to build central government in Somalia but AMISON is very far to realize its objectives.

The paper compares two models of conflict resolution in solving the violent conflict in Somalia. The Somali people built their indigenous model of democracy for many centuries of their existence as one people. The Somaliland Republic people using their indigenous model of conflict resolution, resolved their internal disagreement in peaceful way and built their democratic state. The southern Somali territories using the foreign imposed conflict resolution did not able to build peace in the country. We discuss these two models of conflict resolution and the negative role of Ethiopia and Kenya in Somalia for their ambition to control Somalia with blessing of USA.

RC01-20.6

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What Is the Root Causes of the Rise of Jihadist Movements in Africa?

African continent is the home of Indigenous African religion and other Middle East originated international religions of Christianity and Islam from the very beginnings of their origin until today. These religions existed relatively in peace with each other for many centuries side by side.

Contemporary Africa faced Islamic sectarian violent conflicts in many countries of the continent. Starting from the eastern coast of the continent, al-Shabab in Somalia starting from 2006 until today controlling vast part of the country, in the north of the continent the Egyptian Islamic jihad, The Libyan Islamic Fighting Group, Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (IQIM), Ansar al-Dine in Mali, Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJWA) in Southern Algeria& Mali. The strongest from all these groups is Boko Haram in North-East Nigeria.

The paper examines the internal problems of these countries from the economic, social and political point view, such as unemployment, lack of enough practical education, corruption of political elite and the security forces uninterested to solve these sectarian violent conflicts in peace negotiation, because of their interest to have more budget for the army which gives advantage for higher officers to siphon the money for themselves.

We also elucidate the external influence of western states such as USA, Great Britain and France in influencing the violent conflict in Africa for their geo-strategic interests for Africa's precious natural resources and to expand their military bases in Africa in the name of fighting against the so called global terrorism. We also discuss the ideological inspiration of these groups which emanated from Taliban and Al-Qaeda.

RC06-72.8

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Demonstrating the Use of Thematic Analysis in Family Research

Thematic Analysis has been defined by Boyatzis (1998) as a process to be used with qualitative information. It is used to describe social phenomena and is a process for encoding qualitative data. Phenomenological studies usually include the use of themes that makes sense of data collected. This article will demonstrate how the Attride-Stirling Thematic Network Analysis was used to examine the corpus obtained from data collected to describe commuter couples in Jos, Nigeria. The Thematic Network Analysis is a web-like-illustration that summarizes the main themes constituting a piece of text (Attride-Stirling, 2011). The corpus consists of transcripts from semi structured interviews and time diaries. Themes were derived based on research questions and related literature on commuter couples and coded using the Thematic Network Analysis. It is the desire of this paper to demonstrate the rigour applied to the method of data analysis. It aims to stay true to the method used and tools employed. This is painstakingly done to indicate credibility, robustness, trustworthiness and transparency.

RC32-367.4

KUPOVYKH, MAXIM* (University of Amsterdam, M.Kupovykh@auc.nl)

The New Cold War? 'Sexual Democracy' Vs. 'Sexual Sovereignty'

Western "culture wars" have recently acquired a distinctively global dimension. The issues of gender equality, reproductive and LGBT rights divide nowadays not only politicians, activists and religious leaders but national governments, too. The new Cold War-style lines of contention are being drawn in terms of the rhetorical oppositions between "sexual democracy" (SDem) and "sexual sovereignty" (SSov).

Based on analyzing a variety of printed media and Internet resources, this paper examines relevant public debates within global and national (esp. Russian and Dutch) contexts. Conceptually, I challenge the habitual binary framing of these debates in terms of the West vs. the rest, or modernity vs. tradition. Instead, I argue that, despite being locally embedded and divergent on a number of important accounts, the discourses and the policies of SDem and SSov *converge on instrumentalizing gender and sexuality* as key markers of national identity and as tools for constructing European and Russian "others": intolerant "Orientals" (Muslim immigrants or "Putin's Russia") or "amoral permissive-liberal internationalists." These tendencies are interwoven with further convergent trends, e.g. moralizing citizenship and inventing traditions, i.e. apparently eternal "traditions of tolerance" in Western countries and, in the Russian case, similarly perennial national adherence to "traditional family values." In both cases, the rhetoric of the rights (or rejection thereof) of women, children and LGBT serves to "imagine" the homogeneous national (e.g. Dutch or Russian) and regional (European) spaces and thus symbolically ameliorate the rising sense of insecurity, which is associated with the decline of the European welfare state, the EU crisis, perceived "immigrant threat," and the accelerating political, ethnic and demographic instability in Russia.

RC16-205.5

KUPOVYKH, MAXIM* (University of Amsterdam, M.Kupovykh@auc.nl)

The Return of "Moral Progress"? a Proposal

The notion of "the moral development of the human species" has almost disappeared from the sociological theorizing and research as a result of the decades of often justified criticisms of this notion from post-positivistic and post-modernist perspectives. While political and moral philosophers have recently been actively reclaiming the idea of moral progress, we, sociologists, have largely ignored this trend. In this paper, I propose some reasons for revisiting this attitude and outline a project of how relevant debates can be reinterpreted from a sociological perspective. I proceed from the idea that sociological theory—from Durkheim to Parsons, Simmel to Elias, and Mead to Habermas—has a rich tradition to discussing moral development in terms like "value generalization," "social learning" and "the civilizing process." Disentangled from the vestiges of the 19th century notion of unilinear, deterministic and Eurocentric notion of "moral progress"(and "decline"), these ideas, I argue, are still fit to guide us interpreting contemporary research data and current social controversies. To "idealistic" (the development of human reason) and biological-deterministic (evolutionary) approaches, sociology is able to offer a "materialistic" alternative, which directs the researcher's attention to the changing forms of association and the developments in social technologies. In particular, I outline the interrelations and analogies between the developments in social technologies of control and surveillance (including the "technologies of the self") and the trends in material technologies, especially communication technologies. In addition to these conceptual benefits, I explore the practical implications of the proposed perspective on moral development for analyzing and informing current public controversies on such issues as marriage equality and the refugee crisis.

RC12-146.5

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FUSZARA, MALGORZATA* (Chair in Anthropology and Sociology of Custom and Law, IASS, University of Warsaw, mfuszara@op.pl)

Dispute Patterns in Post-Communist Central-Eastern Europe

Paper presents results of 4-years project on Patterns of Disputes and Disputes Treatment in Popular Legal Culture started in 2013. It includes survey of representative national sample in Poland (2014) and local samples in Daugavpils (Latvia, 2014/15), Drohobych (Ukraine, 2014) and Cluj-Napoca (Romania, 2014) as well as several Polish urban municipalities. The Polish local data are under longitudinal analysis (1977/8; 2002/3; 2013/15) checking the influence of politico-legal regime's change. The international comparison is supplemented by interethnic comparison of Latvians, Poles and Russians within Latvia, Romanians and Hungarians within Romania and Poles and Ukrainians within Poland checking the national context factor versus ethnic differences. As shown in previous publication by authors (Fuszara & Kurczewski in Maclean, Eekelaar & Bastard Managing Family Justice in Diverse Societies, Hart 2015) Eurobarometer's data show CEE patterns are close to SE on some aspects but different on the other. NWE, whether traditionally Protestant or Catholic shows more trust more in the administration of justice and institutionalised mediation. In former Communist Europe, informal direct agree-

ments are more often trusted and institutions less often. In Southern Europe, the general distrust both in reference to the institutions and to the people prevails. The regression analysis will explore the significance of individual characteristics from among gender, age, economic affluence, education and personal trust as predictors of preference for institutionalised settlement (court), dyadic negotiations and exit in the basic types of disputes. Declared frequency of disputesin last 3 years and action patterns advocated for types of disputes as described in the vignettes are basic indicators of popular dispute culture in CEEurope.

RC22-260.1

KURIEN, PREMA* (Syracuse University, pkurien@syr.edu)

Race, Religion, and the Political Incorporation of Contemporary Immigrants: The Case of Indian Americans

Using a case study of Indian Americans, my presentation will examine how race and religion interact to shape the political mobilization of contemporary immigrants. Indian Americans are becoming politically active. What is particularly striking about this group is that they have mobilized around a variety of identities to influence U.S. policy. Some identify as Indian Americans, others as South Asians, and yet others on the basis of religious identity as Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, and Christians. A growing group identifies in terms of their party affiliation as Democrats and Republicans. There is also an adult, second-generation population that is getting involved in civic and political activism in very different ways than from their parents' generation. My research focused on a variety of Indian American advocacy organizations and found that differing understandings of race, as well as majority/minority status in India and in the United States produced much of the variation in the patterns of civic and political activism of the various groups. I demonstrate that these activism patterns can be explained by the ways in which race and religion intertwine with the characteristics of groups and political opportunity structures in the United States.

RC31-359.5

KURIEN, PREMA* (Syracuse University, pkurien@syr.edu)

The Incorporation of South Asian Minorities in Canada and the United States

My presentation will draw on ongoing research to examine two minority religious groups of South Asian origin (Hindus and Sikhs) that have broadly similar patterns of migration to Canada and the United States and have close ties with their compatriots across the border, but yet manifest divergent activism profiles around North American as well as homeland issues. My presentation will examine how different opportunity structures (both national and local), and differences in the characteristics of the groups, shape how they frame their grievances and mobilize. It also aims to uncover the factors that influence the form that their mobilization takes, specifically, whether it is "ethnic," "racial," or "religious." Focusing on Hindu and Sikh communities and advocacy organizations serving these groups in Toronto, Vancouver, New York/New Jersey, and northern California, this project is being conducted through interviews and analysis of available information about the organizations.

RC29-333.1

KURTENBACH, SEBASTIAN* (Institute of Sociology and Social Psychology, kurtenbach@wiso.uni-koeln.de)

Understanding Neighbourhood Effects

One of the key concepts in urban sociology during the last two decades is neighbourhood effects. The assumption is, that a context, like a neighbourhood, mediates norms and values. Meanwhile the context itself can be material, like the broken window theory suggested, or immaterial, like the network theory suggests. The findings point in the direction, that neighbourhood effects exist, but they are non-linear and differs over time and groups. But it is not clear yet, how a neighbourhood effect works. Therefore, the contribution suggests a model to close this "research gap". A five step-model to explain the takeover of deviant behaviour is derived from the literature about neighbourhood effects, environment-fit-models and cognitive dissonance. The model is tested through a mixed-method design, which includes results of an ethnographical fieldwork of three month, structural participant observations (N=1.557), qualitative interviews with inhabitants and local stakeholders and a quantitative survey (N=300) in a highly segregated neighbourhood in Cologne (Germany). The contribution ends with a suggestion how to develop the model and gives an outlook to further research.

RC51-577.3

KUSCHE, ISABEL* (Aarhus Institute of Advanced Studies, isabelkusche@aias.au.dk)

Gradual Differentiation and Justifiable Cognizance: Adjusting the Notion of Functional Differentiation

A central point of Luhmann's theory of society is the importance of functional differentiation as the defining feature of modern (world) society. The notion of function systems is very helpful in this regard and it has allowed an advancement of the theory of society in many respects. Nevertheless there are also some limitations in using Luhmann's systems theory in this context. I would like to point out two major difficulties. First, the concept of autopoiesis, which is attractive from the point of view of theoretical generalization, becomes a hindrance when the aim is to account for the empirical variety of world society. The notion of autopoiesis makes it difficult to think of differentiation as a gradual concept, which is however necessary in order to understand the outcome of worldwide differentiation processes. A return to earlier versions of Luhmann's theory that did without autopoiesis may be the remedy in this regard. Second, Luhmann's theory lacks sensitivity when it comes to actual new societal developments such as the internet. Consequences – for example with regard to copyright and property regimes – are not just a matter of the operation of different function systems, but the cognizance of the latter is not yet routinized. Therefore, questions of worth and justification are especially relevant in such context, but ignored by Luhmann's theory. I propose that Boltanski's and Thévenot's work on conventions of justification may be used in order to address this blind spot of the theory.

RC20-251.1

KUSCHE, ISABEL* (Aarhus Institute of Advanced Studies, isabelkusche@aias.au.dk)

Political Self-Reflection on Political Representation: Constituency Service As a Topic in Parliamentary Debates

Political representation and its crisis is a recurrent topic in the mass media and scholarly debate. Interestingly, there is not much research on whether and how this topic is addressed in the realm of politics itself. Yet, political communication encompasses such self-reflective operations that attempt to grasp what politics is about and what may be wrong with the relationship between politicians and voters. In the course of parliamentary debates, references are made to abstract concepts such as democracy and, admittedly, most of the time these references seem to be empty signifiers. However, there are also cases where politicians themselves address the question whether political representation is deficient, for example when arguing for or against more plebiscitary elements. In my paper I would like to focus on another example, which has widely been ignored by the scholarly debate so far, namely the relevance and status of constituency service. A comparative content analysis of parliamentary debates in Great Britain and Ireland in the latter case reveals a long-standing political debate about whether the level of constituency service in Ireland is an expression of true democracy or petty clientelism. In the British House of Commons, in contrast, self-reflection on constituency service is very rare. I argue that the notion of self-descriptions of social systems (here the political system), introduced by Niklas Luhmann, helps to understand this difference.

RC05-60.4

KUSHWAHA, ARUN* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, arunsociology@gmail.com)

Nationalism and the Construction of Muslim Identity:a Study of Print Media in North India

Religion is one of the significant criteria of defining identity. It not only reflects differences but also forges cultural and political boundaries between followers of different faiths. In India's political history, religion emerged as one of the critical ways in defining nationalism. The religious component of identity construction is based on a hegemonic idea that rests on the creation of majoritarian self and minority others. India is largely a Hindu dominated country where an expansive Hindu identity (include Jains, Buddhists and Sikhs) has been celebrated whereas some religions particularly Islam and Christian face the tag of outsider. The Hindu majoritarian discourse has stigmatized these supposedly 'Non-Indic' minority religions as problem communities whose nationhood claims are suspected.

The 'otherisation' of largest minority population, Muslims due to the certain psychic notions have not only marginalised and ghettoized themselves from larger society as well as by themselves. The larger role of state in the institutionalisation of stereotypes has sanctioned the other institutions to do the same. In between them.one of the major institution is media, especially print media which imparts not only biased knowledge, but also establish it with their daily ritualistic practices. It can be proved through the analysis of media coverage of either Ayodhya, Gujarat or Mujjafarnagar.

The basic idea of the whole work is to focus upon the historical construction of the concept of nationalism in colonial period as well as its continuation in contemporary India. It will also focus on the role of religion as a means of identity construction and its application in Indian context on Muslim religion. It would analyse the role of Print media in the construction of Muslim identity in India. This study will take Ayodhya as a case study to study print media.

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RC18-226.3

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How "Genuine Democracy" of the Council of Europe Influences Political Institutions of the European States

The aims of the paper are to set factors that influence the involvement of the Council of Europe in democracy promoting and to explain the concept of the modern model of European democracy generated with its participation. The including of democracy in the agenda of the CE on the one hand is determined by the need to answer on challenges of the crisis of liberal democracy and on the other hand represents a kind of cover for various forms of intervention of international organization in the sphere of domestic policy of its member-States. Due to a complex organizational structure discussions and operations in the field of democracy are transferring to the level outside the permanent control of the States. However the CE remains a classical instrument for intergovernmental co-operation. It is mainly supporting national efforts to reform political systems. The degree of its penetration in the internal affairs depends on the balance of power in organization, will of member States, the impact of civil society and external pression. General trends are determined by growing cooperation with the European Union. EU countries have an automatic majority voting in the Committee of Ministers. The political engagement of the members of the Parliamentary Assembly prevents the Assembly to be an institution of genuine democracy. The Council of Europe is expanding its cooperation with non-governmental actors, focuses on issues of democracy in the former socialist countries and involves countries that are not its members to various spaces of co-operation. Substantive content of the resolutions and recommendations of the Council of Europe in the field of democracy is determined by double standards. Formal democratic principles are taking in consideration selectively, when it corresponds to the foreign policy interests of the elites of the leading States.

RC19-243.1

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Precarious Work, the Middle Class and the Risk of Poverty in South Korea

Korea's rapid economic recovery in 1999-2000 was hailed as a great success, but the subsequent reforms have changed the labour market dynamics which have then gradually deteriorated quality of life at the level of individuals and households. The structural reform, which to some extent stabilized the Korean economy, resulted in the drastic growth of non-regular workers, low-wage workers and the unemployed. In consequence, it is believed that a great deal of household lost the middle class status. Does the reform for flexible labour market produce the working poor in Korea? The paper aims to examine the relationship between precarious work and the risk of poverty. We will also trace the diminishing size of the middle class.

Low-wage and non-regular employment historically emerged as introducing flexibility in the labour market for the purpose of reducing high and persistent unemployment. However, its impact on overall unemployment is ambiguous and it is blamed for increasing the level of economic insecurity and the risk of poverty. Thus, a number of researches use the concept 'precarious work' to indicate uncertain, insecure and poor work conditions and point out it is often coincided with social problems such as poverty and social exclusion. Yet, the linkage between the characteristics of precarious jobs and poverty is not sufficiently investigated.

This article explores the characteristics of labour market in Korea and examines the causal relationship between household head's employment status and the likelihood of the middle class status, and the risk of poverty at the household level. Implications of this research can be extended to other countries which share similar labor market characteristics with Korea.

RC12-146.7

KYSELOVA, TATIANA* (University of Turin, tkyselova@gmail.com)

Cultural and Institutional Impediments to Mediation in Post-Soviet Countries: Focus on Ukraine

Mediation as an Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) institution is aimed at speedy resolution of various types of disputes by the parties with the assistance of the neutral mediator avoiding traditional litigation in state courts. It is currently being promoted by the international community and European Union in Ukraine as a viable instrument of peace-building and dispute resolution in all areas of social life.

Mediation is being introduced in Ukraine and other post-Soviet countries since early 1990-ies. However, by today it becomes obvious that these efforts encounter significant challenges and difficulties. The hypothesis of this study is that cultural, psychological and institutional impediments might exist which call for specific, hand-tailored approaches in fostering mediation and dialogue in post-Soviet countries.

This paper will present preliminary results of the empirical study of mediation institutionalization in Ukraine based on a series of semi-structured interviews to be conducted in three cities in Ukraine in March-April 2015. The study employs broadly conceived socio-legal approach that will analyse the filed-work data within a broader context of current Ukrainian socio-economic and political situation. The paper will address the question about specific cultural and institutional impediments and possible measures to mitigate them.

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

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RC25-307.2

LABRECQUE, LISANDRE* (CRESPPA, Centre d'etudes sociologiques et politiques, lisandre.labrecque@cnrs.fr)

Converser Et Classifier : La Construction De L'autre Dans Les échanges Quotidiens

Les conversations quotidiennes et leur contenu illustrent certains mécanismes par lesquels les classifications, les frontières et les descriptions de l'Autre sont maintenues et actualisées, notamment les connotations ordinaires du sexisme et du racisme. Ces limites et descriptions des figures de l'Autre telles que présentes dans les échanges quotidiens entre individus se sont transformées sous le joug de certaines transformations sociales récentes. Si les classifications se sont historiquement construites sur la base symbolique de grandes oppositions (normal/pathologique ; conforme/déviant ; nous/eux…), nous suivons l'hypothèse qu'aujourd'hui prédomine un régime de l'inclusion qui, par un appel à la moyenne, placent les phénomènes sur un continuum. Comment se jouent alors au quotidien les classifications profanes des rapports sociaux, des identités, des conduites et des inconduites individuelles ? Dans le cadre de nos recherches sur la normativité conversationnelle, nous nous intéressons à la construction de ces figures telle qu'étayée dans des récits de conversation. Cette méthode, selon laquelle un participant rencontre le chercheur pour relater les conversations quotidiennes auxquels il a pris part au cours d'une période de temps donnée, permet d'avoir accès à la mise en récit des échanges et à leur ancrage dans des univers de signification situés et subjectifs. Ces récits d'interaction nous indiquent un certain nombre de sujets de conversation (de quoi parle-t-on ?), mais également quelques grandes opérations utilisées dans les échanges au quotidien : partager, raconter, définir, expliquer, valoriser, dévaloriser. Comment se construit la figure de l'Autre et ses déclinaisons dans ces récits de conversations? Comment se développent, au sein des échanges, les classifications de la «normalité» et de l'«anormalité» ? Et inversement, quel rôle ont les conversations dans les processus de classification?

RC16-199.2

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Ontology or 'Virtuology'? On the Nature of the Social

The much talked about 'ontological turn' in the social sciences risks to overlook the distinctive contributions of prominent sociologists such as Pierre Bourdieu and Niklas Luhmann to our understanding of sociality or the social. Although they unfold quite divergent approaches, both primarily conceptualize the social as 'a space of possibilities to act' (Bourdieu) or 'a space of possibilities to communicate' (Luhmann). Actions or communications are thus understood as the actualization of one possibility within a space that comprises in principle countless other alternatives but is at the same time structured on the basis of class and/or field positions (Bourdieu) or social expectations (Luhmann).

Partly inspired by the writings of Gilles Deleuze (particularly his notion of 'Matter') and those of Geiorgio Agamben (particulary his notion of potentiality), the presentation will give a more general twist to the basic intuition underlying the theories of Bourdieu and Luhmann. The social is not something that is given (Durkheim's social facts) but a virtual realm of potentialities to act together that is contingely ordered by both situational social structures (expectations) and the structured potentialities (habitus) of the participating individuals. Ontology is thus replaced by 'virtuology', or the axiom that everything that 'is' refers to both a virtual space of countless possibilities to act and the intermediating mechanisms that always confine but never determine, in the strict sense, the actualization of of these possibilities. The social therefore consists of 'everything that could happen', 'that which may be expected to happen', and 'that which happens'.

RC14-172.1

LAGESON, SARAH* (Rutgers University-Newark, sarah.lageson@rutgers.edu)

"Digital Punishment" in Online American Media

Americans love crime. The criminal justice system is revered in popular culture and news media. Millions of people scour the internet to assess our own moral compass, take cues from other's digressions, and bear witness to justice and punishment. Historically, we have learned about crime through mainstream news media and fictional depictions. Yet, the internet has dramatically changed this landscape, and for the first time, mug shots and jailhouse rosters are available at the click of a button. Importantly, the U.S. context is significantly different than the European model of the "right to be forgotten." By comparing EU and US perspectives on privacy, I describe the growth of what I call "digital punishment" in the U.S. using a mixed methods approach: through interviewing those who run criminal history and mug shot websites, by analyzing the content they produce, and by interviewing those who are working to clear their criminal record through legal means – but are faced with the reality of an endless digital trail. There are consequences to these practices, especially in how these websites help to spread incorrect and dismissed records. While criminal history data changes rapidly at the jurisdictional level, there is not a system in place to ensure corresponding updates are made online. These crime websites thus constitute a new form of punishment: They culminate in a curated and searchable online history, which is often unknown to the website subject until they face consequences of these records. These records communicate powerful signals of guilt by attaching a criminal label to millions of arrestees, simultaneously introducing a host of social and psychological consequences.

RC07-90.3

LAI, CHIA-LING* (National Taiwan Normal University, muse.chialinglai@gmail.com)

Performing on the Situated Global Stages: Comparing the Cosmopolitan Visions and Sustainable Future Scenarios Proposed in Shanghai and Milan Expos

As an emergent global mega-event, World Expo not only performs globality and cosmopolitanism under the competing international frameworks, but also provides creative scenarios for future societies. Current researches on global events (Luke, 1998; Roche, 2000; Urry, 2003, 2010) tend to emphasis on the shaping of globality neglecting the situated perspectives. Drawing upon theories of global events, cosmopolitanism and Haraway's situated knowledge, this paper argues for 'situated cosmopolitan visions and future scenarios' by comparing two current World Expos in 2010 Shanghai and 2015 Milan.

2010 Shanghai Expo—themed by city and sustainability—multiply centered China, Mid-East and Europe on the global symbolic orders through spectacular architectures, sustainable designs and branded cultures. Its sustainable future scenarios were more based on commodity aesthetics and technological advancements. 2015 Milan Expo—themed by sustainable food culture—emphasizes loosely on the global symbolic orders, though the newly emergent European countries stand out and less developed Africa and South-east Asia organized through clustering representations. Its alternative future scenarios emphasize more retrospectively with local and natural wisdoms.

Based on field observations and spatial textual analysis on exhibitions and media representations, this research makes three comparisons of the two World Expos. Firstly, it examines the world symbolic order made in the two Expos; Secondly, it explores how the Expo themes have been articulated to demonstrate their sustainable future scenarios; Thirdly, it reflexively examines the materiality based representations in the Expos in hyper-real postmodern era (Harvey, 1996; Eco, 1987) when competing with other media in the time of refugees and financial hardship. It concludes that Expos should be considered as 'situated global stages' performing situated cosmopolitan visions with emergent future scenarios of the host countries and regions.

RC04-48.17

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Transition to Higher Education and Social Capital Inequality

Social network researchers argue that unequal access to social capital is a major factor of social mobility. School as an important social organization provides the platform for one to establish social ties and through these ties, social capital can be accumulated and activated for instrumental purposes. However, the production of social capital inequality in the school setting is little understood. Further, researchers have observed that educational expansion has changed the form of educational inequality from qualitative differentiation (types and prestige of educational institutions) to quantitative differentiation (educational level) and social inequality is maintained as a result. The impact of horizontal educational stratification on social capital inequality thus deserves an investigation.

Data for analyses come from a panel study of high school students randomly drawn from urban Nanjing in 2010. The analytic sample consists of 667 students who attended university in China in 2013. Access to social capital is indicated by the individual's links to a selection of occupations with varying levels of occupational prestige through school peers, friends, and acquaintances. Social capital reported in 2010 and 2013 are compared. Respondents report a decline in social capital after entering university, particularly non-elite institutions. Students from better family backgrounds tend to attend elite universities and have greater access to social capital, but suffer a greater loss of social capital when they enter non-elite universities. No significant difference in change of social capital by family background is found for students attending elite universities. These findings suggest that while mass education may help increase the social mix on campus, horizontal educational stratification helps maintain the social capital advantage of socioeconomically advantaged students. Further, even when the disadvantaged groups enter elite institutions, there are factors other than contact opportunities hindering them from social capital accumulation. Implications of the findings for social mobility will be discussed.

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

RC32-369.22

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The Renewal of Weaving Culture and Tribal Community for Tluku Women in Taiwan

Tluku tribe, one of indigenous people in Taiwan, locates in west part of Hualien county. *Tluku* tribe has been characterized by the craft of textile weaving. In addition, this weaving craft has become the symbol of ideal women since it is particularly performed by women in terms of the gender division of labor . Compared with other tribes, there is higher proportion of women still participating in textile weaving by traditional loom as well as newly improved machine. In fact, *Tluku* women play an important role on the revival of weaving culture in Hualien. This research tries to investigate the mechanism of conservation of weaving culture, which refers to the interlocking process of female laboring, cultural identity and market profit . More specifically, the dimensions of production and consumption are observed. The dimension of production is related to the weaver's body skills, family memory, and consideration of use value as well as exchange value. The dimension of consumption refers to the changing identity of the consumers/users, the intervention of local organization and government. Under this process, the mechanism for the conservation of weaving culture is pursued and the tribal community could be renewed.

RC06-JS-7.5

LAI, YUEN SHAN* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, lysruby@yahoo.com)

Abortion Among Unmarried Female Migrant Workers in China: Modes of Parental Influence

Despite the absence of official data, extensive evidence at national and regional levels indicates a rising trend of premarital abortion in China during the past three decades. Premarital abortion is often perceived as the eventual consequence of increasing sexual freedom and of the lack of sexual and reproductive health (SRH) knowledge of young women, and the phenomenon is even more prevalent among female migrants, who usually have poorer SRH knowledge. While migration and the prevalence of unprotected sex may be the reasons for the increase in the number of unintended pregnancies among young female migrants, these factors can hardly account for their choice of abortion, which is often constituted by various kinds of considerations influenced by interpersonal power dynamics and the preexisting socio-cultural and economic structure where individuals are situated. This paper argues that parental influence is one of the factors that influence the abortion decision of unmarried female migrants in China. It attempts to reveal and examine the role played by parents and parent-daughter interactions during the process of abortion decision-making. Based on ethnographic observations and in-depth interviews with 30 (n=30) women who have experienced at least one premarital abortion in a city in Shandong, China, this paper illustrates the considerations behind parents' direct and indirect involvements in daughters' abortion decisions, as well as their negotiations. As reflected by the data, parental involvements are mediated by parents' expectations on their daughter's future husband, marriage and family life, which are often shaped by the living ideals constituted under the current socio-economic structure and embedded with their own cultural and moral beliefs in marriage, reproduction and family. Three modes of parental influences are classified, reflecting various degrees of parental control and daughter's autonomy exercised in the course of abortion decision-making, as well as the changing parent-daughter relationship dynamics in contemporary China.

RC34-392.3

LAINE, SOFIA* (Finnish Youth Research Network, sofia.laine@youthresearch.fi)

Meta-Analysis on Youth Political Engagement in Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco, Lebanon and Algeria - and Beyond

This paper focuses on the findings of the 15 partners broad EU-funded project (FP7, 2014-2016) titled SAHWA: Researching Arab Mediterranean Youth: Towards a New Social Contract (www.sahwa.eu) that focuses qualitatively and quantitatively on young people living in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt and Lebanon. More precisely, the paper focuses on the findings under the theme 'youth political engagement', theme coordinated by the Finnish Youth Research Network. The expression 'political engagement' allows to see forms of political interventions also under non-conventional forms of action and organizations. It involves examining the forms, content, and origins of the stakes young actors have and act upon in a given setting. Current literature emphasises the need to study young actors' political engagements on several inter-linked levels, but there is little empirical research dealing with a multi-layered approach involving several countries in one project, like Sahwa. Here the multi-layered approach refers both to survey and qualitative research local national researchers are conducting in different geographical locations, and to several different interlinked themes of the study. Me-

ta-analysing the Sahwa data (i.e. 15 ethnographies and survey of 10,000 respondents) on youth political engagement, my aim of this paper is to answer following questions: What are the underlying conditions of youth engagement and mobilization in Arab Mediterranean countries? What are the forms, factors, causes and means of youth participation? Who are the politically active youth and whom do they represent? What kind of actors of social and political change these Arab Mediterranean youth are today and in the future?

RC47-541.4

LAINE, SOFIA* (Finnish Youth Research Network, sofia.laine@youthresearch.fi)

"We Still Have Walls Where to Paint". from Two Young Actors' Initiative to a Global Graffiti Movement. Case Study of "Zwewla" ("Miserables")

Young Tunisian student, initiator of the movement "Zwewla" ("Miserables") says that behind his graffiti is clearly expressed social demand: Two youngsters started the movement because the problems of unemployment, poverty and marginalization were not discussed properly in formal national politics. They choose graffiti because it is accessible to all, simplifying the message when it also comes easier across. In this paper I study Zwewla movement, its' past and current stage, and how its' key actors expresses visions for alternative futures. As such graffiti is one of the oldest ways of communicating, recently strongly combined with social media. Politics for the local disadvantaged and the global audience intertwine in these activists actions. As the *Zwewla* is nowadays a global social movement, its action strategy aims to support both the localised and global presence, and therefore my paper also focuses on the both sites: First, *on local collective self-presentation*, i.e. graffiti tags, visions and actions of young Tunisian actors I have longitudinally followed from the year 2013; second, on *global collective self-presentation* that can be viewed from Facebook pages and blogs of the followers across the world. Both collective self-presentations are part of the process of collective identity formation and a necessity for a global social movement. Therefore ethnography that tries to understand the phenomena needs to use diverse methodologies in order to capture young actors' political argumentation. My paper sheds light to different dimensions of my ethnography: grounded and militant (i.e. embodied in certain political spaces and times, also in collaborative terms), multi-sited, visual and digital – and from this hybridity I draw my analysis of the actor's perspectives on the future and how these perspectives shape their subjectivity. This study is part of the research project *Youth and political engagement in contemporary Africa* (http://blogs.helsinki.fi/yopo-africa/) funded by Academy of Finland [258235]

RC17-218.5

LAITINEN, HANNA* (Humak University of Applied Sciences / University of Jyvaskyla, hannalait@gmail.com)

Finnish National Level Youth Organizations and Legitimacy

The focus of this study is on a specific type of Nonprofit Organizations; Youth Organizations. These are defined as organizations whose members are young or who target a significant part of their activities at young people. The main questions of the study examine what kinds of aims these organizations have for youth participation; what kind of opportunities to participate they arrange for the youth as participants, members, volunteers and governors; and how the hybrid characteristics of these organizations are related to the various roles they define for themselves as enablers of youth participation.

The fourth important question addresses the concept of legitimacy: How do the organizations legitimize the roles they take towards their young constituents? Within this, it is also relevant to ask who are the other stakeholders that are used as sources of legitimacy. Whose assessment of the legitimacy of the organization is considered important and how it is gained in practical terms? What does this mean in terms of accountability? In the Finnish context, the role of the public sector is very important, as almost 75 percent of the national youth organizations are funded by the Ministry of Culture and Education either as annual subsidies or as project support.

The empirical data of my study consists of survey data with 113 respondents and interview data from semi-structured interviews with 20 paid and volunteer leaders in youth organizations. The questions of legitimacy will be answered mainly on the basis of qualitative analysis of the interview data using a mixture of content and narrative analysis.

WG03-659.1

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GRINBERGA, LIGA (Latvian Academy of Culture)

Visual Data in the Research of Tradition: Using Photo-Elicitation Method in the Study of the Intermediate Period of the Latvian Song and Dance Festivals

The Latvian Song and Dance Festival is traditional cultural mega-event that has taken place in Latvia since 1873 and has been recognized as an important expression of the nation's culture and cultural heritage. The Festival is included in the Representative list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO together with resembling festivals of the other Baltic States. As nation's tradition it embraces thousands of people taking part in highly developed amateur art movement. As there have been public discussions of the future scenarios of this tradition, researchers are focusing to define preconditions of preserving and criteria for continuity of the Festival in a changing and innovative environment. The Festival takes place every five years, thus attention is particularly on the intermediate period between festivals and daily practices of the amateur art movement and participants individual motivation to inheriting the tradition. Theoretical foundation of the research is based on tradition perceived as cultural strategy with specific goals and impacts to sustain social identities and connections using symbolic communication. (Bronner, 2011). The research objective is to identify individual and community practices, internal and external models of symbolic communication of participants and to establish coherence to mechanisms to safeguard tradition in the intermediate period between festivals, when the authority of the tradition is decreased. Empirical study is based on participatory forms of visual research methods, revealing dimensions of the data difficult to obtain from traditional research strategies in social sciences (Hughes, 2012). To analyze daily routine of participants, there has been applied photo-elicitation strategy to procure meaningful information from subject with the use of visual stimulation (Margolis and Pauwels, 2011). Findings reveal aspects and symbolic meanings important to participants, nevertheless it indicates to the responsibility of the whole community to sustain the tradition in the intermediate period of the Festival.

WG05-661.3

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Training Need Assessment, Social Entrepreneurship and Employment in Informal Sector: Line Drawn from Public Sector and Educational Institution in India

Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) in India after 1947 were set up as a result of the conscious policy decision. The decision was made in context of the development strategy adopted at the beginning of the planning era with the broad macro-economic objectives of higher economic growth, self-sufficiency in production of goods and services, long term equilibrium in balance of payments and low and stable prices. PSEs have also been known as an intervention for economic development and the larger social gains for by providing employment to people. In 2016, India is prophesied to become the world's fastest-growing major economy. But, despite of these, unemployment still prevails among the youths of the country. Therefore, this study was an attempt to look at solutions to the problem of unemployment. On this basis, the study objective undertook cases from informal sector to find out how they function within the contexts fulfilling the state's larger social goals. Also, in line with the management intervention, 'training', for these youths has been reflected upon through evidences from PSEs. The study was done in two parts. First, it confined itself to formal sector, taking PSEs to gain evidences on how the youths can get the right knowledge, skills and attitude to be employed. Second, the study looked upon for cases on youth run enterprise or action to suffice the study objective. Where, youths of an educational institution in India were focused, as education is a prime source of development for a nation. The study was descriptive in nature following both quantitative and qualitative approaches. Where, social entrepreneurship was found as one answer to the issue, in the interim, the study also discusses training needs assessment as a step in training that needs to be considered in the process and also for future study implications.

RC31-366.7

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Exploring the Lives of Sri-Lankan Migrants Working in Korea

Data gathering for the research that is discussed here is currently underway. The main objective of the research is to explore the nature of social and work life experienced by Sri Lankan migrants working in Korea with a special emphasis on work-related issues and concerns.

The research deals with qualitative data gathered through interviews with 30 Sri Lankans currently working in Korea. Data was collected largely through online interviews, with a few interviews being conducted face-to-face.

The tentative patterns identified in the data shows a marked improvement of the individuals' and his/her family's financial standing due to earnings made in Korea. Compared to the income they earned in Sri Lanka prior to migration, they and their families are now able to enjoy a more comfortable life which is largely a result of the improved income status.

However, the study also revealed several areas of work-related difficulties encountered by these workers in Korea. The Sri Lankan migrants seem to be having difficulties adapting to the austere work ethic in Korea which according to them is far more rigid than what they have experienced in Sri Lanka as well as achieving an optimum work-leisure balance. Further, the solidarity between employers and employees appear to be contingent on the effectiveness of the workers' productiveness.

Additionally, all the respondents were unanimous in claiming that their Korean employers and colleagues continued to treat them as 'strangers/outsiders' even after being employed for several years. Often, such treatment is reflected in day-to-day conversations between Korean employers/co-workers and Sri Lankans. This issue of recognition seems to be making it difficult for the migrants to develop a sense of belonging that would facilitate their integration into wider Korean society.

RC19-235.3

LALIBERTE, ANDRE* (University of Ottawa, andre.laliberte@uottawa.ca)

A Multi-Scalar Comparison of Responses to Abuse Against Migrant Domestic Workers in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Shanghai

Relying on extensive field work in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Shanghai, this paper compares policies for protecting migrant domestic workers. These workers, most of whom are women, are at their most vulnerable, working in households. The paper provides a unique perspective into the governmental implications of three types of political regimes, liberal democratic (Taiwan), consultative authoritarian (Shanghai) and hybrid (Hong Kong) for migrant domestic workers.

RC54-615.6

LAMARRE, ANDREA* (University of Guelph, alamarre@uoguelph.ca)

Embodying Otherwise: Theorizing Embodiment in Eating Disorder Scholarship

The body is an "absent presence" in eating disorder scholarship. While significant time is spent tracing the contours of the body through body image research, a deep analysis of the lived body as precondition for experiencing the world is less common in both mainstream and feminist works on eating disorders. The visceral experience of self-starvation, self-induced vomiting, exercise to the point of collapse, and other behaviours coded as "extreme" but holding deep and unrelenting pull for some are undertheorized. In the wake of twin currents of biomedicalization and post-structuralism in eating disorder research, theory hesitates around the edges of embodiment. In this paper, I seek to find the body in eating disorder scholarship, uncovering these missing bodies and exploring how they have been theorized about, around, and (on occasion) with. Theorizing embodiment as intersectional, intercorporeal, and dynamic, I draw on a growing body of literature focusing on sensorial perception and blend this with an unlikely ally: philosophical and sociological accounts of embodiment drawing on Merleau-Ponty, Foucault, Weiss, Grosz, and Braidotti. I argue that the body is often figured as undifferentiated, stereotypically white, female, and young, limiting our imagination about what an eating disorder is, who might suffer from an eating disorder, and, importantly, who might recover. Taking an embodiment-oriented approach allows us to move beyond diagnostic discourses, which entrench Cartesian dualisms, and purely discursive accounts that render bodies passive sponges for cultural imagery. Instead, we might consider how culture and diagnostic practices alike are produced by and mediated through bodies. We might open up new possibilities for diverse embodiments and scaffold lasting recovery.

RC04-43.2

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Is Access to Public and Private Universities a Matter of Social Justice?

Limited access to University Education (UE) for young people with low socio-economic status has frequently been seen as a phenomenon which perpetuates the social status quo and leads to a polarized system of UE (Crozier et al., 2008).

Recently, there has been a surprising growth of private UE in various countries (e.g. Polland, Hungary, Chile) and this is often linked to political and economic factors (Levy, 2004; Espinoza and Gonzalez, 2013). Private UE has recently changed the educational landscape in Cyprus as well, and approximately half of the stu-

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dents attend private universities (MoEC, 2014, page 43), a finding also reported for other countries (Espinoza and Gonzalez, 2013).

However, attending private UE is costly whereas public education is usually free or low-cost. Students' desire to achieve access to UE often leads to unsustainable degree of debt which causes additional stress and burden on students and their families (Cooke et al, 2004).

The objective of study is to describe the population that accesses public and private University education in Cyprus and to discuss the political and social implications of the phenomenon.

Contrary to the existing literature, and contrary to our expectations, the results suggest that the social status of the family (e.g. parents' education and occupation) is not a major predictor of whether a student attends a private or a public university. It was found that the financially disadvantaged students, however, (those who had to work and also wished they could have more support from their families), were more likely to attend private universities.

We consider our findings to be important for both policy makers and educationalists and we will discuss the next steps for future research.

RC06-74.5

LAN, PEI-CHIA* (National Taiwan University, pclan@ntu.edu.tw)

Compressed Parenthood: Middle-Class Parenting in Taiwan

Taiwan's fertility rate has dropped to one of the lowest in the world. Why do parents face intensified pressure, anxiety and uncertainty, despite their expanded access to cultural resources and market services? My research explores this conundrum based in-depth interviews with parents from over fifty families. I propose the concept "compressed parenthood" to describe those parents who experience time-space compression as a consequence of globalization and encounter tension and contradiction between the global and the local, or between the traditional and the modern.

Taiwan's rapid industrialization and democratization, leading to widespread intergenerational mobility and a vibrant civil society, illustrate what Chang Kyung-Sup (2010) calls "compressed modernity." The transformation of parenting scripts renders parents reflexive about their past experiences and the imagined future of their children. Middle-class parents lament their own 'lost childhood' in a poorer, authoritarian Taiwan; they are determined to break with the traditions of childrearing and to bring more happiness and autonomy for their own children.

Middle-class parents can mobilize expanded resources thanks to "time-space compression" (Harvey 1990) in the global village. Their changing style of childrearing, under the marked influence of US culture, marks their upward mobility and cosmopolitan engagement. Some attempt to cultivate children's global cultural capital by sending them to all-English kindergartens, elite schools, and summer camps in the US. Some other parents try to protect children from the harm of traditional pedagogy by choosing Western alternative education that jettisons textbooks and examinations.

However, parents feel anxious when they face disjuncture between cultural scripts and institutional reality. Dual-earner parents in Taiwan struggle with long working hours and have limited time to carry out the new script of intensive parenting. These parents also feel concerned about whether their children can survive intense educational competition in a local culture that is still dominated by collectivism.

RC06-86.10

LAN, PEI-CHIA* (National Taiwan University, pclan@ntu.edu.tw)

New Parenting Scripts and the Production of "High-Risk Families": The Case of Taiwan

While Taiwan's fertility has dropped to one of the lowest in the world, the cultural scripts for childrearing become increasingly labor-intensive and expert-guided. The public discourses on childhood and parenthood dramatically transformed during the past few decades. The status of children changed from laboring bodies for military nationalism to healthy bodies under biopolitical governance. And the role of parents transformed from the enforcer of child discipline to the recipient of parental education.

The new cultural scripts of parenting, with penetrating global influence, often mismatch, disjoint or conflict with local reality in Taiwan. For instance, parents are advised to spend a substantial amount of time in communicating and interacting with children. However, most workplaces in Taiwan are not family-friendly in terms of culture and organization. Dual-earner parents widely depend on afterschool programs or kinship networks for childcare. Despite their aspiration to break with the traditions of childrearing, parents must rely on grandparents, who either cohabitate or live nearby, to raise children together.

Starting in the 1990s, Taiwan's government has developed a system of medical surveillance to monitor children's health and also actively promotes parental education as the normative practice of modern family. The working class, immigrant mothers, and other socially disadvantaged parents are increasingly burdened with social blame and labeled as "high-risk families" under state surveillance. Taiwan's capital outflow and labor inflow in recent decades have affected job security the most for working-class men. Many are pressured to seek foreign brides from Southeast Asia and China and form a new type of global family. The new scripts

of parenting, especially the prohibition of corporeal punishment at home and the expectation for parental participation at school, implicitly hold class-biased assumptions about parents' time flexibility and capacity to communicate with children.

RC22-275.3

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Religious and Gender Negotiations on Facebook: Female Hindu Practitioners Claiming New Roles in La Réunion

La Réunion, a French overseas department in the Indian Ocean, is characterised by its religious and ethnic diversity resulting from multiple waves of migrations, including Indian indentured labourers. After a long phase of sparse contact with India, a recent reorientation towards India and Hinduism by Reunionese of Indian descent leads to a renegotiation of Hinduism as diasporic religion. More recently, Hindus have established facebook as important site of religious negotiations, where Hindus in La Réunion establish contacts with Hindus in India and numerous places in the diaspora. By taking the examples of two major Reunionese facebook pages consecrated to Hindu religion and selected facebook chronologies of individuals, this paper examines the negotiation of gender roles in Reunionese Hindu religious practice. The paper argues that women's claims in the offline environment to participate in certain rituals are reinforced and supported by pictures posted and discussions led on facebook. For example, the increasing demand of women walking on fire, a devotional practice which had not been performed by Reunionese women for a long time, manifests itself in photographs of fire walking women posted on facebook and the accompanying comments, which often include felicitations to the female practitioners. Moreover, the possibility of virtual interactions serves as an access to religious knowledge which can be used to justify certain claims, such as information on women walking on fire in India. The paper concludes that in contrast to negotiations about gender-specific tasks in offline temple ceremonies, virtual negotiations on facebook start from a different basis, as both women and men can post and have access to knowledge about religious practices in India and worldwide. The paper is based on participant observation conducted during 12 months' anthropological field work in La Réunion (2014-2015) in the context of a PhD research project.

RC42-494.4

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Factorial Surveys in Social Psychology: Testing within Respondent Variance Homogeneity in Factorial Surveys

That the residual variance of responses net of experimental treatments and additional indicators is homogenous is a fundamental assumption of factorial surveys. Therefore, it has become common practice to control the variance heterogeneity between individuals induced by differing response situations using random effects when analyzing factorial surveys. But based on theories about personality differences between individuals it is expectable that the residual variance is also heterogeneous within respondents. Specifically, we hypothesize that the variance component within respondents increases with their expressiveness. Moreover, since expressiveness is a general personality trait it is plausible that the type of variance heterogeneity it induces constitutes a common type of measurement error.

We model the within respondent variance of factorial surveys using mixed-effect location scale analysis and test the influence of expressiveness on this variance component. As test cases we use two factorial surveys on tertiary students' preferences with respect to internships. In both surveys expressiveness is measured using the standard items of the respective Big Five sub-scale. One of the samples used consists of respondents experienced in answering surveys while the other sample is composed of inexperienced individuals in this regard, enabling us to assess the effect of practice on expressiveness induced measurement error. Furthermore, we check how the influence of expressiveness changes if we control other sources of measurement error in factorial surveys (like e.g., violations of the interval scaling assumption regarding response behavior). In addition, we evaluate the impact of expressiveness based measurement error on estimated individual preferences. First results indicate support for our central hypothesis, the within respondent variance of factorial survey answers is larger for students with a higher expressiveness score.

RC07-89.1

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MANUEL, SANDRA (Eduardo Mondlane University)

Excluded from within: Knowledge, Class and Massification of University Access in Developing Countries

This paper departs from the assumption that access to higher education will continue to increase globally. A prominent feature of the contemporary tendency of expansion of access to higher education is inclusion of disadvantaged socio-economic groups and people from lower status and social classes. Thus, massification in higher education is characterized by differentiation, diversification and stratification of the sector. Notwithstanding, a typical contradiction is outlined. The contradiction has manifested by what we termed exclusion from within where a meaningful relation to scientific reasoning is denied to these popular classes. The 'progressive' massification of access to the knowledge institution does not guarantee access to powerful knowledge that remains highly selective and exclusive to the elites by means of effective relation to knowledge. The paper goes on to explore and discuss the differentiating features of access to higher education, particularly in developing countries. It argues that massification will, over time, undermine the capacity of the universities to deal effectively with its knowledge production function whereas simultaneously evolving towards meeting the societal demands of high social mobility and rates of return from the investment in higher education. In the knowledge economy and society provision of access as a form of commodity to popular classes may lead to even growing inequalities. The paper concludes by considering a way to address the paradox.

WG02-639.5

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Colonial Modernities: Timing, Motive, and Otherness

Most works on multiple modernities have focused on civilizational cultures and suggest that different cultural heritages promote different modernities. Much of the comparative-historical literature, however, suggests that powerful international actors have shaped social relations in dramatic ways over the past several centuries, yet little attention has been paid to how international influence could promote different varieties of modernity. This paper starts to fill in this literary gap by considering how colonialism promoted particular forms of modernity. It describes how colonial officials and their collaborators (including missionaries and merchants) had particular biases and interests that prevented them from trying to copy the form of modernity that emerged among the early modernizers. Instead, their focus on control, conversion, and profits caused colonial actors to promote new forms of modernity. Using the nation state, a pillar of modernity, as an example, it describes how colonialism and missionaries were predisposed to recognize ethnic difference and encourage communal self-rule as a means of control and conversion before introducing the nation-state model at independence. This sequential combination created divisions and competition that made the nation-state model unworkable in many instances, promoting crisis, violence, and the rise of new models that had to deal with plurinational realities.

RC52-595.4

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Mindfulness in Cooperation

Discussions on "relational expertise" (Anne Edwards) or "transformative agency" (Yrjö Engeström) currently point to a new development of professionalism. This professionalism is especially required in high reliability organisations and high performance workplaces. Main features are (1) the capacity to change and develop work activities self-dependently with regard to complex tasks, (2) the competence to act flexible with respect to quality and safety requirements, (3) the non-heroic commitment to connect one's own expertise to the expertise of others while solving problems. This new professionalism thus takes into account that complexity cannot be mastered by one person, or by meticulous planning and prescribing routines only. This paper elaborates against this background the concept of 'mindful cooperative competence' (Langemeyer 2015). 'Mindfulness' is according to Karls Weick, Kathleen Sutcliffe and others a certain ethos enacted and cultivated in several professional activities in high-reliability organisations to ensure that teams can undertake the right steps in critical situations. It describes how teams can foster their intuition for critical incidents and methods that help preventing disasters. Being mindful is therefore not only a matter of individual awareness, keenness and flexibility but also an outcome of professional cooperation. To create a 'cognitive infrastructure' (Weick) has became a tactic of professionals to ensure that their agency is resilient in face of unexpected problems. On the basis of two research projects conducted in the fields of heart surgery (more precisely re. the profession of perfusionists) and IT-work, the development of 'cooperative competence' is scrutinized. The conducive as well as the inhibiting aspects of work practices and of the behaviour of teams are explained by means of a new model of professional cooperation. This model is also used to compare professionalism in different forms of cooperation.
Langemeyer, Ines (2015). Das Wissen der Achtsamkeit. Kooperative Kompetenz in komplexen Arbeitsprozessen. Münster: Waxmann

RC52-599.2

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Professionalism As Cooperative Competence

Discussions on "relational expertise" (Anne Edwards) or "transformative agency" (Yrjö Engeström) currently point to a new development of professionalism. This professionalism is especially required in high reliability organisations and high performance workplaces. Main features are (1) the capacity to change and develop work activities self-dependently with regard to complex tasks, (2) the competence to act flexible with respect to quality and safety requirements, (3) the non-heroic commitment to connect one's own expertise to the expertise of others while solving problems. This new professionalism thus takes into account that complexity cannot be mastered by one person, or by meticulous planning and prescribing routines only. This paper elaborates against this background the concept of 'mindful cooperative competence' (Langemeyer 2015). 'Mindfulness' is according to Karls Weick, Kathleen Sutcliffe and others a certain ethos enacted and cultivated in several professional activities in high-reliability organisations to ensure that teams can undertake the right steps in critical situations. It describes how teams can foster their intuition for critical incidents and methods that help preventing disasters. Being mindful is therefore not only a matter of individual awareness, keenness and flexibility but also an outcome of professional cooperation. To create a 'cognitive infrastructure' (Weick) has became a tactic of professionals to ensure that their agency is resilient in face of unexpected problems. On the basis of two research projects conducted in the fields of heart surgery (more precisely re. the profession of perfusionists) and IT-work, the development of 'cooperative competence' is scrutinized. The conducive as well as the inhibiting aspects of work practices and of the behaviour of teams are explained by means of a new model of professional cooperation. This model is also used to compare professionalism in different forms of cooperation.
Langemeyer, Ines (2015). Das Wissen der Achtsamkeit. Kooperative Kompetenz in komplexen Arbeitsprozessen. Münster: Waxmann

RC38-446.4

LANGER, PHIL C.* (Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universitat Frankfurt, langer@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

Voices of Hope from the Shadows of War: Accounts of Peace in the Life-Stories of Young People in Afghanistan

In war settings children and adolescents are usually among those who are most affected by violence. In Afghanistan, a country that has been shaped by war for decades and that is currently facing a dramatic increase in the level of violence, more than two thirds of the population is younger than 24 years. Due to a lack of political representation, their voices are marginalized. If one is interested in the societal potential of peace, one has to look at this next generation. This presentation is based upon a qualitative research project with young people in the Northern provinces of the country. It is aimed at understanding how experiences of everyday violence affect identity constructions, visions of society, and social agency of young people, by using narrative interviews and drawings. Despite traumatizing experiences of violence that are reflected in the empirical material, accounts of a peaceful future are elaborated and their contributions to powerful discourses that influence political decision-making processes are discussed.

RC36-419.1

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Alienation: Past, Present and Future

Societies in general and modernity in particular are typically compromises between their positive and negative consequences. Traditional *gemeinschaft* societies provided people with a cohesive community, stable identity, and more or less comprehensive meaning systems typically based on God(s) and strict rules. But life was short, nasty and brutish, there was very little individuality, freedom or avenues for self-fulfillment. With the rise of modernity, typically its capitalist forms, there was indeed greater freedom and individuality, but as a Marxist perspective would also point out, the foundation for social society was the production of commodities which enabled the owners of capital to accumulate wealth, power and status, while the majority of people who produced that wealth face alienation understood in terms of powerlessness, social fragmentation, thwarted self-fulfillment, etc. The concept of alienation has faced a number of critiques not the least of which has been its sanitization in which the critical moments of a social – political critique have been cleansed and all that remains is an apolitical notion of dehumanization qua entrapment within an "iron cage" or a transitional phase of anomie in which old meanings are lost while new ones await. Furthermore, well for Marx alienation was based primarily on the capitalist production of commodities, we've seen the utility of the concept in understanding such areas as service work, political domination, consumerism and the nature of subjectivity

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

(identity and emotions). Thus we would argue that alienation, in its many contemporary iterations remains a rich and vital concept. But what of the future? Given the unpleasant affects that are consequences of alienation, we see the concept as intrinsic to various expressions that might provide either escapes from alienation through the many fandoms and audiences of popular culture as well as impel transformative social movements.

RC23-284.4

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Contested Futures and Smart Technologies

Contested Futures and Smart Technologies
Debora Lanzeni and Elisenda Ardevol
We endorse digital technologies with the promises of a better way of life, solving our problems of managing the world complexity, allowing better participatory policies and helping us in our daily-life. At the same time, we are in trouble with its dark side of surveillance, control and inequality distribution of power. But digital technologies developments, practices and users are not homogeneous and different images of future are in dispute.

This paper wants to critically analyse Digital Culture promises and worries, taking into account the tensions raised by different material practices, understandings and moral orders (Boltanski and Thévenot, 2006) around the role of digital technologies in performing futures, what kind of futures are imagined and how these images of the future design our present and perform current fears and desires. In special, we will examine how different visions of future are embedded in digital design. Drawing in our ethnographic fieldwork, we will unpack the "smart" technologies in relation to two contested image of future: that of "smart cities" –based on the development of the image of a self-auto-regulated city- and that of "smart citizens" –based on the believe that smart technologies empower citizens to control their cities and quality of life. For that purpose, we will develop an analytical framework to understand this contested futures by unpacking the relationship between the social imaginary (Castoriadis, 1997), utopic visions (Moore, 1990) and the visions of future (Suchman, 2011; Watts, 2015; Kinsley, 2012) that are embedded in everyday digital technology developers.

RC53-603.1

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Childhood in the Network Society: Bridging Communication and Childhood Studies

This work argues that communication studies and the analysis of domestication modalities of media by children became central to understand the reconfigurations in children's frames of existence. If the link between the institutional frames of childhood and macro-social phenomena identified by the theories of late modernity continue to have a central relevance (Allison, Jenks and Prout, 1998), today as twenty years ago, it seems, however, that in this temporal gap other processes occurred or deepened, particularly at the communicational level, indicating transformative conditions of those frames. It is proposed the conceptual notion of the emergence of a networked childhood that, on the one hand, departures from essentialist proposals around the digital nativity of children, but on the other hand, recognizes that frames of social life of children changed with the development of a networked communication model, which brought innovations in the modalities of mediation and action. The notion of networked childhood refers to a shift in the structure of relevance (Thompson, 1995) between the lived experience and the types of mediated experience and the continuum established between these two types of experience – variable according to children's placement in social space -, and to the spatio-temporal changes of childhood contexts. The notion also intends to indicate a procedural logic of social action, that is, children are not simply networked in their play and interaction with others. They act daily on a network logic by connecting or disconnection peer or family networks and different media and technological realities. For instance, it is argued that children's domestication of new media defies established notions of public and private and the concept of literacy and expertise, which brings challenges in terms of public policy and domestic mediation and informs contemporary processes of social construction of childhood and of children's rights and duties.

RC25-306.3

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Linguistic Policies and Attitudes. the Case of Descendents of Immigrants in Catalonia

In Catalonia (Spain) there have been implemented integration policies initiatives which place focus on the creation of a common public culture, in which 'Catalan should be the backbone of a common and multilingual project of coexistence, including the knowledge of the languages present in Catalonia (Catalan / Spanish / immigrants' L1) as an element of progress and social mobility' (Generalitat de Catalunya 2008, 49). Consequently, Catalan becomes the quintessential element which allows intercultural communication, social mobility and cohesion (Generalitat de Catalunya 2008, 2009, 2013).

Therefore, without question, one of the most important dimensions of reaching this goal concerns the linguistic attitudes which immigrant children construct.

Within this framework, the objective of the present communication is to analyse the socio-demographic, socio-familiar and psycho-social, educational, and linguistic predictors which determine whether the linguistic attitudes are located above or under the average, in the case of descendents of immigrants from Ecuador, the rest of Hispano-America and Morocco.

The data presented was collected following the application of an attitude and self-identification questionnaire, as well as that of parallel linguistic competences tests in Catalan and Spanish. The main results suggest that, although when measured in a bivariate fashion there are numerous influential variables, when introduced into logistic regression models the most important connections are with the self-identification sphere, the birthplace (and implicitly the home language), and language use.

As significant conclusion it should be highlighted that different attitudinal profiles are observed, which raises questions about the policies developed.

RC51-588.1

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Socioenvironmental Development As a Guided Self-Organized PHASE Transition

SOCIOENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT AS A GUIDED SELF-ORGANIZED PHASE TRANSITION
Development is an evolutionary socioeconomic process characterized by the improvement in the sustainable satisfaction of the basic needs of the population related with a societal system.

A socioeconomic system has four types of interrelated economic processes:
a) Production of goods.
b) Exchanging part of the goods produced for other goods produced outside the system.
c) Investing part of the available goods to enlarge its productive infrastructure.
d) Consuming part of the available goods to satisfy the needs of its population.
It is the balanced development of these four types of economic processes what allows the development of the socioeconomic system.

The socioeconomic system may be modeled as a complex adaptive system in interaction with its environment. Its four economic processes have properties expressed as state variables associated with a value that is changing through the development process. The analysis of the development dynamics is based on the behavior of these state variables.

An underdeveloped society is not able to satisfy the basic physiological and safety needs of the majority of its people because its state is on the basin of a poverty attractor. Then it must implement a guided self-organizing phase transition to a sustainable development attractor as following:
1. Analyze its economic processes through participatory workshops.
2. Define short, medium and long-term development objectives.
3. Prioritize problems to be solved in the development process.
4. Identify and collect the appropriate resources to solve the detected problems.
5. Programming, implementing and monitoring the specific actions to address the problems identified.

In this paper a conceptual model of the development process is presented, based on the Complex Systems Approach and tested through a field research and a detailed case study in the State Chiapas.

RC14-183.5

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AGIRREAZKUENAGA, IRATI (University of the Basque Country (UPV/EHU))

Oportunidades Para Un Nuevo Tipo De Diálogo Con Los Públicos De La Organización. análisis De La Adaptación De Las Organizaciones Políticas De ámbito Regional

La comunicación se centra en las organizaciones de tipo político y, concretamente, en aquellas que desempeñan su actividad a nivel regional o autonómico. El objetivo es conocer de qué manera estas organizaciones han adaptado sus estrategias de comunicación para adaptarse a los retos del paradigma multisoporte y 2.0. Con este fin, el *paper* repasa la evolución experimentada por las organizaciones políticas en el ámbito de la web (creación de websites, desarrollo de perfiles en medios sociales, etc.), poniendo especial atención a sus usos tecnopolíticos fuera de momentos puntuales de campaña electoral. Asimismo, analiza su posicionamiento ante las implicaciones de la ciberpolítica y el impulso del nuevo espacio público online. A partir de ello, el texto ofrece resultados de una investigación centrada en las principales organizaciones políticas de la comunidad vasca. Dicho estudio se ha realizado a partir de técnicas cualitativas (análisis de websites organizacionales y entrevistas en profundidad) que han permitido conocer las principales dificultades y ventajas que encuentran estas organizaciones en el uso de plataformas virtuales para comunicar a sus públicos -medios de comunicación y ciudadanía- de manera más directa y eficaz. En este sentido, se ha buscado conocer también la visión de los principales medios del entorno sobre la eficacia comunicativa de las acciones que estos partidos llevan a cabo vía web.

RC52-599.3

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Revisiting the Concept of Professional Authority

There is not an elaborate tradition of research on authority within the sociology of professions. In broader social and sociological debates, however, the changing roles of professions and professionals are typically used as a key example of how authority positions in society are not what they used to be. While some social theorists claim a larger dependence on specialized expertise in 'reflexive modernization', the most common narrative is one of erosion, either because individualized citizens trust professionals less or because professions as a whole have been run over by political regulation.

The concept of authority has a Weberian origin, and yet does not fit clearly within the power-centered Neo-Weberian tradition. This is because a strong professional authority requires not simply a monopoly on certain tasks nor is it just an ideological legitimation of monopoly. It further includes what Starr terms 'legitimate complexity', i.e. whether citizens, society or the state considers the profession as having a necessary ability to interpret a piece of reality. Having a profession's judgments accepted as necessary does not depend directly on the legal protection of monopoly, but rather on the profession's ability to constitute themselves as an exclusive cultural authority on the area in question. It is thus essential to consider different dimensions of authority, while still associating it with the generic phenomenon of authority in society.

This paper revisits and elaborates on the concept of professional authority. The purpose is not simply to identify a forgotten tradition or elaborate on the alleged loss of professional authority. The aim is rather to clarify the notion as to allow a systematic and comparative empirical scrutiny. How does authority vary between professions and between different citizen groups and how may different forms of political regulation likely affect or challenge professional authority?

RC22-267.2

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Is Shinto Secular? the 2016 G7 Meeting at Ise in Light of Postwar Japanese Secularism

In June 2015, it was announced that the 2016 G7 meeting would take place close to Ise Shrine in Mie Prefecture, Japan. The suggestion to enter the bid was made to the Governor of Mie by staff working directly under Prime Minister Abe Shinzô, who during his time as prime minister has had closer ties to the shrine and the Shinto establishment than most of his predecessors. Although Ise Shrine as a historical site dates back millennia, it has retained its role as the locus of modern era Shinto nationalism well after State Shinto was disestablished in 1945.

It has been suggested that the constitutional secularism of post-war Japan can be divided into two periods, based on how the courts have viewed Shinto. Before 1997, Shinto was generally equated with *culture* and hence not affected by the separation of state and religion posited in Articles 20 and 89 of the Constitution, but since the landmark *Ehime Tamagushiryô* case in 1997 this has changed and Shinto is now generally – but no exclusively – considered a "religion" in legal terms. This is a position that has been much criticized by the National Association of Shinto Shrines, with its central shrine at Ise.

Building on Jason Josephson's idea of the discourse of the "Shinto Secular", I suggest that Abe's promotion of Ise for the G7 summit lies within the discursive field of what I call the *Shinto Normative*. Although this discourse has lost ground in the Supreme Court since 1997, the idea that Shinto is something else – something closely connected to what it means to be Japanese – is still common in Japanese political discourse. In this paper, I will analyze Abe's bid to hold the G7 meeting in the vicinity of Ise in the light of Japanese secularism post 1997.

RC30-346.3

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Decent Work: A Challenge for a Global Sociology of Labor

We witness a global restructuring of the meaning of labor as activity that organizes social stratification (class) and access to social rights. Coined with the term of precarization, these changes can be globally described as shifting relations of production, distribution and representation (Standing 2014). In particular, the amount of non-remunerated work increases and social policies are more and more based on market principles (ibid.).

Most of the academic writing separates between industrialized democracies and the developing world, creating two discourses that don't speak to each other. Our article instead bridges these "two worlds", by bringing into dialogue the European and the African contexts, thus contributing to a global sociology of labor.

In order to do so, we first argue that the narrow definition of work as paid-work and the fact that paid work is the most important gateway for social rights are crucial sources of social inequality – not only in terms of material resources but also in respect to recognition and participation (Young, 1990; Fraser, 2001).

We then propose a conceptualization of work based on the capabilities they generate. A typology of activities should reflect their quality and the extent to which they create valuable ways of human flourishing (Sen, 1999). From this perspective, "decent work" is a valuable and freely chosen activity, which expands human capabilities.

Finally, we argue that the study of the mechanisms that produce unequal opportunities to have a flourishing life should be based on an intersectional analysis. This means taking into consideration the ways in which gender, race and age structure the realities of work and reconsidering the role of state institutions in the reproduction of these categorical differentiations (i.e. Nickel, 2009; Scott, 1998).

We claim that this theoretical framework contributes to a better understanding of how social inequalities are organized through labour today.

RC31-363.4

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The Future of International Migration in Arab Countries

La gestion des migrations internationales et du refuge dans les pays arabes se singularise par l abscence d une approche regionale a la fois dans le domaine legislative et institutionnel des migrations internationales. Cette singularite rend non seulement difficile la gestion des crises migratoires ponctuelles dans une region qui ne cesse de connaitre des conflits politiques et des vagues continues d exode, mais aussi la gestion a long terme des mobilites et des migrations internationales tout particulierement les mobilites entre les pays arabes. C est pourquoi on observe a chaque crise migratoire dans un pays arabe cas des refugies syriens recemment un mutusme des etats arabes. Quel serait donc le future des migrations internationales dans les pays arabes? Et quelle serait la politique future de gestion des migrations internationales dans la region?

Le future des migrations internationales se limiterait-il a une croissance de la presence des migrants asiatiques dans les pays du Golf et une continuite des flux migratoires des maghrebins et autres arabes vers les pays europeens et l Amerique du Nord? Au au contraire on assistera a l emergence de nouvelles perspectives des migrations internationales dans les pays arabes? Le future proche des migrations internationales dans les pays arabes est diverse. Il associe differents scenarios. Ces scenarios dependent de differents paramatres a la fois economique, demographique et politique. L objet de ce papier est de rendre compte du future proche des migrations internationales dans les differentes composantes geographique du monde arabe asavoir les pays du Golf, les pays du moyen orient et les pays du MAghreb. Scenarios qui s appuieront avant tout sur des approches regionales et non-globales, car ils ne concerneront pas l ensemble des pays arabes a la fois.

RC32-367.7

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Mentoring for Institutional Transformation: Recommendations from a Comparative Analysis

Mentoring is consistently noted as a key area of transformation (for individuals and institutions) and is widely accepted as critical to professional success. Formal mentoring programs are often organized the around the goal of facilitating individual career success and may focus on women and other historically marginalized groups.

It is clear that the significant under-representation of women and members of other historically marginalized groups is not primarily a problem individual choices or individual discrimination, but a consequence of gendered (raced and classed) institutions and cultures. How do we create mentoring programs that acknowledge and address this? How can mentoring programs, which have historically focused on helping individual women succeed, challenge the gendered, raced, and classed norms that structure institutions and thus transform them?

When mentoring programs are designed and led by people who have succeeded in the structure as it exists, these individuals may be used as examples of how the structure is unproblematic and programs may not question the expectations, ideals, and organizational arrangements that create the need for such programs – a practice that may actually lead to institutional change.

Relatedly, members of under-represented groups often take on too much of the burden of service and administrative responsibilities associated with institutional change. If the work to create more inclusive and equitable institutions is done mostly by people from these groups and that work is not recognized, valued, and rewarded, our institutions will continue as they are because these people will be pushed (or kept) out.

This research examines how mentoring programs might contribute to institutional change in higher education. It analyzes mentoring models and promising practices in the United States and Austria (among other countries), and includes data from interviews with participants and administrators. As such, it considers cultural context and laws and policies that shape mentoring programs.

RC32-378.1

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Resistance and Replication: Feminists As Insiders and Outsiders in the Knowledge Economy

The presence and status of women in higher education, science, and research continues to be a concern around the world. While the numbers of women in these fields are improving, a strong presence does not always mean a strong voice for women in in these institutional arenas, particularly if they identify as feminist. Feminists inside institutions of knowledge production and dissemination may take advantage of unique opportunities to practice their politics and engage in change-making, but there are significant constraints on their ability to transform these structures while also advancing their careers.

The data for this research comes from in-depth interviews with feminist scholars/researchers who work in institutions of higher education, research institutes, as independent scholars. This comparative study includes participants from Europe, the United States, and the Global South.

Many countries have instituted policies and practices to increase the number of women in the knowledge economy – as university students, professors, and researchers. The existence of these policies, often accompanied by the goal of democratization (including gender equality), begs for attention to the ways organizational change and policies affect differently gendered individuals, the production of gendered knowledge, the gendered nature of work and careers, and social change.

This study examines why feminist scholars choose this work, how the opportunities and constraints embedded in the gendered (and raced and classed) structures of institutions shape their careers and knowledge production, and how they engage in political resistance that subtlety and not-so-subtly challenges the gendered cultures and norms (including assumptions of science) of these institutions and of society.

The analysis of the differences and similarities in institutional structures, laws and social policy, and gendered cultures provides insight into these women's experiences as both "insiders and outsiders," and the ways we can make these knowledge economies more inclusive.

RC09-103.5

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Selfish Funerals: Negotiating Individualization, Reciprocity, and Social Status in Rural Africa

In the past the deep entrenchment of the individuum into layered levels of social embedding - the family, the lineage, the clan, the 'tribe' - was perceived to be the driver of of social cohesion, but also a means to generate intergenerational continuity, economic reciprocity, and the means to manage manifold risks emanating from economic, political and environmental uncertainties in rural Africa. Of course, rural Africa has been undergoing drastic changes and colonialism, proselytization, new patterns of migration, population growth, the prolieferation of 'modern' education, and the ongoing commodification of resources and commercilization of agriculture have had an comprehensive impact on social relations, the self-positioning of the individuum, and patterns of individualization. Long-term empirical research on education, social mobility and perceptions of success among young people in rural northern Ghana shows how individual aspirations and social committment are reflected, negotiated, and re-integrated in the lifes of a translocal rural-urban precariate. Commercialization, social diversification, and growing consumerism seem to promote individualization, while weak official institutions and the absence of comprehensive formal social security networks make the engagement in networks of reciprocity, often beyond kinship networks, paramount. Communitarian ideals are enshrined in ideas about social status that are linked to the individuals ability to sympathize and share, epitomizing in the realm of funerals, where the individuals value is measured by the contribution -relative to its capabily- it is making, or the the decgree of support and attention its own funeral is getting. While modernization and the differentiation of the society seems to promote individualization, perceptions of social status hinging on the the individual's performance in reciprocal networks negotiates this tendency. This raises the question whether the nexus between (post-)modernity and individualization, often perceived to be quasi -evolutionary, is conclusive, or if other constellations potentially exist.

RC49-568.2

LAURENCE, JAMES* (University of Manchester, james.t.laurence@gmail.com)

Place of Mind: An Interdisciplinary Approach to Studying the Contextual-Predictors and Valenced Social-Connectivity Pathways of Mental Health and Wellbeing Amongst Adolescents

Sociologists have long studied how the characteristics of an individual's environment (such as its urbanisation, socio-economic disadvantage, inequality, or ethnic diversity) can influence mental health and wellbeing. In recent years, the role of concepts such as social capital and network connectivity have been quantitatively investigated as a key mechanism in examining how particular environments translate into better or worse mental health outcomes. The suggestion is that facets such as social connectivity, frequency of interactions, or network density, form key pathways through which one's environment affects mental health.

Social connectivity and interactions are not, however, implicitly beneficial. Within social psychology, careful attention is paid to the valence of interactions and social contact; for example, how positive/negative social experiences are. While the former can cultivate positive outcomes, the latter can harm mental health. However, while extensive work has investigated the psychological *effects* of such positive/negative experiences, less has looked at what conditions *predict* the frequency/intensity of positive and negative social interactions.

This paper aims to draw together these literatures, integrating the concept of the *valence* of social experiences into the literature on the environmental predictors of mental health. Studies investigating the role of social capital for mental illness (and the environmental predictors of this) largely argue it is an absence of social connectivity/interaction that is harmful. However, we posit that studies have only looked at one side of social experiences. Another connectivity-pathway through which environment may matter is how far it generates more negative (as well as positive) social interactions. Using a random-sample of UK adolescents, this study investigates the role of everyday valenced-interactions in adolescent mental health. Furthermore, it will examine the conditions within young people's schools and communities which affect mental health and perform the first test of the pathways of positive *and* negative social relationships in understanding these effects.

RC05-70.4

LAURENCE, JAMES* (University of Manchester, james.t.laurence@gmail.com)

Working Together, Working Apart: An Investigation into the Policy Rationale for Workplace Diversity and Its Role in Inter-Group Relations and Social Cohesion

UK policies have been initiated to encourage access to, and the ethno-cultural diversity of, workplaces. From the national-level (e.g. UK Equality Act 2010) to local/organisational-specific programs, such policies are frequently grounded in the posited benefits of workplace diversity for organisations. However, justification for these policies has also drawn on the wider social impacts organisational diversity (or a lack thereof) can have on society; in particular, that diverse workplaces can cultivate positive inter-group relations via social mixing amongst co-workers. Given a declining but still persistent residential segregation, policy recommendations for workplace diversity have drawn on ideas that the workplace can play a key role in ethno-cultural integration.

Research in management/business studies has examined the rationale that workplace diversity benefits organisations themselves e.g. for creativity, team

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efficiency/productivity, inter-colleague moral. However, far less work has examined the policy rationale regarding the posited effects of workplace diversity for inter-group attitudes and social cohesion more generally. Instead, most of the (sociological) literature has focused on residential communities as sites of integration/division.

This paper aims to remedy this omission, investigating how policies aimed at encouraging organisational diversity impact inter-group cohesion. Using a random-sample of individuals across the UK, this study will take a quantitative approach, applying multi-level modelling methods, to explore how workplace diversity affects inter-group attitudes and wider social cohesion. It will also examine whether policies designed to increase workplace diversity may not only improve employees' attitudes, but also how far such effects may spill over into building positive inter-group relations within residential communities. Importantly, it will also examine the pathways through which workplace-effects may operate; in particular, the role of positive (but also negative) mixing pathways. Lastly, it will perform a comparative analysis of diversity's effects across neighbourhoods to gauge the particular benefits for wider society of policies aimed at cultivating workplace diversity.

WG01-635.3

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Cultural Globalization on the Printed Page: Stability and Change in the Proportion of Foreign Cultural Items in Five European Newspapers, 1960–2010

Cultural globalization is one of the key processes affecting cultural classifications and hierarchies in national contexts. The significance of national borders may have decreased during the last decades (at least in the sense of the abundance of global cultural items circulating across countries), but the influence and amount of global cultural flows are hardly similar everywhere. Distinctions between global and local might also have become more salient in novel ways. This paper presents an analysis of the changes in the relative weight of national and global culture and the arts in the cultural sections of nationally leading newspapers from five European countries – ABC/El País (Spain), Dagens Nyheter (Sweden), Helsingin Sanomat (Finland), Le Monde (France) and The Guardian (UK) – from 1960 to 2010. Through content analysis of samples of the newspapers (the unit of analysis being an article, altogether 11,775 cases), the paper examines how the composition of national and geographical origin of the artists and cultural products discussed has changed in 50 years. Thus, the paper asks whether the globalization of culture has increased or whether national culture remains dominant, to what degree there is variation according to the cultural area or art form discussed, and whether the five newspapers embedded in their national contexts are different in these respects. The analysis will cover several cultural areas, including music, literature, cinema, television and the fine arts. The results are in line with the supposed trend towards globalization of culture, but not as straightforwardly as one might expect.

RC38-443.2

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Biographical Self-Presentations of International Students 'being on the Move'

When researching biographies in the context of globalization, mobility is one of the main features to take into account. Deterritorialization and cultural hybridization along with the interface of traveling and dwelling are assumed to produce new types of mobility beyond tourists and vagabonds, such as 'life-style migrants'. For members of the middle class and young people in particular, 'being on the move' is central in their lives and often expressed in their self-thematizations as 'natural' part of their biographies.

My qualitative fieldwork with international summer university students reveals how a comparatively privileged mobile generation emphasizes the importance of being in other places for processes of self-observation, self-development and biographical turns. Narrative interviews, conducted both in Berlin *and* in the students' home countries *before*, *during* and *after* their trips, were combined with participant observation, acquisition of social media postings, and personal pictures. First results indicate:

1. Biographies are increasingly connected to transnational and transcultural spaces. Students' experiences abroad become essential for post-trip lifestyles, global careers and entertaining self-thematizations on social media or back home. They are used to enhance one's status in local communities, but also serve to present universal abilities of qualification and biographical control.
2. The intercultural framing of the research in the context of international summer universities promotes group-specific narratives based on conjunctive student experiences abroad, self-discovery, adventure and authentic-

ity. It fosters common sense argumentation, valuation and explanatory description when implicit narration seems insufficient for mutual understanding.
3. Different patterns of selecting, presenting and combining experiences of mobility can be observed. Whereas social media tends to be playfully used to reproduce cultural stereotypes and to receive local affirmation for globalized biographies, the interviews reveal that periods abroad either function as exchangeable stations or as important liminal phases and rites de passage for processes of individuation, learning and transformation.

RC33-JS-3.5

LAUX, SILKE* (University of Hannover, silkelaux@gmx.de)

International Summer University Students Between Dwelling and Traveling - a Longitudinal Study on Processes of Learning and Transformation in Consideration of Different Dimensions of Mobility

Mobility as a social phenomenon particularly requires a multi-level approach which considers temporal as well as spatial dimensions. This is due to the fact that mobility is intrinsically linked to the change of places and to reflections on the 'self' in the light of the 'other'. My qualitative empirical study, which focuses on how international summer university students ascribe meaning to their short term stay abroad, aims at an encompassing contextualization: first, by being based on three levels of data collection (data acquired *before*, *during* and *after* the students' trip abroad). Second, by incorporating into the analysis not only the destination visited, but also the usual places of residences. Third, by including into the sample students with or without migration background, with or without extensive experiences abroad. Since the beginning of my research, both dimensions have become evident as especially relevant for the experiences of students abroad. The analysis of narrative interviews – which were combined with participant observation and social media data – was based on the Documentary Method and indicates:

1. Periods abroad either function as exchangeable stations or important liminal phases and rites de passage for processes of individuation, learning and transformation. They are perceived as 'natural' parts of biographical control and prerequisites for the acquisition of 'universal' competences.
2. The dimensions 'migration background' and 'previous experiences abroad' go along with differences in the students' horizons of meaning. Those are either constituted by a reinforced search for the 'self' or the 'other', by an absent or existent sense for privileges or by multiple vs. one-dimensional schemes of comparison.
3. The intercultural framing of the research – the sample includes students from different countries as well as different institutional learning environments (summer university programs) – promotes group-specific narratives based on conjunctive student experiences abroad and orientations of self-discovery, adventure, and authenticity.

RC20-247.2

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Institutionalizing Freedom of the Press. a Comparative Analysis on the Structural Conditions for the Freedom of the Press in Constitutions

The study analyses the structural conditions for the spread and the institutionalization of freedom of the press in the constitution of nation states. Freedom of the press as a basic right was institutionalized by the United Nations on a global scale by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in 1976. Between 1980 and 2009 the freedom of the press in law was institutionalized and thus can be found in 58 of 68 (85.3 %) newly adopted constitutions. This is surprising, because freedom of the press in action was and is violated by a high proportion of these states.

The analysis refers mostly to world-polity theory by John W. Meyer et al.. According to its assumptions, institutional isomorphism spreads globally because of the dominance of world-polity and its standards, e.g. human or political rights. Especially International Governmental Organizations (IGOs) and International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) are major driving forces for the global diffusion of human rights. The empirical analysis applies world-polity theory on the institutionalization of freedom of the press in law. It focuses on the influence of IGOs and INGOs as well as on structural conditions of the states, like the political system, the legal system or the level of wealth.

The analysis is conducted by conducting a Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) (Charles C. Ragin). Based on set theoretic assumptions, it allows differentiating between necessary and sufficient conditions for the institutionalization of freedom of the press. It is also a diversity- oriented method, which captures different and divergent pathways for institutionalizing freedom of the press.

The aim of the study is to identify different structural conditions and their interplay for institutionalizing freedom of the press in law. The results may enrich

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world-polity theory in general and further explore the phenomenon of institutional decoupling.

RC47-537.4

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Strategy, Performance, and Gender: An Interactionist Understanding of the Italian Lgbtq Movement and the Catholic Countermovement

Recent social movements scholarship is gradually moving away from (over) structuralist and mechanistic frameworks, towards a more nuanced understanding of the cultural and strategic dimensions of mobilization and collective action. This has spurred a renewed interest in understanding social movements as interactive processes, where gender is viewed as essential in understanding processes of recruitment and mobilization, strategies, frames, and forms of organization. Concurrently, participation in social movements and their gendered outcomes affect the life-course patterns of individuals in multiple ways.

For these new avenues of research, one of the core issues pertains to how young men and women interact within gendered social structures, and how they reproduce or contest gender hierarchies as they protest. This paper deploys the concept of social performance and gender performativity (that is, the process through which gendered meanings, roles, relations, and identities are continually being constructed and revised) in order to both examine the role that femininities and masculinities play in mobilization, as well as complicate our understanding of strategy in collective action. Namely, I suggest that the concept of social performance is optimally suited to make sense of non-strategic activity, and to highlight the tension between expressive and strategic action. This requires a further questioning of the continuum between strategic action and social performance: is all performance strategic, or is all strategy a performance?

The LGBT movement and the Catholic countermovement provide a case for the analysis of competing cultures of protest, where "gender" is currently the object of one of the most controversial debates in the Italian public arena. Looking at the key actors involved in this struggle for normative change, the paper aims at exploring the contended strategies, discourses, frames and performances from an interactionist perspective.

RC42-493.4

LAVRINENKO, OLGA* (Polish Academy of Sciences, lavrinenko.olga@gmail.com)

Social Identity, Procedural Justice and Political Outcomes: Testing of the Social Activists' Involvement in Anti-Authoritarianism Struggles in Belarus

Integration of social identity and social justice theories allows developing model for studies of social activists' involvement into social struggles in the conditions of authoritarianism. It is possible to hypothesize that evaluation of decision-making procedures and political outcomes as unfair have impact on social activists' involvement in the anti-authoritarianism struggles, while social identity mediates the effects of procedural justice and political outcomes judgments on social activists' involvement into social struggles. Social identity not only determines activists' involvement in social struggles (especially in the conditions of authoritarianism), but also enables explanation of the effects of procedural justice and political outcomes judgments that presumably have strong linkages with involvement into the social struggles.

The data for the study was collected in survey research of social activists' sample (N=556). Formulations of questions were adapted from Tom R. Tyler elaborations (Tyler & Caine 1981; Tyler & Blader 2003) and modified to make them reliable to measurement of social activists' judgments on social identity (identification, pride, respect), procedural fairness and outcomes (outcome level, outcomes fairness, outcome satisfaction) in Belarusian context. Besides of this, scale was elaborated to measure the degree of involvement into the social struggles.

Confirmatory factor analysis was conducted to verify whether the proposed model is a valid measure for relationships between observed variables and their constructs. Firstly, procedural justice, involvement into social struggles and three social identity measures (identification, pride, respect) were loaded on latent variable – social identity. Secondly, three outcome judgments (outcome level, outcome fairness, outcome satisfaction) were loaded on latent variable – political outcomes. Then regression analysis was conducted to test 1) the relationships between social identity and degree of involvement into the social struggles; 2) social identity mediation between procedural justice judgments and political outcomes; 3) social identity mediation between political outcomes and involvement into the social struggles.

WG02-645.3

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National Habitus and the State Formation Process in Scotland

In 2014 a referendum was held in Scotland that placed the United Kingdom state in grave peril. Yet neither political nationalism in Scotland nor the managers of the UK state found it necessary to mobilise the means of physical violence to break or secure the unity of the UK state as a survival unit, although the removal of Britain's nuclear weapon system from the territorial waters of Scotland formed a central political issue during the referendum. Unlike Ireland, the fragmentation of the UK state in Scotland has thus far taken, and will almost certainly continue to take, a constitutional parliamentary form. Notwithstanding alarmist media reports and political PR, the heightened intensity of public debate and dialogue across wide swathes of Scottish society resulted in very few violent confrontations, although a single, and limited, loyalist confrontation with independence activists in the aftermath of the vote was widely reported. Despite the loss of the independence vote by 55:45%, political nationalism in Scotland, remarkably, increased its popular support. Scottish National Party membership grew from 9,500 in 2003, 25,000 in 2014 to 112,000 by 2015 (around 1 in 30 of the total electorate in Scotland), winning all but 3 seats in the UK General Election in May 2015, while the Labour Party won only a single seat compared to 41 in 2010, a catastrophic decline from its once seemingly impregnable hegemonic position throughout urban Scotland. These seismic political events occurred in a relatively short timescale and with an almost complete absence of political violence. This paper argues that the current trajectory of political nationalism in Scotland needs to be placed within the much longer historical time-scale of the British state formation process as a 'survival unit' (Elias 2012; Kaspersen and Gabriel, 2008) and the emergence of a distinctively Scottish national habitus (Elias, 2013).

RC44-509.13

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Producing and Consuming 'Green Transitions': Social Movement Challenges and Strategies

This paper critically engages with 'green transition' literature on energy politics to map possibilities for labor movements and community empowerment. It does so both to differentiate these potential benefits from those of 'green managerialism' as well as to illustrate their current realization with contemporary examples. 'Green managerialism' argues that improved environmental outcomes promote company profits through improving market access and product differentiation, and reducing costs of capital, labor, regulation, material, energy and services (Ambec and Lanoie 2008), and may also increase aggregate employment (Koskela and Schöb 1999). Although historically, the pressure for such reforms in corporate practice comes from labor and community organizations, I argue that these groups' interest in pursuing 'green transition' projects is rooted more in qualitative considerations and not primarily in those based on cost, however calculated (notwithstanding the growing consensus that wind and solar energy sources are increasingly cost-competitive with oil, coal, gas, and nuclear forms). Importantly, the mainstream leaves current relations of energy production and consumption unchallenged.

Specifically, social movements (including, prominently, labor) have an abiding concern with promoting greater degrees of popular oversight, participation, ownership, and control of renewable and sustainable systems of resource production, distribution, and consumption. Each of these factors bears directly or indirectly on questions of scale and decentralization, particularly of energy production and distribution. Taking examples from the EU, US, and South Africa, this paper illustrates how questions of oversight, participation, etc. have been framed by movement actors, the difficulties they encounter in framing issues in overly narrow and economistic terms, and concludes with some suggestions for overcoming these difficulties.

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RC10-121.3

LAY, TONATIUH* (Universidad de Guadalajara, tonatiuh_lay@suv.udg.mx)

The Weakening of Civil Society and Strengthening of the De Powers in the Reform of Telecommunications Legislation in Mexico 2013-2015

Because the campaign of Enrique Pena Nieto had constant accusations of irregularities and an unprecedented support of the company Televisa, when he reached the Presidency of the Republic he summoned a *pact* with the left and right parties, trying to calm the social pressure. Through this union the government legitimized several major reforms, one of these was the telecommunications and broadcasting reform. But the *pact* as a mere political instrument, prevented criticism and proposals from civil society from getting to the legislature.

Both the legislative discussion of the constitutional reform of 2013 in the field of telecommunications, as well as the new Federal Telecommunications and Broadcasting Law in 2014, had higher receipt of proposals from the National

Chamber of the Industry of Radio and Television, while attention to civil society groups was lower, the citizen initiatives for reform were not even taken into account.

The above process culminated with the approval of the new law, which only benefits the large telecommunications, radio and television corporations, disregarding the right of citizens not only to have access to accurate, objective and timely information but also to handle their own broadcasting and telecommunications systems, thus violating Article 6 of the Constitution. Also, public policy in this area seems to close all public spaces, thus undermining the possibility of a real democracy.

This proposed paper aims to describe and analyze this process by the historical-structural method.

RC49-574.8

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LUCA, ADRIAN (University of Bucharest, Faculty of Psychology and Education)

HIV Stigma and Coping in Romania

Background
In an era of medical advances that turned HIV into a chronic disease, stigma remains a challenge for people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Romania, discouraging them to be more socially active. The aim of the study is to identify factors associated with stigma, understanding the coping strategies PLHIV use to adapt to stigma.

Methods
A cross-sectional survey using a self-reported questionnaire was carried out between November 2014 and March 2015 among 252 adult PLHIV aware of their status for at least 6 months. A global score from HIV Stigma Scale (with 40 items, scores: 40-160) represented the dependent variable. Validated measures of quality of life (alpha= .934), coping (alpha= .843) resilience (alpha= .943) and depression (alpha= .946) were tested for association with HIV Stigma Scale (alpha=.943), Independent variables were subscales from the above mentioned scales. A linear multivariate regression was performed (adjusted r square of the final model was: .49) to identify factors associated with HIV stigma (mean 109.57, min. 57, max. 154).

Results
The most important predictors of stigma are those with a negative association: factor "social resources" from Resilience Scale for Adults (ß CI95%: -.374[-1.532 - -.515], p<.000), the domain "social relationships" from WHOQOL-HIV BREF (ß CI95%: -.306[-2.823 -.761], p<.001), followed by those with a positive association, respectively three factors from the Brief COPE Scale: self-blame (ß CI95%: .198[.795 3.574], p<.002), use of instrumental support (ß CI95%: .196[.740 4.160], p<.005) and religion (ß CI95%: .181[.451 3.357], p<.011).

Conclusion
Professionals need to better tackle the negative consequences of HIV stigma by enhancing personal development of the person which can create the premises for building social resources and relationships, but also supporting PLHIV to develop functional, adapted coping strategies and not only internalise the public blame.

RC52-JS-21.5

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Social Workers in Romania. Results from the First Study of Registered Social Workers

Background
After being banned for more than 25 years during communist regime, social work education was re-established in Romania in 1990 after the fall of the Iron Curtain. There have been 20 generations of social workers, being estimated that more than 35,000 graduated one of the 23 universities offering social work training nationwide, but no study was carried out on the characteristics of this workforce. As other studies have underlined (Barth, 2003; Dedoussi et al., 2004; Facchini & Lorenz, 2013; Flores et al., 2012; McCormack, 2001) to describe the workforce of social workers a professional organization is the most reliable source of data gathering and the most legitimate.

Methods
Administrative data of 4607 social workers registered until June 2014 in the National Register of Social Workers held by the National College of Social Workers of Romania were analysed.

Results
The profile of Romanian social worker is: female (88%), aged 36, working in public social services (75%), for more than 3 years and being trained in one of the main university centres in Romania. Almost a quarter of them graduated faith-based universities (mostly Orthodox). The main domains where social workers are employed are: General Directorates for Social Work and Child Protection (at county level), Public Social Work Services (at city/local level), child protection, faith-based/religious organisations, health and disability. Only 1% are in private

practice and 20% work in non-profit organisations, while 3% are unemployed. While the majority are employed as social workers, there continue to be some administrative positions where social workers are to be found, such as inspector, counsellor, referent or civil servant.

Implications
The high employment rate in the public sector makes social workers vulnerable to political decisions and public budgetary cuts in austerity times. Research may serve in advocacy campaigns for better positionning of the professional organisation.

RC15-JS-57.2

LAZAREVIC, PATRICK* (TU Dortmund, Patrick.Lazarevic@TU-Dortmund.de)

Rating Your Health: An Examination of Non-Health-Related Factors and Differential Item Functioning in the Self-Rating of Health

Cross-nationally comparative analyses are frequently used in order to identify social policy influences on health and health inequalities. A substantively meaningful comparison is based upon the assumption that subjects or data are comparable. In the case of self-rated health (SRH), this comparability is questionable due to manifold factors, such as differential expectations for ones' health, varying frames of reference, or cultural contexts. Also, it is highly likely that such ratings are influenced by non-health-related factors like personal, interviewer, or methodological characteristics. The present paper aims to identify such non-health-related influences on a person's SRH.

In a first step we predicted SRH using a wide range of objective health factors based on the information of 14,400 participants of the fifth wave of the Survey of Ageing, Retirement and Health in Europe (SHARE). In a second step, we used a model covering factors such as interviewer characteristics, satisfaction with life, and the country of origin in order to explain the residuals of this first regression, and thus the variance steming from non-health-related aspects. All analyses were also carried out separately by gender and age-groups in order to identify differential response behaviors for these groups.

The basic health model explained a high amount of the variance ($R^2 = 0.46$), with only minor differences by sex and some differences by age-groups. As for the non-health-related model, consistent influences of the interviewers' own SRH, the general life satisfaction of the participant and the country of residence (with Swedes and Belgians reporting more positively) were overall found to explain a modest amount of variance ($R^2 = 0.09$), with some differences by gender and age-group. These results illustrate the necessity for researchers to take factors such as age-specific response behavior and non-health-related influences into account to provide a valid base for evidence-based public policies.

RC20-255.3

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"(Anti-) corruption in Vietnam and Singapore, analysis of cultural and institutional conditions"

Vietnam's struggle against corruption is stuck for a long period regardless of the recognition of the global trillion-dollar pandemic as "internal enemy to national development". There is a shortage of vision, insights, innovative methods and political will for change. Exacerbating this problem, corruption research in Vietnam was mainly small-scaled, project-based, diagnostic or sector-focused while cultural conditions and social construction of corruption is underestimated. Alternatively, this study analyses the cultural and institutional conditions comparatively for Vietnam and Singapore, in search for the best applicable anti-corruption practices. Singapore is the best choice to reflect most clearly how different visions of development, capitalism and socialism, with similar national contexts of Confucianism, colonial heritage and pre-modernity conditions can lead to opposite measures and achievement of anti-corruption. Research findings confirm that Vietnamese cultural and formal institutions interplay in spreading corrupt practices. The key institutional determinants are the authoritative political system, inefficient public governance, weak law enforcement and rule of law, weak civil society and censored press that hinder transparency, accountability, leading to bear opportunities, to loosen rewards and to reduce the costs for corruption. On the other side, common tolerance on corruption as a solution for social transactions, and transitional "social value disorder" nurture corrupt practice. A hypothesis of conditioned radical-system-change resolution, through knowledge transfer, is required if Vietnam wants to transform itself like Singapore in response to corruption. . More specifically, the Vietnam's reforms bears winners and losers through widening inequality gaps and injustice due to the emergence of minor illegitimate "new rich", rent-seeking public officials at the expense of majority of poor, vulnerable groups such as voiceless and land-losing farmers. A strong requirement for the rule of law, good governance, transparency, accountability, integrity in public sector is necessary.

RC07-94.2

LE GRAND, ELIAS* (Stockholm University, elias.legrand@sociology.su.se)

Bauman and Maffesoli on Identity, (de)Individualisation and Neo-Tribal Sociality

This paper discusses the relationship between identity construction and individualisation in the context of neo-tribal forms of sociality. Originally developed by Maffesoli, neo-tribes or *tribus* are typically conceived as elective, ephemeral, affective, non-instrumental and tactile forms of associations. As such neo-tribes are seen as resulting from a breakdown of traditional class structures and processes of deindividualisation – a massification and 'tribalisation' of (Western) societies. But for Bauman and other commentators neo-tribal associations are rather a response to increasing individualisation in that they re-embed individuals in society and serve as a source of belonging and meaning, however temporary. Maffesoli also argues that in the postmodern era, the notion of the individual has been replaced by what he calls 'persona', a fragmented sense of self likened to a changeable mask in which different roles are enacted in interaction. Critically engaging with Bauman's and Maffesoli's arguments, the paper seeks to complicate the elective and fragmented character of neo-tribes and their role in identity formation. Rather than elective and open to everyone it is argued that individuals' involvement in neo-tribes are tied to social inequalities. This is partly acknowledged by Bauman who argues that the poor lack the financial means to participate in neo-tribes. However, he underplays the role of cultural and symbolic resources in structuring such participation. Similarly, the paper argues that while individuals participate in a plurality of neo-tribes serving to express different facets of their selves and senses of belonging, neo-tribal lifestyles may still be chosen and constructed according to some core organising values and tastes, the appropriation of which are tied to the acquisition of valued resources unequally distributed among different groupings of individuals. These arguments are developed via a discussion of recent research on 'foodies' and on different food-oriented contexts of neo-tribal sociality, particularly sites of 'alternative' food provision.

RC13-157.4

LE GRAND, ELIAS* (Stockholm University, elias.legrand@sociology.su.se)

Conviviality and Belonging or Distinction and Exclusion? Neo-Tribal Leisure Practices in Contemporary Consumer Culture

This paper addresses the question of whether and how leisure can be a social and moral good, in the context of neo-tribal forms of sociality. Following the foundational work of Maffesoli, neo-tribes or *tribus* are usually conceived as temporary, fluid, inclusive and emotionally charged forms of communality formed in and through leisure activities and spaces. Many scholars deploying the concept argue that in an increasingly individualised world where individuals are disembedded from traditional social structures and collective identities such as those based on class, neo-tribal leisure practices can serve to re-embed them into collective forms of conviviality, identification and belonging, however fleeting. Hence neo-tribes can be interpreted as a positive counterforce to the potential negative effects of individualisation such as anxiety, alienation and a loss of community. It is argued that while some aspects of neo-tribal sociality are beneficial and tied to an inclusive, non-instrumental and democratic sensibility, they are coupled with processes and relationships tied to the reproduction of social and symbolic hierarchies, as well as to often subtle forms of exclusion. In this way, the paper suggests that neo-tribal forms of sociality may be bound up with hierarchies of value and tied individuals' differential access to economic, cultural and social resources. As a consequence those lacking in such resources may be excluded from participating in certain neo-tribal forms of sociality. These arguments are developed by exploring recent research on neo-tribal leisure sites in the domain of 'alternative' food provision, including farmers markets, food festivals, food cooperatives and food box schemes.

RC49-567.1

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I Feel Bad, What Else? Prescribing As a Non Linear Relation

With the rise of biomedicine and EBM in psychiatry, mental disorders have been perceived as entities logically embodied in a linear relation between etiology, diagnosis and drug treatment. But, what does it mean for the practice of GPs? When a patient argues she/he feels bad, everything remains opened.

Social studies pointed out that physicians and patients gather a limited series of information during medical interviews: somatic or organic trouble, social or relational factor, structure of personality or natural inclination, psychology of self or individual expression. By selecting and sometimes arranging this kind of information in a comprehensive way, physicians and patients often make a "diagnosis with explanation", that is an interpretation as a social and a whole meaning.

RC49-573.1

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COSTA, MARIA IZABEL SANCHES (University of Sao Paulo)

Mental Suffering and Risk Society in Brazil

This essay aims to reflect about mental suffering, in contemporary society, understood as the product of profound changes in western industrial societies, within a context of reflective modernization. Differently from the first modernization process, now the certainties of industrial society itself are called into question, thus throwing the individual into the 'turbulent waters' of what Ulrich Beck named 'Risk Society'. Within this context, risks result from human decisions and their consequences or collateral effects, which result from the successes and radicalization of the modern processes. The risks are not perceived as external, natural or divine, but as the result of the choices taken by individuals. This produces what Beck calls the Individualizing Process, or Individualization, that relates to the deconstruction of the life structure which constitutes modern industrial societies and to the (re)construction of a new structure, in which the individuals should produce, decide and assume responsibility for their own biographies. Here, the life projects, the risks, the decisions and their choices and consequences come to be perceived and centred in the individual. New ways of social reintegration deconstruct the symbolic frame of reference. The choices and individual burden of self-biography produces a kind of 'biographies and identities of risk', susceptible to crises and deeper mental suffering. A kind of 'subjectivity of risk', crossed by crises and by mental suffering, due to the overhead of the individual, abandoned to their choices, condemned to their freedoms and choices. Brazil, which passes through an acceleration of industrial development, profound changes in the family, labor market and consumption, and epidemiological transformations - typical transformations of the individualization process - faces a rising tide of mental illness. It is essential to understand this scenario and the specifics of the risk society, to approach an understanding of contemporary forms of suffering and how to handle them.

RC34-399.1

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CHERUBINI, DANIELA (University of Milano-Bicocca)

Arab Mediterranean Youth and the Representation of the Future

Young people's relationship with the future is a key issue in sociological reflection and a strategic point of departure for the analysis of social change. Main debates on this issue revolve around young people's strategies to confront an uncertain future and to maintain some forms of biographical projectuality in a context of rapid transformations and widespread economic and social uncertainty.

The paper will address these issues drawing on qualitative research on the representations of the future expressed by young people of Arab Mediterranean origin in Italy. It explores how their orientation towards the future is changing, mostly in relation to the dramatic political change of their countries of origin. According to current research, prevalent narratives of the future expressed by European youths seem to be articulated around the idea of the crisis, while the visions of the Arab youths tend more to convey an idea of trust and progress. The analysis will show how the young people of Arab Mediterranean origin who live in Italy deal with these divergent visions of the future, coming to an original synthesis between these polarities.

The paper is part of the FP7 research project "Empowering the new generation: towards a new social contract in South and East Mediterranean countries (SAHWA)".

RC30-JS-55.4

LEE, BYOUNG-HOON* (Chung-Ang Univ., bhlee@cau.ac.kr)

KIM, HANNAH (Chung-Ang University)

Contested Discourse of Labor Market Reforms: The Case of South Korea

Since 1998, labor market flexibilization has been the focal terrain of discourse conflict between organized labor and business groups, as well as the progressive and th conservative media in South Korea. My paper is to examine the dynamics of discourse contest over the neoliberal labor market restructuring, led by the conservative government during the recent years.

RC30-343.8

LEE, BYOUNG-HOON* (Chung-Ang Univ., bhlee@cau.ac.kr)

The Crisis of Work Sociology in the Era of Neoliberalism: The Case of South Korea

In South Korea, work regime and labor market have been transformed toward flexibilization since the neoliberal restructuring launched under the economic crisis taking place in 1998. The dominant reform discourse has been driven by neo-classical economists, who imported the US-based neoliberal theories. The sociologists, who are majoring in the labor studies and sociology of work, have produced the discourse of resistance against the neoliberal reforms of labor markets, but failed to gain the public influence in the contested discourse. My paper is to delineate the failed resistance by sociologists in Korea and try to explain why they failed.

RC13-160.7

LEE, BYUNG SUNG* (Ph.D scholar, stevenlee12@hanmail.net)

Loss of Authenticity: A Case Study of Jeon-Ju Hanok Village(Korean Traditional House) in South Korea

Jeon-Ju Hanok Village is located in Jeon-Ju, South Korea. The origin of Hanok was when the forceful breakdown of the doors of the castle allowed the Japanese to enter into the castle and to rule over the commercial supremacy till 1945. To fight against this, Koreans started to make the Hanok village which was to show their consciousness of conflict and patriotism.

According to the recent study, tourists visiting Hanok village are increasing by million every year, recording 6 million tourists in 2014. The main programs that attract tourists are handicraft exhibition, Korean traditional academy such as playing Korean traditional musical instruments and also allowing the tourists to understand and to experience Korean traditional wedding, make Korean traditional food and build Hanok house.

With the increasing development, a lot of restaurants, café and shops have entered into the village. It has become convenient for the tourists to enjoy food and coffee, buy cosmetics and souvenir. Moreover, couples and families are able to make great memories by taking pictures in Hanbok (Korean traditional clothes) which they can borrow from the shop. Accommodation for the tourists is also available in Hanok house where all the necessities are placed in modern style.

The purpose of the tourism has become hazy as the tradition gets clouded over with the convenience. The entrance of convenient store, cosmetic shops and cafes are destroying the original sights of the Hanok village. Also, the accommodation system that serves modern style of stay in a traditional house does not allow the tourists to fully experience the perfect tradition of Korean house.

These disadvantages will let Hanok village loss its traditional identity and the tourists will lose their expectation of original purpose, which was to experience the tradition.

RC04-42.7

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Inquiring into the Policy of Integration of Early Childhood Education and Care in Taiwan: From a Politics of Difference

The pursuit of social justice and capacity for self-development has been regarded as one of the major goals that all the democratic societies should run for it. However, the provision of equal educational opportunity in Taiwan is more focused on lower and upper secondary education systems, such as 9-year compulsory education enacted in 1968 and 12-year basic education enacted in 2011, and less on preschool education provision. On the other hand, the policy of equality of educational opportunity in current Taiwan is more like the distributive paradigm which restricts the meaning of social justice to the morally proper distribution of material goods such as resources, income and wealth. This kind of policy tends to ignore the social structure and institutional context that often help determine distributive patterns. While distributive issues are crucial to a satisfactory conception of justice, as Iris Young argues, it is a mistake to reduce social justice to distribution. Young's politics of difference remind us that the concept of social justice includes all aspects of institutional rules and relations, and the concepts of domination and oppression, rather than the concept of distribution, should be the starting point for a conception of social justice. Since the Policy of Integration of Early Childhood Education and Care was enacted in 2012, there are still some controversies with the provision of equal opportunity for early childhood education, such as the defects of the policy, the difference of policy design, the diversification of interest parties, the lack of fair competition environment, and so on. Therefore, this paper, by means of Young's politics of difference, rather than the distributive policy, tries to inquire into whether and how the Policy of Integration of Early Childhood Education and Care can achieve social justice and capacity for self-development in Taiwan's early childhood education system.

RC39-465.2

LEE, FUHSING* (Kyoto University, franaloha@drs.dpri.kyoto-u.ac.jp)

Local Residents Empowerment in Post 3.11 Community Reconstruction-Creating Disaster Game"Crossroad:Oarai"

The devastating and lingering effects of the accident at the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant have exacerbated the already complicated and difficult process of recovery from the 2011 Tôhoku Earthquake. Because even experts sometimes provide totally different views on the safety of radioactive contamination, the boundary between scientific truth and misconception has been blurred considerably. It caused that residents in affected areas avoid to face the problems of radioactive contamination and harmful rumors about nuclear crisis. For resolve this problem, we conducted to develop an Oarai version of the "Crossroad" Disaster Game called "Crossroad: Oarai". The original "Crossroad" game is an educational risk communication tool that presents players with dilemmas faced by a diverse range of actors dealing with the aftermath of and responses to the Great Hanshin earthquake. Participants deepen their understanding of disaster prevention, reduction, reconstruction, and recovery by answering yes or no questions about these dilemmas. The new version we developed is based on the experiences of residents during and after the 2011 Tôhoku Earthquake in Oarai town Ibaraki prefecture Japan. This community suffered the tsunami and radioactive contamination and harmful rumors about nuclear crisis. The questions created by Oarai people including hotel operators, fishers, housewives, and town officials, starting during the earthquake and tsunami and continuing through the recovery. In this study, we held the "Crossroad :Oarai "gaming workshops in Oarai and used narrative analysis to clarify the residents' concern through this approach. We found out that local residents who concerned about the negative perspective from society rather than the real damage affects from disasters. Through this game, residents communicated to each other and shared the variety views in community. This study also showed an empowered communities approach for local communities to shape decision-making and set the agenda.

RC13-169.5

LEE, KOFAN* (University of Mississippi, klee18@olemiss.edu)

Internalizing Serious Leisure As a Means to Promote Well-Being

Serious leisure (SL) is an ongoing, systematic pursuit of the skills, knowledge and experiences required in a leisure activity (Stebbins, 2007). To become serious, a recreationist immerses into the subculture of a particular SL activity and establishes a leisure identity and career (Shipway & Jones, 2008). Ultimately, it becomes a central life interest (Stebbins, 2007). Since abundant information shows how SL leads to various benefits (Brown, 2007; Stalp & Conti, 2011), the subsequent need is to examine the link between SL and well-being (Stebbins, 2007). Several reasons support this need. First, recent empirical evidence shows that there are multiple motivations for SL and that identified regulation is a stronger motivation for serious leisure experiences, compared to other motivations in line with the Organismic Integration Theory (Lee, 2013). Identified regulation means that recreationists internalize the norms and values of an SL subculture. The process of internalization provides a sense of volition and a sense of freedom, which lead to psychological well-being (Ryan, Huta, & Deci, 2008). Further, previous studies reveal that less-internalized experiences, such as peer-pressure (Stebbins, 2005) and gender expectation (Dilley & Scranton, 2010), can discourage recreationists from engagements. A lower sense of volition may lead to reduced well-being. For example, Vallerand et al. (2006) found that a passion for sports driven by external regulations leads to negative emotions. Moreover, SL influences one's lifestyle in ways that may not be recognized by outsiders (Anderson & Taylor, 2010; Dilley & Scranton, 2010). The interaction of SL and other life domains may have a profound effect on how we define a good life. However, the levels of internalization may determine how recreationists' capacities to cope with the conflicts between SL and other life domains, and ultimately achieve an optimal leisure lifestyle (Stebbins, 2005).

RC31-359.9

LEE, SANGJI* (IOM-MRTC, lsj4482@hanmail.net)
LEE, CHANG WON (IOM-MRTC)

The Impact of Government's Integration Policy on Services of Religious NGOs for Immigrants

This study examines the dynamics between religious NGOs for immigrants in the context of multicultural society in Korea through the theory of 'governmentality'. As the proportion of immigrants continues to increase, the government has implemented various policies to the adaptation and the integration of these immigrants simultaneously with the active participation from a number of NGOs, in the dimension of civil society. In particular, religious NGOs play a pivotal role in immigrant-related, in which these activities are profoundly influenced by the government policies.

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

This research attempts to analyze the impact of government's integration policy among three major religious NGOs (namely Catholicism, Protestantism, and Buddhism) in application to the immigrants through the theory of 'governmentality'. The qualitative methods are utilized such as the participant observations and in-depth interviews, between October 2014 to October 2015, with the leaders and members of seven religious NGOs including Catholic, Protestant, Buddhist, and non-affiliate organizations in the local community.

Our findings reveal that although the three religious NGOs have different values and objectives initially, the differences have decreased to uniformity as the government's integration policies heavily intervened in services of the religious NGOs. Religious NGOs have demonstrated implicit or explicit tensions and competition between groups. Competition stemming from the tension has been intensified due to the effect of governmentality. These tensions and competition result in a duplication of activities between groups as well as restricting themselves on activities to realize their own value. NGOs for immigrants in the local community exercised various efforts in alignment to overcome the governmentality. In conclusion, this study significantly contributes to the social analyses on the dynamic relations between the government policy and NGOs' activity as well as between NGOs in the local community setting and the social significance of building solidarity based on mutual trust of religion-based NGOs to adhere to their own values.

RC22-259.6

LEE, SANGJI* (IOM-MRTC, lsj4482@hanmail.net)

The Public Role of Religious NGOs and the Problem of Social Integration: How Are Religious Markets and Public Religions in Conflict?

What are the public roles of religion in the light of discourses on social welfare? Subtle clashes have been noticed between theorists of religious markets and those of public religions: whether one emphasize the private role of market-oriented innovation or the public role of religions in civil society. We need to explore the commonalities and differences between the two theories. In Korea, religious organizations have played major roles in the civil society. Especially, in this era of globalization, many religious NGOs have participated in the public activities for immigrants.

My research tries to analyze the roles of religious NGOs for immigrants and examine how socially integrative each of three major religions (e.g., Catholicism, Protestantism, and Buddhism) is in its activities for immigrants in Korea. For this task, I utilizes qualitative methods such as participant observations and in-depth interviews, from October, 2014 to October, 2015, with the leaders and members of six religious NGOs including Catholic, Protestant, Buddhist, and non-affiliate organizations.

On the one hand, religious market theory reflect on the competitive circumstances of religious NGOs to secure or recruit more believers. In contrast, the theory of public religion can explain religious NGOs' activities supporting the human rights of immigrants in the public sphere. There are common activities for the immigrants' welfare at the private level, which are not covered by the government.

Religious NGOs demonstrate implicit or explicit tensions and competition between groups based on different religious characteristics, objectives and services. Especially, different directions of activities raise tension between religious NGOs. This circumstances could impede integration of local community. In conclusion, this study contribute to examine closely of the roles of religion in the civil society in context of multiculturalism and explain the main cause the dynamics between religious NGOs.

RC22-276.4

LEE, SIYOON* (Sogang University, hensngret@gmail.com)

When Narrative Is Failed: A Comparative Study of Environmental Movement Narratives of Buddhist Society in South Korea

In this study, I have tried to reveal the dual aspects of social movement of religious organizations through the case of South Korean Buddhist societies. Environmental movement is the most important area of religious organization's social participation in Korea since late 90's. In these movements, religious societies have been contributed to make the whole society to *reflect the compressed modernization process* and to search for the alternative way of life. A lot of movements were quite successful because of their rich resource mobilization potential including both material and social hegemonic one. However, in these movement process, most central element to successful mobilization was the construction of *narratives* that is sufficiently strong that they could interpret environmental issues as their own religious task: that is, *the secular* should be translated into *the sacred*. When this construction failed, mainly because of political-economic repression, environmental issues remained mere inner doctrinal controversy in religious societies. I will show different consequences of strength of narratives through the comparison between two representative environmental movements of Korean Buddhists: anti-movement against national development of *Mt. Chunsungsan* tunnel and *Mt. Bukhansan* tunnel.

RC34-392.4

LEE, SUSAN* (GK SOCLIFE, University of Cologne, lee@wiso.uni-koeln.de)

Religion, Identity, and Muslim Second Generation School Outcomes in Europe

This paper explores the influences of religiosity, ethnic identity, and national identity on the outcomes of Muslim second generation immigrant children, who as a group consistently tend to be more religious than the native population and who are often viewed as a religious "other." Born and raised in the host country while experiencing multiple cultures, how do Muslim second-generation immigrants identify themselves, and how might religiosity relate to their identity as well as their school outcomes? Research questions are explored using the Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries (CILS4EU). Study 1 examines the functional role of religiosity of Muslim second generation high school students on school performance in Germany, based on the theoretical arguments of the context-dependent mechanisms of religion as a "bridge" or "barrier" for immigrant outcomes. Results through multilevel modeling indicate that although Muslim students have lower school grades than their non-Muslim counterparts, the presence of religious peers has positive effects for the outcomes of nominal Muslims, i.e. Muslims who are not religiously active. Findings of this study partially confirm and partially refute the notion of religion as a "barrier" in Western European contexts. Study 2 explores how context impacts the relationship between religiosity and identity as well as the possibility of hyphenated identities (expressing both ethnic and national attachment) among Muslim youth. As expected, results indicate that more religious Muslim children tend to express stronger ethnic identity and weaker national identity than their less religious counterparts, which is further influenced in contexts where anti-Muslim sentiment is higher. In addition, preliminary results suggest that less religious Muslim students are more likely to express hyphenated identities (both ethnic and national attachment). This paper aims to disentangle and examine the complex relationship between meso-contexts, identity, and religiosity of immigrant youth.

RC13-169.2

LEE, YONG JAY* (aSSIST, Seoul, backtomono@naver.com)

Leisure Education Governance for Ageing Well: The Serious Leisure Perspective (SLP)

This paper explores the theoretic and practical implications of the serious leisure perspective (SLP) – the theoretic framework that synthesizes three main forms of leisure, known as serious pursuits (serious leisure / devotee work), casual leisure, and project-based leisure – when applied to the development and analysis of leisure education governance for ageing well. Leisure in this paper, mainly dealt with in the process where there is a dynamic interplay between people and the society, is defined as un-coerced, contextually framed activity and leisure education is also viewed as a lifelong developmental process. My plan is to critically review previous theoretic and empirical studies on the issues relating to leisure education governance. First, the author proposes that leisure and leisure education need to be reappraised with reference to the contemporary context which seems to have an age-integrated structure between education, work and leisure that were once perceived to be clearly separated by a simple image of economic work life. Then, I draw attention to discussions of governance (especially, policy network theory) being construed as a theoretic and practical perspective at the policy level. Here, some of issues which agencies (or actors) must consider, when preparing a practical alternative to leisure education governance for ageing well, are reviewed. Lastly, this paper applies the SLP to the development and analysis of leisure education governance, while trying to come up with better solutions to the problems it could face. Due to these efforts, the paper contributes to the development of a corpus not only focused on knowledge of leisure education governance but also on knowledge for leisure education governance.

RC24-298.5

LEE, YOUNG HEE* (The Catholic University of Korea, leeyoung@catholic.ac.kr)

Towards a Global Climate Citizenship?: Focused on "World Wide Views on Climate and Energy 2015" in Korea

What is a global climate citizenship, and how can it be formed? This paper tries to answer the question based on a citizens' participation project on a global level, "World Wide Views on Climate and Energy (WWViews) in 2015", where I served as a national project manager in Korea. WWViews is a multisite citizen consultation on global issues such as biodiversity or climate change. The core of WWViews method is to have citizens at multiple sites deliberate the same issue on the same day. The theoretical framework upon which WWViews is based is deliberative democracy. The WWviews public consultation method is a kind of mixture of some deliberative forums like consensus conference and deliberative polling.

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

10,000 citizens from 76 countries including Korea participated in the WWViews event on climate change on the same day, 6th June in 2015. In Korea 70 randomly selected citizens around the whole country participated in the one-day long deliberations on climate change issue along with other global citizens. The day was divided into 5 thematic sessions, where 13 small groups composed of 5-8 citizens deliberated on the issue assisted by a trained facilitator. After the deliberation, citizens voted individually on the prepared questions related to the issue. Votes were then collected and reported to the World Wide Views website, where results could be compared as they arrived throughout the day – starting in Fiji in Pacific Ocean and finishing on the American West Coast.

It can be said that WWViews is one example of how new, collaborative networks on the global issues can be established globally. This paper will try to scrutinize how much has "World Wide Views on Climate and Energy 2015" contributed to the formation of "global climate citizenship" on a global issue like climate change through analyzing WWViews experience in Korea 2015.

RC52-596.5

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Patient Centered Professionalism? Mental Health Care Workers' Response to Patient Participation

Patient participation is an important development in Dutch mental health care. Enhanced patient centeredness is considered an key condition to achieve quality of care. One way to realise this is allowing patients to have voice in care and treatment.

Notwithstanding a general positive attitude towards patient participation, mental health professionals show ambivalent responses to it. In practice, this development confronts them with dilemmas. What if patients make 'wrong' decisions from a professional perspective? Who determines 'good care'? Patient and professional logics may clash and discussion about the boundaries of professional domains may arise.

We investigate whether these possible clashes between patient and professional logics are linked to the definition of professional domains and the occupational attitude of professionals. Professionals vary in their occupational attitude, degree of professionalization and professional content and focus. We explore how different types of mental health professionals respond to the described dilemmas and to which extent they are open to patient participation. Four types of mental health professionals are compared: psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses and social workers.

During the first research phase, a comparison is made by analyzing formal professional frameworks, displayed in documents like professional profiles, codes of conduct, professional guidelines and protocols. During the second research phase, representatives of the four professions are interviewed.

We present intermediate results, covering the document analysis and the first series of interviews. Preliminary results of the document analysis for three professions show clear differences between them. Social workers' frameworks show more openness to patient participation than the frameworks of psychatrists and nurses, which put more emphasis on professional responsibility.

From further analysis and the interviews, we expect multiple responses of different mental health professionals to patient participation. Not acknowledging these differences may impede further development of patient participation in mental health care.

RC06-82.2

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Turning Points during Transitions to Adulthood – the Descendants of Immigrants in Germany

Transitions to adulthood are a major topic in research on life courses, education, labor markets, and migration. In our mixed methods study, we analyze the early life courses of descendants of immigrants through adolescence, young adulthood, and midlife. We use the German socio-economic panel (SOEP), a representative longitudinal study of about 30,000 respondents and complement this data with 30 in-depth biographical interviews we conducted with long-term SOEP respondents in 2015. This combination of data allows studying transitions to adulthood in detail and helps understanding what factors shape trajectories.

In our paper, we focus on turning points during the transition to adulthood. Turning points are sequences in a life course during which paths are redirected. Our focus lies on early adolescence and young adulthood, since turning points often occur during early adolescence and continue into young adulthood. We ask how do turning points unfold, and what role do they play in upward or downward social mobility? What experiences during childhood and adolescence influence how turning points unfold? What factors shape potential turning points during the transition to adulthood? In our analysis, we track influential factors such as institutional structures, family and kin relations, peer networks, and individual agency

to understand how they shape turning points and thus influence educational and labor market trajectories.

RC10-125.1

LEGRIS REVEL, MARTINE* (Lille University CERAPS, mart.revel@gmail.com)

What If Citizens Participate in Research Project ? a Democratic Governance of Science.

There is a growing demand to include Civil Society in research process last few years. One reason frequently cited in favor of CSO involvement in research is that it can help "democratize science", giving citizens a voice. Participatory action research, as well as collaborative planning or technological assessments for instance are very different ways of including Civil Society Organisations in research projects. Despite the potential importance of CSOs, little was known until recently about the practice of including them in research projects.

While many research projects involve citizens in specific actions (such as consensus conferences), few include individual citizens not organized in a collective group. (Examples are projects dealing with citizen science, the social sector and the arts). It is very difficult to involve citizens directly and in every step of research projects. CSOs can provide direct access to citizens' views, and in many cases act as a skilled mediator between the research team and citizens' inputs. The majority of research projects with CSO participation feature CSOs that address specific interests such as patients, industry, agriculture, fishing, etc. But that seems to be changing. The progressive awareness of environmental risks by different stakeholders have highlighted that public engagement "upstream" in research project could help to find robust solutions (Callon, Lascoume, Barthe, 2001) to environmental matters.

In this paper we will analyse how and to what extent scientific research projects including CSOs may mobilize and create new collaborative routines and innovate in the environmental field.

We will use 15 case studies of 15 participative research projects coming from the CONSIDER project.

Hence, CSO involvement in research tends to be able to overcome some sorts of scientific closure, when sharing diagnostic and research tasks in such manner that every partner commitment is recognized.

RC24-304.4

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When Participatory Research Tackles Environmental Stakes. Science, Democracy and Expertise

There is a growing demand to include Civil Society in research process last few years. One reason frequently cited in favor of CSO involvement in research is that it can help "democratize science", giving citizens a voice. Participatory action research, as well as collaborative planning or technological assessments for instance are very different ways of including Civil Society Organisations in research projects. Despite the potential importance of CSOs, little was known until recently about the practice of including them in research projects. Moreover it is important to be aware that CSO members involved in such projects are generally not lay citizens; they tend to be skilled and educated and may have research experience. They are valued as experts.

While many research projects involve citizens in specific actions (such as consensus conferences), few include individual citizens not organized in a collective group. (Examples are projects dealing with citizen science, the social sector and the arts). CSOs can provide direct access to citizens' views, and in many cases act as a skilled mediator between the research team and citizens' inputs. The majority of research projects with CSO participation feature CSOs that are seeen as experts and that address specific interests such as patients, industry, agriculture, fishing, etc. But that seems to be changing. The progressive awareness of environmental risks by different stakeholders have highlighted that public engagement "upstream" in research project could help to find robust solutions (Callon, Lascoume, Barthe, 2001) to environmental matters.

In this paper we will analyse how and to what extent scientific research projects including CSOs may mobilize and create new collaborative routines and innovate in the environmental field.

We will use 15 case studies of 15 participative research projects coming from the CONSIDER project

RC02-39.2

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Global Online Labour Markets: Theoretical Perspectives and Initial Findings

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We present theoretical perspectives and early results from iLabour, an ERC Starting Grant funded project on the social construction of global online labour markets on the Internet. The iLabour project is premised on the idea that ICT adoption is changing the social, technical, and institutional arrangements through which work and earnings are allocated in society. Previously these arrangements were shaped and enforced through processes of legislation, collective bargaining, and local negotiation. Today, as part of the ongoing digitization of almost every aspect of society, these arrangements are increasingly being shaped and constrained by private software systems that mediate between workers and employers.

The project studies transnational online labour markets (OLMs), also referred to as online work platforms, online staffing platforms, and crowdsourcing marketplaces, forming part of the so-called "platform economy" or "gig economy". For example, a platform called Upwork has 4.5 million registered workers (contractors) and over a million registered employers (clients) in 180 countries, and facilitated over half a billion USD worth of transactions last year. The project addresses questions about the size and growth of these markets, the kinds of rules that they institutionalize, the politics and processes through which these rules are shaped, and the ways in which traditional labour market organizations as well as novel worker initiatives succeed or fail in influencing their rules. We will also ask what kind of an economy OLMs contribute towards – a global race to the bottom, a playful economy of moonlighters, or a network economy of individual entrepreneurs? We tackle these questions through an ambitious programme of conventional social research and innovative data science methods, including transaction data obtained directly from Upwork.

RC46-529.1

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Making Sociology Viable: Certifying Practitioners and Accrediting Programs

Individual practitioners may be certified as more than adequately trained and experienced, while teaching programs may be accredited as having the faculty, facilities and curriculum necessary for a well-rounded education. In the United States the Association for Applied and Clinical Sociology (AACS) certifies individual practitioners at the Master's or Doctoral level. The process involves an evaluation by previously certified peers and includes the submission of a portfolio and the completion of a demonstration in which applicants showcase their action oriented work. Certification is not state licensure.

The Commission on the Accreditation of Programs in Applied and Clinical Sociology (CAPACS) accredits sociology programs at the Baccalaureate, Master's, and Doctoral level. The program must meet curriculum standards in the areas of sociological theory, methods, skills, and practical experience such as an internship as well as having adequate faculty, resources, and facilities to support the program. Accreditation assures the quality and performance of the program.

Applied, clinical, and public sociology- can be made stronger as a profession if it is populated by practitioners who are certified graduates of accredited programs.

RC19-232.1

LEIBETSEDER, BETTINA* (Johannes Kepler University Linz, Department of Politics and Social Policy, bettina.leibetseder@jku.at)

Social Investment Perspective and European Union: An Iron Fist in Velvet Glove?

Despite economic downturn and neo-liberal ideas, the Social Investment Perspective should assist social policy to sustain and strengthen its raison d'être in Europe. Despite criticisms, the discussion seems to miss the wood for the trees. The reason for synthesizing the social investment strategy was to re-align Keynesian and neo-liberal social policy and to provide a viable alternative for policy makers (Morel et al. 2012). To foster economic growth, full employment and social cohesion (as well as inclusion) simultaneously, Morel et al. want to re-channel welfare state resources to address skill demand and to provide social security and social services that support a more flexible labor market and raise overall employment rates. Actors on national and supra-national level should reconsider their policies accordingly.

Fierce debates succeeded, but have omitted the European Commission's Social Investment Package. The European Commission has published numerous social policy papers under the Social Investment Package in 2013. Those documents can serve as an indicator on the degree of neo-liberalism incorporated in the social investment perspective by a main actor. As the European Union, especially its non-majoritarian institutions like the Commission, is condemned as neo-liberal driving force, the impact of the social investment perspective in its social policy papers is crucial.

To be able to assess the effect of the social investment perspective and extend of neo-liberalism in European social policy, the article elaborates theoretical aspects on neo-liberalism in relation to the social investment perspective and establishes criteria for the assessment. Second, the developed grid measures the share of neo-liberal social policy in core European social investment policy documents via a qualitative content analysis. Subsequently, key aspects are discursively elaborated to provide for depth. Third, the discussion ties together the empirical findings and theoretical arguments and, fourth, the conclusion evaluates the direction of the European social policy.

RC19-236.4

LEISERING, LUTZ* (Bielefeld University, lutz.leisering@uni-bielefeld.de)

Towards a Global Civic Minimum? the Idea and Practice of Minimum Income Security

The idea of a social minimum to be secured to all human beings is widely accepted, advanced by political philosophers like Rawls and by international organizations like the ILO (Convention no. 102, 1952; Declaration on 'Social Protection Floors' 2012). In (most) Western welfare states, fighting poverty is the least common denominator, and this implies a notion or even specification of a social minimum. In the face of vast inequalities, states and international organizations tend to give priority to securing at least a minimum for the poor, as in Sustainable Development Goal no. 1. Basic socio-economic security not only provides welfare but also enables citizens to participate in public affairs (civic minimum).

The rise of social protection since the 1990s, both in global discourses and in countries of the global South, especially of social assistance, suggests that the idea and practice of a social minimum is spreading worldwide. The paper puts this suggestion to the test, based on original data from the interdisciplinary FLOOR project, taking income security as example.

The paper (first) seeks to conceptualize and operationalize the notion of a social minimum. Second, the paper inquires into the notion of a social minimum in three global arenas: international human rights law and human rights discourses; discourses on development by international organizations; and domestic policies and institutions in low and middle income countries. We find that minimum income security is largely absent in global politics, not only in practice but more fundamentally even in ideas, norms and policy designs. Third, the paper seeks to explain the weakness of the idea of a social minimum, naming discursive and organizational factors.

We conclude that basic security is not a moral minimum in global politics, political rhetoric notwithstanding. This qualifies the notion of an emerging global social policy.

RC41-485.5

LELIEVRE, EVA* (Ined, eva@ined.fr)

Family Configurations and Territorial Imprint. Initial Findings of the Famille Et Logements Survey

For the first time since the French population census was redesigned in 2004 (replacing the traditional exhaustive census with annual waves on population samples), a new round of the *Famille* (Family) survey was conducted in 2011. The new survey, organized by INSEE entitled *Famille et logements*(Family and housing), covers a sample of 360,000 individuals in metropolitan France. The LiLi team (INED-Migrinter) has been closely involved in this operation since the questionnaire design stage and is contributing to survey data analysis. The survey data describe the wide range of family configurations and the spatial distribution of families, notably in cases where family members have more than one place of residence. A sample of this kind offers an opportunity for detailed analysis of changes in family behaviours from one generation to the next and within different social groups. It also provides a means to quantify the frequency of atypical or rare family situations – stepfamilies, adopted children, non-cohabiting couples, etc. – which remain undetected in standard survey samples of between 3,000 and 20,000 people, but which are nonetheless socially significant. Last, the sample design offers scope for analyses at both national and regional levels.

After describing an original research tool that brings together research teams and public data producers, we will present a series of initial findings to illustrate the most original aspects of this survey. This is the first survey of its kind produced by French Statistics that (a) identifies same-sex couples; (b) gives exact details of the conjugal tie (cohabiting union, civil partnership, marriage) and (c) identifies non-cohabiting unions. We will therefore begin by examining the different types of union before focusing on family living arrangements in spatial terms (living in the household most of the time, sometimes, or living elsewhere) to identify national configurations and their geographical imprint.

RC25-308.3

LEMANCZYK, MAGDALENA* (The Kashubian Institute, m_lemanczyk@wp.pl)

Ethnic Mobilization of the Kashubians after the Democratic Turn in Poland

The Kashubian-Pomeranian movement is now one of the most – if not the most – culturally rooted and recognizable group in Pomeranian Voivodship (Northern Poland). Its ethnic activity has a centuries-long tradition, including socio-cultural, political and economic aspects. It can be argued that over the years Kashubs developed attitudes and ideas of self-governance, self-organisation, and civic-mindedness – not only in Poland, but also in Canada and in USA. A crucial role in struggles around the rights of Kashubian plays the Kashubian-Pomeranian Association (Zrzeszenie Kaszubsko-Pomorskie, ZKP) whose members are engaged in the process of interaction with all levels of political agendas (local, regional, national). The best example is Donald Tusk, President of the European Council, former Prime Minister of Poland, and also co-founder and chairman of the Civic Platform (*Platforma Obywatelska*) party. Poland's democratic breakthrough provided the Kashubian community with new opportunities and the ZKP started to play the role of a quasi-regional political movement but it must be pointed out that there has never been a Kashubian political party in Poland.

Civic engagement resulted in an increasing prestige of the community but it also led to internal debates about identity, the process of politicization, the commitment to culture and local activities etc.

Changes in the legal status of Kashubians were, on the one hand, an effect of democratisation

in Poland, on the other hand, a result of not always consistent regulations of the legal status of Kashubians, related to constitutional rights, educational and language issues, and access to the media.

The aim of this paper is to present the main trends of functioning the Kashubian-Pomeranian movement and its multidimensional effects that influenced symbolic and ethnic political representation, as well as the effects of the recognition of the only regional language in Poland ie. Kashubian language (2005).

RC16-202.1

LEMKE, THOMAS* (Goethe University Frankfurt am Main, lemke@em.uni-frankfurt.de)

Political Ontologies. Perspectives and Problems of New Materialist Scholarship

Recently, social and political theory has demonstrated a renewed theoretical interest in matter and materiality. The "new materialism", as it is sometimes called encompasses a plurality of different approaches and disciplinary perspectives, ranging from science and technology studies via feminist theory and political philosophy to geography. The new materialist scholarship shares the conviction that the "linguistic turn" or primarily textual accounts are insufficient for an adequate understanding of the complex and dynamic interplay of meaning and matter.

The talk critically engages with the ontological underpinnings and the political perspectives of the new materialism. By focusing on Jane Bennett's idea of "vibrant matter" and Karen Barad's account of "agential realism", I will discuss conceptual ambiguities and unresolved tensions in new materialist scholarship. The talk seeks to clarify these theoretical problems and argues for a relational account of agency and ontology that allows for a more materialist account of politics.

RC52-599.5

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Values Attributed to Arab Professionalism in Arab Academic Journalism Education

This study is set in the Arab world in times of uprisings, when the media and social media are considered instrumental in giving a voice to the struggles for a better world and creating the future the Arab people aspire. Exploring the values attributed to professionalism in Arab journalism education, the theory of the professions suggests itself. The appeal of the professions is proliferating outside of the Anglo-American space, yet, hitherto, little is known in sociology about the professions in the Arab world.

Professionalism is a value that institutions of tertiary education in the Arab world strive for, in universities as well as in academic journalism programmes, with objectives highlighting marketable skills and/or sophistication, committing to excellence and ethics. This observation leads to the question whether this variation stakes out an understanding of Arab professionalism, and to which definition it points.

The study was piloted in Jordan, and carried out in Lebanon, Morocco (2013) and Egypt, Qatar (2014). Ninety-six face-to-face interviews were conducted by the author. The respondents represent media academia (faculty, students), media practitioners and their audiences, social media, journalistic associations, policy-makers, donor institutions.

The study suggests that Arab professionalism may well be described as "non-amateur, regular work that follows specific standards and provides a living (but does not necessarily create wealth). Ethical values preside over the profes-

sion. The professional is bound to achieve excellent work results through comprehensive and certified knowledge - possibly based upon academic research and gained in academic programmes - and through an altruistic motivation, servicing the beneficiaries, the individual as well as the society". Associations are not being introduced as a trait in journalistic professionalism, at least not pro-actively. Respondents highlight that this description of Arab professionalism outlines the ideal and does not necessarily reflect reality.

RC06-87.5

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Changes Among Post-Patriarchal Men and Fathers

Recent German Family Politics aims at changing traditional attitudes towards mother- and fatherhood, masculinity and feminity. During the past decade, for example, introducing incentives for fathers taking parental leave as well as campaigns for more men in professional childcare show, that the patriarchal order is challenged. At the same time we still recognize a strong stability of gender order regarding the gendered division of labor, occupational payment for women and men, gendered practices of housework, caring etc.. The wellknown tension between persistence and transformation increases, not at least because of changing masculinities.

In our research projects on 'involved' fathers and men working in the child-care-profession we found an acceptance of what we call 'alternative masculinities'. We will argue that masculinities are in flux. Masculinities (can) appropriate elements usually associated with the feminine, yet they are at the same time intent on maintaining hegemonic masculinity as a reference point. We will discuss the impact those findings have on the patriarchal dividend. The question to ask is: Can men in general still gain the patriarchal dividend, as Raewyn Connell argued?

RC32-367.3

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Gender and Materialities. How to Gain Access to Embedded Gendered Knowledge

Gender knowledge and gender order are also embedded in materialities. Beside that taken for granted knowledge from Gender Studies, in Sociology it is not that clear how we can gain methodological access to the empirical datum of embedded knowledge (in materialities).

In our study funded by the German Research Foundation on the production of inequalities in the dramaturgy of museums, we work with a practice-theoretical framework and the methods of unstandardized observation in public spheres of different types of museum. By working with a specific protocolling instrument, we collect on the one hand data of architectural elements, of ordering objects etc and on the other hand data of sensual and affective experiences in the social space of the museum.

We will contribute first finding from our research to the roundtable, focussing on the entry areas of museum as spaces of transition where gender play a central role.

RC02-34.4

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Changing gender orders, varieties of gender regimes and institutional changes

The paper will argue that presently the gender order in postindustrial welfare states is in a process of transformation with open end. This is not only a result of the current crisis but of internal structural and institutional changes and global influences and interchanges. Main actors driving this transformation are global capitalism with its increasing economisation and flexibilisation of workforces, gender movements mobilising for equality and diversity of gender and sexualities, internet communities propelling international and transnational discourses and communications and political actors on the global and national level in the global multilevel system. Thus, I will argue for an action-oriented perspective and theorising the interconnections between actors effecting institutional change on the mesolevel and structural transformation at the macro-level.

The institutional changes are shaped by the variety of gender welfare regimes and their different development paths on one hand and international institutional learning on the other. This argument will be substantiated by comparing institutional changes considering the household, care work and gendered employment, gendered political participation in – now changing – liberal, social democratic and conservative gender welfare regimes. Changes in these institutions do not take

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the same direction and fundamental tensions emerge between them as with neo-liberal employment flexibilisation and stabilisation of the conservative household with its inequal division of labour.

But the transformation on the macro level and the institutional changes are interlinked with a deep going cultural change in the understanding of gender: Its meaning is shifting internationally from dualistic biologistic gender dualism to gender diversity embracing diverse social gender and sexual representations and practices. I will argue that theorising on macro transformation and institutional change on the meso level should be related to cultural change.

RC51-586.3

LEON, FRANCISCO* (Universitat de Girona, francisco.leon@udg.edu)

TENA-SANCHEZ, JORDI (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona)

Preference Falsification, Social Influence and Triggering Events of Abrupt Social Changes

Kuran's models of *preference falsification* helped us to better understand why some abrupt social changes take us by surprise but are perfectly explainable in hindsight. To him, sudden changes in public opinion are sometimes the result of certain social influence processes that put an end to a lasting period of conceal-ment of private preferences. In this paper, we present an Agent-Based Simulation that allows us to overcome some of the main limitations of Kuran's models. (1) Unlike classical mathematical models based on homogeneous and utility maxi-mizing agents, we model heterogeneous actors guided by simple and cognitive feasible decision rules (heuristics) conditioned by time, space and social interac-tions. (2) Our model captures the central role of status hierarchies in *preference falsification*: the concealment of beliefs is highly dependent on face-to-face inter-actions between high and low status agents. (3) We also model the impact of *pref-erence falsification* on beliefs adaptation. While the concealment of private pref-erences could be seen as a result of social forces operating upon the individual, our model shows that micro-level social influence processes taking place in small groups explain the spread of *preference falsification*, but they also have the poten-tial for its reversal. Analyzing the simulation outputs we identify some triggering events that can lead to a massive disclosure of private preferences and thus to an abrupt change in public opinion. Specifically, we focus our analysis in the role of exogenous factors affecting (1) agents' beliefs about others' opinions, (2) people's political thresholds for preference falsification, and (3) changes in the distribution of private preferences. The knowledge of these triggering events could help us to improve our ability to steer social influence dynamics in such a way that the undesirable and distorting gap between public and private political preferences could be overtaken, thus leading to relevant social changes.

RC35-415.2

LEON, FRANCISCO* (Universitat de Girona, francisco.leon@udg.edu)

Social Ontology and Model-Building Practices of Generative Social Science

In this comunication, we seek to explore the interrelation between the philo-sophical debates on Social Ontology and model-building practices of the so-called *generative social science*. Our aim is twofold. First, we sketch how Social Ontology debates are conditioning computer simulations. For example, we show how the research agenda of computer modelers is affected by the debate on the "super-venience versus causal" nature of micro-macro relations or the debate on the basic building blocks of social reality. As we show, modelers' conceptualization (or lack of conceptualization) of the nature of social facts and processes seriously condition the explanatory potential of the *generative social science*. Consequently, we advocate a more explicit and clear philosophical underpinning of simulation practices. And second, we present some examples of how simulations practically resolve some of the traditional debates of Social Ontology. In daily practices of computer modelers, a practical solution is needed for philosophical questions as: what is a social structure? how social facts emerge? how institutional facts affect individual behavior? We conclude that Sociology would make a leap thanks to a deeper philosophical grounding of computer modeling practices and a more practical orientation of philosophical debates on social ontology.

RC16-199.3

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Biopolitics As Method

The paper aims at delineating a general methodological framework – defined *biopolitics as method* – through which a situated object of study (in this case the current environmental crisis) can be politically investigated. Michel Foucault's no-tion of biopolitics, in fact, allows for the elaboration of a simultaneously ontolog-

ical and epistemological grid of intelligibility which is potentially able to fruitful-ly articulate the productive frictions between the *formal status* of theory and its *historical consistency*. In particular, the newly articulated concept of population whose peculiar naturalness opens up a new field of power intervention – the *en-vironment* – which will be defined as the permanent negotiation between natural and historical determinations.

Foucault's "biopolitical hypothesis" is discussed in depth and subsequently problematized in its methodological implications. As a red thread, the research question which is deployed is the following: *how can a biopolitical framework help us in defining the specific features of the ecological crisis*? To properly answer, the pa-per proposes a methodological understanding of the notion of biopolitics based on some revisions to it proposed by Giorgio Agamben and Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri. Through a critical discussion of some of their philosophical formu-lations, a (post)Marxist-Foucauldian methodology is proposed. It is grounded on three fundamental assumptions: a) the simultaneously ontological and historical character of the concept of *freedom* in the late Foucault; b) the politico-epistemo-logical explanatory power provided by the notion of *antagonistic tendency* as elab-orated by the Italian *workerist* tradition, and lately popularised by Hardt and Negri; c) the philosophical articulation of the relation between ontology and politics such as the one proposed by Agamben, in which the two elements are thought as *dis-tinct but inseparable*: they are not the same thing, but outside of their relation they lose their meaning as theoretical categories.

RC44-504.3

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Working-CLASS Ecology Environmental Issues and Labour Resistance at the Ilva Steel Plant in Taranto, Apulia (Italy)

In what terms can we speak of the working-class as an environmental subject, and how can we understand its ecology? How does the concept of working-class help us advance our understanding of ecological crises and of environmentalism? The paper will address these issues in both theoretical and empirical terms. In the first part, against the background of the recently emerged field of environmen-tal labour studies, we will offer a critical review of environmental sociology and political ecology highlighting the contribution they have given to a redefinition of class and social inequalities in general. We will then elaborate our own definition of 'working-class ecology', as that which is developed upon the experience of na-ture, the environment, and environmental politics made by those human groups who are daily engaged in physical work for their subsistence and reproduction (in industry, service jobs, agriculture, fisheries etc.), and who typically live in seg-regated or marginalized spaces that can be understood as the 'sacrifice zones' of the industrial system. In the second part, we will apply such concept to the case of a working-class community in the city of Taranto, southern Italy, where the threatened closure of a giant steelmaking complex, the ILVA plant, due to serious violations of environmental regulations, is jeopardizing thousands of jobs, thus forming a threat to the local community's subsistence and identity. We will be investigating the surreptitious way through which both governmental and busi-ness actors have actively prevented the making of a class-based environmental consciousness in Taranto, by examining i) how the socio-discursive formation of the 'sacrifice zone' has historically emerged and shaped the local community's life and identity; ii) how a sustainable way out from such a production-based impasse can be envisioned, which crucially incorporate the working-class perspective.

WG01-636.1

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Cosmopolitanism, European Identities and Solidarity

Solidarity and mutual recognition either among Europeans and non-Europe-ans have become the most urgent question in Europe. The Greek crisis, the unre-solved problem of the refugee flows to Europe, as well as the consequent rise of anti-European and xenophobic populism in some EU member states are all signs of this. In this paper we assume the cosmopolitan perspective (Delanty 2009; Beck 2006; Giddens 2007) - beyond its normative dimension, using it for empirical ap-plication - as a conceptual tool for the interpretation of changes in the values and in the structure of interests at the basis of European identities. We affirm, as main hypothesis, that in Europe there is an emergence of new cosmopolitan values – such as mutual recognition, care and hospitality and an attitude of openness as opposed to closure – coming from the hybridation of local/regional/national cultures (Geertz 1999). Aspiration to improve social justice and tackle global chal-lenges have become social practices, as well as ethical and political responses, and not only ideals. A "rooted cosmopolitanism" (Beck 2006) emerges through the experience and activism of civil societies, sometimes cooperating with munic-

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ipalities and local institutions, which provide an important empirical evidence for conceiving solidarity beyond the terms of common economic interests, but also in terms of relations of mutual interdependence and engagement in shared projects of imagining another Europe. We focus on civil society actors, members of trans-national organisations - individuals as well as social groups – which we consider a significant target for an empirical exploration of cosmopolitan social relations as a factual process, as well as on the social and institutional conditions which allow/impede practices of inclusiveness which incorporate diversity.

RC11-140.4

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Shifting Masculinities in Later Life - a Review of Research 2000-2015

Research on the lives of ageing men has undergone something of a renaissance in the past fifteen years. This has not only let the field of research grow rapidly but it has also meant taking on new approaches and new themes, including opening up a broader understanding of bereavement, caring, grandfatherhood, sport, sexuality, health, retirement and social networks among other roles and activities that are central to older people's lives in contemporary societies. The vast majority of these studies are qualitative, which allows us to understand the personal experiences of older men at the same time as viewing these within the changed parameters of later life. However, the role of masculinities in how older men make sense of their later life and how their sense of masculinity may have changed over the life course is not a consistent theme within the field of ageing men research. This may be due to an ongoing resistance within gerontology to acknowledge the role of gender, as well as an echo of a 20th century men's studies tradition of viewing masculinity as a topic of youth and fatherhood. This paper will present the central themes that have been developed from a review of literature on ageing men and masculinity from 2000 to 2015. The analysis will show that viewing the lives of older men through a traditional or dominant lens of masculinity does not help to understand what older men do or not do, or why and how they do it. Instead it appears that shifts to masculinities however nuanced are important to recognize if we are to gain a better understanding of older men's lives. What is still missing are biographical approaches to mapping changes to masculinities across the life course as well as the respective historical context in which they took place.

RC32-370.1

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Building Cases: Victims of Trafficking As a Socio-Legal Category

How does a personal story become a case of a victim of trafficking? Based on an French-German ethnographic study of local institutional practices aiming at the control, policing and empowerment of 'victims of human trafficking', we analyse how a person comes to be categorised as a victim of trafficking, as she is processed through the system, from being identified as a victim by a social counselling centre, to being processed by the police and finally to the way the courts deal with these victims as witnesses. How do different local actors adopt legal categories in the daily interactions with their clients? The presentation will illustrate continuities as well as discontinuities within that process, circulations of knowledge between different actors, and power relations that produce certain representations of the 'victim of trafficking' within state discourse. Furthermore, we are interested in the ways in which such categorisations are being legitimised and which consequences result from these processes for the people subject to the classifications, and what 'looping effects' (Hacking 1986) result. Drawing on ethnographic research conducted in Germany as well as with regard to the framework by Valverde & Rose (1998) and Jane Scoular (2010), the paper will ask how different legal frameworks are employed or ignored in institutional regulatory practices in the case building and thus in the production of 'the trafficking victim' as a socio-legal category.

Therefore, we look at the 'Victim of human trafficking' as a social and political category, a classification in Hacking's sense (Hacking 2006), produced by a set of different institutional actors and their classifying and categorising actions of women in prostitution – rather than a mere statement of fact. Human trafficking is thus not a problem that can be fixed without understanding its shifting meanings.

RC47-537.2

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Linking Types of Protest Tactics and Structural Conflicts: Some Key Points from the Study of the Social Form of the Protest in the Basque Country

Do structural material conflicts –around the modes of distribution of resources or the control of coercive means of the national state- incentivize material and disruptive tactics of protest –like strikes, barricades or confrontational direct actions? On the other hand, do cultural and symbolic conflicts –around the recognition of minority identities or moral questions- encourage auto-expressive, visually symbolic and dramatized tactics of collective action –like parodies, performances and audiovisual modes of protest?

I suggest that nowadays this connection between types of conflict and protest is not total. To develop this idea, I present the concept of *Social Form of the Protest*, which refers to the characteristic types of conflict and protest tactics in a concrete place and time. Through the *Protest Event Analysis* technique, I apply it to the Basque case in the 1980-2013 period. In this case, I establish that whereas the structural conflicts remain fundamentally material –struggles around national liberation and modes of distribution of wealth-, the protest repertoires become progressively more auto-expressive, parodic and visually symbolic. To explain this process, I consider the dialectic interaction between creativity of protesters, repression of authorities and aesthetization of social practices caused by the specialization of time in the global late capitalism. Finally, I propose that in order to promote deep social changes through collective action, a certain coherence between types of protest tactics and structural conflicts –in function of their respective degree of materiality and symbolism- is required.

RC10-122.1

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"Consensus" in Participatory Management: What Is in a Name?

Participatory practices are increasingly recognized as the propitious vehicle for enhancing effectiveness of welfare provisions. As the participation rhetoric popularizes, more and more welfare service users and frontline practitioners are able to participate in decision-making for the organizations through the discursive spaces provided. Whilst proponents of the Habermasian model of communicative action trust in critical intelligence of both the service users and frontline workers to acquire communicative rationality and achieve eventual consensus through dialogue (e.g. Hayes & Houston, 2007), critics fear that emphasis on consensus can be easily exploited as a technology of legitimation to sustain management authority (e.g. White & Farr, 2012).

Modified nominal group technique was used in four service centres of a welfare service organization in Hong Kong, to seek consensus between the service users and service practitioners on the mechanism of user participation in respective service centre. The presentation will analyze the discursive process in sequential meetings for the purpose, and interrogate how validity claims were constructed for achieving consensus. The findings will inform further discussion on managing tensions in consensus building, and facilitating capacities for collaborative decision-making in participative spaces with the welfare service users and frontline workers.

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RC23-JS-71.3

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Beyond Incineration? Beyond Incineration? Representing Gasification for Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Treatment

As a low-cost alternative to landfill, incineration has become the dominant technology for managing municipal solid waste (MSW) – and increasingly contentious. Public controversy has opened up opportunities for better forms of energy-from-waste (EfW) conversion, especially advanced thermal treatment (ATT). This is promoted as cleaner and greener, offering better control over hazardous emissions and better energy recovery.

This paper analyses how diverse UK stakeholders represent gasification in relation to incineration as options for waste-management, particularly in support policies of state agencies and in local authority procedures for waste-management tendering. The analysis links two theoretical concepts: technological expectations becoming socially shared and thus mobilising resources (Borup et al., 2006, Kon-

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rad, 2006); and social representations whereby new ideas become anchored onto familiar frames of reference (Moscovici, 1984, 2000).

Some stakeholders have conflated *incineration* and *ATT* – for divergent agendas. NGO opponents have equated them in order to oppose the entire category for contradicting the waste-reduction hierarchy. By contrast, some industrialists have emphasised recent improvements which make incineration an ATT or even superior to such 'unproven technologies'.

By contrast, other stakeholders converge in promoting gasification through a differential anchoring. They represent small-scale gasifiers as going beyond incineration – by avoiding or solving its problems (hazardous emissions and bottom ash, 'feeding the beast', venting surplus heat, etc.), while also matching its advantages (reliable operation and thus bankability). Technological expectations, e.g. for more efficiently recovering energy and more flexibly replacing fossil fuels, have help to justify state support an early-stage demonstration gasifier, which later gained waste-management contracts with several local authorities. The technology was promoted as 'not incineration', despite NGO criticism that ATT is 'incineration in disguise'. Depending on what representations become socially shared, the outcome will affect the prospects for justifying new waste-treatment plants and for moving facilities up the waste hierarchy.

RC40-471.1

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Sustainable Intensification: Agroecological Appropriation Versus Contestation?

The 'sustainable intensification' agenda has sought to make conventional agro-food chains more environmentally sustainable through a 'toolkit' incorporating agroecological methods, GM crops, no-till (optionally with herbicides), etc. There have been ambivalent responses – welcoming recognition of agroecological techniques, but also resenting their appropriation for productivist aims. Indeed, the concept 'sustainable intensification' blurs the distinction between an agroecological agenda and Green Revolution capital-intensive agenda. In Europe a hostile response has come from CSO-farmer alliances promoting agroecology to link several objectives: knowledge-exchange about biodiversity, farmers' independence from input suppliers, food sovereignty and short food-supply chains remunerating farmers for agroecological methods.

This tension arises from a neoproductivist paradigm seeking to reconcile productivist aims with resource conservation. It faces the challenge to locate the environmental sustainability and resilience of national food-supply systems within current globalisation patterns (Marsden, 2012). The tension can be illuminated by the theoretical framework 'food regime', for analysing potential transitions beyond the agro-industrial regime which has been globally dominant since the 1970s. New strategies for capital accumulation have incorporated 'green' or 'quality' products which were previously associated with alternative trajectories from social movements. This tendency has been theorised as a nascent corporate-environmental food regime (Friedmann, 2005, 2009); this concept helps to contextualise sustainable intensification.

The tension around that concept can also be illuminated by innovation-systems theory, whereby a niche innovation can either transform the wider regime or else accommodate it. The latter 'conform' strategy seeks to persuade dominant institutions that the innovation eventually can become competitive without long-term external support. Disagreements arise over proposals for institutional reform, depending on whether the empowerment strategy is to conform or transform (Smith and Raven, 2012). This framework helps to analyse how agroecological methods can play the role of incorporation and/or contestation vis a vis the dominant agro-food regime.

RC19-JS-48.3

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The Role of Sub-National Governance in Global Social Protection: A Comparative Case Study of Spain and USA in Health Care

Much research on how migrant workers and their families get protected and provided for, sidesteps a key set of actors who can hold enormous sway over social policies affecting immigrants: sub-national and regional governments. Although immigration policy is largely the responsibility of the national government, in countries where political power is decentralized, sub-national governments go beyond their national counterparts in regulating social welfare provision to immigrants, either by restricting or extending it.

Using the theoretical framework of "resources environment" (Levitt at al, 2015) to analyze, and understand the transforming world of global social protections, this paper aims to bring into discussion the way receiving countries conceive the access of immigrants to health care. To begin understanding the extent to which sub-national governments can offset national policies concerning immigrants' access to health care, this paper analyzes health care reforms in two immigrant receiving nations, Spain and the United States, with the focus on the tension between the state and the subnational governments: New York and California for the case of United States and the Autonomous Communities of Madrid and Andalucía for the Spanish case.

Both countries are among the most decentralized states and both have high levels of immigration (although Spain's history as a major immigrant receiving country is fairly recent), with the challenge to manage undocumented immigration. Nevertheless, they differ very strongly in the definition of universal health care coverage in historical terms and as regards the ranking in the world of their respective health care systems by the World Health Organization.

In this way, this paper shows 1) how two countries with different health care traditions conceive migrants access to health after the economic crisis and the implementation of the reform; 2) the extent to which sub-national governments, marked by left/right ideological perspectives, have scope in implementing the legislation.

RC48-560.1

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Engendering the Urban Social Movement and Public Housing Policy in Brazil

This article analyzes the transformations taking place within the Sao Paulo housing movement and explores how these changes challenge the gender neutrality of housing public policy at different levels of the Brazilian state. Based on interviews of social movement leaders, state and civil society feminists and documental research, this paper first considers the political, social and economic context during the 2000s when women leaders in the Sao Paulo urban housing movement worked with feminists from the World Women's March to progressively integrate a gendered analysis of social relations in their understanding of urban housing issues. By characterizing the housing movement as a women's movement, it illustrates how a strategic alliance among this movement, the women's movement, civil society networks and sectors of the PT contributed to the adoption of public policies that take into consideration the specificities of urban women. Through different narratives, it illustrates the empowerment of this movement's female activists and demonstrates why social change concerning gendered public policy came from below and outside of the political system when different social and political actors forming a leftwing network pressured governments to elaborate new gender specific urban housing policies.

Since the Workers' Party (PT) gained power at the federal level in 2003, it created public policy conferences around women's and urban issues where social movements and civil society actors have participated in order to create a greater awareness about gender specific problems, propose public policies to address them and question the absence of gender equity in participative democracy. The "women and city" paradigm was constructed as a result of the new leadership role of women in the housing movement, and their collaboration with other civil society actors such as feminists, NGOs working on urban reform, international cooperation agencies and sectors of the PT.

RC01-20.1

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Why Should We Study Fatality Ratio?

As Martin Shaw asserted, the new Western way of war in the post-Vietnam is typified by the transfer of risk from soldiers to enemy civilians to reduce own casualties, and by implication, the political costs stemming from the growing social sensitivity to casualties domestically. Risk-transfer is accomplished by using excessive lethality with relatively limited discrimination between combatants and noncombatants, while exercising greater caution to avoid civilian casualties probably increases own soldiers' risk. This paper addresses a methodological challenge: How to measure variations in risk-transfer. Scholars identified variations in risk-transfer practices in the same arena but have not measured their reflections in fatality numbers. Others measured fatality ratio to analyze risk-transfer, but only between soldiers and enemy civilians. They thus ignored the possibility that even within the same arena, variations or stability in the ratio between own soldiers to enemy civilians do not necessarily indicate variations in the scale of risk-transfer. Another variables, such as the nature of the mission or changes in the enemy's capabilities, may play their part as well. Therefore, more ratios should be considered. Focused on Israel-Gaza wars (2006-2014), three arguments are presented. First, the combination of four categories of fatality ratio should be factored in to measure variations in risk-transfer, as follows: between own combatants and enemy civilians; between own combatants and enemy combatants; between enemy combatants and enemy civilians; between own civilians and enemy civilians. Second, affinity between numbers and practices should be identified to test the extent to which the fatality ratio is mirrored by practice on the ground while vari-

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ations in practices are reflected in variation in the fatality ratio. Third, different figures provided by different agencies should be weighted to evaluate how figures reflect different perspectives about how to discriminate between combatants and noncombatants, as the international law prescribes

RC29-329.3

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15 Years of Expansion and Implausible Results. Effectivenes, Efficiency and Sustainability of CCTV System in PoznaÅ„, Poland.

Civil security technologies and their implementation are characterized by high complexity and multi-stakeholder involvement (Bierwisch 2015). Even though most studies note that development of closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras is mostly supported by urban inhabitants (Honess and Charman 1992, Ditton 2000) evidence of its crime prevention capabilities are neither significant nor conclusive (Welsh and Farrington 2002, Piza 2014). More, academics and beneficiaries argue that both CCTV evaluation authors and sources used exhibits high uncertainty (BBCLA 1999, Armitage 2002). Vast majority of CCTV evaluations focus on one year prior and one year after camera's installation period (Darcan 2012, Gill and Spriggs 2005). Thus, legal, equity and privacy ambiguities are raised (Hempel and Topfer 2004, Dienel 2004).

On the one hand, Western European research acknowledges the omnipresence of CCTV in public spaces. A desire for a more comprehensive or codified decree is stressed (Morgan 2013). On the other hand, Eastern Europe countries are lacking such studies. This is particularly the case with Poland where proliferation of CCTV systems started at the beginning of the 2000s. Despite that, research on the influence of CCTV systems on urban environment features and crime reduction is yet to be developed (Waszkiewicz 2010, Lewandowski 2015).

Taking these into account, main aim of this paper is to address the evaluation question whether CCTV implemented in Poznań (ca. 500,000 inhabitants) with one the most developed CCTV systems in Poland is: a) effective; b) efficient and; c) sustainable. Study on the impact of CCTV on crime deterrence consists of five categories of crime: vehicle theft, theft from vehicle, vehicle burglary, aggravated assault and robbery. Results of the analysis covers 10 years (2005-2014) of crime recorded. Through a selection of three comparable pairs of areas (i.e. experimental and control) the processes of proliferation and legitimisation of this socio-technical devise will be deconstructed.

RC24-294.4

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Social Construction of Technology As a Perspective Explaining Stability in Flood Risk Management in Poland.

Floods cause biggest losses among all natural disasters in Poland (Biedroń 2012). Two river floods of 1997 and 2010 created losses of 3 bln euro each (Choryński 2012). In coping with floods, the rapid increase of river water is conceptualized mainly as external, physically driven phenomenon (Kundzewicz 2011). Dealing with floods means for professionals to "keep water out" and the hydro-technical measures are promising tool for it. Simultaneously, hydro-technical approach is increasingly contested as ineffective in terms of flood management and as harmful for the environment (Żelaziński 2007)

At the same time, both academics and practitioners stress that flood risk management need to be more holistically and proactively managed (Driessen 2013) and that vulnerability approach should be taken into account with the same attention (Birkmann 2013). Different solutions are thus provided. In order to decrease future flood losses there is an emphasis put on improving insurance system and on using spatial planning more effectively (Jabareen 2013).

We claim the social constructivism perspective can contribute to the paradigm shift. Thus, the aim of this reserach is to analyze flood risk management in Poland throughout a period of 25 years from the social construction of technology perspective (SCOT). We argue that technological frames of reference that strategists, technicians and users have about embankments, reservoirs, crisis communication systems, meteorological warning, flood maps, drainage and irrigation infrastructures can explain (lack of) dynamics in flood management in Poland.

Through the 3 domains of SCOT (Orlikowski 1994, *i.e.*the nature of technology, technology strategy and technology in use) the following research questions will be answered: To what degree the process of framing technology:

a) Differs according to the group that actor belongs to?;

b) Has changed over time since communism collapse in 1989?;

c) To what degree it have influenced legal acts, programmes and projects conducted?

RC14-176.2

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Feminist Online Activism: An Alternative Utopia or Same Old, Same Old?

Many feminists have grasped opportunities presented by social media to extend, deepen and develop engagement with feminist politics. However, the trolling of visible and audible women demonstrates that the web, once envisaged as heralding a new, democratic, public space, suffers under the same gender inequalities as the offline world. In the UK, some online abuse – or 'ebile' (Jane,2014) – directed at feminist commentators has received intense media attention (examples include Caroline Criado-Perez and Mary Beard) but many others also experience abusive, sexualised, misogynist online communication.

This paper reports findings from a national UK study of experiences of online abuse amongst people who debate feminist politics. Rather than focusing on definitions or categorisations of abusive communications, it will examine the experiences of those receiving them, asking: how do they describe their experiences? How do they respond to them? What impacts do these experiences have, especially in terms of their use of online space and engagement in feminist politics?

Drawing on a tradition of feminist research about sexual and domestic violence, it will explore whether online abuse is usefully conceived as a form abuse or violence towards women. Following this tradition, in which women are conceived as 'survivors', rather than 'victims', this paper will acknowledge the agency that survivors enact and will explore the strategies and tactics deployed to confront and challenge online abuse. Their reasons for, development and use of such strategies will be examined as a form of 'community policing' to understand how the community regulates itself, and how self-regulation connects with regulation by official social and legal agencies (Williams, 2006). In examining the consequences, the paper will address experiences of fear and women's engagement with on-line and off-line space, in the context of scholarship about the impact of fear and the gendering of space (Pain, 1991).

RC44-JS-52.6

LI, CHENG* (University of Campinas, lichenglc5@hotmail.com)

Labour Surplus Economy Under Transitions

Labour surplus economy as a concept is considered as a theory analyzing an economy, featuring in mainly a great number of rural labour force in excess of its capacity under a certain level of development and the reallocation process of the so-called "surplus" labour force within its economic dualism (rural-urban). And the economic development model is often defined in terms of the transfer of a large proportion of workers from agricultural to industrial activities according to Fei and Ranis. Along with three decades of economic reform in China, under the context of rapid improvement of industrialization and radical expansion of urbanization, labour mobility experienced from a restrict control to a gradual loosening, presented an unprecedented mass transfer globally. Studies from UNESCO released that migrant workers contributed 16 percent of its GDP growth over the past 20 years.

However, such a development model is highly questioned by the persistent fermentation of the wide-spread labour shortage, plus gradual and diminishing of the demographic dividend, as well as the current growing labour costs. A balanced & developmental idea, based on the transfer neither in the way to create high urban unemployment nor in the way of keeping rural labour force underemployment or indifference in the unproductive activities, initiated a heterodoxy model - "Tripartite Labour Supply Model", spurned the traditional dualism of labour market by trichotomy. The innovative idea as to separate the labour market into triple divisions (agricultural producer, floating migrants and urban labour markets), together with 35 years database both from the theoretical and practical perspectives demonstrated an alternative interpretation over the so-called "Lewis Turning Point", released the profound reasons behind the increasing wages of migrant workers, as well as the possible solutions to the developmental bottleneck based on the labour surplus economy.

RC30-339.2

LI, CHENG* (University of Campinas, lichenglc5@hotmail.com)

Occupational Safety and Health Guidelines for the Retail Industry

Centered among the service sector, retail development is expanding dramatically in most countries, especially in these developing economies, for example, nearly 20 per cent accounted for the regional GDP in ASEAN. This growth not only contributes towards the development of economy but also creates employment opportunities. For instance, 19 per cent in Brunei Darussalam, 18 in Indonesia, 17 in Malaysia and 16 per cent of Thailand employment share are taken up by the retail industry.

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

Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) is an important part of the workplace environment. Both the worker and the employer have a responsibility to keep the workplace a safe environment. Yet comparative mapping of several national profiles of OSH legislation has revealed current standards of OSH for the retail sector to be seriously inadequate or even absent. However, the public face of safety and health is often restricted to incidents when fatal accidents or serious incidents occur, it is also important to remember that OSH includes such aspects as the general wellbeing of all workers. Taking the retail workers as example, every year many people suffer long-term injuries at the workplace, subsequently affecting their lives and their ability to work. Furthermore, the retail environment necessitates some unique OSH conditions to be taken into consideration.

This research will determine the legal and practical provisions for OSH in the retail industry in various countries and retail establishments. These have been classified according to the various OSH risks, are to serve as guidelines for the implementation of specific legislation by governments, specific regulation by retail stores, as well as further campaigns and training by trade unions.

RC44-509.11

LI, CHUNYUN* (London School of Economics, C.Li46@lse.ac.uk)

Becoming Labor Movement NGOs in China

This abstract is for RC44 roundtable session 'Transformation of Chinese labour.'

Can Chinese labor nongovernment organizations (NGOs) foster a labor movement through collective action? The prevailing literature suggests that they have not facilitated worker collective action and face strong constraints in doing so. However, some labor NGOs have changed from provider of recreational and legal services to advocates of collective bargaining and collective action since 2011. To explain this transformation, I argue that a critical dimension of understanding labor NGOs' activities and their roles in labor movement is their relationship with rural migrant workers (RMWs). I further argue that, through a process of collective experiential learning, some labor NGOs have transformed to empower worker collectives and contributed to a fledgling labor movement. Since the late 1990s, Chinese labor NGOs were mainly created by former RMWs and supported by funding sources that have concern for this marginalized population. The NGOs' initial practices focused on recreational and cultural activities and legal counselling and aid, which corresponded to the major needs of RMWs seeking to live and work in the cities. These earlier practices enhanced the NGOs' experiential learning about the effectiveness and viability of their action strategies. Contradictions between prior action strategies and the absence of significant improvements among RMW *groups* prompted some labor NGOs to experiment and/or to adopt another viable strategy, namely collective bargaining as a method to empower worker collectives to address the root causes of their problems. Collective experiential learning, i.e., practical learning between labor NGOs and between labor NGOs and RMWs, underlay the transformation process. These transformed, labor movement NGOs empower worker collectives through developing leadership among workers and advising them on collective contention tactics. I draw on one-year participatory observation of 5 labor NGOs in Guangdong and interviews with 67 staff from 38 NGOs.

RC06-JS-1.3

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Father's and Mother's Work Hours and Children's Social and Emotional Wellbeing

We are witnessing an important transition from post-industrial economies to service economies, so called the "24/7 economy." One of the consequences of this new economy is a high proportion of workers including parents who work very long hours. Around 19.0% of Australian fathers worked (> 55 hours weekly) when their children aged 5 and 20% did so when their children aged 8. In Germany 15% fathers of children with similar age (3-4) work > 55 hours weekly. This study examines the impact of fathers' and mothers' long work hours on the social and emotional wellbeing (mental health) of children and adolescents, using longitudinal data from the Western Australian Pregnancy Cohort (Raine) Study and fixed-effect models. The findings show a curvilinear relationship between parents' work hours and children's social and emotional wellbeing, and this relationship differs by child and parent gender. Optimal work hours (35-40 hours for mothers and 40-44 weekly for fathers) are beneficial for children's mental health, but not working or working less than optimal hours or working long hours (41 or more weekly for mothers and 45 and more for fathers) were associated with an increase in social and emotional problems in children. Mother's work hours primarily impact on girls' and fathers' work hours mainly influence boys' mental health. Together these findings are consistent with both work-family conflict and work-family enrichment theories, and they lend a strong support to social policies that aim to enable mothers to increase their participation in the labour market on the one hand, and on the other to enable fathers to take a greater share of child care and child rearing responsibilities in the home. Future research is needed to examine mechanisms which underpin the link between parents' work hours and children's social and emotional health.

RC53-602.5

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Influence of Mothers' Work Hours on Child Overweight and Obesity: Evidence from the Western Australian Pregnancy Cohort Study

Abstract

The rapid increase in child overweight and obesity in the last four decades worldwide has drawn much research attention to the link between child body mass index and mothers' labour force participation, which have also increased in the same time period. Previous studies show a consistent association between mothers' work hours and the body mass index (BMI), independent of family socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. However, limited research has investigated the mechanisms that underpin the association between maternal work and child BMI. Further, much of previous research on this topic is based on cross-sectional data that do not allow researchers to address the issue of causality. The majority of exiting studies are based on US data and only few studies are conducted in other developed economies.

This study aimed to address these limitations, using longitudinal data from the Western Pregnancy Cohort (Raine) Study and both random-effects and fixed-effects models to provide robust estimates of the independent effect of mothers' and fathers' work hours on child body weight from age 2 through to age 10. The study further aimed to assess three potential mechanisms (TV viewing in children, family functioning, and child sleep) that may mediate this effect.

RC06-83.4

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The Influence of Husband Involvement on Women's Postpartum Recovery and Family Relationship: The Case of Beijing

In nowadays China, the tradition of "Doing the Month" still has a significant influence on people's values and behaviors. However, this is to a great extent challenged by the rapid social economic development as well as the change of family structures. Under this circumstance, the role of the newborn's father who traditionally used to be excluded from the process of "Doing the Month", becomes more important than ever before. In this paper, we found that the husband's involvement (whether husband takes care of the newborn baby at night) not only have a great influence in helping with the wife's postpartum recovery, but also could improve the spousal even the family relationship. Therefore, relevant social regulations, policies, as well as organizations should further encourage husband to participate more in the puerperal care. So that more harmonious families could be built and more advanced culture of fertility could be promoted.

RC46-527.2

LI, KELIN* (California State University-Dominguez Hills, kli@csudh.edu)
WEN, MING (University of Utah)

Ethnic Density, Immigrant Enclaves, and Latino Health Risks: A Propensity Score Matching Approach

This study aims to distinguish the effect of residential isolation from the effect of immigrant concentration in predicting health among the Latino population, the largest and the fastly growing minority group in the United States. It asks the following two research questions: (1) Are Latino ethnic density and immigrant concentration positively or negatively associated with them having high blood pressure and high cholesterol level? (2) Are these associations robust after taking into account neighborhood selection bias? Pooled data from the 2006 and 2008 Southeastern Pennsylvania Household Health Survey (N=1,563) were linked to census-tract profiles obtained from 2005-2009 American Community Survey. Results from both multilevel models and propensity score matching analyses suggested that neighborhood Latino density did have impact on Latino adults' health risks over and above individual risk factors, while the observed effect of immigrant concentration were likely due to selection bias as a result of residential preference. This study contributed to the literature by theorizing racial/ethnic isolation and immigrant concentration as two distinct residential patterns that may

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have divergent implications on minority health while directly addressing sample selection bias in observational studies.

RC46-528.2

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FAN, JESSIE (University of Utah)

Neighborhood Racial Diversity and Metabolic Syndrome: Findings from 2003-2008 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

This study investigated the independent association between neighborhood racial/ethnic diversity and metabolic syndrome in the United States, and focused on how individual and neighborhood characteristics (i.e., sex, age, urbanicity, neighborhood poverty) moderated this association. Individual-level data from 2003-2008 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) were linked to census-tract profiles from 2000 decennial census. Stratified multilevel random intercept logistic regression models were estimated to examine the contextual effects of tract-level racial/ethnic diversity on individual risks of metabolic syndrome. Results showed that increasing racial/ethnic diversity within a neighborhood was associated with decreasing risks of being diagnosed metabolic syndrome among women, younger adults, and residents living in urban or poor neighborhoods. The findings point to the potential benefits of neighborhood racial/ethnic diversity on individual health risks. Study implications are discussed.

RC23-JS-71.7

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Join the Eco-Innovation Bandwagon: Evidence from Chinese Firms

China, the largest greenhouse gas emitter with a fast-growing economy, faces challenges in dealing with environmental issues. In three decades, the Pearl River Delta (PRD) region has become the "factory of the world" and one of the most polluted coastal zones in China[1]. Its industry sector consumed two-thirds of its energy and emitted the most carbon dioxide[2]. However, some companies have launched eco-innovations to improve their environmental performance.

What are the driving forces and barriers to eco-innovations? How technologies are being used to address environmental issues? This presentation seeks to address these questions and offer insights into innovation processes under business and sociological perspectives, namely the Porter Hypothesis and the theory of ecological modernization. It focuses on examining factors that may trigger the introduction of cleaner technologies and environmental improvements. Furthermore, the work aims to invite discussions on eco-innovations in the context of an emerging economy and technical resolutions of environmental issues through the greening of industry.

Based on empirical research conducted in 100 companies from more than a dozen industries located in the PRD region during 2013 and 2014, this work combines quantitative and qualitative methods of primary data collection including survey, interview, and participant observation. Secondary data, such as environmental audit reports are used to obtain detailed information on organizations' environmental performance and a better understanding of its products and processes.

The claims made by the Ecological Modernization and the Porter Hypothesis are supported in some respects. Strict environmental regulation can drive the process of innovation with environmental and economic gains. More specifically, such policy is most likely influence strategic decision-making for export-oriented firms and companies possessing capacities to take environmental actions. Although some firms move beyond control technology to cleaner technologies, most of them tend to focus on incremental innovation.

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RC44-JS-52.5

LIANG, GUOWEI* (Johns Hopkins University, gliang4@jhu.edu)

Labor Resistance and Capital Response in China's Auto Parts and Garment Industry

Conventionally, academics tend to portray Chinese migrant labor as not only in very low wage jobs but also was confronted with serious labor rights violations. However, given the rising wave of labor unrests and increasingly serious labor shortage in China over the last decade, these previous docile migrant workers have become the main forces of labor resistance. Then the question comes that how has capital and the state respond to fix this crisis of capitalism accumulation and dose migrant worker have other employment alternatives to fight back?

Based on author's ethnographic fieldwork in auto parts industry and garment industry in Pearl River Delta, which is the epicenter of labor resistance in China,

this paper will analyze capital-state's main strategies to fix the crisis of capitalism accumulation and explore the effects of labor's mobility. As a result of strikes in Auto parts industry, while many efforts have been make by state and/or capital to accommodate labor unrests, such as automation, products upgrading and promoting collective bargaining, the increasing tendency for management to recruit young and well-educated migrant worker and their ample employment alternatives also increased their potential of activism. In garment industry, it is very hard to substitute workers with automation and therefor highly relies on the labor input of skilled workers. Garment workers have been strategically make use of their workplace bargaining power to form resistance. In order to increase worker's productivity and reduce their resistances, garment mills tend to recruit married couples and older workers. However this strategy also leads to the emergence of capital's inability to cover the cost of labor reproduction of these married, order workers, such as the coverage of social insurance and schooling of migrant kids.

TG06-692.4

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No One Left behind? an Institutional Ethnography on Indigenous Women's Experiences in Social Assistance

This study explores the disjuncture, which is resulted from the gaps between the governmental definition of needs and people's subjective one. Relying upon institutional ethnography as the approach to investigation, the inquiry starts with Orchid, an indigenous single mother's failed experience in applying for social assistance to solve her daily financial difculties. Taking upon Orchid's experience as the standpoint of inquiry, I interview the different social actors who participate in the institutional processes to understand the similar experiences shared by Orchid and the other "unqualified" applicants for social assistance.

Anchored with the embodied experiences in the local, this study traces beyond what happens at the specific time and space to examine the trans-local social relations of social assistance, which coordinate the particularity of individuals' experiences in encountering government policy and system. In this article, first I examine the institutional discourses, which attach to poverty and social assistance in the context of contemporary Taiwanese society. Then I illustrate how the government policy and institutional processes work to create the group of people who are eligible for entitling social assistance. Third, I explicate why and how the particular group of indigenous women are "unqualified" for social assistance. I examine how the material constraints and ideological discourses work together to (re)shape their gendered and racialized experiences.

TG06-695.1

LIAO, PEI-RU* (National Pingtung University of Science and Technology, r.pei.liao@gmail.com)

Institutionalization of Gender Equality in Contemporary Taiwan: A Preliminary Institutional Ethnographic Exploration

Three decades after the women's movement started, contemporary Taiwan has witnessed big progresses in amending and legislating gender-related laws. The women's movement also helps to establish the academic discipline of Gender Studies, which means that experiences of gender has been institutionalized as a discipline of knowledge. Not only is gender being institutionalized as knowledge, it is institutionalized as everyday work across different sectors, departments, and organizations. Along with the implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in 2000, the institutionalization of gender equality within the public sector brings in resources and funding to the third sector. Examining the work knowledge of first-line workers whose work are associated with gender-related laws enables us to explore the power relations within the institutionalized discourse of gender equality. Starting from the standpoint of first-line workers, the researcher has conducted fifteen interviews, including workers from NGOs, the public sector, and schools, in order to explore their everyday work and their work knowledge which reflects the ideological practices of the institutionalized discourse of gender equality. Meanwhile, the researcher keeps field notes on her everyday work and interactions with first-line workers from gender-related work. The preliminary results of the research are (1) the patriarchal nature of social relations embedded in the public sector and the third sector are often in conflicts with the workers with feminist or gender studies backgrounds; (2) work knowledge differ from first-line workers who possess degrees in gender studies and workers who are not trained in relevant areas which results in different ways of institutionalizing gender equality in the local fields; (3) the institutionalized discourse of gender-related work is social-work oriented which diminishes work knowledge from a feminist perspective. The preliminary exploration demonstrates that work knowledge of the first-line workers participate in different processes of institutionalization in the local practices.

RC12-146.8

LIAO, WENJIE* (North Carolina State University, wliao2@ncsu.edu)

Dispute Resolution in Transitional China

This paper addresses the questions of when and how Chinese people bring inter-personal conflicts to various dispute-resolving revenues. I combine a representative social survey of 560 individuals in a major Chinese city with in-depth interviews and ethnographic observation in a court-affiliated mediation office in the same city. Analyses of the survey data focus on how Chinese peoples' perception of law's legitimacy relates to their tendency to resort to formal and informal mechanisms as conflict-solving strategies. I find that both the perceived level of law's legitimacy and reported tendency to litigate vary across different types of laws. The decision of whether to moblizing formal legal resources appears to be a combination of the invidual's perception of the legitimacy of the law, her evaluation of the nature of the conflict, and the material, social, and cultural captial at her disposal.

Analyses of interviews and ethnographic observation shed light on how Chinese people make the decisions of (not) going to court and how they navigate the system with either help from or obstacles set up by legal professionals.I find that, similar to what happens in lower level courts in other parts of the world, ordinary Chinese citizens often seek redress from formal legal institutions in the hope of being acknowledged and empowered while not having in mind the likely outcome of further loosing control over the processes in which their conflicts unfold.

RC49-574.2

LICHTENSTEIN, BRONWEN* (University of Alabama, blichten@ua.edu)

HIV Stigma, Sexual Disclosure, and the Law

This paper addresses the growing divide between the U.S. public, which largely believes in punishing PLWH for non-disclosure to sexual partners, and the public health sector, which seeks to reform HIV laws in order to destigmatize HIV, promote testing and ART, and reduce HIV infections around the globe. I will begin the talk by describing the impasse between law enforcement and public health actors over effective measures for HIV prevention in the United States. The talk will highlight the case of HB50, an Alabama bill that seeks to increase the penalty for sexual non-disclosure from a misdemeanor crime with a 3-month jail term, to a felony crime with a 10-year prison term and registration as a sex offender. I will describe the origins of the bill in relation to national publicity over church-going African American women in Montgomery, Alabama, who were infected by their pastor in 2015. I will also describe health advocates' countervailing efforts to stop the bill because of their concerns that harsher penalties would lead to greater stigma and less willingness to be tested for HIV or seek medical care in the AIDS Belt of America. The talk will offer sociological explanations for the increase in HIV criminalization across the United States. These explanations include the lack of awareness about medical advances in HIV care, homophobia in the socially conservative states, conflations between "HIV and murder" in response to high-profile cases about male predators and women victims, and the desire for revenge when ideas about betrayal, immorality, and lethality influence political actions on HIV/AIDS. I will argue that these actions stand in the way of "A World Without AIDS" if legalized stigma interferes with public health goals for eliminating HIV.

RC24-296.12

LIDSKOG, ROLF* (Environmental Sociology Section, rolf.lidskog@oru.se)

Invented Communities and Social Vulnerability. the Post-Disasters Dynamics of Extreme Events

A current challenge around the world is to decrease vulnerability and increase the robustness of societies in order to minimize the adverse effects of climate-related extreme events. Experience of extreme events can be used to reduce the vulnerability by developing capacities to handle extreme events. Thus, even if extreme events cannot be fully prevented or even predicted, it is possible to develop more robust systems. This paper focuses on the social dynamics of disasters on local level; what happens with local identity and social cohesion after experienced extreme events? Which spatial ontology – in terms of local identity and geographical belongings – are constructed, through which processes is it constructed and with what implications with regard to social vulnerability? The empirical object of this study is the largest forest fire in Swedish history, which took place in August 2014 and involved 2,300 person to fight the fire and evacuate people. The empirical material consists of two interview studies, of forest professionals involved in managing the forest fire or its aftermath (N=10) and of stakeholders (eg. forest owners, residents, environmental organisations, insurance companies) (N=19), and a postal surveys to all property owners (land owners, permanent residents, summer cottagers, N=1000) in the area affected by the fire. The analysis finds that a specific local community where invented, in the sense that earlier conflicts

where down-played and blame was externalised leading to the shaping a shared identity and unified experiences. This identity increased the community's capacity to handle the post-fire situation. At the same time, this homogenisation of experience and polished affinity implied a suppression of differences and dissimilarities that existed in the community. Thus, the post-disaster dynamics are pivotal for which social practices that emerges and which local identity that are invened, which greatly affect the social vulnerability of a community.

RC22-270.2

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The Axial Status of the Enlightenment

The term "Axiality" embeds two concepts. One refers to religious/philosophical movements based on other-worldly, transcendental premises that originated in what Jaspers called the Axial Age: Hinduism, Confucianism, Judaism, Greek philosophy. Bellah's *Religion in Human Evoluti*on provides the most masterful analysis of these movements. The second, even more fundamental concept embraces later religious and philosophic movements, including Buddhism, Christianity, and Islam, each with various sectarian offshoots, that developed in large part as intensely meaningful recombinations of elements of the original Axial Age movements. All of the axial movements include basic conceptions of the sacred that transcend the profane or everyday world and anchor systems of belief about the good, the right, the valuable for all dimensions of human life. The philosophies of the Enlightenment share with the axial religions the key attribute of transcendental foundation, but do not concern the sacred or source of meaning and value as applying to human experience in its full diffuseness. Rather the Enlightenment conception of Reason introduced a cultural differentiation that established secular (or profane or everyday) morality as a sphere of culture autonomous from religion. Along with transcendental Reason, conceptions of natural law and natural (or human) rights, optimism regarding progress in practical human affairs, and this-worldly conceptions of duty and obligation, each element viewed as prior to experience in any specific societal setting, imbued secular social life and institutions with a new dignity. Philosophy and practical social thought turned to problems of the *design* of social institutions with an ethical seriousness new in human history. The emphasis on rationalization of institutions of secular society that has characterized the modern age derives from the transcendental anchorage for Reason achieved by the Enlightenment. The paper will explore this conception of moral culture deriving from the Enlightenment.

RC47-540.6

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SCHMALZ, STEFAN (Friedrich Schiller-University)

The Fragmentation of Social Conflicts in Western Europe. a Typology of Non-Institutionalized Labor Protests

During the last few years, Western Europe has experienced a new cycle of social unrest. This wave of conflict was caused by the financial and economic crisis since 2008/09 and the following austerity politics in EU member states. Besides economic recession, the crisis has led to severe social cuts, interventions into collective bargaining, and lower wages. Therefore, many of the recent struggles focus on social issues and the working environment. However, significant proportions of these conflicts such as bossnapping in French companies 2008/09 or riots in London 2011 and Stockholm 2013 take place outside the established institutions of industrial relations and the parliamentary system respectively. We argue that social conflicts in Western Europe increasingly fragmentize. As a result, there is a growing number of "non-institutionalized social conflicts", which remind on former epochs of capitalism like 19th century industrialization or food riots in late 18th century. In order to make this hypothesis plausible, we apply a three-step argument: Firstly, we propose a theoretical framework that allows an appropriate explanation of the ongoing "barbarization of social conflict" (Honneth). We state that "institutional isolation" (Dahrendorf) of class conflict, which in the postwar period was established on three levels (welfare state and parliamentary system; sectoral collective bargaining; co-determination on the plant level), erodes today. This erosion of formerly well-established conflict facilitating institutions eventually leads to a greater appearance of "non-institutionalized social conflicts" characterized by a new repertoire of contention. We then, secondly, present a typology of these new conflicts consisting of (I) mass protests and political strikes, (II) plant occupations and (III) urban riots. Thirdly, we use original data from JenaConflict-Dataset (n=5521) to analyze frequency and distribution of these conflicts in the last decade. Additionally, two case studies of Germany and England for what qualitative data is adopted are briefly introduced.

RC11-133.2

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Internet Use and Well-Being in Later Life: A Midway-Level Approach

According to previous research, Internet use may play a role in promoting well-being in later life, since there is considerable evidence of a positive association between Internet use and psychological well-being. Yet, there are substantial weaknesses in the existing body of knowledge, particularly the lack of differentiation between the four main online functions common to older adults, namely, *communication*, *information*, *task performance*, and *leisure*. Most studies have treated Internet use as a single activity, and this macro-level approach is likely to provide potentially misleading generalizations. Other studies have focused on specific online activities, i.e., they have used a micro-level approach that cannot be extrapolated to generalizations. Thus, the role of Internet use in promoting healthy and active aging was poorly understood. Applying a mid-level approach, namely, simultaneously but separately examining each of the four main online functions, the present study aimed to explore the associations between the use of each function and users' well-being. Data were collected online with a sample of 306 Internet users aged 50 and over. Respondents were asked to report the extent to which they make use of each function, and evaluate their well-being based on two measures: depression (measured by the CES-D scale, Radloff, 1977) and life satisfaction (measured by the SWLS, Diener et al., 1985). Analysis indicated that using the Internet for inter-personal communication and for information seeking were the most common usages, followed by task performance (e.g., banking, shopping). Using the Internet for leisure and recreation was significantly less common. However, of the four functions only leisure significantly associated with well-being: it was positively associated with life satisfaction and negatively associated with depression. Results remained stable after controlling for sociodemographic variables. These findings pointed at a paradoxical situation, according to which the most beneficial use of the Internet is the one less adopted.

TG04-676.1

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BACHNER, YAACOV (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev)

Measuring Risk Perception in Later Life: The Perceived Risk Scale

Purpose: This study aimed to initially examine the psychometric properties and factor structure of a new integrative risk perception instrument, the Perceived Risk Scale (PRS). The various existing instruments evaluating risk perception have been focusing on specific hazards/risks (e.g. environmental, technological) and evaluated hazards by measuring/assessing probability and severity by the associated adverse effect. Unlike those instruments, this nine-item scale simultaneously refers to various risks including terror, health risks, car accidents, violence and financial risks. To date, risk perception has not been evaluated as an integrative subjective broader perception, and it was hardly explored in older age. Potentially applicable to additional age groups, this tool was intentionally developed to be appropriate for older adults coping with general and age-related challenges.

Methods: The study was based on an online survey with 306 respondents aged 50 years and over, of which half resided in a high risk area (namely in region with high probability to rockets attacks). The RPS was examined using exploratory factor analysis. Concurrent validity was also examined.

Results: The EFA indicated a two-factor structure, 'later-life risks' and 'terror risks'. A high percentage of explained variance, as well as good internal consistency were found for the entire scale and for each of the factors. Concurrent validity was supported by significant positive associations with respondents' depression and negative associations with their life satisfaction.

Conclusion: These findings suggest that the RPS is reliable and valid, and appropriate for evaluation of risk perception in later life. Such evaluation may be most useful on predicting and optimizing of intervention on risk reduction and well-being in later life.

RC22-276.3

LIM, FRANCIS* (Nanyang Technological University, fkglim@ntu.edu.sg)

Beyond Civil Society: Spiritual Empowerment, Work, and Social Engagement in China

This paper investigates how the spiritual empowerment in the workplace enables Chinese Christian professionals to exert positive impacts on the wider society. Much of the broader literature on spirituality, religion and the workplace shows how religious values can contribute to enhancing the effectiveness of business leaders, the creation favourable workplace environment, the improvement in the workers' and organizational performance, etc. Many such studies tend also to advocate that business leaders, managers and entrepreneurs pay much more attention to the cultivation of a conducive environment for workers to integrate spirituality and religiosity into their working life. Insights from such studies, while

useful in certain cultural and political contexts (such as those in Euro-American societies where most of these studies are conducted), might not be applicable in an authoritarian political regime like China due to the high level of political sensitivity surrounding religious matters. Based on in-depth interviews and participant observation, and utilizing concepts of spiritual and religious capital, this paper shows that, firstly, Christian professionals eschew a clear separation between religious faith and work. Importantly, they seek to exert positive impacts in the workplace as a way to transform the wider society deemed mired in serious moral crisis. Many respondents discursively construct a boundary separating Christians and non-Christians in the workplace, regarding themselves as more 'moral' and imbued with positive qualities that are lacking in the workplace and contemporary society. This happens in a socio-political context where Christians constitute a religious minority and where religion, especially Christianity, is still deemed a highly sensitive cultural and political issue in China. Secondly, this paper argues for an alternative to the usual 'civil society' approaches to understand religious social engagement in authoritarian political regimes.

RC22-269.2

LIM, FRANCIS* (Nanyang Technological University, fkglim@ntu.edu.sg)

Religion, Social Media, and 'Civil Society' in China

This paper examines whether religion, through a case study of online Christianity, contributes to the development of civil society in China. It examines how the global interconnectedness of the Internet influences the Christians in China and the diaspora, in terms of how they communicate their faith, build their communities and mobilize for their causes. Herbert (2011: 633) has noted that electronic media has enabled "wider circulation of religious symbols and discourses across a range of social fields, which tends (even in secularized societies) to move religion out of the differentiated religious sphere to which it is notionally confined in liberal versions of modernity and into various contested public spheres". The paper discusses whether online social media allows Chinese Christians in the mainland and overseas to engage in religious and socio-political discourses in the same space, and if boundaries between the social and political domains established by the modern secular Chinese state are constantly being blurred and transcended in the process. The paper then examines whether the potential blurring of boundaries between the "religious" and the "socio-political" in the online practice of Christianity enables Chinese Christians to mobilize themselves in respond to socio-political issues, and hence becoming actors in, and contribute to, the development of civil society in China.

RC30-342.3

LIMA, JACOB* (Federal University of Sao Carlos, jacobl@uol.com.br)

The Digital Workers in Brazil: Between Creativity and Precariousness.

This paper analyzes the work of software developers and the changes in canonical conceptions of regulated labor. To work is to stay most of the time connected on social networks as a means those workers stay on the market, as well as a condition of constant updating and qualification in the profession. The despacialization of the labor becomes a form of organization of capital and enterprises, with profound implications on the worker's lives and fragilization in the division between labor and personal life. The research studied these "symbolic analysts" "in companies with different sizes and customers aiming to recover the perception of these workers on" digital work "as "creative work "and your strategies to stay in career and in the labor market.

RC10-117.4

LIMA NETO, FERNANDO* (Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, fercaline@gmail.com)

Brazilian Ouvidorias: Searching for the Public Use of Reason

The Brazilian Federal Constitution of 1988 spread and reinforced several experiences of participation that formerly had a disjointed existence. This was the case for public *ouvidorias* (ombuds offices), one of the several participatory institutions (such as councils and conferences) which were empowered in the context of re-democratization. At that time, the focus on participation as an input for developing democratic political representation created highly enthusiastic expectations concerning the future of democracy in Brazil. The *ouvidorias* are concerned with the promotion of the public use of reason within state organizations. Currently, they are fully institutionalized. There are over 1.000 *ouvidorias* at the federal, state and municipal levels. Although they are institutionally consolidated, little is known about these institutions. Whether in the academic field or in State statistics, there are few studies and information on this wide universe. In this research, I took into account the regulations of 93 *ouvidorias* at the federal level in order to analyze the conditions of political autonomy that they are granted. The research results

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reveal precarious conditions for the achievement of their democratic potentials. The main problem concerns the mechanisms of choice of the highest authority of an *ouvidoria*. Often the person who fills this position is chosen by the highest authority of the organization that should be socially controlled. The current way that the chiefs of *ouvidorias* are nominated, the lack of time delimitation for the duration of their terms, the reduced influence on the decision-making process of governmental organizations and the absence of accountability practices aimed at the broader society are the main obstacles that threaten social control and participation within these institutions, as well as reinforce the patrimonialist features they were supposed to counter.

RC44-JS-72.7

LIMONCELLI, STEPHANIE* (Loyola Marymount University, slimonce@lmu.edu)

Laboring Against Human Trafficking: INGOs, Unions, and Anti-Trafficking Responses

Though less publicized than sex trafficking, labor trafficking has been a focus of many activists over the last 25 years. Hundreds of international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs) are working to address labor trafficking in the world today, yet only a handful of unions have been part of counter-trafficking responses. This is surprising given that unions have in the past participated in the anti-sweatshop movement and in combating child labor. Why haven't these groups joined forces? Through a qualitative study consisting of a content analysis of the reports, pamphlets, and web-based materials of a stratified sample of 30 INGOs and 10 unions working on labor trafficking, as well as in-depth interviews with representatives of these organizations, this project explores the framings of labor trafficking used and the alliances formed. I hypothesize that framings of labor trafficking as a criminal activity and/or a problem primarily of migration may be part of the reason for the disjuncture. In addition, different organizational structures and mandates play a role, with INGOs often working to provide services to victims after the trafficking experience and unions working to address working members' concerns. This may facilitate the perception that each group is dealing with different populations and forestall understandings that labor trafficking can happen in the context of legal migration as well as in industries (e.g., construction, agriculture, hospitality, etc.) in which both formal and informal work takes place.

RC48-552.5

LIMONCELLI, STEPHANIE* (Loyola Marymount University, slimonce@lmu.edu)

The Emergence and Development of Anti-Human Trafficking Advocacy Worldwide

Efforts to combat human trafficking have grown in the last few decades, with states, international governmental organizations (IGOs) and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) working around the world to address the trade of people under conditions of force, fraud or deception. How has contemporary anti-trafficking advocacy developed globally and why? One perspective, world polity theory, emphasizes the development of global norms disseminated by an increasing number of international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs) around the world, while another, the "coercion" perspective, tends to emphasize the way powerful states in the world system dominate advocacy efforts due to political power, control of funding, and dominance in agenda setting in IGOs. Does one of these models explain the emergence and development of anti-trafficking advocacy better than the other?

Using data on 1,861 anti-trafficking NGOs worldwide as well as secondary sources to qualitatively analyze the historical development of anti-trafficking advocacy globally, this study demonstrates a more complicated process than either perspective predicts. While world polity correctly posits the important influence of IGOs and INGOs, it tends to underestimate the role of domestic NGOs and states in advocacy and overstate the coherence of world cultural principles and cooperation among INGOs. While the coercion perspective shows us that powerful states can work to define issues in ways that support their interests and engage in global agenda setting using political and economic influence, it underestimates the autonomy and/or influence of states and INGOs headquartered in the global south. A more nuanced perspective would help us to better analyze the emergence and development of issue-based advocacy worldwide as well as the role of states, IGOs, and NGOs in global governance.

RC04-42.3

LIN, CHUN-WEN* (National Chiayi University, linchunwenellen@gmail.com)

One Story, Differently Told: What Went Wrong in the Competence-Based Schools

For many years in educational systems worldwide, not falling behind, if not standing out, in global economy competition has been attached a highest pri-

ority. Taiwan made no exception; however, in the 'competence' rush came the dilemmas. For one thing, educational equality has been compromised to the extent that the competent students, very often from upper-middle classes, got a lot more so, and the incompetent even more incompetent in, say, communication (in foreign language and in mother tongue as well) and leadership. For the other, due to the emphasis on competition, the once long-held Confucian values, for example, humility and benevolence, have been greatly eroded. Students nowadays have become success-driven and for that matter, individualistic.

This study took a look at how 20 Taiwan college students, at the age of twenty or so, have seen themselves changed by the schooling that focused on competence and competition, among many others of course. To do that, biographic interviews have been made, with questions like 1) how do you evaluate your academic performances and make future study/career plans accordingly? And 2) what do you foresee yourself after another two years, 2016 to be specific? Based on the interview results, what and how students have had in competition-filled schools (all the way from junior high and senior high) would be delineated, and some moral significances of social class proposed.

RC14-172.2

LIN, IJUNG* (Osaka University of Economics, linijung1@gmail.com)

The Television Policy about the Self-Control in Japan

In 2015 summer, in Japan security bill to convert post-war security arrangements under the Abe administration has been deliberated in the Diet. Demonstrations by people who are against it were done every day in front of the National Assembly. TV was self-control in reporting on demonstrations and bill. It is not limited to this; self-control has been carried out in broadly TV program representation of Japan. The purpose of this study is to consider the television policy about the self-control (self-regulation on the contents of television show) in Japan. The approach employed in this analysis is as follows. First, I analyze the conversion of television institution before and after the World War Ⅱ. Second, I analyze the policy making process about the Broadcast Law to point out that the most of influence on the TV program representation in television is not Broadcast Law, but is the self-control. From these analyses, it can be pointed out that the self-control is not autonomously, but is heteronomously. Third, I analyze why the heteronomous self-control has been established in Japan through a case study about a program of comfort women.

RC34-395.6

LIN, LIANG-WEN* (University of California, Los Angeles, liangwen0626@gmail.com)

Not/All about Having Fun: Social Norms of Belonging Amongst College Students on Facebook

The purpose of my research is to reveal how college students in Taiwan interpret and negotiate the social norms regulating their online interpersonal relationships and belonging on Facebook.

Based in Taipei, Taiwan, this research applied a multi-sited approach and methods including in-person interviews and online observation to explore the struggle between belonging, privacy, emotion-expression and peer-surveillance on Facebook amongst Taiwanese college students, which exists under the surveillance of unseen audiences and the influence of mediated sociality. I refer to the conceptions of performance introduced by E. Goffman, distinction proposed by P. Bourdieu, and surveillance developed by M. Foucault as the primary theoretical frameworks in this research.

36 participants were recruited from the same department of two universities for analytical purposes, as they offer similarities and differences that make for an interesting comparison of dissimilarities not only in urban and rural areas but also in public and private universities.

My research reveals a potential cultural pedagogy of Facebook in higher-education practices in terms of obligated sociality and impression management. I suggest that young people face the pressure of their day-to-day practices on social network sites because it is not about fun—instead, it is about how to maintain their college student identity online regarding school work, friendship, emotion expression, and self-image. In this context, I examine how they interpret and negotiate with the norms—obligated sociality, un/certainty in keeping friendships and the rules of emotion expression, and emphasis on struggles and contradictions when they confront the norms. I argue that college students use metaphor as an expression of negative emotion to deal with the struggles between publicity, privacy and belonging.

RC04-52.4

LIN, MEI-LING* (Sociology of National Open University in Taiwan, paulina@kcg.gov.tw)

Political Economy of Work and Employability. Educational Challenges, Boundaryless Careers and Youth

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The convergence of an aging society, lower birth rates, the knowledge economy, and professional labor mobility is introducing issues and opportunities for the higher education. Societies are approaching a norm of social politics organized around flexible labor markets and structural exclusion which alters the access to social inclusion through education and employment. There is an important interplay between education, social cohesion and local experiences of being young. The analysis of national education and employment policy is important in the context of a contemporary crisis of capital. The local communities, Taiwan accommodates global capital by opening up their markets and deregulating markets, takes active interest in the competition for the best brains, favours the way of life of mobile and well-educated people, and develops cosmopolitan outlook. The author addresses the rescaling processes affecting Taiwan in which youth are settling. The aim of this paper is to examine some key aspects of social change in Taiwan, which has undergone significant changes in its occupational structure, labor market, economy, and educational provision since the 1940s. The material of the paper draws on three levels. The first deals with the structural and institutional transformations, and some key aspects in its political economy, occupational structure, labor market, economy, and education. The second is concerned with occupational and social mobility patterns and trends, and their association with the changing role of education. Finally, this paper explores the microcosm of lived experiences of youth to gain an understanding of the social, political, and cultural factors that impinge on their occupational and social mobility outcomes and their relationship with education. This study uses elements from both the quantitative and the qualitative traditions in the study of education, youth and labor market.

RC06-76.5

LIN, WENHSU* (Academia Sinica, mars760512@gmail.com)
YI, CHIN-CHUN (Academia Sinica)

Early Family and School Negative Experience and Later Life Development: A Prospective Study

Family corporal punishment/physical abuse and school victimization can have serious influences on one's development. Although studies have shown that these negative experiences have detrimental effects on adolescent development (e.g., delinquency and negative emotions), only a few studies take into account these two incidents simultaneously and how they interact to influence late adolescent and early adulthood outcomes. Furthermore, a life course perspective would expect that early negative experience (e.g., early adolescence) will influence later life stage (e.g., late adolescence), which in turn influences even later stage (e.g., early adulthood). This study employed a longitudinal Taiwanese sample to see how family corporal punishment (wave 1) and school victimization (wave 2 to wave 4) influences one's mental and behavioral outcome in late adolescence (wave 6) and the same outcome when these adolescents enter into early adulthood (wave 9). We found that only about 4.5% of students had been victimized in school; however, there were about 25% of subjects experience family corporal punishment (e.g., beating up with objects). Family corporal punishment was related to later school victimization, and both experiences were related to high school delinquency and delinquent peer association. Furthermore, these later outcomes were related to both external (e.g., smoking) and internal (e.g., depression) health in early adulthood.

RC14-183.1

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ABEJON MENDOZA, PALOMA (Universidad Complutense de Madrid)

Las Claves De La Marca Obama: Organización y Comunicación 2.0

Los componentes de las nuevas tendencias sobre organizaciones y la comunicación 2.0 han sido parte de las piezas clave que han contribuido a la creación de la imagen pública de Barack Obama, considerado uno de los líderes más carismáticos y populares de la historia de los Estados Unidos, durante el periodo de su primera campaña electoral y su posterior presidencia. Por tanto, haremos un análisis exhaustivo sobre la influencia de los medios de comunicación en la sociedad estadounidense en particular y a nivel global, prestando especial atención al fenómeno de las redes sociales y las nuevas tecnologías. Además, se tendrán en cuenta otros aspectos tan importantes como la publicidad y el marketing, al igual que el correcto empleo de la retórica, fundamental a la hora de la transmisión del mensaje.

RC32-369.18

LINDIO MCGOVERN, LIGAYA* (Indiana University, lmcgover@iuk.edu)

Gender and Sustainability Issues in Tanzania and the Philippines

Sustainability is conceived as the integral or integrated efforts to sustain people's quality of life both for the present and future generations. This paper examines comparatively gender and sustainability issues in Tanzania and the Philippines and the forms of resistance that are taking place among women in these countries. It looks at issues of gendered structure of land ownership or access to land, the impact of structural adjustment policies on women, food sovereignty, the impact of mining on the environment and on livelihood of women and men, on youth, on families and indigenous communities.

RC02-36.2

LINDIO MCGOVERN, LIGAYA* (Indiana University, lmcgover@iuk.edu)

Response to Neoliberal Globalization: The Philippine Experience

Alternative response/resistance to neoliberal policies in the Philippines is emerging not from the neoliberal state but from working class of women, men and youth. The concrete experiences of Filipino working class oppression and exploitation under neoliberal regimes and the emergence and persistence of the revolutionary Philippine movement offer several conceptual instances in which one can analyze strands of thought that invite new ways of thinking about social, economic, and political arrangements. First instance: how colonial and neocolonial capitalism has transformed working class men's and women's position in the national economy linked to the capitalist global economy and how it is contested. Second instance: how the current neoliberal regime perpetuates and reshape global capitalism in Philippine context and what strands of thought are articulated in the forms of resistance the Philippine movement engage in. Third instance: the ideological project that manufacture consent to neoliberalism. While the transnational capitalist class plays a central role in maintaining transnational capital or global capitalism, the ideological project of neoliberalism to manufacture consent to it cannot be glossed over. The Philippine neoliberal state uses the educational system, think tanks, and the military to maintain a neoliberal regime in the Philippines. But the movement has created as well counter-strategies to challenge the Philippine neoliberal state. Are there limited gains this dialectic has achieved?

RC16-202.4

LIPPERT, INGMAR* (IT University of Copenhagen, lippert@ems-research.org)

Erroneous Realities: Criticising Ontological Achievements

Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork in a transnational Fortune 50 company headquarters' environmental management team, this paper opens up a range of situations that took part in enacting the company's carbon footprint. Common to all these situations is that the environmental realities enacted have been categorised by some members as erroneous or as not good enough. Thus, in the unfolding of these enactments, members achieved to modalise particular realities as problematic, with the performative consequence of changing reality. Members' (first-order) critique played, therefore, a key role in shaping reality. These enactments of erroneous realities, the paper proposes, can be generatively analysed by drawing on the partially different, partially complementary sensibilities offered by Annemarie Mol's and Helen Verran's work. The paper uses ethnographic vignettes of the erroneous enactments to investigate the possibilities of a second-order critique that Mol and Verran's notions of ontological and ontic open up. In short, the paper studies members' (first-order) critiques of erroneous effects by employing two key scholars of the ontological turn whilst questioning how (and which) versions of second-order critique may be generated with these scholars' work. By focussing on the capacities and modes of critique, the paper questions the character of the political in these authors' versions of ontological and ontic politics. This comparison of the possibilities and modes of criticising within the field (first, order, infra-critique) as well as with these two authors intends to contribute to the identification and problematisation of the theoretical and political "mechanics" in the ontological turn.

RC30-JS-42.5

LISHOMWA, LILEKO* (Charles Sturt University, lileko@gmail.com)

Governments' Notion of a 'Shared Responsibility' for Post-Border Biosecurity Management: Australian Sheep Farmers' Perspective

Disease outbreaks are of concern to Australian governments because of the high economic costs associated with the time Australia will be removed from trading in the global market-place, as seen with overseas animal disease outbreaks. For this reason governments have adopted the notion of a shared responsibility into policy, which aligns with neoliberalist agendas, whereby biosecurity costs fall to the relevant actors across the biosecurity continuum, including farmers. Currently farmers' roles and increased responsibility for post-border biosecurity are not well articulated to them by governments. This means that for a shared

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responsibility to have greater levels of success, an understanding of farmers' biosecurity practices is necessary.

From sheep farmers' perspective they have the lived experience of the withdrawal of publicly funded extension services, which shows they are on their own to manage. Regardless, farmers are busy everyday doing biosecurity to manage post-border risks, in order to be good farm managers, which simultaneously contributes to government recommended practices. Studies of other livestock industries depict farmers as having poor levels of on-farm biosecurity management. My study findings differ, and reveal from semi-structured interviews with sheep farmers who perceive that they manage biosecurity in much the same way as before changes to policy. This research is useful for policy makers whose interest is to see the success of a shared responsibility.

RC23-284.3

LITS, GREGOIRE* (Université catholique de Louvain - IACCHOS, gregoire.lits@uclouvain.be)

Eco-Power and Technocracy Today. Analysis of the Recent "Participatory Turn" in Belgian Nuclear Waste Management

Drawing on a 5 years of field work realized in the decisional space of Nuclear Waste Management in Belgium (Observation, interviews, documents analysis) this paper will present conclusions about the current transformations of technocratic decision making.

I analyze the genesis of the "participatory turn" observed in Belgium and more generally in Europe in Nuclear Waste Management (NWM) Decision Making (Lehtonen, 2010), (Barthe, 2006), and show that the different tools of participation that are used (consensus conferences, local partnerships...) are produced in international spaces of expertise (mostly within the NEA/OECD). The creation of these participatory tools draw mostly upon the mobilization of social scientists' expertise and, in consequence, can be interpreted as an extension of the technocratic form of government (or eco-power as Lascoumes put it (1994)) where nuclear engineer mobilize social science expertise to solve the "social problems" of NWM.

RC24-304.2

LITS, GREGOIRE* (Université catholique de Louvain - IACCHOS, gregoire.lits@uclouvain.be)

Knowledge, Tools of Governance and Organization – Analyzing the Institutionalization of the Belgian Space of Decision Surrounding Nuclear Waste Management

Drawing on 5 years field work realized in the decisional space of nuclear waste management (NWM) in Belgium (observations, interviews, documents analysis) this paper will analyze the emergence, mobilization and institutionalization of a new kind of expertise in NWM decision-making process: social science expertise.

In a first part the paper will present the concept of Space of Decision that was built to allow the analysis of the evolution and institutionalization of Belgian NWM decision-making through time (1915-2015). In analyzing the emergence of new organizations, new tools of governance and new knowledge over time, the concept of Space of Decision (SOD) allows us to understand decision making as a set of various practices that are conducted in different places and times and that are not *de facto* linked to national territories or national politics.

The second part of this paper will analyze the emergence of a new kind of knowledge in the Belgian NWM Space of Decision, the emergence, in the nineties, of social science expertise. This emergence is analyzed in regard to the development of two new tools of governance: participatory tools developed at national and local level, and transnational knowledge network (Martell 2012) aimed at exchanging expertise and experiences on social acceptability of NWM (e.g. the Forum for Stakeholder Confidence within the NEA/OECD).

This analysis will allow us to discuss the evolution of how experts exercise power through their capacity to give a certain shape to the Space of Decision or to guide the process of institutionalization of the SOD both at the transnational and the national level.

RC45-520.1

LITTLE, DANIEL* (University of Michigan-Dearborn, delittle@umich.edu)

Speciation of Research Frameworks in Sociology: Rational Choice Theory, Analytical Sociology and Other Actor-Centered Approaches

There are several approaches to the study of the social world that give priority to individuals in social settings. Rational choice theory (RCT) and game theory (Becker, Harsanyi), actor-centered sociology (ACS) and pragmatist theory (Goffman, Gross), analytical sociology (AS) (Hedstrom, Ylikoski), and agent-based models (ABM) (Axelrod, Manzo) all attempt to explain the social on the basis of assumptions about actors. It is tempting but misleading to see these as different formulations to the same basic approach. However, there are important differ-

ences. These approaches bring different assumptions about actors and about social explanation.

How are these similar approaches related? Are they "friend or foe" – competitors or cooperators? We might think of a research framework as consisting of a small set of "genes" (methodological and ontological assumptions), which then give rise to the "phenotype" of research products in the hands of groups of researchers. On this approach, AS and RCT share a number of genes in common, and they are open to borrowing additional elements in the future through research collaboration (inter-species contact). Analytical sociology and rational choice theory are closely related, and show promise of becoming more so in the future. But likewise, analytical sociology can become a more robust genotype for sociological research by adopting components from its ecological partner, actor-based sociology.

This paper will argue that analytical sociology has the intellectual breadth to encompass the core insights of RCT and ACS as distinct theories of the actor. The techniques of agent-based modeling are well suited to one key component of the AS model of explanation, the aggregative component (the rising strut of Coleman's boat), but less so to the descending macro-to-micro strut. Finally, it will be noted that ABM is not restricted to applications within rational choice theory but can incorporate pragmatist findings into its models as well.

RC44-504.5

LIU, HWA-JEN* (Department of Sociology, National Taiwan University, hjliu@ntu.edu.tw)

Strategizing an Environmental Turn for Organized Labor

In the so-called growth-obsessed societies, such as those in the region of East Asia, how could it be possible to prod equally growth-minded labor movements into an environmental turn? This article examines historical precedents in this region to suggest a few possible directions. On the one hand, organized labor is not, and will not be, a monolithic entity but marked by a multitude of diverse interest and stratified positions in job hierarchy. From Japan's and Taiwan's experiences, unions of public-sector workers and of some service workers were more perceptive to the "zero-growth" ideas and often held opposite views against their manufacturing counterparts on nuclear and other environmental issues. As a consequence union federations were unable to break the stalemate and often refrained from making clear statements on major environmental controversies. While fighting head on with unions at the manufacturing sector on the "jobs versus livability" conundrum, environmental organizations also collaborated with non-manufacturing unions in an ad-hoc fashion. On the other hand, influences of traditional trade unions in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan have declined dramatically in recent years that organized labor risked being a marginalized, if not irrelevant, segment in the making of public policies. Major reorganization of union movements is desperately needed yet finds nowhere to start. We did find innovative alliance-making between workers, unionists and community activists on precarious work and rights for immigrant workers, yet whether such development impacted the existing union structures was not entirely clear. The post-Fukushima precarious workers provide a particularly interesting case in which an environmental element was added into the organizing drive and pushed us to ponder: while fixing environmental disasters here and there becomes a profitable industry, will successfully organizing workers in this industry change the power balance of public-sector and manufacturing unions and push union federations toward a pro-environment direction?

RC04-49.9

LIU, MEIHUI* (National Taiwan Normal University, lium807@gmail.com)

The Praxis Approach to Multicultural Teacher Education: A Case Study in Taiwan

The case of Taiwan is worth studying because it is genuinely a multicultural society in terms of ethnicity, culture, and politics. In its four-hundred year history, Taiwan has witnessed various cultural and political clashes between different ethnic groups and experienced monarchy, colonial government, dictatorship and finally, democracy. The entangled history and the recent waves of immigrants from South East Asia make Taiwan a special case in the world. However, multicultural education has different meanings to different people, from the dimension of celebrating diversity to promoting social justice. This paper aims to explore how a teacher educator shifted her teaching paradigm from technical, narrative to praxis approach to develop the pre-service teacher's multicultural consciousness. The content will focus on how we develop multicultural consciousness and critical praxis through action project and discourse. There are four parts of this paper: First, describing the development of multicultural education in Taiwan from a holistic perspective. Second, constructing a praxis approach to multicultural teacher education based on the theory of social justice. Third, exploring how the in-service teachers enhancing their multicultural consciousness and the ability to practice by participating in the empirical study of action research. Finally, reflecting on the praxis approach to multicultural teacher education and seeking the possibility of practice for other teacher education programs.

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

RC23-281.5

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"Doing Privacy" in an Accelerating Society: A Sociological Perspective on How Wearable Technology Shapes People's Recognition and Practice

This paper mainly concerns the relationship between technology and privacy. It will focus on the idea that the development of science and technology to a great extent accompanies people's changing recognition of the concept of and the practices of privacy. Starting from Heidegger's viewpoint of the essence of (modern) technology, and from the observation of layperson's daily practices from ethnomethodological perspective, this research proposal will examine further how technology "enframes" people's understanding of privacy and accomplishing of the practices of it, based on the existing researches on privacy and with the example of wearable technologies. This proposal suggests the idea of "doing privacy" to describe a more dynamic and complex situation in which how people recognize and practice privacy. According to the vision offered to the users by technological developers, wearable technology relates not only to the users and developers, a broader areas should also cover the internet, new social media, big data analysis, data mining technologies, the internet of things, and so on. This vision attempts to present a world of interconnection, co-sharing, co-creation, and co-evolution. It is in this foreseeable future that emerges the question concerning technology and its relation to privacy. The goal of this research is to investigate how people's "doing privacy" is accomplished through using new technologies, whether voluntarily or not, and its implications to the world.

RC16-208.6

LIU, YU-CHENG* (Nanhua Univesity, ycliu15@gmail.com)

Analytical Sociology and Ethnomethodology: Social Ontology Reconsidered in the Cases of Secrecy and Routineness

Three terms will be appropriated in this research: ethnomethodology, analytical sociology, and social ontology. To some extent they are related and complementary. The attempted assumption is that social order may be better understood through not only social mechanisms theories, but also theories of daily practices. The analysis of daily practices presents us an order existed/implied in sociality or social interaction, that is , the idea of routineness. Routineness constitutes not just visible side of daily life, but also invisible one. The basic argument in this essay considering the idea of routineness as "being-supported-by-secrecy-in-daily-life" will be elaborated further through some empirical investigations. Of which two fields will be selected: how order is recovered on public transportations, and how and what kind of mobilization is achieved through the use of new social media such as Facebook, Twitter, or others. When considering a distinction of routineness and secrecy as two sides of a coin, this essay will demonstrate that on one hand the fact that certain kind of power generated by social institution (which is the main idea of social ontology) must not ignore the changing and becoming integrated characteristics of daily practices, the coin we will introduce here, and on the other hand, based on the assumption of this essay, the changing meaning of mobilization from offline (the presence of body) to online (the absence of body) in the use of more and more technologies can be understood differently if being put in the observation that power formed through routineness invisibly supported by secrecy operates not only virtually but also in/to the real world. And this will be a try through examining the daily practices of laymen in the sense of ethnomethodology and the theory of social ontology.

RC31-355.1

LIU-FARRER, GRACIA* (Waseda University, glfarrer@waseda.jp)

Brokered Education Mobility: Study Abroad Agencies and Student Migration in Asia

Every year millions of people move across national borders to study in overseas educational institutions. Student mobility has become one of the largest forms of human migration. At the same time, it is a structured and brokered mobility. Governments, schools and various private entrepreneurs participate in engineering, channeling and regulating student mobility. This migration industry is thriving in Asian countries such as China, Vietnam and Nepal. Based on interview data and government statistics, this presentation looks into the working of this industry that produces the different flows of students into Japan from China over the past three decades. I introduce the historical background as well as the changing organization and purposes of this industry; explain how they facilitate and process student migration; and analyze the causes for the needs of education brokers and the consequences of brokered education mobility on individual students, schools as well as both receiving and sending societies. I aim to show that international education, despite its idealized visions, is both a commodity and an efficient channel of labor import. These characteristics inevitably give rise to a flourishing migration industry.

WG03-JS-22.3

LIZAMA, SCOTT* (City University of New York-Graduate Center, lizamascott@gmail.com)

A (Visual) Tale of Two Parks: Using Instagram Analysis to Examine the Public/Private Economics of Brooklyn Bridge Park

Powerful online image aggregators provide new methodological approaches for the visual sociologist and the study of social space. These aggregators use the Instagram application program interface (API) to collect an Instagram users image and metadata in an online "archive". API image collection has been used in large scale quantitative visual analysis using powerful algorithms to interpret social definitions of space from a humanities perspective (Manovich 2013) , but to this researchers knowledge no study has focused on analyzing smaller amounts of Instagram images at the critical socio-spatial level. This paper describes a qualitative approach to visual socio-spatial research that uses a combination of image, hashtag, geolocation, and user generated captioning as insight to the privately funded public space debate.

Using Brooklyn Bridge Park in Brooklyn, New York, as a case study this methodological paper describes a unique qualitative approach that capitalizes on understanding small amounts of digital images (250-1000) with the metadata that is provided with them. A visual socio-spatial analysis describes how to create user/space taxonomies, social interaction through spatial sequencing, and the transecting of public space using time-space sequencing. Building on the literature of cyborg urbanism (Gandy 2005, Swyngedouw 1996, 2006) these methodological categorizations are explained to demonstrate how visual qualitative analysis of Instagram images can critically inform the intersection of private funding and public space and make the public visible in private urban space funding.

RC37-439.4

LIZE, WENCESLAS* (University de Poitiers - GRESCO, wenceslas.lize@gmail.com)

The Role of Intermediaries of Artistic Work in the Rise of the "Entrepreneurial Regime" of Artistic Production. the Case of Popular Music in France

The diagnosis of a growth of market logic in the art worlds is not new but we observe a change of scale. Mounting economic interest affects both the organizational modes of artistic activities and the professional identity of artists and cultural intermediaries. This is what we would like to show from the analysis of the activity of intermediaries of artistic work in France and its influence on professional dispositions of artists. This activity is of particular interest since it is both the product and the vector of transformations of the artistic fields linked to the rise of neoliberal logics.

We will focus on the practices of intermediaries of artistic work in popular music: agents, managers and "tourneurs". The analysis is based on a survey combining quantitative and qualitative methods: mainly an online questionnaire with 189 managers, agents and "tourneurs", observations and twenty interviews with these intermediaries.

At the interface between artists and employers but also between art and commerce, they tend to act as market and management logics vectors. The survey shows how, taking aim the "career development" of artists, the work of these intermediaries promotes the development of a new regime of art, the "entrepreneurial regime"[1]. Contributing to the social production of artistic labor market, they also act in practice on the "professionalization" of artists by giving precedence to market rationality[2]and to the injunction to "self-enterprise". We thus conclude by questioning how these intermediaries prescribe a new posture of "artist entrepreneur".

[1] Borja S., Sofio S., « Production artistique et logiques économiques : quand l'art entre en régime entrepreneurial », *Regards Sociologiques*, n°37-38, p. 23-43.

[2] Lizé W., Naudier D. et Roueff O., *Intermédiaires du travail artistique. À la frontière de l'art et du commerce*, Paris, La Documentation Française, 2011.

RC40-474.3

LLANOS HERNANDEZ, LUIS* (Autonomous University of Chapingo, luisllanos2021@gmail.com)

Food Security and Environmental Risk Indigenous Community of Zinacantan

LA SEGURIDAD ALIMENTARIA Y LOS RIESGOS AMBIENTALES EN LA COMUNIDAD INDÍGENA DE ZINACANTÁN

La comunidad indígena de Zinacantán, Chiapas desde mediados de la década de los años ochenta abandonó el ancestral cultivo de maíz por el cultivo de flores en invernadero. Este proceso forma parte de las políticas públicas del gobierno mexicano que tiene como propósito insertar a los productores agrícolas en el mercado nacional e internacional. Esta comunidad ha vivido procesos internos de cambio social y cultural que han diversificado a los actores sociales al interior

de la comunidad indígena, pues a través de sus prácticas sociales y culturales se puede observar el cambio de paradigma que transita de la soberanía alimentaria basada en el cultivo del maíz, hacia la seguridad alimentaria que tiene como soporte el aumento del ingreso económico debido la intensificación de la producción de flores.

La comunidad indígena abandonó el cultivo del maíz, un cultivo de temporal que organizaba la vida social y religiosa de la comunidad. Con la instrumentación de la política de seguridad alimentaria, la dotación de un paquete tecnológico en base al invernadero provocó el aumento en la oferta de flores en los mercados regionales, ello ha provocado un cambio en el consumo de alimentos, un aumento en el uso de químicos para el combate a las plagas que afectan a las flores, el aumento en el uso de platicos, un aumento en el consumo de agua para el riego de las flores.

El tránsito hacia la seguridad alimentaria generó un cambio en la forma de vida y de producción de la comunidad indígena; ha aumentado la desigualdad social y también ha provocado una presión sobre los bienes naturales como el agua y los bosques que en la actualidad se han articulado a una producción orientada fundamentalmente al mercado.

RC32-376.1

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The Problems of Private Violence: Engaging Domestic Violence Asylum Cases and the U.S. Violence Against Women Act

Over the past two decades, the United States has observed an increase in asylum cases made by women who are victims of domestic violence. These women make the case that they have suffered uniquely gendered persecution, and thus should be eligible for asylum under the "particular social group" clause of the asylum definition. Despite the proliferation of these cases, the U.S. has been slow to recognize gender as a ground for asylum, especially in domestic violence related cases. Previous scholarship suggests that this lack of incorporation results from the tension between the private nature of domestic violence and the requirement for a public display of persecution in the asylum context. In this paper, I explore how the national legislation of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) specifically hinders proper adjudication in domestic violence related asylum cases. Though VAWA has reduced the number of domestic violence cases domestically, I argue that the logic employed in this legislation reinforces the private, rather than the social, nature of domestic violence, creating inhospitable conditions for victims of domestic violence who apply for asylum. I draw on my dataset of all published appellate level domestic violence asylum cases in the United States, describing how the logic of VAWA filters into asylum adjudication, particularly in the interpretation of applicants' credibility. I ultimately argue that U.S. asylum practice will be incapable of effectively dealing with women's cases of domestic violence until VAWA more concretely addresses the social roots of violence against women.

RC13-164.3

LO VERDE, FABIO MASSIMO* (University of Palermo, fabio.loverde@unipa.it)

To Have Fun for Sharing, to Share for Having Fun: Meanings and Practices of Leisure in Italy in a Time of Crisis

In the period between 2008 and 2015, Italy has undergone a severe economic crisis derived from an on-going process of low economic growth, employment shortage, new social urgencies. These phenomena have been accompanied by a significant (and in some ways extremely innovating) change in people's lifestyles and modes of consuming leisure time. As a matter of fact, a larger attention has been paid to the "quality" of leisure time, considered as a time to share, to create and re-discover authentic social relationships whose quality is precisely determined by the level of involvement in practices shared with one's own social circle.

The paper intends to offer some empirical evidence, taken from structural data concerning the use of leisure time in Italy, showing how the conceptualization of leisure time is changing in the light of these significant socio-economic changes.

RC25-312.6

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Approach to the Representation of Palestinians and Israelis in the Spanish Online Newspapers

Spanish stereotypes towards Palestinians and Israelis are based, among other aspects, on the information that media broadcast of these two groups. A discourse analysis was performed in order to check how the representation of Palestinians and Israelis in the Spanish media is and what are the stereotypes that both representations come up to. The analyzed corpus consisted of all the news related to Palestinians and/or Israelis published in the digital edition of two of the most widely read newspapers in Spain: "El País" and "ABC", from February 1st, 2015 to July 31st, 2015. On one hand, the critical discourse analysis (CDA) was used to study the linguistic representation of Palestinians and Israelis and, on the other hand, the analysis of contingency tables to detect anomalies in the representation of both groups in newspapers. The following variables were analyzed: month, newspaper, amount of content, topic, and discursive representation of the actors. The analysis showed that the representation of the Palestinians and the Israelis had the following characteristics: greater representation of Israelis and a more passive and refusal one of the Palestinians. Regarding to the differences in the newspapers, the number of news and topics about them is similar in both newspapers but there are many differences in the representation of both groups. These representations contribute to create a simplistic stereotype about Palestinians and Israelis that make misunderstand the real relationship between the both groups. At the end, what is discussed is the role representation of Palestinians and Israelis into their conflictive relationships, which are widely different in media representation and reality.

RC13-169.1

LOBO, FRANCIS* (Edith Cowan University, f.lobo@ecu.edu.au)

Leisure and Happiness: Strategies to Enhance Subjective Wellbeing

The World Report on Happiness in 2015 chose seven variables to list countries on a happiest to unhappiest scale. They were: GDP per capita, social support, healthy life expectancy, freedom to make choices, perception of corruption and everything else. Leisure, as an independent concept, does not feature, although aspects can be found in more than one variable. This paper isolates leisure and illustrates its relationship to happiness. It will do so by differentiating the concepts. Happiness is a feeling. Leisure is an activity. Both phenomena are analysed as short and long-term. The relationship of income to happiness is discussed and a colour-coded map is presented to show "most happy" and "least happy" countries. Specific examples of countries are illustrated to show the relationship of income to happiness over several years. The similarities of happiness and leisure are discussed along the dimensions of feeling and activity. The paper analyses theories of the hedonic treadmill, social comparison and set point notion to show that a close relationship exists between leisure and happiness.

RC13-161.1

LOBO, FRANCIS* (Edith Cowan University, f.lobo@ecu.edu.au)

Unemployment and Leisure: The Marienthal Legacy

A sociological classic on unemployment was the study of a small Austrian town, Marienthal (Jahoda, Lazarsfeld and Zeisel, 1972). Written in 1933, the investigation aimed to provide an accurate picture of the psychological situation of an unemployed community. The authors used modern survey methods to study 478 families over a three-month period. A basic thesis emerged. The unemployed experienced lower expectations and activity, a disrupted sense of time, and a steady decline into apathy. Psychologically deprived and financially bankrupt, they tended to be lonely, and isolated, hopeless and passive, yet prone to bursts of violence. The authors of Marienthal had hoped that future researchers would not have the experience they had. History has shattered that optimism. In the 1990s a researcher (Lobo) used investigations to study late career unemployment with particular focus on self, family and lifestyles (Lobo and Parker, 1999). The study found that: self concept and identity of the unemployed was damaged; the unemployed experienced adverse health effects; the impact on the family was profound; being unemployed was very different from having increased leisure time; engaging in serious leisure compensated for loss of paid work; and lifestyles in unemployment seen as active, social, domestic and passive were psychologically beneficial. The impacts of unemployment in Marienthal (1933) and the late carrier study in the 1990s are juxtaposed to demonstrate the universality of job loss.
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Lobo, F. & Parker, S. (1999). *Late career unemployment: Impacts on self, family and lifestyles.* Williamstown, Victoria: HM Leisure Planning.

RC24-295.5

LOCKIE, STEWART* (James Cook University, stewart.lockie@jcu.edu.au)

Monsters, Time Travel and Environmental Sociology

Time is an omnipresent and yet largely under-theorized concept within sociology. On the one hand, time seems straightforward, one variable amongst many in the complex world of the social. And yet when we consider how time is implicated in processes of socio-ecological change things quickly get messy. Framing our

response to these processes in terms of sustainability results in the assignment of rights to future generations, attempts to calculate the risks of yet indeterminate environmental change, questions over how to value the future in light of uncertainty, and so on. Time is no longer a fixed, linear, independent variable but something far more interesting. This paper argues for an approach to the sociology of time that moves beyond the critique of modernity and which supports the quest for sustainability. It treats sustainability as a material force, an agent in its own right that mediates human relationships with ecosystem processes, natural resources and future generations. As a force that is the product of human action, but never entirely under our control, sustainability brings the future into the present while demanding that future be based on learning, deliberation and accountability. Anticipating and assembling positive social-ecological futures requires reflexive engagement with the technologies and projects through which humans attempt to capture the temporal dynamics of Earth-system processes. Environmental sociology is well placed both to unpack the techniques through which this occurs (e.g. climate modeling and scenario building) and to help rebuild them in ways that are more sensitive to the challenges of environmental justice and the realities of social practice.

RC12-145.4

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From Dispositions to Obligations: Do Animals Have Obligations?

John R. Searle (2010) draws a distinction between dispositions and obligations. A disposition is a basic consistent tendency to behave in a particular way; an obligation presupposes the representation that a particular behavior is obligatory. According to Searle, both human and non-human animals can have dispositions. On the contrary, to have obligations is a characteristic of the humankind. In fact, in order to have obligations, are necessary complex linguistic abilities that animals lack. Other scholars support the thesis that the normative attitudes evolved earlier or independently of linguistic attitudes (e.g. Michael Tomasello 2009, Rodolfo Sacco 2015). The thesis that advanced linguistic abilities are necessary for being obliged and for feeling obliged is debatable. According to the ethologist Franz de Waal (2014), the non-human primates can "correct deviations from an ideal state", so, even if they do not understand what an obligation is, they seem to be able to understand that a behavior is obligatory. Do animals have obligations? The goal of the paper is to clarify this question and to analyze the relationship between being obliged and having high-order cognitive functioning involving complex linguistic ability and abstract thinking.

RC03-40.4

LODI RIZZINI, CHIARA* (CENTRO DI RICERCA LUIGI EINAUDI, lodirizzini.chiara@gmail.com)

Paris, London, Stockholm, When the Crisis Is Social

Paris, 2005. London, 2011. Stockholm, 2013. Three different times, countries and social models, but the same dynamic: a man belonging to a minority is shot and killed by the police - that symbolizes the authority and the State - causing the explosion of protests and riots. There are three permanents elements through we can analyze and explain these riots: A) the place, suburbs. A persistent center-periphery cleavage, often improved by gentrification process B) the involvement of migrants (or people of migrant origin), resulting from an incomplete integration process even in "more used" to foreigners ex-colonial countries like UK and France C) rioters' age, under 30, that is reflected also in the use of social media and technologies for riots organizations. Rioters are mainly a part of population that live in a sort of "limbo": they are not in work nor in education, not foreign nor citizen of the country where they live (at last they do not feel to be), conditions feeding feelings of anger and exclusion ready to explode at the first chance. These episodes suggest that the economical crisis is undermining social cohesion, enlarging the cleavages between insiders and outsiders of society, center and periphery, youth and not youth, migrants and old-residents. A dangerous outcome resulting in all the worlds of welfare (Esping Andersen): social democratic Sweden, liberal United Kingdom and corporative France.

RC34-390.14

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Rethinking Youth Work Socialization. the Role of Employment and Educational Policies in Italy

The long-lasting European economic crisis have worsened the already difficult school-work transition. In the southern European countries, the reduction in youth labour participation is not associated with an increase in time spent in education and training and young people often experience a sort of break in the path towards job roles and adult life, as the increasing number of Neets in the EU witness. Even the idea of work socialization weaken and youngsters remain alone self-managing his/her life career between education and work, family and personal project, loading up on his/her shoulders the burden of their own "auto-socialization". At the same time, employment and educational policies, aiming at promoting youth activation and employability, do not seem capable to grasp both the structural inequalities affecting the work and education fields and the group heterogeneity in terms of gender, age, ethnicity, health, human capital, etc. Moreover, the European key-indicators of youth social exclusion are made of "stiff categories" (Neet, Esl etc.), inadequate to take into account life trajectories increasingly individualized, discontinuous and uncertain; hence the difficulty to design policies capable to support the youth multiple transitions, making them sustainable across the lifespan, considering their different membership and personal and family traits.

Within this framework, the paper focuses on the European policies for youth employment and their implementation in Italy, investigating to which extent the Youth Guarantee Program mediate the youth integration in the labour market influencing life paths, contributing to shape and change meanings and forms of work socialization. The paper will propose an analysis based on secondary data (official reports) and qualitative data (interviews with the main policy actors involved in YG), also in order to identify strength and weakness of measures enacted by educational institutions and employment services, and to suggest future perspectives of intervention and improvement.

RC39-464.2

LOEBACH, PETER* (Weber State University, peterloebach@weber.edu)

Livelihoods, Precarious Work and Disaster Vulnerability: Nicaragua and Hurricane Mitch

In the interdisciplinary study of hazards vulnerability, examination of how livelihoods operate as determinants of vulnerability is only a very recent line of inquiry. Few quantitative works have been produced. This study contributes to this area by examining the recovery outcomes of Nicaraguan households impacted by the Hurricane Mitch event of 1998, as predicted by predominant livelihood profiles. An emphasized point of livelihood differentiation in this study is ownership of productive means, a central element of vulnerability according to the sociological theory of work precarity. This study utilizes panel data available for Nicaragua from the Living Standards and Measurement Survey, extending over a 10 year period, preceding and following the Hurricane Mitch event. Hierarchical agglomerative clustering is used to generate predominant household livelihood profiles. To examine how these livelihood categories associate with resilience, random effects longitudinal regression is utilized to regress change in ownership of household assets on household livelihood categories, a variable that designates households having experienced damage from the disaster, and interaction effects of the disaster variable with each livelihood category variable. Findings reveal uneven outcomes by livelihood, with households reliant upon agricultural wage employment unable to achieve the recovery outcomes of households reliant upon other livelihoods. These results indicate that in the context of natural disasters, reliance on wage employment is especially problematic for those whose livelihoods are reliant on the intrinsically sensitive to environmental disruptions, agricultural sector.

RC51-579.2

LOECKENHOFF, HELMUT K.* (-, Loeckenhoff.HellK@gmx.de)

On (Socio-) Semio- Cybernetics of Life

The evolution point of view may distinguish two kinds of information. Very roughly, thermodynamic information lies at the base of any matter, any existent unit. Created by and derived from energy rich molecules (free energy) thermodynamic information constitutes the energetic funds of any life in the scaffolds of local order. Catalysing their own synthesis, autocatalytic systems indicate the origin of cybernetic information. Cybernetic information fosters self-referent and ever more complex open systems developing into autopoietic systems. On the (physical) base of thermodynamics and on statistical mechanics, cybernetic information leads and drives the evolution of life from simple coded molecules to higher consciousness and mental artefacts. (J.S. Avery 2012)

Cybernetic information generates transfers and evolves meaning: what a situation, potential, an action, a decision within action and option space may mean for survival, procreation and development of the actual system. In essence, any cybernetic information implies semio-cybernetics, syntax and semiosis. In a generalized sense, cybernetic information and in particular socio-cybernetics rest on semio-cybernetics, the cybernetics of meaning.

Approaches to understand evolution corroborate. For example, a set of transdisciplinary models will begin with the potentiality field governed by principles. The rules of physic, statistics and free energy let spontaneously 'materialize' matter. Mutual relations and interaction foster systems and system dynamics. System dynamics and evolution driven by complexity dynamics closely intertwine

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

and mutually enhance with semiosis dynamics. With growing complexity of the social system, semio-cybernetics increasingly determine socio-cybernetics by the impact and the evolvement of meaning.

The attempt presupposes fundamental stances to be aligned. It opens approaches deeper to understand socio-cybernetics in theory, modelling and actual practice. Both need to be explored, confirmed and differentiated.
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RC10-124.2

LOEZA REYES, LAURA* (CEIICH, UNAM, lrl.f50@gmail.com)

Violencia Estructural, Marcos De Interpretación y Acción Colectiva En México

En los últimos 9 años los procesos políticos en México han estado influidos fuertemente por la política de "combate al crimen organizado", que se ha sustentado en la violencia de Estado y ha desencadenado diversas formas de violencia social. Ambos tipos de violencia tienen profundas raíces en procesos histórico-culturales de larga duración que han contribuido a dar forma a las subjetividades de la población, influyendo fuertemente en la acción social. Su emergencia ha puesto en evidencia una profunda crisis institucional producto de la corrupción que históricamente ha permitido el desarrollo y fortalecimiento de poderes fácticos. Éstos han infiltrado y en algunos casos incluso feudalizado las instituciones públicas, penetrando de manera creciente los procesos de elección popular. Para ello aprovechan recursos objetivos y subjetivos, así como prácticas ya existentes en la sociedad, destacando las que históricamente han sustentado la desigualdad y las diferentes formas de injusticia social. Así, las principales víctimas han sido los sectores de la población históricamente más desfavorecidos, activistas, defensores de los derechos humanos y periodistas. Analizaré la manera como las organizaciones civiles han orientado sus actividades a la defensa de los derechos humanos como último reducto. Recurriré a dos vectores analíticos que se intersecan: uno enfatiza en elementos político-culturales y el otro en la crisis institucional. Tomaré como punto de intersección de ambos vectores el marco de guerra "creado" (como un marco de comprensión e interpretativo) por el ex presidente Felipe Calderón, que desencadenó el actual *continuum* de violencia. Relacionaré los conceptos de "marcos", vida precaria, desarrollo humano y lo que denomino "matriz histórico-cultural". Analizaré la manera como las organizaciones confrontan las claves de interpretación que dan sentido al marco de guerra, recurriendo al discurso de los derechos humanos y en torno a él articulan sus estrategias de acción para conseguir la normalidad democrática.

RC14-180.5

LOGUNOVA, OLGA* (National Research University Higher School of Economics, olga.logunova@gmail.com)

Digital Literacy in Russian Regions Digital Literacy in Russian Regions Digital Literacy in Russian Regions

In 2015 the Department of Communication, Media and Design of the National Research University "Higher School of Economics" in collaboration with non-profit organization ROCIT conducted research aimed to construct the Index of Digital Literacy in Russian Regions. Theoretical framework of this research includes publications by P. Gilster, J. Hartley, H. Jenkins, etc. The most close research projects include the Canadian's Centre for Digital and Media Literacy 'MediaSmarts', the Fund "Modern Poland" and research group of G. Soldatova (Moscow State University). The index is based on two main statistical sources: special all-Russian representative 18+ survey (n=1600) conducted by research company WCIOM and Internet audience measurement projects by TNS Russia. It consists of three parts: - digital consumption (includes such parameters, as desktop and mobile Internet penetration, level of online news consumption, etc.); - digital competence (includes such parameters, as competence in Internet search, competence in the usage of online social networks, competence in online financial operations, etc.); - digital security (includes such parameters, as attitude to software piracy, ability to secure personal information, level of communication culture in social networks, etc.). The proposed report will be focused on the methodology of the research as well as on some achieved results.

RC53-610.2

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Children, Young People and Violence Against Women: Using Temporal Frameworks to Destabilise Gender and Heterosexuality

My research looks at the attitudes of primary school children to men's violence against women revealing worrying attitudes to violence but also to gender equality. Young people justify men's violence against women using gender stereotypes and a rigid understanding of adult relationships framed by heterosexuality and marriage. They often blame women for the violence directly or see the violence as a consequence of the woman not fulfilling 'her role'. This is in contrast to how young girls view themselves now. Currently they hold ambitions and feel, presently, there were few restrictions to achieving their goals. They see this as changing dramatically however when they are married and have children.

This paper argues that gender is not a process of becoming (in the same way that childhood is not), but age refracts how gender is experienced, anticipated and reproduced by the young people themselves. The dimension of age (and in particular their lived experience of childhood) impacts upon how they experience gender now and how they anticipate it in the future. I contend that temporality is a useful conceptual framework with which to understand heterosexuality (and gender identities) because it too is fluid and in a constant state of movement and flux, rather than a static, constant entity. As such, it is also a useful tool to help destabilise the rigidity of the heterosexual framework. Therefore it is critical to engage with the transitory nature of gender, as an ongoing process rather than in terms of a precursor to adulthood identity. By introducing the dynamic concept of 'transitions'; there is more fluidity in how young people are able to construct and define their own gendered identities, rather than adhering to adultist (heterosexualised) frameworks which are imperative when working on preventive strategies.

RC15-191.6

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Health and Well-Being of Immigrant People in Lombardy. Lifestyles and Economic Crisis

With reference to the ISMU Foundation survey realized in September-October 2014 on a sample of 4,000 immigrants in Lombardy, the paper analyzes the data pertaining to some attitudes of care, both with respect to the changes due to the economic crisis and to the lifestyles (tobacco use, diet, physical activity, disease prevention). The study is based on crossing the main variables with some socio-demographic indicators such as gender, age, education, income, years of immigration.

Among the most significant results from the interviews, we point out that:

1. more than 30% of respondents have changed their practices and care strategies, including the renunciation of care, due to the economic italian crisis;

2. care strategies are highly influenced by structural variables such as gender, level of education, income, length of migration, while religious beliefs and geographical origins seem to be related to cultural variables;

3. the results relating to the practices of disease prevention are also very important: the percentage of immigrants in Lombardy that accesses to prevention programs is still very low (about half compared to Italian citizens) and is distributed in a different way with respect to citizenship and geographical origin;

4. The results of this analysis can be also considered as indicators of "inclusion" of the immigrant people in Lombardy and of their chance to access to healthcare and social services.

RC07-102.4

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Towards a Society of Innovation. Mcluhan and the Medial Symbolism

This proposal has a theoretical and hermeneutic perspective: it aims at investigating the role that symbolism gains in McLuhan's sociological research, pointing out how the study of medial innovation and the examination of the literary tradition is fundamental to understand, specifically, the developments of communication and of cultural studies in their complexity.

The study revolves around the function of innovation as interpretative key of future in the study of symbolism carried out by McLuhan, since it's exactly in this artistic movement that the sociologist finds the opportunity to delete the representative practices (irrational and linear) of the modern man, shaped by the reticular sensory of metropolis. Consequently, it will be possible to suppose, by exploiting McLuhan, an interpretative model of the society of communicative innovation.

Exploiting the paradigms of McLuhan's social symbolism and thanks to the recent scientific studies dedicated to the Canadian sociologist, the analysis of McLuhan's interpretation of symbolist writers will show a penetration inside the fractures of communicative models, underlining that the linear connection of events is swept away from daily life, declined according to the communicative instances of the interactive society.

In particular, it will be possible to analyze some of the myths and symbols of the information society, whose social impact is tied to the popular capacities of electric media. This aspect is fundamental to understand the role of communicative innovation in McLuhan, inherited by the study of Ezra Pound and T.S. Eliot. Today, as well as for the past, writers are asked to interpret medial fluctuations of modernity, according to an endless exegetic responsibility, based on the projective capability of expressive innovation.

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RC45-515.4

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Modeling Homophily: A Computational Test of Merton and Lazarsfeld's Thought Experiment and Its Extension.

This paper focuses on the results of a computational experiment conducted with an agent-based model grounded on Merton and Lazarsfeld's homophily theory. In "Friendship as a social process" the authors described homophily as "a tendency for friendship to form between those who are alike in some designated respects", considering both status homophily and value homophily. In that essay, two causal micro-mechanisms were presented to account for the observed macro-patterns of value homophily: selection and adjustment. Such theory was a pioneering attempt to show how macro-consequences originate from individual preferences and the two micro mechanisms have played a pivotal role in the history of research on social influence and dynamic networks. Lazarsfeld developed a thought experiment to explain how homophily emerges, supposing 800 social actors linked together by 400 social ties. Using NetLogo language, we formalize and simulate an agent-based model in order to dynamically generate the process suggested in that work. Therefore, we simulate four scenarios to stress the original theory. The first scenario is from our previous formalization of Lazarsfeld's thought experiment and his description of the system of action. Here, we introduce counterfactual hypotheses formulated by the authors concerning the above-mentioned causal mechanisms. In the second scenario, agents are assumed to interact in a dynamic network more complex than the one conceived by the authors. In the further two scenarios, on the basis of Blau's theory of social structure, we introduce two hypotheses concerning the impact of status homophily and actor's social position on selection and adjustment. Reading the simulation results through the four-fold typology of social ties proposed by Lazarsfeld, we can clearly recognize four macro patterns generated from the micro level by the interactions between individual agents.

RC15-196.5

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Consumption of Conventional and Non-Conventional Medicines in an Italian Province: Between Socio-Demographic Factors and Health Beliefs

Background: Many studies have investigated the factors that condition the consumption of medicines. As regards demographic characteristics, there is a large body of research that focuses on how the consumption of conventional and non-conventional medicines is correlated with socio-demographic factors and status of health. In regard to this debate, this paper reports an analysis carried out on the influence of between socio-demographic factors and health beliefs on the frequency of use of the three types of medicine: conventional prescription medicines; conventional non-prescription medicines – also known as over-the-counter medicines; and non-conventional medicines.

Method: The study was carried out through a questionnaire consisting of 42 closed-ended questions on the following topic areas: socio-demographic aspects (gender, age, educational qualifications, municipality of residence, civil status, and profession), consumption of medicines (type, therapeutic indication, frequency and method of administration, the occurrence of possible side-effects, suspension and the reasons for it, and self-medication practices), other aspects associated with the administration of medicines (satisfaction with healthcare professionals, the meaning given to the concept of health, and the use of the Internet as a source of healthcare information). The questionnaire was filled by a purposive sample of 4,074 inhabitants of the province of Mantova. Logical regressions were run to identify the variables influencing frequency of use.

Results: The consumption frequency of various types of medicines was associated not only with demographic aspects (such as gender, age, and education level), but also with everyday treatment strategies (such as self-medication habits and the use of information available on the Internet) and health beliefs.

Conclusion: The consumption of conventional and non-conventional medicines is guided by two principal therapeutic attitudes, one aimed at removing all pathological aspects from everyday life, and the other at contextualizing all health problems within a broader spiritual and philosophical search.

RC48-558.2

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Dis/Acknowledging Military Violence: Women Soldiers Testify Against the Occupation

The paper explores the link between women's military participation and their political voice, using the Israeli case of Women Breaking the Silence (WBS). WBS is a collection of testimonies from Israeli women veterans who served in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPT). The testimonies express the voices of women who are not victims, but rather complicit to one degree or another in acts of victimization. As such, they provide a unique case of women's antiwar protest, which is based on a new symbolic legitimacy of women's political discourse.

In analyzing WBS testimonies, we found that the women soldiers offer a critical gendered voice based on their direct experiences in the OPT and their military professional skills, yet at the same time, they expressed lack of certainty in their military knowledge. We argue that the ongoing tension between knowing and not knowing constitutes the meta-narrative that organizes the women's testimonies, and stems mostly from the women's dual positioning in the military, as "outsiders within". For women soldiers, therefore, the challenge of giving testimony lies in overcoming the gendered silencing mechanisms underlying their position in a hyper- masculine organization. From this uneasy standpoint, they criticize Israeli militarism, yet compared to men soldiers, the women's testimonies serve less as a means of self-rehabilitation, and more as ethical and political statements. Thus, the women's testimonies are a political and a feminist act at the same time: They protest the occupation while offering a new politics of gender and knowledge.

RC51-580.5

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Relatos Digitales Personales Como Estrategia De Investigación Interdisciplinaria De Sociedades En Conflicto

El contar historias personales es un mecanismo humano esencial de relación social, de autorrepresentación, de identidad y de comprensión de lo que sucede en el entorno. Las tecnologías de información y comunicación, con Internet y los relatos digitales amateur y multimediales, han dinamizado las formas y el alcance de la expresión individual, y ello ha influido en las maneras de percibir y entender la propia realidad y la de los grupos sociales en los que se participa.

Con el objetivo de usar los relatos digitales personales como una estrategia de doble vía, educativa y periodística, se realizó en Bojayá (Chocó, Colombia), una experiencia de investigación-acción interdisciplinaria, con personas que han vivido de forma directa el conflicto armado colombiano, en la que narraron apartes de sus vidas, antes, durante y después de hechos violentos. Posteriormente, sus relatos fueron sometidos, por el equipo periodístico, a un proceso de edición audiovisual para darlos a conocer en Internet, y por otro, a uno de análisis cualitativo para identificar en ellos las opiniones e imaginarios sobre las causas del conflicto armado, sus consecuencias, los factores que lo han incrementado y las propuestas de solución. Esto no solo sirvió para interpretar la realidad del conflicto con quienes lo han vivido de forma cercana, sino también para repensar la propuesta metodológica para trabajar este tipo de relatos con finalidades educativas, en contextos informales y de pobreza.

RC48-552.2

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Governing the Post-Communist Body: Transnational Pressure, State Apparatuses, and Local Social Movements

How do strong authoritarian governments respond to increasing transnational pressure and domestic activism to comply with global standards? This article seeks to understand the innovation in Chinese local governments' strategies in coping with transnational advocacy networks and the unintended consequences of such innovation by focusing on the case of public health. Since the early 2000s, health departments have been facing strong challenges from international organizations and local advocacy groups to change socialist infectious disease control and allow local communities to participate in policy-making. Contradictory to the existing literature, local health authorities did not passively accepted or object to global models. Instead, as argued in this article, they embraced formal standards symbolically but decoupled them from the actual routines of organizational operation.

Drawing on ethnographic and archival data collected in Beijing and Shanghai between 2012 and 2013, this article demonstrates how local health authorities carefully created and maintained gaps between formal procedures and actual

organizational practices by engaging with local communities in health intervention programs. Decoupling enabled health departments to gain external legitimacy and obtain international grants while also sustaining the internal flexibility with which they can address practical bureaucratic considerations. But over time, the interactions between individual health officials and local advocacy groups changed power dynamics inside health departments and eventually led community organizations to become indispensable tools in governing infectious disease. This article grounds the discussion of contested process of policy reform in a detailed case study by identifying the mechanisms through which governmental organizations embrace or resist fundamental new institutional pressure.

RC30-347.2

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The Multiple Expressions of State Informalization in Employment. the Case of Young Workers in Argentina.

This paper examines multiple dimensions of state informalization in the field of youth employment in Argentina. Informalization is perceived in at least four expressions. First, in its most obvious form: informal employment (that is without protection or stability). This type of work structures the labor market and is challenging for the majority of young female and male workers, especially for the most disadvantaged youth. Second, informality coexists within formal and protected employment. The state has difficulty to control this type of informalization, which is often illegal, due to its opacity or invisibility. Third, informalization exists in the ambiguity of state programs for youth employment (training, grants, and social inclusion programs). Some of these programs contribute to blur the boundaries of what constitutes as work, or what distinguishes formal from informal employment. Finally, informal situations come from unexpected effects of employment formalization policies. Moreover, different expressions of informality in the field of employment have contrasting effects on young workers' employment dispositions with consequences for their future careers: the internalization of inequalities; ignorance of their social rights; feelings of injustice; engagement in community projects; individual job searches, etc. These points will be illustrated drawing on qualitative and longitudinal research on the careers of young workers in Argentina.

RC37-435.3

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Rival Narratives of Autonomy in American Film: Auteur Martin Scorsese and Experimental Film

After World War II, American film developed a vibrant world of filmmaking outside the Hollywood Studio System. This world was made up of distinct genre communities dedicated to different ideals of *autonomous* filmmaking. This essay looks at the *public stories* of two such genre communities: *experimental film* and *independent film*, with an emphasis on Martin Scorsese as an icon of independent film. It reveals how these communities articulated what Pierre Bourdieu considers incommensurate cultural distinctions of a *pure aesthetic* and an *aesthetic of the real*. These genre communities articulated fundamental social class distinctions in these aesthetics as well as in their genre ideals and public stories. These communities also oriented their autonomy and rebellion against distinct cultural institutions, criteria of judgement, and audiences. These two public stories reveal the structured meaningful activities in the last half of the twentieth century that shaped distinct genre communities in the subfield of autonomous film in the United States and how artists and others approached the creation and appreciation of film. The aesthetics and orientations of film genre communities in the postwar period reveal a broader field of autonomy than envisioned by Bourdieu in his theory of the "autonomization" of art fields. Autonomous filmmakers in postwar American film ranged from directors of drive-in pulp movies to creators of avant-garde experimental film. Auteurs like Martin Scorsese and their aesthetic of the real found a niche in the middle brow world of commercial independent film.

RC29-331.2

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Democratization of the Brazilian Criminal Justice System (CJS)? an Analysis Abaut the Perception of Female Participation in Drug Trafficking Crime in Montes Claros, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

This study analyzes the dynamics of drug trafficking crime processing in the region of Montes Claros (MG - Brazil), questioning who the subjects labeled for this offense and the (in) ability of the criminal justice system agencies in the locality perceive women as an active subject of this offense. To this end, it was used as primary data 4487 Occurrence records made by the military police between January 2009 and December 2014 and their consequences in criminal proceedings until July 2015. The methodology used was the orthodox longitudinal, which identifies the conversion of police record in process and check the extent to which gender inequality and other social variables can be determinant (s) of the forwarding of the crime to the Judiciary. The results showed a greater tendency of criminal subjection of men, who are more likely to classification by police as traffickers, and showed a greater tendency of the male group be appointed as main responsible for the crime during the records. In addition, women are more often fined by police as the crime co-authors, or less involvement in crime, which despite more prone to minor records, they have equal chances to men being processed in court, pointing to the weight of sex in the police phase, but not in submission to the court stage.

RC20-256.5

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Between the Global and the National Culture: The Double Social Structure of Listening Music Habits

Current research in cultural stratification is divided between two basic methodological and theoretical approaches. On the one hand, we have the "cultural capital paradigm" that relies on national arts participation and cultural taste surveys as its primary empirical source. On the other hand, we have the "global culture paradigm" which argues that consumption practices must be located in a transnational context that entails a complex network of global flows, including the emergence of a highly structured "world culture" that transcends the usual political and geographical boundaries. That is, the cultural capital paradigm is interested in local differences in stratification whereas in the global culture paradigm the socio-structural determination of cultural choices recedes in importance.

We claim that behind both paradigms there is a struggle between local and global hierarchies of value that can be identify in the Europeans music listening habits. We use the 2001 Euro barometer dataset, which contains the music listening habits of Europeans living in15 European nation-states. The data generation process is modeled as a multilevel mixture factor model in order to uncover the structure of the Europeans music listening habits and simultaneously cluster European nation-states according to their music listening habits. We let the mean value of each indicator as well as the individuals' factor score to vary randomly.

We found that music listening habits can be classified into two independent hierarchies of values: one of global contemporary music and another of local high/folk hierarchy. The former is associated to individuals' age and the later to their education and income. Finally we found three clusters of nation-states that differ in the listening habits of their citizens giving support to the double stratification process thesis.

RC34-391.7

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Young People's Leisure Patterns: Testing Social Age, Social Gender and Linguistic Capital Hypotheses

In this research we are interested in uncovering young people leisure patterns to study whether they are structured by the age and gender as the youth culture thesis proposes or its relation to young people leisure patterns is mediated by a set of social position indicators as the sociology of culture predicts. Were the former the case found, then no young people leisure policy would be necessary, but in the latter case, we would need a young people's leisure policy in order to try to balance the variations in leisure patterns related to young people different social positions.

Our data came from the 2012 Catalan Young People's Survey, EJC12. The interviewees were asked about the leisure activities they participated in by choosing between a list of 32 activities as well as a set of sociodemographic indicators. We applied MCA to the set of leisure activities to uncover the leisure habits of Young people. Then we clustered them to identify their patterns of leisure and finally we used a multilevel model to test the social age, social gender and linguistic capital hypotheses.

We found that leisure practices could be classified in 3 habitus: doing leisure activities, cultural activities and social/entertainment activities. Young people combine the three leisure habitus differently, forming 4 patterns of leisure: a social, an omnivorous, an entertainment, and a religious pattern. The association of leisure patterns with the indicators social position suggests that when we take into account the mediating role of social position, the main effects of age, gender, and linguistic practices vanish, as predicted by the three hypotheses proposed.

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That is, young people leisure practices are socially differentiated with young immigrants forming a vulnerable group that should be the focus of youth leisure policy.

RC47-539.1

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Movimientos Societales Indígenas y Resistencias Comunitarias En América Del Sur: Más Allá De Los Gobiernos "Progresistas", Una Mirada Desde Una 'Epistemología Del Sur'

Los diversos conflictos socioterritoriales que tienen lugar en distintos países de América del Sur tendrían una connotación particularmente paradójica en la región Andino-amazónica, en particular en países como Bolivia o Ecuador, donde los gobiernos denominados "progresistas radicales" pese al carácter plurinacional de sus Estados establecido constitucionalmente hace unos años, en la actualidad mostrarían señales de re-centralización y restauración del Estado y de monopolio de la política, así como dinámicas de neo-colonización interna del territorio, principalmente a partir de modelos económicos 'neoextractivistas' y 'neodesarrollistas' y con perfiles políticos 'neopopulistas', lo que a su vez supondría estar retrocediendo en los mandatos de transformación plurinacional, descolonización y de "post-desarrollo" presentes en sus constituciones y en los imaginarios de cambio propuestos en sus horizontes estatales y societales. Asimismo, movimientos de matriz comunitaria indígena parecen re-constituir hoy, nuevamente, núcleos socioterritoriales de impugnación y resistencia comunitaria y local, frente a tendencias y políticas neodesarrollistas y neoextractivistas de parte de dichos gobiernos "progresistas" y frente a esquemas monológicos desde el Estado, disputando sentidos societales de transformación estatal y societal. Se propone un abordaje crítico de los actuales procesos sociopolíticos en la región andino-amazónica, a través de una 'epistemología del Sur' (Santos, 2008) y de la categoría de 'movimientos societales' (Tapia, 2008), a partir del análisis de algunos conflictos socio-ambientales y movimientos socioterritoriales en Bolivia y Ecuador; donde se disputarían imaginarios en torno a la plurinacionalidad y el llamado Buen Vivir/Vivir Bien como imaginarios de post-desarrollo. Conflictos y movimientos socioterritoriales donde pueblos y organizaciones indígenas estarían en fuerte tensión y disputa con visiones de desarrollo económico-territoriales de parte de los actuales gobiernos de ambos países y que habrían puesto en fuerte cuestión la orientación de estos "procesos de cambio" y los horizontes de transformación societal en la región.

RC51-583.1

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Violence As System: A Case Study of Migrant Disappearances in Oaxaca

Violence is a complex phenomenon. It affects individuals, groups and institutions on three levels: interpersonal, intergroup, and institutional. Violence is not only a behaviour involving physical force. It can be cause and consequence; sometimes it is a requirement or a way of understanding, for instance, markets and states. Violent acts are interpreted according to social meanings. The performance analysis of violence phenomena has different theoretical underpinnings within sociological theory. There is a wide range of literature and authors. Here we study a violent case: the disappearance of "undocumented" Oaxacan migrants and the effects on their families, from a sociocybernetical approach.

A missing person is a tragedy for any family. Different types of disappearance happen in dictatorships, authoritarian states and also in violent societies and failed states, like Mexico. We take into account the effects that it has on the families of the disappeared, their communities and civil society. The mistrust in state institutions and the consequences of a failed state system require system theory concepts to explain them. We propose a second order observation process to consider the complexity of these enforced disappearances and to describe the functions, elements and structures operating in the migrant system. We present a case study in Oaxaca to illustrate the problem. We use participant observation and interviews, from a process of support to families of missing migrants.

The paper is divided into five sections including introduction and conclusions. Firstly, it examines the phenomenon of disappearances from a general perspective. Secondly, migration in Mexico and the scene of the disappearances. Thirdly, through the case study, the effects that these disappearances have on families are displayed. The result is a typology of family archetypes and a theoretical framework to explain violence as a system.

RC04-57.3

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Professional Ethics and Scientific Research: Conceptions from Researchers Members of the National Researchers System (SNI) in a Mexican Private University

French philosopher Edgar Morin says: "Modern science was founded on the disjunction between judgement of fact and judgement of value, meaning, one side, knowledge, and on the other, ethics..." (2006, p. 27) in a way that scientific research was considered axiologically neutral, without ethical implications, because ethics was considered a subjective element; while scientific knowledge was assumed to be objective.

This separation produced, according to the same author, the "privatization of ethics" which was left to an intimate scope of people, that produced a "weakening of responsibility and solidarity". This issue imposed a big distance between individual life based on ethics, and society life that was apparently sustained exclusively on science and technology perceived as completely independent from any ethical consideration.

This historical process of modernity produced in the epistemological scope, a separation of the subject who knows according to his own knowledge and in the social scope a lack of unity between knowledge generated by researchers and the concrete life of persons and communities.

From the crisis of modernity it has been raised by some thinkers such as the same Morin or Canadian philosopher Bernard Lonergan (1999) that knowledge is a complex process inseparable from ethical dimension and that all production of knowledge from researchers – and especially those in the fields of Education and Social Sciences – has an axiological and ethical implication. This work presents the partial results of an investigation made with researchers members of the National Researchers System (SNI) about their conceptions on ethics in the field of research.

Keywords.
Professional ethics, scientific research, judgement of fact, judgement of value.
References.
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RC20-256.6

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Comparative Analysis of Labor Market Segmentation Between Argentina and Spain

The perspective of labour market segmentation, from different theoretical models (Neo-institutionalists, Marxists, Cambridge School, and Orthodox approach) has proposed a structural explanation about how labour markets works. With different theoretical foundations and proposals for operationalizing, labour market is conceptualized from a multidimensional perspective of factors that affect the configuration of various segments of work and employment.

Starting from a non-orthodox perspective we present results of a research which combine two international projects: an Argentinian Project from CONICET Institution and a European Project (INCASI: International Network for Comparative Analysis of Social Inequalities between Europe and Latin America) from European Commission. We have three main objectives: the construction of a model of analysis for comparative study of Spain and Argentina's cases; to propose a methodology for measuring labour market segmentation using multivariate techniques, and to analyse, in a comparative perspective, the labour market in each country seeking, in particular, to echo the debate on the devaluation of qualifications: is it gives more in Argentina or Spain?

We work with the official data from the Labour Force Survey in the case of Spain and the Permanent Household Survey in the case of Argentina, referring to 2014. Our methodological approach, we call structural and articulated typology, has a design of analysis where multiple correspondence analysis and cluster analysis are combined.

Despite the different levels of development and socio-economic and historical realities of both countries, the results allow us to state that Argentina and Spain share the same general logic of structuring the labour market in terms of segmentation. Additionally, regarding the alleged devaluation of qualifications in Argentina, we would have to question it. In any case it is higher in Spain and focuses on the youngest persons in the initial stage of the employment trajectories.

RC31-355.6

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Non-State Actors and Migration Control in Spain. a Migration Industry Perspective.

Until recently research on controlling irregular migration flows has been heavily biased toward what can be defined as an excessive state determinism that obviates the role of non-state institutions and organizations in this sphere of action. Although this state determinism (state-centric approach) has been academically contested by research that has focused on reactive actions and resistance by immigrants to migration control (migrant-centric approach), the state-centric approach has obviated the role that other non-state actors play in the sphere of migration control. The objective of this paper is to analyze and define the ways that have been adopted to control irregular immigration to Spain over the past decade by employing an approach that transcends and complements the state-centric/migrant-centric approaches by incorporating non-state actors to the analysis (a polycentric approach). The analysis of the role of non-state organizations in controlling irregular immigration in Spain will be carried out with a focus on what has come to be refered to as "Migration Industry", a concept that has gained a great deal of attention in migration studies as an analytical perspective that incorporates intermediate actors. Focusing on the analysis of the Spanish case, and on the so called "Control Industry and Rescue Industry", the paper will explore the role of private companies, NGO´s and other non-state actors as agents which facilitate and constrain irregular migration flows to Spain and influence the shaping of border and internal control policies and flows.

RC39-454.3

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Local Services, Vulnerabilities and Responses in the EU Migrant Crisis in Germany

The effects of the still on-going EU migrant crisis in Germany can – with some limitations – be analyzed with respect to local services in crisis situations. Even though the term disaster is misleading in a way and some important differences remain, the shortage of local services as well as the different responses resemble disaster situations.

Allen Barton's (1969: 38) definition of disaster being a collective stress situation in which "many members of a social system fail to receive expected conditions of life from the system", takes the failure of basic services to the centre stage. During the EU migrant crisis basic local services such as sheltering, food provisions, medical assistance of refugees usually provided by local authorities were at large limited or even disrupted.

Although a formal state of emergency wasn't declared at any time, informal structures and protocols of disaster management, including foreign assistance and disaster logistics, were needed in order to provide local services. Furthermore other well-known features of disaster situations are to be found: emergent citizen groups (Stallings 1985; Scanlon 1998) as well as emergent organizations and networks (EMON) in unknown quantities took care about those services that weren't provided anymore by the municipalities or disaster aid organizations.

As Germany does not have many long-term disasters, the case of the EU migrant crisis provides important reflective insights about the state of preparedness of local services in times of disasters and crisis in Germany. The presentation will take a closer look at the differences and similarities of the EU migrant crisis situation in Germany and "conventional" disaster situations.

RC24-295.1

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Growth Critique and Ecological Democratization

Although the critique of growth was a founding subject of the early environmental movements and debates environmental sociology has not elaborated growth criticism as a core concept. Therefore, the new emerging of 'growth' as an important topic hand in hand with a degrowth movement highlights the ongoing urgency of the subject as well as the sociological failure. In my paper I will propose a sociological understanding of the ecological criticism. In general growth critique will be determined as arguing against self-increasing dynamics in modern societies, i.e. against dynamics which are out of control and just reproducing means

without achieving human (social and ecological) ends. For an ecological growth critique these dynamics need to be specified. Here we especially find the critique of science and technology in the industrial society (e.g. Beck, Latour) and also the critique of consumerism in the affluent society (e.g. Baudrillard, Bauman, Beck).

Having outlined the conceptualization of ecological critique the paper will also propose corresponding conceptual means of overcoming the destructive consequences of growth. What I, therefore, call ecological democratization basically draws on the political ecology of Latour ('Politics of Nature') but will be broader grounded in theory, i.e. in pragmatism (cf. Dewey, Latour, Boltanski, Sennett) and procedural democracy (Habermas, Latour). With respect to the specified ecological criticism a related concept also needs to focus especially on the democratization of technology and consumption. As a result 'ecological democratization' should provide a helpful framework of critical analyses in the field of environmental sociology. Moreover, it can provide procedural advice to account for ecological problems fairly by showing who and what should be included in what way in dealing with problems.

RC12-145.5

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Towards an Ethology of Normativity

Three philosophers who have deeply investigated our economic, social and political reality as Friederich August von Hayek, Robert Nozick and John Searle drew a new image of human beings that goes against the classical image of "purpose-seeking animals". According to them, human beings are primarily "rule-following animals", i.e. animals having the ability to follow rules. But, if human beings are rule-following animals, are they the only animals that have this ability to act in the light of rules? A negative unexpected answer to this question comes from the researches on non-human primates' morality conducted by the Ducht ethologist Frans de Waal and the theory of mute law proposed by the Italian jurist and anthropologist Rodolfo Sacco. The paper aims to discuss the question set out above, starting from these two theoretical proposals.

RC23-289.4

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Visions As Socio-Epistemic Practices – a Concept to Analyse the Effects of Visions

Technology Assessment is increasingly confronted with practices that create, influence and instrumentalise sociotechnical visions of the future. These visions and practices of „visioneering" seem to have a constitutive role for innovation and transformation processes involving very heterogeneous technologies. Research in STS revealed insights into the efficacy of visions in such processes, but mainly in a retrospective manner. It is analytically difficult to investigate what exactly visions enable and effect in the specific practices and processes in the present. A focus on the normative implications and the scientific and technical feasibility of visionary ideas as in recent Vision Assessment is not enough for this. Increasingly analyses and orientation are sought after which show the efficacy of visions in processes because of new and enabling technologies (e.g. nanotechnology) and the great transformations (e.g. energy, climate change). This needs analytical approaches that transcend the usual text interpretations.

The contribution develops a theoretical-methodological concept to make such effects of visions analysable. In it, visions are conceptualised as socio-epistemic practices that are constitutive in social processes because they enable productions of new knowledge and new sociotechnical arrangements. Based on different examples – such as smart grid, Big Data and open source digital fabrication – the contribution proposes a typology which enables an assessment of the efficacy of visions in practices in different fields and phases of innovation and transformation processes. This concept shall enable the production of knowledge for TA practices, e.g. policy advice, about the efficacy of visions in processes which other established approaches with their focus on visionary ideas beyond their contexts of practice cannot deliver. Furthermore, through the perspective of the concept even TA becomes visible for reflection as a socio-epistemic practice in processes which influences visions.

RC52-JS-21.8

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Dynamics of Cooperation Between Professional Groups : The Case of Complex Tasks in High Risks Organization

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

This communication aims at explaining the dynamics of cooperation between various professional groups for the resolution of complex tasks which require skills distributed in various segments of the organization. The communication analyze organizations created by the actors to realize complex tasks and the type of skills and links created in these temporary forms. It will highlight the organizational forms created by actors of different groups professionals and the logics and social dynamics (trust, recognition, gift) which favor their cooperation. Examples stemming from the realization of interventions of maintenance within a complex and high risks organization will be mobilized.

The management of the organization imposes the construction of a structure project and the actors create other forms of organization within this structure to favor their cooperation. If technical competences are essential to project's success, the construction of a network which one can mobilize for putting in relation the relevant actors according to the situation seems essential in practice. The construction and the remaining of this network rest on several elements: they lean on relational skills; its solidity is put to the test by the exchanges, gifts and recognitions which take place between its members; they join in a long time and lean on collective learnings.

The communication is built in three phases. At first, it highlights how the actors acquire the technical skills within their respective professional group and the underlying social processes in this acquisition. Secondly, the communication will analyze the modalities of meeting of these various actors in the same project and will highlight the temporary organizations invented by them to work together, as well as the social dynamics which live in them. Finally, in a last time, the communication will attempt to show how the social skills and the created links are reinvested for a later project.

RC04-53.2

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Epistemological Conversations with the South: New Conceptual Models of Intercultural Higher Education in Latin America

Sociology of education has revealed to be a suitable covering umbrella for intercultural education issues in that it deals with educational programmes, at all levels, in contemporary diverse societies by underlining a growing awareness of equity. The tug-of-war between homogeneous and heterogeneous globalization has confronted the 'marketization' of most universities with the 'inter-culturalization' of some. Albeit with different societal visions and, consequently, aims in mind, both have pushed toward the transnational mobility of ideas and knowledge workers, both teachers and students, and the increasing opportunities for knowledge exchange. This paper will introduce the topic of intercultural universities in Latin America, by starting with the discussion of a few founding principles such as 'interculturalid(e)', and its correlates, from a South-North-South postcolonial perspective, based both in Europe and the Americas.

An intercultural approach to university curricula, both in classical as well as in indigenous higher education institutions, pressuposes, on the theoretical side, new study plans according to new conceptual frameworks and, eventually, an 'ecology of knowledges' and the testing of different rationalities which are nonetheless well placed in critical and complex thinking. Such a vision of university wisdom encompasses a different institutional structure allowing for experimental knowledge and communitarian practice, that is, extension programes that challenge the modernist idea of university, without jeopardizing it.

This paper will discuss the ideological and epistemological issues put forward above as well as present various practical examples being undertaken in Latin America, e.g. in Bolivia, both documental and experiential, which emerged from the RIAIPE3 project (2010-2013, ALFA Programme, funded by the European Commission, http://www.riaipe-alfa.eu/index.php/en)

RC04-48.10

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The Influence of Gender, Age, SES Background and VET Qualification Entry Level on Undergraduate Academic Performance at an Australian University

With the changing face of higher education across the globe more diverse pathways are being taken to university undergraduate programs by socially diversified cohorts of students. Australia, while being a smaller player on the world stage, is recognized as one of the first countries to expand their higher education sector in an attempt to widen access to those groups that had hitherto been underrepresented. Most recently Australian government policies have been directing universities to incorporate non-traditional entry pathways that are theoretically widening participation to include students coming from specific groups including those from a low social economic background. In particular, over the last seven years funds have been offered to several Australian universities to establish credit transfer pathways between vocational educational & training (VET) institutions and universities. Many universities that have taken up the VET pathway initiatives have been those that traditionally had already been recruiting a wider section of the community. Interestingly, however, at least one elite university has also taken the step of establishing many such pathways. This study, being part a much larger investigation on student persistence, assesses how students making use of these newly established VET pathways perform during their first semester of university studies at an elite Australian university where these students are very much a minority group. This session reports on several quantitative analyses investigating how four socially sensitive variables: gender, age, social economic background and vocational qualification entry level are interplaying upon their influence on academic performance. Of interest is whether or not these pathways can perform their intended function of helping to redress social inequalities often prevalent in traditionally selective universities.

RC11-137.10

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New Brunswick Seniors Classed As ALC Patients

This paper is based on analysis of the experiences of seniors classed as Alternate Level Care (ALC) patients in New Brunswick, Canada. ALC patients, derisively referred to as 'bed blockers,' are those who occupy acute care hospital beds while waiting to be discharged home or to care in alternate settings. Our objective in this research was to study the home support needs of seniors classed as ALC patients in New Brunswick. We recruited research participants (6 men and 11 women) through the New Brunswick health authorities Réseau de Santé Vitalité and the Horizon Health Network and used semi-structured interviewing as our primary method of data collection. Participants' ages ranged from 65 to 99 with most falling between 75 and 99 years of age. 9 identified as Francophone, 6 Anglophone, 1 as both English and French speaking, and 1 who claimed neither French nor English as first language. The central findings from our research are that there is a need for comprehensive and coordinated home support, extra mural health care, and respite services that would allow seniors to return home from hospital or would prevent them from becoming ALC patients. Population aging is an acute problem in New Brunswick where the proportion of the population over 65 had already reached 18% by 2014 (CBC 2014). Thus this paper contributes to addressing the policy challenges presented by an aging population and to the issue of ALC patients in this province.

TG07-699.2

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Eating Politics: Gastro-Diplomacy and Sensory Encounters

While scholarly attention on food and the senses have been on the rise in the last few decades, an area of inquiry pertaining to the political life of sensation and foodways remains fairly nascent in extant debates. This paper focuses on how foodways and the realm of politics, both within and between nations, play out in everyday encounters of culinary experiences and political behaviour. It engages with the sensuous features of food consumption by politicians that come to bear on inter-national identities as well as local politics, thereby illustrating the pertinent role that food plays in political-social encounters. Examples will be drawn both from instances of gastro-diplomacy (Rockower 2012) where leaders from different nations consume local fare, as well as the recent Singapore General Elections 2015 where particular dishes have been singled out during the political rally period. The discussion will then be geared towards developing a political life of sensation (cf. Howes & Classen 2014; Panagia 2009).

RC15-JS-12.6

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Understanding Successful Ageing for the 'new' Ageing Populations: The Case of Cystic Fibrosis

In the UK, as in other developed countries, many people now survive complex health conditions that were understood historically to be fatal conditions of early or mid-life. These improvements in longevity are due largely to a better understanding of disease processes, successive innovations in medical treatment, and changes in societal acceptance of 'difference'. One example of these 'new' ageing populations is those with cystic fibrosis, where life expectancy has risen steadily from under one year when it was first described in the medical literature in 1938, to a predicted fifty years for those born in the early 21st century. Not only does this condition, its treatment, and patient experience challenge the idea of a 'natu-

ral' life course, as successive interventions eradicate an otherwise inevitable early death, but they also destabilise conventional notions of ageing and old age, with for example young women experiencing urinary incontinence, osteoporosis and CF-related diabetes. Yet again, cystic fibrosis not only challenges societal notions of what is 'normal', with employment, relationships, and parenthood achievable for an increasing number of people with this still life-shortening condition and daily burden of care, but also what is achievable, for example further life extension and eradication of disease through personalised genetic-based medicine.

This paper seeks to understand further the 'new' ageing populations and their relevance to the natural, normal and pathological in the contemporary sociologies of ageing and health. It uses the case of living with cystic fibrosis in contemporary social life to critique the utility of a theory of 'successful ageing' from gerontological, biomedical, and psychosocial perspectives.

RC39-465.4

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Patterns of Relocation and Livelihood Change of Aboriginal and Han Chinese Communities after Typhoon Morakot in Taiwan

To avoid the reproduction of the future disaster, the strategy of relocation is commonly adopted for impacted community. However, hasty post-disaster relocation may cause critical livelihood problems, especially for an ecosystem-dependent community. Compared with individual household relocation, community relocation needs enormous resources and has complex decision processes, therefore, institutions such as governments and/or NGOs usually play important roles. The majority of research literatures related to relocation focus on cases in developing countries. In order to broaden the theoretical and practical understanding of relocation, livelihood change, and institution-driven recovery, more research on cases in developed countries is needed.

Typhoon Morakot hit Taiwan in 2009, leaving over six thousand dwellings damaged or under unsafe condition. The majority of the impacted residents were aboriginal people with ecosystem-dependent livelihoods, and 28% of the impacted residents are Han Chinese, the ethnic majority in Taiwan. In order to speed up overall housing recovery, institution-driven approach was adopted. Governments collaborated with NGOs to provide four thousand "free permanent housing" units in 33 relocation sites. Six years later, some communities have rebuilt their livelihood and cultural identity successfully, but some are still struggling for their lives.

This study uses in-depth interview and focus group to collect data of livelihood change from six "free permanent housing" relocation communities with different ethnicity and physical environment characteristics. In addition, 6-year panel data are also employed in examining the gross livelihood change. This study mainly identifies and interprets livelihood recovery patterns at community level of the study cases, but also briefly narrates the difference of cultural impacts among aboriginal- and Han Chinese-majority communities. The findings of this study can provide insights for improving post-disaster relocation and livelihood programs to promote resilient community.

RC07-89.2

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Cadre Parents and Their Entrepreneurial Children? the Dual-Track Intergenerational Reproduction of State and Market Elites in China: 1978-2010

Abstracts: This article aims to explore since China's market transformation, how parents' advantaged occupations have been influencing the hazard rate of their children's status attainment in four certain elite positions (administrative elite, technocratic elite, entrepreneurial elite, andmanagerial elite), and whether these patterns have shown varieties during three different historical times from 1978-1992, 1993-2002, to 2003 - 2010. Based on merged data from CSS 2006 and 2011, by using event history analysis, we find that although parent's advantaged position has a persistent effect for children's status attainment, its function in general still does not break the 'dual trajectory reproduction model' that state eli te and market elite tend to reproduce itself without revolving access; it is only after 2003 when individuals whose parents are state elites shows more likelihood to become market managerial elites. We explains these findings, and further reveals that, by using mechanism analysis, the mechanisms that produce this ongoing structural reproduction, however, have been constantly changing in different historical times, especially for the increasingly diversified market elites. These changing mechanisms have been reflecting the macro transformation of China's sociopolitical and economic environment in the past thirty decades.

RC15-193.13

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Problem Gambling and Social Stratification in Italy

Considering the international literature on gambling and problem gambling, the aim of this study is to test the hypothesis that excessive gambling - pointing out a problem gambling (PG) profile - is more prevalent among sections of the population with a lower socio-economic status. In particular, theoretical approaches to *social stratification of gambling* - maintaining that propensity to gamble would be higher among individuals of lower social strata - will be extended to problem gamblers.

In this research, *gambling behaviour* is defined by using one of the most popular screening tools, the Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI), a structured questionnaire exploring focal gambling issues, in order to distinguish and classify behaviour of social, low risk, moderate risk and problem gambling.

In order to give an answer to the research question *(What is the association between socio-economic status and gambling behaviour?)* the data emerging from the *Italian Population Survey on Alcohol and other Drugs* (IPSAD) will be analysed. The IPSAD survey, conducted in three waves (2008, 2011 and 2014) by the Italian *National Research Council* (CNR), is a prevalence study on alcohol, other psychoactive legal/illegal substances and risk-taking behaviours in the general population (the residents in Italy between 15 and 74 years of age). It follows the guidelines provided by the *European Monitoring Centre for Drug and Drug Abuse* (EMCDDA). The writer has the opportunity to rely on the collected data (roughly 10,000 respondents) to develop an analysis by using multivariate statistics.

RC39-462.2

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Italian Lesson Learned and How Words Can Save Us: A Resilient Communication Model for Future Disaster Planning

Italy has always been stricken by disasters and its population is continuously at risk. The Italian socio-cultural background offers a lively image of the importance of words and their impact on national disaster risk reduction policies and their local practices. The lingual substance affects the interpretation and the conceptualization of a disaster and its phases in a particular way.

Specifically, three Italian case studies - the Italian earthquakes occurring in Umbria, 1997; Molise, 2002; and Abruzzo, 2009 - and two workshops managed by the Regional School of Civil Protection – Lombardia Region, will be considered for a resilient communication model aimed at reframing and enhancing risk communication, disaster planning and disaster risk reduction.

The interesting issue emerging from these studies was the differences in meaning and interpretation of terminology, referring to the same words such as disaster, vulnerability, and resilience, and their impact on disaster management. These case studies depict the relevance of confrontation, dialogues and narratives for a possible common understanding of the same words between different social and professional cultures applicable to civil protection volunteers, emergency professionals, politicians, experts, ordinary people, and victims. The two workshops were conceived within two diverse operational contexts. The first was conducted to provide the Italian adaptation and translation of a UN game, "Riskland" and it was worthwhile in understanding the interpretation of words by civil protection volunteers and children.

The second workshop was aimed at improving the communication skills and relational competences for the civil protection volunteer as witnesses of disaster management and rescue activities.

The three case studies and the two workshops gave a fundamental contribution in order to develop a resilient communication model for future disaster planning and to understand the role of words and their cultural meaning for the community at risk, the local, regional and national emergency stakeholders.

RC16-205.3

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The Moral Revival of Communities: Possibilities and Problems. the Communitarian Approach

Communitarianism is a political philosophy and a social movement, which has been developing mostly in the United States since the 1980s. Locating itself between the traditional liberal and conservative approaches, communitarianism looks for a balance between what is individual, and what is communal; between individual freedom and social order.

One of the basic postulates of communitarianism is the revival of moral culture of communities. Communitarians advocate for a value-oriented organization of society, focused on the common good. Therefore, they strongly oppose the

Kantian tradition of value-free, neutral perspective, as well as the vision of an unencumbered self freely deciding about his/her values.

In the paper, a critical analysis of the communitarian approach to moral culture will be presented. The following questions will be addressed: How to formulate and establish a moral culture within a community? Is it possible to reach an axiological consensus in a modern, pluralistic society? How to avoid community's oppressiveness with regard to people's values and behavior? What are the conflict-resolution procedures?

RC44-509.22

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What Possibilities for Hope at the Points of Energy Production and Consumption?

Throughout history there have been dreams, visions and hopes for a utopian world. This paper argues that hope is is an ontological reality, emergent from the unfinishedness of the world. From this premise, the paper seeks to explore manifestations of hope at the points of production and consumption, specifically within the energy sector in Lephalale, Limpopo. The construction of Medupi coal power station is heralded as "creating a better life for all" and contributing to the creation of the "first post-apartheid town" through this mega-project (Brown, 2015). However, workers at the point of production of energy at coal power stations in Lephalale have regularly taken action against the working conditions they are forced to endure. Global issues regarding the nature of energy production and consumption and the consequent implications for the sustainability of the planet also confront workers. How does this affect imaginings of the future of work in the sector? Furthermore, many community members surrounding coal power stations are typically unemployed and unable to access electricity due to unaffordability. Communities face devastation of the water, land and air that they use, destroying the possibility of dignified lives. In this context, what possibilities open up for individual aspirations and collective hopes? The site is indicative of many of the stark contradictions of post-apartheid South Africa. Through ethnographic research methods, this paper seeks to explore the ambiguities of hope and utopianism, and the lack thereof, at the interconnections between workers and communities.

RC15-JS-26.4

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Coping with New and Complex Caring Demands: Health Workforce Policies and Practices in Norwegian Care Services

Like in many countries, also the resource - rich, Norwegian health care services face challenges regarding both the supply and distribution of competent staff. Recent health care reforms aimed at redistributing tasks between state and local government have increased local demands for skilled health workers to cope with more complex tasks. The use of skill mix strategies in primary health care has so far been limited. A range of other strategies are, however, suggested by central and local government and tried out in services to meet the demands of higher skills and more integrated services.

This paper explores the recent national policies regarding reinforcing professional competencies in primary health care for the elderly, as well as the local policies of seven Norwegian municipalities of different size and geographical location. The analysis is based on a study of national and local health workforce policies and plans, as well as interviews with managers at different levels in the local care services.

How are the main challenges defined on different levels and in various local settings, and what kind of competence and professionalism are asked for? What are the central measures for coping with the changing demands?

New roles for nurses and new divisions of labor between nurses and other health care staff are key elements of the new health workforce strategies. Our analysis suggests that policies and recruitment practices on the one hand asks for broader competencies and interprofessional skills, in order to strengthen the integration of services for patients with increasingly complex needs. On the other hand, there is a strong tendency for the larger municipalities in our study to aim at recruiting specialized health care professionals, in particular nurses with special education, in order to cope with the new responsibilities for complex health care tasks in primary health services.

RC06-72.1

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Interviews Based on Family Drawings - Capturing Cultural Conceptions

Confronted with the task to study cultural-normative conceptions ("leitbilder") of the family and of family-related issues (e.g. what is a "normal" number of chil-

dren), we have developed a qualitative approach, consisting of a drawing, a subsequent semi-structured interview as well as a content analysis of drawings and interviews. We have recruited n=101 participants (16+) in Germany in early 2015 in a quota sample. Each participant has been sent a kit by mail that included coloured pencils, paper and the instruction to draw a "real" family. Participants also were asked to fill out a short standard questionnaire regarding their basic socio-demographic characteristics, so that the composition of the sample could be monitored and basic comparisons between social groups were enabled. Each drawing then was interpreted in itself by a small group of researchers in an ad hoc interpretation. The interpretations were recorded and transformed into questions in an interview guide. In the semi-structured interview (by phone), participants were, at first, asked to describe their basic thoughts and intentions when reading the instructions and starting to draw. This description served to consider to what degree the drawing actually represented a cultural conception or rather the participant's personal family situation. The participants then were asked about each detail of their drawing to confirm or correct the preceding ad hoc interpretations. In as much as participants were open to describe own nonreflective stereotypes, their self-interpretation was taken as accurate interpretation of the drawing. In as much as they seemed to filter their answers and report "politically correct" perceptions, the ad hoc interpretation was taken as a probable interpretation. This way, the participant's personal conception was captured of how a "real" family "usually" looks like. In a summarising interpretation of motifs that were found in more than one drawing, collectively shared cultural conceptions were measured.

RC09-103.1

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The Diverse Paths of Individualisation in East Asian Societies: Findings from the Fifth (2005-2009) and Sixth Wave (2010 – 2014) of World Values Survey

Neo-modernisation theory (Inglehart and Welzel 2005, Welzel 2013) argues that there is a global trend of increasing 'emancipative values', associated with the process of individualisation. This phenomenon is a result of the rise of post-industrialism, following a chronological development from agrarian, industrial, to post-industrial societies. This paper argues that this view is inadequate for understanding the process of individualisation in the advanced East Asian economies, where many people have experienced such a socio-economic transformation in less than a generation since the post-war years. Their process of individualisation is highly influenced by their modernity projects, which aim to modernise the societies through rapid integration into the global division of labour (Castells 1992).

Using the personal value instrument tool developed by Schwartz (2007) and indicators of emancipative values developed by Welzel (2013), this paper measures the level of individualism and civicness, as well as different aspects of 'emancipative values', based on data from the fifth (2005-2009) and sixth wave (2010 – 2014) of the World Values Survey. The findings suggest that diverse paths of individualisation can be identified in East Asian and Western societies and also among societies within the East Asian region. This paper analyses the impact of modernisation and how it shapes the changing state-family-individual relationships, resulting in diverse paths of individualisation in East Asian societies. The analysis points to the need to develop new typologies of individualisation and new indicators which are able to capture the complexity of the development in different societies and how these modernisation projects are manifested in personal attitudes and values towards private relationship with family and friends and collective life in economic production and political participation under different local circumstances in an increasing globalised world.

RC20-250.2

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The Impact of Economic Structure and Solidarity Mechanism on the Rise of 'Emancipative Values': Lessons Learnt from Analysing Historical Trends Using Data from World Values Survey

Welzel's evolutionary theory of emancipation (2013) argues that there is a general global trend towards a rise in 'emancipative values', which are essential for democratisation and the maintenance of liberal democratic political institutions. However, an analysis on historical trends in East Asian and Western societies based on data from all six waves of World Values Survey data suggests a slightly different picture. While there is a general global trend towards the rise of two domains of emancipative values: 'equality' and 'choice', a volatile pattern can be found in the other two domains: 'autonomy' and 'voice'.

This paper attempts to explain these diverse patterns by re-examining the key assumption of Inglehart and Welzel (2005) and Welzel (2013) that the rise of 'emancipative values' is driven by the change in socio-economic structures from agricultural, industrial to post-industrial societies. Post-industrial societies, in particular, encourage 'emancipative values' due to the increasing economic needs to communicate with people, process information and create new ideas. Apart from

analysing the impact of this macro-level socio-economic factor, this paper also examines possible influences from cultural heritages and solidarity mechanisms, including associations in civil societies and social welfare arrangements, which allow values to spread among members in a given society. The findings from this analysis provide insights for refining Welzel's evolutionary theory of emancipation and the measurement tools that can be used to measure 'emancipative values' for a better understanding of this phenomenon.

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RC38-443.4

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Refugees Doing Biography. Intercultural and Multilingual Interview Settings Enriching Data

The paper is based on biographic interviews with Chechens, who were granted asylum in Austria more than three years ago, and perceives escape as a first fracture in their employment trajectories as it is related to breaking off employment and education in the country of origin. The asylum procedure marks a second caesura as it brings exclusion from the labor market. For the context of this session two aspects of the PhD-project are highlighted:

The language of the interview brings challenges but also chances for the future development of biographical research. Due to my fluent knowledge of Russian the interviewees could choose and even switch the language. The translation requires effort and the involvement of a professional translator for passages selected for sequential analyses, but also enriches data: Interviewees fluent in German switched to Russian when delicate issues as e.g. dishonor connected to their ethnic background were tackled.

The paper takes into account intercultural aspects concerning the biographical self-presentation towards a non-migrant vis-à-vis. Clearly, the data – and as a result the practices of doing biography – would differ greatly if the interviewer were a co-ethnic. Female interviewees used self-thematization for a counterstatement of the image of the suppressed Muslim woman – still reproduced within biographic research. They showed me photos of themselves – which were included as artefacts in situational maps in the research process – to explain to me the point in their biography when they decided to wear a headscarf, stressing that they were not raised in a religious way and could not resort to religious knowledge within the family. The interviewees used parts of their narration for self-presentations as well-integrated migrants or argumentative defenses regarding religious practices – e.g. explaining that arranged marriage is rejected by Islam but practiced by Chechens who cling to traditional norms.

RC48-555.3

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Collective Memory As a "Weapon of the Weak": The Constuction of the Collective Memory of the 68 Generation in Turkey

There is a rich literature on the 60s and youth movements in the 1960s in the West but it seems important to study that period in different geographies in order to see the bigger picture as well as to better comprehend the different colors of the youth movements all around the globe. The study of the 1968 generation in Turkey offers a very interesting case since the 68 in Turkey was experienced in extremes leading to the political polarization and political violence in late sixties and seventies. The response of the "establishment" to the 68 generation in Turkey was the military intervention, military coup of 12 March 1971. At the end of the military regime, almost all leaders of the 68 generation were killed either in executions, operations or torture cells. With the end of the 12 March military regime and the declaration of amnesty in 1974, the surviving members of the 68 generation were all released from prisons. Since the leaders of the movement were killed, it was the time of "apostles" using Gün Zileli's words (2002) and there was a fragmentalization of the movement continuing the "struggle" even more strongly joined by the members of the 78 generation. Thus, social movements continued to rise and the result was the military coup of September 12, 1980 leading Turkey into an authoritarian military regime.

This paper discusses how the 68 student movement in Turkey, after its "defeat" by the political regime used literature (mainly biographies, autobiographies but also novels and poems) as a "weapon of the weak" and achieved to construct the generation's collective memory. In that sense, they did not only re-construct and re-present the past but also created the myth of the 68 generation in Turkey.

RC47-541.2

LUKUSLU, DEMET* (Yeditepe University, dlukuslu@yeditepe.edu.tr)

Not the Future,Not the Past Only the Present... the Case Study of Young Activists in Turkey

The dominant paradigm of political participation of young people in Turkey since the 1980s defining youth as a silent and apolitical, disengaged category was suddenly replaced by a paradigm of engaged and political youth with the Occupy Gezi Movement in May-June 2013. This occupy movement and the high percentage of its participants being students and young professionals surprised the commentators. It is important to note, however, that even before the Gezi Park movement, there were instances like protests against the internet censorship and high school students' protests demonstrating that this is not an apathetic generation. Based on ethnographic research, it is argued that there are common characteristics between these movements of young activists: unlike traditional political movements, they are preoccupied with the present (not the past or the future). The discourse of the young activists on the other hand draw substance from everyday life and popular culture and use humour actively. This paper aims to discuss how the young activists in Turkey chooses to create a new "politics" focusing on the present.

RC02-31.2

LUNA, MATILDE* (UNAM, matilde.luna@sociales.unam.mx)
VELASCO, JOSE (UNAM)

Power without Representation in a Transnational Governance Network: The Coherence and Closeness of the Trilateral Commission

Transnational governance networks usually claim to represent at least an important part of the global public opinion. In the absence of institutions that sustain and guarantee this claim, they must constitute themselves and act in accordance with two opposing principles: coherence and openness. Both their legitimacy and efficacy depend on their ability to strike an appropriate balance between those principles. To analyze the practical challenges that derive from this need, this paper focuses on the Trilateral Commission (TC). A network-like think tank, bringing together leaders of several influential think tanks and outstanding personalities from business corporations, political organizations, academic institutions and media firms, the Trilateral Commission has been an important player in the transnational arena. Focusing on its membership and the agenda of its annual meetings, our analysis shows that the TC is highly coherent but excessively endogamous: rather than reflecting the diversity of the global public opinion, it only reunites an exclusive group of pro-US leaders, members of transnational corporations and partisans of free trade. Thus, the TC is a coherent but closed network, very powerful but scarcely representative. Ironically, a network that promotes the use of "soft power" in the international arena—a power founded on opinion, rather than on force and material interests— heavily depends on the hard power of established hierarchies.

RC04-47.17

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Identidad Profesional y Trabajo Colaborativo En Cuerpos Académicos

La educación superior y la formación del profesorado y de los investigadores, se ha visto sometida a diferentes acciones que marcan las políticas públicas para los posgrados en las universidades públicas, dos de ellas las de mayor importancia son las que por un lado emite el Sistema Nacional de investigadores(SNI) a través del Consejo Nacional de Investigación Científica(CONACYT), quien da privilegio a las actividades individuales y el otro el de las políticas emitidas por el programa del mejoramiento del profesorado PROMEP hoy PRODEP, quien da privilegio al trabajo colegiado en Cuerpos Académicos.

Uno de los graves problemas que esto ha generado es la falta de identidad con las actividades y el funcionamiento de los cuerpos académicos, en los que si bien institucionalmente los indicadores de ambas impactan el desarrollo institucional, de mayor conveniencia para los investigadores es pertenecer al SNI, con lo que se vuelve una incertidumbre ¿cómo surge la identidad profesional de los investigadores y el compromiso de pertenecer a un cuerpo académico y transmitir valores éticos y de desarrollo profesional a sus estudiantes en el trabajo colaborativo, competencia exigida en la formación de los estudiantes de posgra-

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do, o solamente se promueve el desarrollo de competencias individuales en los estudiantes?

Ya que en efecto desde el punto de vista de diversos autores la identidad profesional no surge de manera espontánea, ni se obtiene de manera simple, con la redacción de un documento, sino que se construye a través de un proceso complejo y dinámico a partir de una reflexión y de experiencias conjuntas.

Es por eso que el objetivo de esta ponencia desde un enfoque cualitativo es presentar como ha sido dentro de la trayectoria del CA hacia la consolidación la construcción de su propia identidad hacia el CA y el trabajo colaborativo, sus aciertos y sus contradicciones.

RC23-281.9

LUNEAU, AYMERIC* (MSH Paris-Nord, Aymeric.luneau@gmail.com)

"Look, but Don't Touch" : Public Involvement in the French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety

Since its creation in 2010, the *French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety* (ANSES) has involved "stakeholders" in its risk assessment activities. By "stakeholder" the French Agency means environmental organisations, professional bodies and trade unions which are interested in health and environmental issues. The stakeholders contribute to define the Agency's strategic guidelines in thematic steering committees, some of them are members of the Agency's Board, and they are consulted throughout the expertise process. I will examine how deliberative methods used by ANSES maintain boundaries between political or economic interests and risk assessment in order to guarantee the independence of scientific expertise. I will illustrate my presentation with ethnographic observations and interviews that I am carrying out for my postdoctoral work.

RC24-304.5

LUNEAU, AYMERIC* (MSH Paris-Nord, Aymeric.luneau@gmail.com)

Institutionalising "the Openess of Scientific Expertise to Society" : A French Case Study

My paper concerns the "openness of scientific expertise to society" and its institutionalisation in France. For instance, 5 public expert agencies adopted a charter on the social representativeness of expertise in 2011. The *French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety* (ANSES), which is one of the 5, has involved environmental organisations, professional bodies and trade unions in risk assessment since its creation in 2010. The stakeholders contribute to define the Agency's strategic guidelines in thematic steering committees and they are consulted throughout the expertise process. Then, I will examine the motives of this openness and how it improve the robustness of risk assessment. I will illustrate my presentation with ethnographic observations and interviews that I am carrying out for my postdoctoral work.

RC41-491.4

LUTZ, WOLFGANG* (International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Laxenburg, lutz@iiasa.ac.at)

Interactions of Population Trends with the Social, Economic and Natural Environment

Methods of multi-dimensional demographic analysis have been used to reconstruct and project populations by age, sex and level of educational attainment for most countries of the world for 1970-2060. These new data with age-specific education detail allow new statistical assessments of the social and economic consequences of changing age and education structures. The studies show that for a range of different outcomes - including economic growth - changes in age structure matter but improvements in educational attainment are even more important. Broad based education also turns out to be one of the key determinants of improved health and survival, to help reduce vulnerability to natural disasters and, thus, enhance adaptive capacities to already unavoidable climate change and even to strengthen the quality of institutions and a move towards democracy. The components of demographic changes (fertility, mortality, migration and education) are also influenced by social, economic and environmental factors. But there is a distinct time lag through which e.g. improvements in education take decades to improve the human capital of the adult population. These time lags can be used to study the causalities in these complex interactions between population trends and the environment. These insights have recently been operationalized through a set of broadly agreed global level scenarios that are being used by Integrated Assessment and climate modeling groups around the world. These so-called SSPs (Shared Socioeconomic Pathways) quantify different possible trends in future mitigative and adaptive capacities of societies with respect to climate change. These SSPs have been calculated for all countries in the world up to 2100 with the multi-dimensional population projections by age, sex and

level of education forming the "human core" of the scenarios which also include economic growth, technology, and quality of institutions. The lecture will illustrate the results for the world and selected countries.

RC41-491.2

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ZANNELLA, MARINA (Vienna Institute of Demography, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Austria)

SUGAWARA, YUKA M. (Sophia University Tokyo, Faculty of Liberal Arts)

WEGNER-SIEGMUNDT, CHRISTIAN (Vienna Institute of Demography, Austrian Academy of Sciences)

CASELLI, GRAZIELLA (University of Rome "La Sapienza", Department of Statistical Sciences)

The Effect of Increasing Human Capital on Increasing Life Expectancy: A Demographic Decomposition

Drastic reductions in mortality, which started in the middle of the 18th century, led to tremendous increases in life expectancy particularly in industrialized countries. Most of these changes were due to the shift in cause-specific-mortality patterns from communicable diseases at younger ages to non-communicable conditions more prevalent at advanced ages, as aptly described in the 'epidemiologic transition theory'. Recently, the potentials of human longevity were further extended by the so-called 'cardiovascular revolution' that started in the 1970s and launched a new period of decreasing mortality. Evidence relates these improvements to new medical advancements, such as developments in screening, prevention, and treatment of cardiovascular diseases. Moreover, advances in healthy lifestyles reduced mortality and have been leading to further improvements of survival chances. Coinciding with these trends, the populations experienced significant increases in human capital in terms of education level. These shifts in populations' education levels are also relevant for understanding the observed trends in life expectancy because a great deal of research revealed the strong influences of socioeconomic resources on various health outcomes. We will demonstrate that the increase in human capital itself was in fact a strong contributor to the rising levels of life expectancy, in addition to the direct effect of decreasing mortality. This finding is in line with the theoretical heterogeneity approach, which states that mortality levels and differences in mortality are strongly influenced by the specific risk group composition of populations. Ultimately, it fuels the expectation of continuing increases of life expectancy which caused intensive debates among demographers and split the community into optimists and pessimists. Obviously, these results have several important policy implications for all populations of the world, in particular for today's threshold countries and several populations of the global south where education levels are projected to increase even stronger than in the industrialized world.

WG02-645.2

LYBECK, ERIC ROYAL* (University of Exeter, e.lybeck@exeter.ac.uk)

Comparative-Historical Sociology As Professional Practice

The once dominant comparative and historical approach in sociology has been replaced by methods which extract, collate and re-label data from the immediate present. Without comparing these data with other civilizational patterns, other regions or other periods, sociology reflects contemporary values without sufficient reflection. As Calhoun argued, the (no longer) recent flourishing of historical sociology in American sociology was 'domesticated' into a refined 'Millian' method. In Britain, the promise Abrams identified during the structuration turn evaporated in the jetstream of planes headed towards California. What explains this contemporary dustbowl of historical sociology? This paper suggests: the gradual disinvestment of the discipline in professional utility and professional practice since the 1970s at least, with the trend, however, originating in the interwar period. The history of the interrelationship between legal science, that is, jurisprudence, and social science in both Germany and the United States suggests that social scientists emerged as adjunct researchers working for a more dominant profession of jurists. Comparative history was the method jurists employed to harmonize conflicts of laws, especially during unification and within recently colonized territories, such as Alsace-Lorraine after 1871. The first generation of social scientists in America drew on their training in German faculties of Law, establishing faculties of political science, economics and sociology across the Atlantic. Subsequent academic effort to professionalize these disciplines as pure 'science' meant withdrawl from the original practical concerns. This history of the decline of comparative-historical sociology suggests that social scientists would have greater utility and more input in policy and public affairs if we demonstrated our professional capacity to explain a wide range of phenomena inaccessible to more 'involved' participants mired in the ripcurrent of the contemporary. Historical-comparison

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is the ideal method through which sociologists can justifiably claim expertise not already covered by adjacent disciplines.

RC14-173.2

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Pouvoirs Contemporains Et Deux Types Du Journalisme Dans L'espace Médiatique Et Politique Ukrainien

Le but principal de cette proposition est d'examiner l'ambiguïté des rôles et des avantages des médias traditionnels et des médias sociaux dans le processus de la rénovation de l'espace socio-politique ukrainien, et notamment de révéler et d'opposer deux types du journalisme : les journalistes traditionnels, « conseillers » et « vendeurs » du contenu politique et les producteurs des médias sociaux, des éditions en lignes, des bloggers qui deviennent de « fondateurs d'une nouvelle opinion publique », en contribuant à l'apparition de l'activisme politique. Les médias traditionnels permettent aux protagonistes de la politique de se donner une représentation à travers leurs positions médiatiques. C'est donc un jeu ou chacun des acteurs essaie d'anticiper les demandes et les orientations de l'autre. Et cela assure le rôle des « conseillers » en communication, comme d'anciens journalistes qui sont capables de parler à la presse ou à la télé et de "vendre" le discours de l'homme politique qu'ils conseillent et représentent. Les médias sociaux, et tout l'ensemble des nouvelles formes de la communication associant les producteurs de contenu avec leurs consommateurs, permettent à chaque lecteur/souscripteur du blog non seulement d'exercer les fonctions du commentateur, du reporter, du photocorrespondant ou du rédacteur, mais se manifester comme un joueur à part entière du processus politique. Ainsi, des célèbres bloggers et des journalistes des éditions en lignes cessent d'être des simples « médiateurs », même fameux, à l'intérieur des enjeux politiques ukrainiens, mais deviennent les députés étant à la tête des listes des partis politiques, aussi bien qu'ils contribuent à la fondation d'un nouveau type des communautés de masse capables à transformer le contexte politique d'une manière révolutionnaire. Les tendances mentionnées seront analysées non seulement au niveau théorique, mais en évoquant les spécificités discursives empiriques propres à la réalité médiatique et socio-politique ukrainienne.

RC22-263.1

LYNCH, ANDREW* (University of Sydney, aplynch002@gmail.com)

Catholicism and Post-Secularism: Contesting Secularism in (Post) Modern Conditions

If former phases of modernity have been characterised by debates about secularization, the present is being shaped by discussions about post-secularism. Post-secularism, the resurgence of religion in political and social life, is an important paradigm through which debates about the role of religion in the modern world are being considered. Catholicism, a global church of over 1.2 billion members, is intertwined with the social transformations that have challenged the processes of secularization. It continues to be intricately enmeshed in debates about religious and secular forms of thought and social practice in contemporary society.

This paper examines the impact that post-secularism is having on the Catholic Church. After critically interrogating the idea of post-secularism as a theoretical perspective, the paper will consider research (Pace 2013) that suggests that although the resurgence of religion and the emergence of a post-secular phase have drawn attention to the limits of the secularization thesis, the onset of post-secularism will not mean a return to an idealized past for religious institutions, and a number of new challenges present themselves as churches and religious groups negotiate the changing contours of social life in late modernity. Theories of multiple secularities (Wohlrab-Sahr and Burchardt, 2012; 2013) will also be considered in this light. The paper will then assess the Catholic Church's response to secularism as it seeks to position itself in post-secular times, through an analysis of the political theology of Johannes Baptist Metz and the holding of Vatican II. New strategies by the Catholic Church to engage with the contemporary post-secular world will also be considered. The discussion will draw on the work of Charles Taylor and Jürgen Habermas, among others, to assess the contribution that the Catholic Church has made to religious dialogue in a post-secular context, and the interplay between religious thought and postmodern secular reason.

RC30-341.1

LYNCH, KATHLEEN* (University College Dublin, Kathleen.Lynch@ucd.ie)
GRUMMELL, BERNIE (National University of Ireland, Maynooth)

New Managerialism As the Organizational Form of Neoliberalism

This paper argues that new managerialism is not a neutral management strategy; it is a political project, borne out of a radical change in the 'spirit of capitalism' (Boltanksi and Chiapello, 2005). Drawing on extensive empirical research on primary, secondary and higher education in Ireland (Lynch, Grummell and Devine, *New Managerialism in Education,* 2015), this paper shows how managerialism was the mode of governance used by the Irish State to promote neo-liberal economic and social policies since the 1990s. The new managerial project was framed as one of 'modernisation', but the practices were not just 'modernist', they were distinctly political in terms of the values and mores incorporated into systems of governance, regulation and accountability.

New managerialism comprised three strategic elements: a narrative of strategic change, an organisational form inculcating market values and practices into public sector organisations, and a set of control technologies premised on measurement, calculation, and disregard for the relational caring self. It focused on outputs over inputs, instituting a language of competition, choice and customers over cooperation, care and citizenship. What were framed as 'purely technical' or 'operational' changes in public sector organisations, have in fact been major cultural and valuational shifts in the organisation of public sector work, changes that are, in certain ways, highly gendered.

As the implementation of managerialism across educational sectors has been quite different, not least due to the variable power and resistance of trade unions (Grummell and Lynch, 2015), the paper will highlight the complex interface between, the state, capital and the professions in the implementation of the new managerial project.

RC32-373.5

LYNCH, KATHLEEN (University College Dublin)
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KEATING, KATHRYN (University College Dublin)

Precarity, Gender, and Care: A View from the Neoliberal Academy

Based on over fifty in-depth interviews with women across higher education in Ireland, this paper explores how women are affected by the neoliberal reforms of higher education and the interplay of precarity, care and gender. Neoliberalism has had destructive effects on academic labour, and a generation of young scholars who enter the job-market with minimum income but under maximum pressure for visibility are faced with flexibility and recurrent migration. While much of the research on gender in academia have focused on tenured staff and senior management (Acker 2006; O'Connor 2014), there has been relatively little reflection on the new divisions between an ever tinier elite of permanent academics and a reserve army of workers with short, low paid, hyper-flexible contracts. This phenomenon is not exclusive to women, yet women are over-represented in part-time and fixed-term appointments, in a societal context in which women remain the default carers and care work is systematically undermined.

Our data shows that a 'split career track' has emerged among academic women: while some are pressed to seek serial employment abroad severing social and professional ties at a given locality, others opt out of transnational mobility but remain trapped into zero-hour teaching and precarious research arrangements. Those who seek to balance care responsibilities with an academic career, do so in the context of ever-declining welfare regimes at home Those who seek transnational mobility as the new 'ideal', face a trajectory that is hostile to care of dependent others, and requires them to sacrifice locality and the familiar commitments in return for loneliness and growing lack of care for the self. The appearance of this 'split career track' reflects a 'care ceiling' (Lynch 2010) that ignores the lived reality of workers for whom the creation and maintenance of affective bonds are central to development and wellbeing.

TG04-679.3

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The New Subjectivities of Risk

Although Erving Goffman's contributions to the sociological study of the self, emotions, deviance, and social interaction are widely recognized, his effort to provide a sociological account of voluntary risk taking—activities he classified as "action"—has not received the same attention as other parts of his scholarly corpus. While Goffman's study of action anticipated the expansion of volitional risk taking in Western societies in recent decades, his concept now competes with a newer conceptualization of risk taking—Stephen Lyng's notion of "edgework." In this paper, the action and edgework perspectives are assessed in relation to the growing uncertainties and reflexivities that characterize the era of "late modernity." It is argued that the action and edgework concepts capture two distinct levels of reflexivity, "aesthetic" and "hermeneutic" respectively, and that both forms of reflexivity co-exist in volitional risk-taking activities. By conceptualizing action as a form of aesthetic reflexivity, it is possible to view volitional risk-taking activities as reservoirs of performative, mimetic resources for dealing with the structurally-based risks and uncertainties of the late modern social world. By contrast, the edgework concept calls attention to a deeper level hermeneutic reflexivity, in which individuals are able to separate themselves from the congealed subjectiv-

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ities of their culturally constructed bodies. Understanding volitional risk taking in terms of aesthetic and hermeneutic reflexivity allows us to fully appreciate the "heighten reflexivity" that characterizes the late modern era.

WG03-JS-45.2

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Using Arts Practice to Research Young People's Orientations to the Future

The future eludes us, in everyday life and as researchers. Yet our orientations to the future matter a great deal for how we 'assemble' the past in the present, inhabit the present, and for our modes of present-future navigation. Ann Mische calls for greater sociological attention to the 'imaginative horizons' in which the 'multiple plans and possibilities' of human action are envisaged, including 'the future images that inform social practices' (Mische, 2009: 696). Yet this is no easy task. In the project we present here, we discuss research which sought to both reveal and stimulate the future orientations of young people in verbal and non-verbal forms using arts practice. In *Imagine Sheppey* (ESRC grant no ES/K002686/1, 2013-14), a collaboration between sociologists, artists (the collective, *Tea*) and the young project participants, we sought to explore the future in a participatory, experimental, and performative way. In a series of animated arts-based workshops we created temporary installations using found or made objects and did improvised performances. We documented this process visually, material which was used to make a short video, and as the basis for elicitation in focus groups with a wider group of young people. In this presentation, we will show and discuss extracts of the project video and images used in focus group discussion. Based on the symbolic language of the performances and the interactional dimensions of the activities documented, we can offer interpretations of some of the moments and images produced, in relation to ideas of 'reach' and value for instance, but we cannot make strong claims about the young people's orientations from them alone. We critically reflect on the opportunities as well as the limitations of arts-based methods for the production of sociological understandings.

WG03-660.3

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Aesthetic Upgrading of Urban Environments: The Case of Urban Sculptures in the Post-Soviet Societies

After the decade of the Soviet Union, a search for a new urban space filling began. After the "cartoon-like aesthetics" of Tseretelly, which were widespread in Moscow (Grant 2001), a boom of urban sculpture began on the post-Soviet space. These sculptures were initiated at different levels (local authorities, private firms and companies, local social movements) and were mostly used not to commemorate any historic events (such as wars, revolutions, liberation of the peoples, etc.) or real people (politicians, artists, writers, saints, and so on), but to different performative events, mythic characters and symbols connected with local places, fairy-tale characters, etc. Thus, they can be called as "non-commemorative" monuments. I hypothesize that, contrary to "traditional" monuments, such urban sculpture is aimed at creation of different interactions with audience (Jackson and Herranz 2002, 18) than worship. I will analyze the cases in Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus.

Providing a theoretical framework and a typology of such monuments (taking into account the objects depicted, the kind of aesthetics involved, as well as the actors involved in the process of their creation), I will dwell on how these new monuments are perceived by the audience, how they change the urban environment, what kinds of interactions and rituals they create. Such methods as analysis of self-made photos by the audience, ethnography observations of a number of select cases, discourse analysis (Keller 2005) of mass media, social networks, online travel guides created by users, and the collectively developed online sources will be applied. Of special interest will be to compare these kinds of urban monuments to Western European traditions.

RC48-JS-53.3

LYTKINA, EKATERINA* (National Research University Higher School of Economics Laboratory for Comparative Social Research, ekaterina.lytkina@googlemail.com)

Emotionalization of Protest: A Case of Russia

Emotionalization can be considered a key factor, though largely neglected, to understanding the protest movement in Russia in December 2011-summer 2013. The movement was initially caused by the falsification evidence of the election procedures published online after the State Duma elections in December 2011 (Oates 2013). It was emotions that can be seen as a basis of in terms of Gofman „celebrative social occasions". It can be claimed that such emotions as laughter and excitement contributed to high involvement of youth and creative class representatives (Florida 2002) in the protest movement. Protest activities could be characterized by elements of carnival culture after Bakhtin which could be seen at posters, chants, clothing, facial expressions, as well blogging following the protest demonstrations. One of success evidence of the movement was the rise of election observers' movement in Russia which is influential till now. However, emotionalization contributed not only to the success, but also to the decline of the protest movement: the key goals of the protest movement were mostly not reached, within the year and a half institutional context changed a lot. These factors, on the one hand, caused disappointment and pessimism, on the other, increased the feeling of powerlessness. The protest movements became considerably fewer in number and lost their carnivalistic character, whereas the emotional displays became less visible.

In the analysis, I will concentrate on different kinds of emotions, their transformation within the structuring social context of the protest activities. I will take into account the institutional context, public spaces, public discourses, and other factors framing the protest movement and its activities.

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M

RC44-JS-52.3

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Ethnic Network and Labor Brokerage in the Temporary Employment System in Contemporary China

China has been witnessing the largest labor migration in history. This fact has been attracting broad academic concern, however, ethnic minority labor migrants are generally ignored in the existing studies, which leaves the special dynamics of ethnic minority migration that differ from Han laborers with little concern. This paper focuses on ethnic Yi labor migrants who migrated from Liangshan autonomous region to the Pearl River Delta area of China, and work in the temporary employment system in electronic manufactures.

It is commonly assumed that social networks, including ethnic and native-place networks, mitigates the effects exploitation of individual workers. Some other research suggests that the original social network may disguise exploitation of labor migrants. The case of ethnic Yi labor migrants shows that ethnic identity neither directly facilitates the collective rights of labors nor the exploitation by capitalist. Instead, a particular ethnic Yi intermediate brokerage system is embedded in the ethnic network, and increases the vulnerability and exploitation of temporary Yi workers.

Based on seven-months of ethnographic fieldwork in both the hometown of the ethnic Yi migrants and the receiving city, this paper illustrates three aspects of the dynamics and complexity of the formation of the Yi labor brokerage system. Firstly, the market for temporary labor opens up opportunities for Yi labor brokerage. Secondly, Yi brokers manipulate the brokerage system by utilizing the ethnic solidarity and reciprocity in their hometown, which in turn brings Yi workers in a controlled and exploitative condition. Thirdly, Yi workers paradoxically perceive the brokerage system based on their ethnic network as protection, providing them with the possibly of free mobility in the temporary labor market.

RC51-584.4

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Vejez y Vivienda. Casa De Retiro Auto-Sustentable Proyecto De Investigación Interdisciplinaria Sobre Un Problema Complejo

En el proyecto de investigación interdisciplinaria de Vejez y Envejecimiento del CEIIH-UNAM, se desarrolla este sobre Vejez y vivienda: una Casa de Retiro ecológica y auto-sustentable y auto-regulada (Bertalanffy 1968). El objetivo de este trabajo es contribuir a la reflexión de la problemática de la vivienda en la vejez como un problema complejo, desde una perspectiva sistémica. Metodológicamente se trabajaron entrevistas a profundidad, una encuesta exploratoria y un estudio de la oferta de casas para adultos mayores en la ciudad de México. El documento está estructurado en cuatro partes. Inicio con un estudio realizado en México sobre la realidad de vivienda de para la vejez. Sigo con los resultados de un diagnóstico sobre lo que ofrecen las casas de retiro y los costos econòmicos. Los resultados de la investigación interdisciplinaria nos llevan a proponer el modelo de la Casa de Retiro auto-sustentable, auto-referente, auto-gestiva, y construido como un sistema complejo adaptivo y la auto-regulado (Buckley 1998), a partir del concepto de sustentabilidad de desarrollo sustentable y auto-determinado planteado por Amartya Sen (2002) y por Víctor Toledo (2004). Posteriormente se presenta el Modelo de Planeación para vivir la vejez como toda una empresa colectiva y entre amigos, la forma ecológica y sustentable para vivir con calidad de vida (salud, bienestar física, mental, emocional) en la etapa de adultos mayores produciendo sus propio alimentos y utilizando racionalmente los recursos naturales de la zona y sus propios recursos culturales, econòmicos y sociales. Finalmente se presenta la aplicación de este modelo en LaGuancha, una casa de retiro, constituida por un grupo intrdisciplinario de adultos mayores, que desean vivir en armonía, en paz y con respeto al compartir sus próximos años y en la etapa de retiro y vejez, en un lugar creado con su trabajo.

WG02-643.2

MAC-CLURE, OSCAR* (Universidad de Los Lagos, oscar.macclure@gmail.com)

Crisis of Legitimacy: Revisiting the Years before Pinochet's Military Coup

In 1973, Pinochet's coup d'etat in Chile dramatically changed the life in this society and, during the 70's, authoritarian regimes dominated nations throughout most of Latin America. It was the response to a crisis of the existing system of domination. Throughout the 20th century, the reproduction of the system had been based on the capacity of the dominant classes to share power with the lower classes through contention strategies, but this had broken down at the end of the 60's, producing a crisis of legitimacy of this "hegemony without domination", using the expression of Chilean Social Sciences National Prize Winner, T. Moulian (2006). In what ways can comparative-historical sociology learn from this? We hold the view that, in regard to legitimacy, according to Beetham (1991:39), "social science may only appreciate its importance from the experience of situations where it is absent or under challenge".

Using experience and knowledge we have at the present, we will reanalyze the period's crisis of legitimacy, on the basis of surveys applied in 1969-1970 by the Chilean sociologist E. Hamuy. In first place, we will methodologically analyze the statistical representativeness and the validity of these surveys. Second and foremost, we will present previously unexamined sociological-statistical results of those surveys, which will allow a discussion the problems, challenges, expectations and discourses associated to the the social representations of (in)justice and the legitimacy of order. Subsequently we will explore their socioeconomic determinants. Finally, we will distinguish decisive processes from side aspects, discussing the concepts of legitimacy and crisis of legitimacy, yesterday and today.

RC42-JS-30.2

MAC-CLURE, OSCAR* (Universidad de Los Lagos, oscar.macclure@gmail.com)

BAROZET, EMMANUELLE (Universidad de Chile)

Social Inequalities in Chile: What Influences What Is Considered (un)Just?

Placing emphasis on perceptions and beliefs about inequality from an empirical point of view, we will present results of a research about how Chileans classify people in society, and what is their appreciation about inequalities between social classes from their vision of social justice. The research aims to establish what people consider just or unjust about the established order, in their own daily lives, beyond the pre-established discourses and at a low level of reflexivity, on the basis of a game of classifications (Mac-Clure, Barozet, 2015). We will analyze these results discussing sociological theories, the approaches and empirical studies about social justice in Latin American sociology and recent comparative surveys at an international level.

For this purpose, we analyse results of a survey statistically representative at a national level (N = 2,200), using a set of cards (vignettes) which characterize real persons in society (n = 33), each of which includes a photo of the person and data about his/her education, employment, income and place of residence. This work is framed in an international comparison, based on contributions from a European team, which has applied similar research methods in several countries of the European Union (Penissat et al., 2015). We will present the first results of the survey, discussing the role and the nature of the judgments about distributive justice and procedural justice in regard to class differences in society. Which principles of justice are used to justify what is considered just or unjust about the differences between the social classes that are perceived by individuals, will lead us to explore in first place their determinants and finally, their consequences on the legitimacy of social order.

RC26-325.4

MACALUSO, MARILENA* (Universita' degli Studi di Palermo, marilena.macaluso@unipa.it)

Moving from an Online Petition to an Informal Network of Artist-Activists: Protest and Participation in Palermo

This paper will concern with the new forms of political participation starting from the study of the case of the online petition against the public sponsorship by the local municipality (Comune di Palermo) of the exposition by Hermann Nitsch known as an exponent of Viennese Actionism. The online petition (posted on Change.org and spreading on the social networks) that in short time has almost collected 70.500 signatures can represent an interesting example of online mobilisation and above all a case of creation – as unexpected effect – of an a non-profit informal network of artists able to create new forms of solidarity, mutualism and resistance against the progressive colonization not only of politics, but also of art by the economy, profit and market. In spite of the failure of the initial aim of the petition (the cancellation of the show evaluated by the petition's promoters and signers violating the Universal Declaration of Animal Rights – Unesco 1978), more than 100 local and national artists have organized (meeting online on the social network and than creating the new website Incontemporanea.org as hub) a series of expositions and performances in Palermo. In order to encourage other painters, photographers, sculptors, dancers, street artists, creative talents and simple artisans to work together for the town and to fostering a different idea of art.

In particular, on the one hand, this article will examine the online petition as a form of bottom-up reaction to a missing top-down public engagement in the local cultural policy-making process (in a meso-perspective), and on the other hand the article will study the political, organizational and communicative features of the informal network above-mentioned, using participant observation (on and

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offline) and in-depth interviews of artist-activists and privileged testimonies (in a micro-perspective).

RC35-416.1

MACAMO, ELISIO* (University of Basel, elisio.macamo@unibas.ch)

Attractiveness and Destruction: Polanyi and the Ambivalence of Products of Modernity

In the scholarly debates modernity is discussed as an historical era with specific structures, as an analytic category or as a project. Depending on the specific approach modernity is linked to concepts as enlightenment, capitalism and/or democracy to name just the most important ones. In everyday life a different perception of modernity is more important. The simple question is which achievements are offered by modernity. This might be ideas and ideologies but there is a wide disagreement on which ideologies are to prefer. Much more consensus could be found with regard to industrially produced goods like cars, communication devices (mobile phones, radio, TV) or weapons. However, these are linked to specific modes of production; processes of organization, know-how and infrastructure. They may be labeled as "products of modernity".

But these products are linked to basic structures of modernity which are according to Giddens industrialized production, capitalism, state structures and bureaucratic structures of surveillance and control. Whereas this modernity functions in democratic as well as in authoritarian systems it implies in any case a radical change for pre-modern structures in production and society. In this sense the so-called "Islamic State" is as modern as the USA. This radical change has been analyzed by Polanyi in his "Great Transformation" and criticized by James Scott in "Seeing like state". A theory of modernity has to meet the challenge to offer a conceptual framework that marks the communalities of modern societies and includes at the same time their diversity and captures the ambiguity of "products of modernity".

TG04-686.2

MACCULLOCH, ANGUS* (Lancaster University, a.macculloch@lancaster.ac.uk)

Leniency in Antitrust: Risk, Reward, Deterrence & Justice

Leniency policy has become a central tool in antitrust enforcement against cartels. Leniency regimes encourage cartel members to blow the whistle on cartel activity, by increasing the risk of cartel detection, by rewarding the first cartel member to blow the whistle with the reward of immunity from enforcement proceedings, be they civil or criminal in nature. Some European States have moved to criminalise cartel activity in order to increase deterrence and the risks associated with cartel activity, and therefore also increase the rewards associated with a successful leniency application. Criminal penalties apply to individual cartelists and are in addition to significant financial penalties for the companies involved. The theory that underlies the operation of antitrust leniency policies is the classic game theory analysis of the prisoners' dilemma, where the dominant strategy is confession, particularly where there is a risk that another party may also have an incentive to confess. The paper examines challenges to the classic prisoners' dilemma analysis in criminal proceedings, where concerns about the award of immunity to an equally 'guilty' party create new problems in the prosecution of the other cartelists; especially where convictions require findings on moral questions such as dishonesty. Are judges and juries more hesitant to convict or severely punish cartelists where equally culpable, or arguably more culpable, parties have escaped sanction through the operation of leniency? Is this an example of a sense of fairness or equality in criminal justice threatening the amoral calculation of game theory?

RC48-559.2

MACDONALD, ROBERT* (Dublin Institute of Technology, robertj_macdonald@hotmail.com)

Local Differences in a Global Movement: The Failure of Occupy Dame Street to Resonate with the Irish Community.

This paper examines Occupy Dame Street, the Irish manifestation of the global occupy movement, and its failure to resonate with local publics. While many ask how modern global waves of contention are constituted, little is asked of the local experience of these transnational movements. Less is asked regarding community perceptions of these emerging groups. In 2011 the Occupy movement grabbed global media attention with the rapid mobilisation of encampments around the world. Some utilised this media attention, others failed to capitalise on this source of pubic information. These encampments were interconnected but neither homogeneous nor homologous. This paper will argue that modern waves of contention are profoundly shaped by specific local socio-historical conditions. For Occupy Dame Street, for example, both Irelands political culture and mainstream media informed public perceptions of Irish Occupy activists. Occupy Dame Street

struggled to raise their profile, failing to gain greater public endorsement. The anti-institutional logic of the Irish protestors also served to widen the gap between themselves and potential audiences and collaborators from civil society. Occupy Dame Street failed to successfully connect with local political concerns and was unsuccessful in its media campaign. While modern movements may mobilise into 'transnational' waves of contention, the actions, public reception and, ultimately, success or failure of their local manifestations are shaped profoundly by specific, local socio-historical contexts.

RC36-423.3

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Under the Eyes of Big Brother: Risks and Uncertainties in Using Facebook As a Plataform of Political Activism

What are the risks of Facebook use by social movements and citizens? What is the risk of political action if it occurs under surveillance? How to act face a growing predictability of a system that monitors all actions and relationships of its users? In recent years there has been a growing use of Web 2.0 for political debate, dissemination of ideas and coordination of political action. In this context, Facebook has been the most significant public space for political articulation on the internet. It has been used as a tool for the political actions and a basis for organizing protests. However, Facebook is a private and controlled space, whose business is based on collecting private information from users, profiling, mapping and analysis of social relations networks. Its data collection does not miss any information entered or chat typed by users. In addition, the platform encourages the user to add new informations and confirm others. Facebook Platform also have sophisticated tools for facial recognition and data processing. Thus the company gets a complete history of the life of every citizen as well as their interests, values and social relationships, enabling multidimensional analyzes and detailed individual profiles. In this paper, we analyze the company's history, the cooperation with PRISM, the positioning in favor of CISPA, the relationship between the US diplomacy, the Internet.org program and the use of algorithms for prioritization of content that are read by users. This paper aims to discuss and reflect on the consequences of using Facebook for political action.

RC22-263.21

MACHADO DES JOHANSSON, NORA* (ISCTE-IUL ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon, noramachado@gmail.com)

Apparitions and Catholic Devotionality

Apparitions of virgins, saints, and angels have been important sources of devotion, such as pilgrimages and other forms of mobilization among Catholics since the Middle Ages. Even if this phenomenon is relatively marginal in the overall picture of global Catholicism, it occurs even today and attracts and motivates a significant number of followers (the latest now in 2010, 2015, even if not officially approved). These events have a polysemic character, social, religious, political, national, even mediumistic– allowing for religious devotions that do not have to be limited or confined to established beliefs or church canons and rituals.

Typically, the lack of scriptural or theological foundation (like the scarce presence of the Virgin in the testaments) that could be considered problematic from some perspective, it is not. It becomes an advantage and beyond the point, since the focus in many of these mobilizations is ritual performance and intense experiences rather than sharing of beliefs beyond the particular saint or virgin (i.e. beliefs concerning sacraments, particular sins etc.)

The article will explain the power of these apparitions among some groups of Catholics and the ways in which normal Catholics may and do become mobilized as well.

RC01-22.4

MACHUCA, DIANA* (Universidad Nacional de Colombia, dxmachucap@unal.edu.co)

El Impacto Del Conflicto Armado En Los Movimientos Sociales: Una Aproximación Desde Los Estudios De La Guerra Civil.

La relación entre conflicto armado y movimientos sociales normalmente ha sido un fenómeno analizado desde la represión del Estado contra los movimientos sociales (Donatella, 1995). Sin embargo, existe una pluralidad de problemáticas que surgen a partir de esta relación, planteadas tanto desde el campo de la teoría de los movimientos sociales, y más recientemente desde los estudios de la guerra civil. De aquí, se plantean tres vías:

La primera vía se enfoca en lo que Elizabeth Wood (2003) denomina la acción colectiva insurgente. Aquí, la relación entre el conflicto armado y el movimiento social da lugar a la pregunta sobre el por qué se participa en un movimiento in-

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surgente dados los altos riesgos a los cuales se exponen los participantes. (Hazen, 2009; Goodwin, 2012)

Un segundo grupo de preguntas están dirigidas hacia la generación de movimientos sociales o acciones colectivas en el marco del conflicto armado, cuestión que se ha denominado acciones colectivas de alto riesgo u acciones de resistencia frente a los actores armados. (García, 2005; Hincapié, 2004; Peñaranda, 2011)

Finalmente, una vía aún poco explorada dentro de este espectro de problemáticas en torno al conflicto armado y la movilización social, viene enfocada hacia la pregunta por las relaciones actores armados y población civil. De ahí, desde los teóricos de los estudios de la guerra civil, que plantean los intereses de los actores armados por construir órdenes sociales en medio del enfrentamiento bélico (Crowley, 1987; Mampilly, 2007; Arjona, 2010), y en cierta medida, la intervención del actor armado en la regulación de los asuntos civiles, surge la pregunta sobre su comportamiento frente a un actor social, que en muchas ocasiones puede ser determinante en la sociedad local, y se convierte en un actor igualmente estratégico para los intereses políticos y militares del actor armado, como son los movimientos sociales.

RC25-310.1

MACHURA, STEFAN* (Bangor University, s.machura@bangor.ac.uk)

Language Diversity and Social Cohesion: The Support of Police in North West Wales

North west Wales is an area of the United Kingdom where the majority speaks Welsh as first language. Welsh nationalism and speaking the language are connected in complicated ways. With Wales being granted more political powers by London and a policy to support the use of the Celtic language, tensions between English and Welsh speakers have risen. Public institutions and private businesses are bound to support the local language. The police are one of the state agencies affected but needing cooperation of members of all groups. Police cars and uniforms are marked in Welsh and jobs require knowledge of Welsh. We were interested in how language and identity politics play out for the institution. In two consecutive years, we have measured factors that could influence trust in the police, like media, personal experience, and various demographic factors, but with a special emphasis on aspects of Welsh language use and nationalism.

The first questionnaire study with undergraduate students at Bangor University showed that those students who prefer to speak Welsh in a variety of daily situations, e.g. with family, the family doctor and in shops, also had less trust in the *UK police*. This result stands even when taking into account other factors. The follow up study, addressing North Walians in various community groups, further investigates the issues but this time focuses on trust in *North Wales Police*. Preference to speak Welsh comes up as strongest factor for support of the *local* force. Tellingly, respondents expressing positive feelings for the English flag tended to distrust the local Welsh police. Trust in the police thus reflects issues of language and identity politics. Our study, however, suggests ways how an institution can actively address these issues and bridge the divide.

RC12-155.4

MACHURA, STEFAN* (Bangor University, s.machura@bangor.ac.uk)

The Prestige of German Lawyers

The prestige of lawyers forms an object of prime interest for sociologists of law. It affects lawyers' ability to interact properly with clients and authorities, including the courts. The paper deals with the prestige of German lawyers on a number of key levels:
 • In popular legal culture
 • In opinion polls
 • How they are viewed by judges and lay judges
 • Which factors influence lawyer prestige.

For the last two aspects, the paper draws on results of own empirical studies.

On balance, the TV and film portray lawyers mainly as trustworthy and competent. Judges seem to rate lawyers by their performance in interacting with the court. Opinion polls show a reasonable level of trust in lawyers. In a telephone survey by the author, slightly negative effects of court and lawyer movies have been found. Personal experience with lawyers tended to also have a small negative impact on perceived trustworthiness of judges. The paper closes with reflections on the importance of professional ethics.

RC23-277.3

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The Case for Open and Collaborative Science

THE CASE FOR OPEN AND COLLABORATIVE SCIENCE

The paper stems from research currently in progress on experiences being observed in the production of knowledge within the framework of Open and Collaborative Science (OCS), and its possible impacts on development. It involves identifying, characterizing, and analyzing the main institutional, social and cultural issues involved in facing the challenges to sustainable development in the Ubatuba community in the state of São Paulo, Brazil, considering the diverse perspectives and interests of local stakeholders: a) scientific research groups from diverse fields and institutions; b) local agents potentially interested in the scientific processes and their outcomes (from civil society and government); and c) open knowledge and free digital culture advocates.

The project's main research problem is to identify and understand how these issues affect positively and/or negatively the adoption of OCS as a potential tool to face local development challenges.

By open science, we mean not only open access to information and scientific publication as well as higher porosity between scientific and nonscientific knowledge, but also open and collaborative production of science within the scientific community.

The hypothesis is that by partnering with organized civil society and adopting a view of scientific diffusion based on the open sharing of information, OCS practices could assert the social relevance of scientific production through a positive impact on public and institutional deliberation on local issues.

The project´s methodology is based on an action-research approach organized along two axes – practical learning and critical research -- which means that research tools are being developed by interacting with and receiving input from the local communities integrated with their empowerment and participation in different research phases: definition of relevant issues; data collection; and appropriation of research methods and techniques.

RC53-602.1

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History of the Interdisciplinary Post-Graduate Specialization Course on Children and Youth Social Issues in Buenos Aires University Argentina

History of the Interdisciplinary Post-Graduate Specialization Course on Children and Youth Social Issues in Buenos Aires University Argentina

This course was created in the University of Buenos Aires by resolution C.S. 1646/91 within the update programes approved by resolution C.S. 1336/87. Among the foundations for its creation we evoked the need to deepen the scientific knowledge and reach a high academic training level; searching for a comprehensive understanding of the children and youth issues through interdiscipline. Its main recipients were professionals interested in specializing on planning and intervention.

The aim of this paper is to present preliminary results concerning a research proyect whose general objective is to rebuilt the history of the Specialization Course on Children and Youth Social Issues as a way to know the institutional meaning and the implications of this interdisciplinar post graduate training experience in: a) the field of the academic studies regarding childhood; b) in the area of intervention and formulation of policies destined to children and youth population in Argentina; and c) in the guiding and development of the graduates' professional careers.

RC23-281.16

MACRO, DAVID* (Utrecht University, d.a.macro@uu.nl)

From Institutions to Networks to Organizational Outcomes: The Case of Open Source Innovation

That institutions and networks shape organizational outcomes is commonly accepted, but an integrative framework is still lacking. This research investigates how institutions can shape acquired (social) resources of innovative organizations, and how institutions and resources consequently shape organizational outcomes. A general theory is outlined that focuses on institutions that restrict the communication between actors across organizations, and may consequently impact the flow of innovative information.

Opposing direct and indirect effects of institutions are expected. Private investment models of innovation on the one hand suggest that restrictive institutions protect the (private) investments of organizational members against free-riding behavior, and consequently predict that restrictive institutions yield more beneficial organizational outcomes. Network models of innovation on the other hand suggest that restrictive institutions inhibit access to potentially relevant social resources, and therefore impact organizational outcomes negatively.

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Open Source Software (OSS) development communities provide an interesting case to study the aforementioned relations. In OSS development teams, software is distributed via licenses that differ in the degree to which innovative information can flow across projects. A composite dataset derived from a large repository of active Open Source Software is analyzed. This unique dataset contains organizational-level indicators of OSS project-performance, as well as indicators of social resources and licensing practices. Structural equation modeling (SEM) procedures are used to test the proposed relations, and to compare the model against alternative models.

Results confirm the expected relations. A direct effect of licenses on outcomes was found, but also a negative indirect effect: projects with more restrictive licenses showed less brokerage value and consequently performed poorer. Subsequent exploratory analyses revealed differential effects of licensing and networks at different stages in the project's life course, and for different types of projects. This suggests that both endogenous and exogenous factors can moderate the optimal degree of restrictiveness, which warrants further research.

RC42-499.3

MACRO, DAVID* (Utrecht University, d.a.macro@uu.nl)

Measuring Social Motives: The Reliability and Validity of Parametric Estimates Derived from Dictator Game Choices.

Dictator Games (DG) are generally considered the prototypical instrument to measure social motives. This study evaluates the psychometric properties of a parametric procedure that aims to efficiently derive social motives from multi-player DG choice-data. Batteries of multiplayer DGs were designed to capture motives regarding three distinct social consequences, namely the welfare of others, the inequality between self and others, and the inequality between others.

Three experiments were conducted; all measured social motives with DGs, followed-up by measures of constructs relevant for validation. Data were analyzed via Bayesian simultaneous equation procedures where motives were modeled as (latent) parameters in a multidimensional IRT-model, estimated jointly with relevant validation parameters. Reliability was assessed via population-, person-, and item-level estimates of precision. Internal validity was investigated by comparing the fit of the assumed utility model against the fit of alternative models; content validity was investigated via a two-stage procedure where DG subjects rated previously answered items on relevant characteristics; construct validity was investigated by relating motives to plausible correlates such as self-reported altruism, psychopathy, empathy, generalized trust, and risk-preference.

Results showed adequate precision in population-level estimates of motives, but exploratory analyses revealed (not surprisingly) that individual-level precision in particular was highly influenced by sample-size; this warrants further investigation on how to determine the optimal within- and between-subject samples size for a desired level of precision. Results support the internal validity of the utility model, as well as the content validity of DG-items. Modest correlations between motives and expected correlates were found, which establishes construct validity. Although these findings are promising, caution is advised in interpreting social motives as personality traits. First, the stability of social motives needs additional investigation; second, exploratory analyses suggest that both individual and situational factors mediate the expression of social motives; thus the etiology of social motives in general needs further elucidation.

RC10-125.4

MACZKA, KRZYSZTOF* (Adam Mickiewicz University, krzysztof.maczka@amu.edu.pl)

The Reception of Participation. Gaps in Existing Knowledge.

The phenomenon of social participation has been the focus of a global debate for the last 25 years. This has been enabled by the fact that public policies techniques, such as participatory budgeting, deliberative pool, now tend to move easily around the world. The existing analyses of participation often focus on the reception of participation from the point of view of initiators (local government), while only limited body of knowledge exists concerning the reception of participation from the citizens' perspective.

The main aim of this paper is to present: 1) results of a literature review on current knowledge on reception of participation from citizens' perspective which identified new existing gap, 2) research plan to provide insights on identified knowledge gaps.

Considering the literature review three hypothesis were formulated:

1. The use of participatory activities by local government does not improve the quality of decision making

2. The use of participatory activities decreases the level of trust to local governments

3. The use of participatory activities decreases the citizens sense of agency

Qualitative, comparative, multiple-case study approach will be applied in the research. The purposeful case study areas selection will be implemented. It will be based on typology of four historical regions of Poland and the administrative division of municipalities in Poland, three types of municipalities (12 municipalities in total).

The case study analysis will apply two techniques of data collection: 1) desk research of available data pertaining to a particular case in terms of participation and 2) in-depth interviews with practitioners dealing with social consultation in the area and with key stakeholders' representatives.

The results of the research may offer guidelines for local government to improve participatory activities (social consultations).

RC31-359.3

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MOFFA, GRAZIA (University of Salerno)

Migration in Southern Europe: The Peripheral Incorporation in Crisis

The purpose of this paper is to present the results of a comparative research conducted in Campania (Italy) and Extremadura (Spain) on migratory flows, the processes of social integration, and the policies toward immigrants. In these low-developed regions, the presence of immigrants may be understood through the concept of peripheral incorporation, or subordinate integration, coined by Avallone (2013). This means that, basically, local societies accept economic and social exchanges with immigrants to the extent that the foreign population increases their resilience to economic globalization and the policies of retrenchment in social services and welfare benefits, which in these regions seem already to be narrow and ineffective. The survey, conducted in 2014 mainly through interviews with key informants, highlighted the beginning of a crisis in this kind of social integration of immigrants, as a result of recent changes in migratory flows, in the local labor market, and in the systems of public policy.

RC11-132.2

MADDEN, MARY* (University of Leeds, m.t.madden@leeds.ac.uk)

Ageing, Identity and the Materialities of Wound Care

The study of material culture explores how inanimate objects work and how they are worked with in carrying out social functions, regulating social relations and giving symbolic meaning to human activity. Drawing on data generated in semi-structured interviews with patients exploring outcomes and impacts of undergoing treatment for leg and foot ulcers undertaken as part of a UK National Institute for Health Research funded study, this paper explores the use of footwear, bandaging and hosiery, not only in clinical functional terms, as a treatment supporting or hindering healing, but also as part of the means by which older people receiving treatment for two of the most common complex, chronic wounds, leg ulcers and foot ulcers, negotiate and understand their embodied selves in everyday life. The paper discusses some of the ways in which footwear, hosiery and bandaging play a role in controlling the boundaries between the private (wounded and potentially socially unacceptable smelly, leaky, embodied), self and the public presentation of the ageing self.

RC11-131.2

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Aging Unequally in the United States: A Life-Course Study of the Health Effects of Employment Trajectories

While pension reforms have addressed financial issues associated with aging populations by extending paid work activity into late life, less attention has been devoted to the non-monetary effects of active aging policies. Using a life course approach, that is, looking at trajectories and transitions in context, this study hypothesizes that detrimental health transitions in old age arise from precarious employment trajectories. To test this hypothesis, we use 1992 to 2014 data from the Health and Retirement Study, a nationally representative, biennial panel survey of approximately 12,000 older Americans and their spouses. In order to construct employment trajectories we considered labor force statuses between age 60 and 70. Health transitions are measured with objective and subjective indicators, including mortality and changes in self-rated health, depressive symptomatology, limitations to perform activities of daily living, and chronic diseases. We used sequence analysis to make up types of employment trajectories and employed discrete time models with Heckman corrections to estimate their effect on older adults' health. Preliminary results suggest that continuous full-time employment during the adulthood improve health statuses in old-age. By contrast, part-time jobs and interrupted careers have detrimental health effects.

RC25-314.13

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Impacts of Sociodemographic Factors on the Type of Regional Dialects Usage in Contemporary Japan

During the past few decades, attitude to regional dialects among Japanese is believed to have shifted toward positive, i.e. they now tend to use more regional dialects depending on situations in daily life, rather than always speaking in common language (lingua franca). Under these recent language climates, however, types of basic types of dialects usage in contemporary Japan is not well investigated and the typology is still to be scrutinized. In addition preceding studies have not fully discussed the impact of sociodemographic factors other than age, gender and geographic area on these types. In order to fill these critical gap in Japanese contemporary dialectology, we carried out a Web-based survey on an opt-in panel with a sample size of more than 10,000 Japanese individuals in 2015. Based on this survey, we will try to identify several types of regional dialects (and common language) usage in daily life, and to analyze the impact of sociodemographic factors on the membership to these types. The statistical method used is latent class analysis with or without covariates.

Preliminary analyses suggest that we can assume more number of classes than the previous studies with smaller sample size have identified, and a few sociodemographic variables, such as "living in their land of origin or not", may play a key role for describing the nature of these typology. We also discuss whether cultural capital has impact on the regional dialects usage or not.

RC26-325.2

MAESTRI, GAJA* (Durham University, ga.maestri@gmail.com)

Resistance in Times of Crisis: How Austerity Generates New Strategies and Solidarities Against Roma Residential Segregation in Rome

In Rome, several thousand Roma live either in informal settlements or in authorised camps run by the municipality of Rome. The latter are often built in the periphery of the city, and are harshly criticised for constituting a form of ethnic segregation and discrimination. Despite these criticisms, this form of residential segregation still persists. Furthermore, the recent economic recession and austerity politics are putting a strain on Roma integration policies. The increase in social tensions and unrests, the rise of populist parties and of anti-immigration (and anti-Roma) attitudes do not facilitate the inclusion of the Roma minority. What effects are these dynamics having on the marginalisation of the Roma and on the capacity of pro-Roma associations to argue for the development of new integration policies?

Drawing on in-depth interviews with members and activists of associations and movements, as well as with institutional actors, the paper investigates how the economic crisis and austerity politics affect the strategies of pro-Roma NGOs and movements that fight for Roma access to housing in Rome. More precisely, it shows how post-crisis austerity does not only create obstacles to Roma mobilisation and inclusion, but can also become a new resource for action. The paper focuses on two strategies using the crisis as a frame and base for contesting the segregation of the Roma: the first is to highlight the costs of the policies of authorised settlements and evictions, and the second is to mobilise a new form of solidarity based on the housing crisis, mainly through the squatting movement.

RC48-559.12

MAESTRI, GAJA* (Durham University, ga.maestri@gmail.com)

Unsuccessful Pro-Roma Political Mobilisation: A Relational Explanation of the Opposition to the Roma Segregation in Rome

In Italy several thousand Roma live in segregated camps set up by local municipalities. This situation is especially harsh in Rome, where from the beginning of the 1990s the local administration has created camps in which, as of today, more than 6,000 Roma live. Despite during these years several associations have repeatedly criticised these camps for constituting a form of ethnic segregation and discrimination, this policy has persisted and pro-Roma mobilisations fell short of achieving their goal of closing down these camps. Studies on the persistence of the Roma camps in Rome, as well as scholarship on imposed residential segregation, tend to focus separately either on top-down production and legitimation of segregating policies or on bottom-up forms of resistance. Yet, these two levels of analysis are rarely investigated relationally, hence failing to fully account for the reasons of unsuccessful pro-Roma mobilisations against the camps.

In order to overcome these limitations, this presentation proposes to adopt a relational perspective on mobilisation. Drawing on a series of interviews with members of pro-Roma associations and social movements, as well as with institutional actors, the paper aims to illustrate the mechanisms through which the policy of the Roma camps and the reactions of policymakers and politicians have worked as constraints to mobilisation and subsequent policy change. More precisely, the paper focuses on three main types of constraints: the ambiguous legal status of the camps, the involvement of third sector sub-contractors in the camps management, and the adoption of schemes for the political participation of camp residents to policy decision-making. I argue that adopting this relational approach fruitfully contributes to the explanation of the current failure of political mobilisations against the camps as well as to a deeper understanding of the recent strategies put in place by movements to overcome these obstacles.

RC23-JS-10.7

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The Italian Social Innovation of Consumer Purchasing Groups: An Empirical Evaluation of Its Social Impact

Social innovation has increasingly become a key concept in European Social Policy, because it is considered to be one of the most effective tools to overcome the long-term consequences of the economic crisis and of the current austerity paradigm. However, despite the numerous studies on the matter, just few scholars have focused their analysis on the effective capacity of social innovation experiences in reducing the socio-economic marginalisation of their target groups.

Stemming from a theoretical model that has as its main reference the capability approach (Sen, 1985; 1987; 1992; 1998; 1999; 2009), the 7th Framework EU project CRESSI (www.sbs.ox.ac.uk/faculty-research/research-projects/cressi) has investigated the experience of Consumer Purchasing Groups in Italy and their role in reducing the marginalization of small and micro farms in the country. It has analysed the impact of social innovation within six different life dimensions (related to nature-technology-culture-economy-security-politics). These dimensions are meant to be relevant for the construction and maintenance of 'social power' (Mann 1986, 1993, 2012a, 2912b; Heiskala, 2014). Further, the theoretical framework includes the investigation of socio-structural factors, which in economic sociology have been deemed to be 'irreducible' (Beckert, 2010) for the study of changing and innovative societies. We focus on actor networks, institutions and cognitive frames and how they interrelate with the social innovation process. The study provides new insights on consumer purchasing groups. These have so far been widely studied with reference to their capacity to empower consumers in terms of political and economical participation. Our focus on suppliers, instead, provides new evidence on the social impact that this Italian social innovation is producing.

The paper will present preliminary results, stemming from 30 semi-structured interviews with social innovators and a survey with beneficiaries in Italy (about 2000 interviews).

RC20-252.4

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Crowd Is the Street: Revitalizing Affective City-Space in Baixo Centro

In 2011, some residents of São Paulo felt that the city was 'closing down' and advocating public policies they considered 'far from humane'. Many of these residents were living or socializing in Baixo Centro (BxC, "Low Center" in English) area, which encompasses five neighborhoods of the city. Due the attractiveness of its central location, the area had increasingly become a target for real estate speculation. This had brought about 'cleansing processes' that have included the eviction of drug users that under the discursive guise of "Operation Crackland" (Cracolândia). Faced with these forms of policy enforcement, Baixo Centro Festival came into being. Thus in 2012, activist residents formed gatherings to prove that that region was "alive" and not in need of the aforementioned policy-based restructuring.

Borrowing from various movements of public street occupation, this public activism organized to become BxC, or a "collaborative, horizontal, independent and auto-managed street festival conducted by an open network of producers

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

interested in reframing that region of São Paulo downtown area, around the Minhocão viaduct mostly known as "Big Worm" (Baixo Centro 2014). Initially, BxC actualized as more than 100 cultural activities during one week funded by on-line crowdsourcing campaigns. Since then the movement has splintered into two additional annual events as well as numerous other independent interventions throughout the year. Many of the participants have become part of other forms of collective action with numerous overlapping causes, such as popular housing as cultural heritage to public gardens. These collectives are emergent; they overlap, collaborate, oppose, and criticize each other while simultaneously reconnecting. Through creative imitation (Tarde 1903) across time and space, they continuously develop countervailing actions that have the potential to renegotiate the affective disposition and reappropriation of city-space. This paper presents early findings of the on-going research on this renegotiation process.

RC24-296.3

MAGNANI, NATALIA* (University of Trento, natalia.magnani@unitn.it)

Policies and Practices of Housing Energy Retrofit in Northern Italian Cities

The paper focuses on policies and practices of energy retrofit in the city of Bozen, in Northern Italy. Among Italian cities Bozen is characterized by a special sensitivity to environmental issues and by the search for a urban development limiting the environmental impact of the capital city on the Alpine surroundings. In particular, in order to promote the energy upgrading of existing private buildings in the capital city three main types of policy tools have been adopted by the province and by the municipality. These include regulatory instruments, centered around the role played by energy certification, which in the city is compulsory for any important retrofit intervention and is undertaken by a nationally renowned provincial agency. In addition, volumetric incentives aimed at stimulating the construction sector and bounded to the achievement of certified high energy standards have been adopted. Finally the municipality is also taking part in EU co-funded projects addressing the retrofit of both private and public buildings. In spite of this variety of policy tools, in the city the number of renovated buildings is very low. A social practices approach can help to understand this shortcoming. On this basis in my contribution the socio-technical process of energy retrofit implemented in some cases of multi-apartment buildings will be analysed. The aim is to uncover the role that social practices and dynamics have in mediating effects of policy tools and in conditioning their efficacy.

RC18-219.5

MAGNIN, CHANTAL* (Institut fuer Sozialforschung, magnin@em.uni-frankfurt.de)

Transformation of Citizenship? Direct Participation within Urban Planning Projects

New and direct forms of citizen participation are being tested in urban planning projects. Within these processes the participants expect to be more involved, which leads to a concept of citizenship with a higher focus on political co-determination and proximity to political decision makers. Additionally, urban planning projects involve discussions around the reshaping of public spaces which are increasingly proving to be culturally sought after and of central importance for the common good of democratically organized communities. Informal forms of citizen participation in large urban planning projects represent a focal point of various normative perceptions of participation, democracy and urban life.

In my paper I will discuss the initial results from an ongoing research project which focuses on the expectations of citizens who are involved in these forms of participation. In this process the differing yet typical citizen understandings and perceptions of democratic decision-making will be applied. The reconstruction of these concepts of citizenship is interview-based. By comparing projects in Germany and Switzerland it will be possible to find out how the influence of institutional requirements can be weighted when attempting to answer the question according to specific normative patterns. Their comparison will facilitate the reconstruction of differences in the traditional interpretations of democracy and freedom in the context of the growth in importance of cities, their rapid development and the search for new patterns of adequate problem-solving.

RC06-77.9

MAHDAVI MAZINANI, ZAHRA* (Imam Khomeini Research Institute, zfkmahdavi@yahoo.com)

Fluctuations and Paradoxes in Family Policy in Post-Revolutionary Iran

The Iranian post-Revolutionary Constitution values family as the main and 'holy' social institution which builds the fundamental unit and cornerstone of the society. Successive governments have claimed to arrange their efforts in line with this vital principle of the Iranian Islamic welfare system. However, various prag-matic drivers (including socio-cultural changes in family and gender roles) have caused fluctuations and paradoxes to occur within the family policy of the country. Adopting a socio-historical perspective, the present paper addresses these fluctuations and paradoxes which includes inter alia: the paradox between activating head of household women and promoting the care giver role of women; the paradox between promoting male breadwinner model of family (and welfare) and the increasing entry of women into the labor force; the paradox between family planning and birth control due to pragmatic problems and ideological principles which promote fertility; The challenge of encouraging young people for early marriage while social changes (such as constant increase in the age of first marriage and childbirth, high and rising unemployment, more tolerant attitudes toward premarital relationship, and increase in single person households) occur in the opposite direction.

RC30-JS-58.1

MAHIEU, CHRISTIAN* (CNRS, christian.mahieu@orange.fr)

Coopérer Sur Les Activités Support à La Création Artistique Du Spectacle Vivant Pour Réduire L'incertitude Des Parcours Et Des Organisations : Le Cas De Metalunet

Pour P.-M. Menger, les solutions que des créateurs se donnent pour réduire l'incertitude de leur parcours reposent notamment sur la coopération dans la réalisation d'activités indispensables à leurs créations individuelles et collectives. Il est alors question de « collectifs », de « lieux » ou autres « espaces », créés par des artistes pour mutualiser des activités de production, réalisation, diffusion, surtout pour mettre en commun des ressources et solutionner ensemble la question de la viabilité économique de leurs créations. Ces modes d'association devaient surtout leur permettre de répondre à la commande publique qui les conduisait à élargir leurs activités de création à de la co production, et, de plus en plus, de la médiation culturelle, voire de la formation. Les questions soulevées à ce sujet, en France, au début des années 2000, notamment autour du rapport Lextrait, demeurent.

Mais, les créateurs sont désormais face à un nouveau contexte économique et politique : le financement public pour la culture se réduit, à commencer par celui de la création artistique, et ils doivent trouver de nouvelles voies de valorisation économique.

Ma recherche explore ces expériences. Elle porte, notamment, sur un collectif du spectacle vivant et des arts de la rue, implanté depuis plus de 20 ans à Lille, France : Metalu. L'expérience consiste en la création, au sein de ce collectif, mais sans se substituer à lui, d'une coopérative, Metalunet, permettant à plusieurs d'entre eux de mutualiser certaines de leurs activités, de valoriser des systèmes d'exploitation en open source mis au point pour réaliser leurs installations artistiques, d'en faire la base de propositions pour accompagner d'autres projets artistiques, des parcours pédagogiques pour des artistes en formation ou même des jeunes dans leurs parcours scolaires.

Il s'agira alors de mieux comprendre ces parcours de créateurs, artistes singuliers et coopérateurs.

RC09-109.1

MAHUTGA, MATTHEW C* (University of California, Riverside, mattm@ucr.edu)
JORGENSON, ANDREW (Boston College)

Production Networks and Varieties of Institutional Change: Earnings Inequality in Post-Socialism Revisited.

During this talk, we synthesize three common themes in the post-socialist development literature—Globalization, Privatization and Europeanization—to motivate a reexamination of earnings inequality during post-socialist transition. First, we argue the integration of transition countries into globalized production networks (GPNs) increases inequality independently of foreign direct investment (FDI). Second we argue that EU integration hastened the transition away from Soviet era labor market practices among acceding transition countries, and that this should exacerbate the impacts of private markets and world-economic integration on inequality. We then present the resutls of an analyses of earnings inequality among 18 transition countries from 1990 to 2009, which suggest that both globalization and privatization increase inequality, but have stronger effects in EU member transition countries. Using a counterfactual analysis, we also show that, holding observed levels of private market expansion and world economic integration constant, inequality would have increased less dramatically in the absence of EU integration.

RC07-101.5

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BRITTO, ANA LUCIA NOGUEIRA DE PAIVA (PROURB-UFRJ)
QUINSTLR, SUYA (IPPUR-UFRJ)

Social Innovation, Social Alternatives and the Public Intervention: What Do We Really Need to Improve the Future of Water Access in Emerging Contexts?

Water and sanitation services (WSS) represent a critical sector in the existing capital system. They conceive a basic human need, which each one of modern Social Democracies should grant to their population. On the other hand, especially in emerging and developing countries, WSS are unequally distributed and often commercialized according to market logics, being not universalized. International governmental institutions (ex. IDB, WB) stress the importance of socio-technical innovation for WSS. Notwithstanding, at the local level, in different national contexts, traditional or communitarian models are able to provide water access, even if precarious, to those social groups which are not provided by the public service. Innovation is a fundamental condition of capitalistic system existence and growth, being at the base of competitiveness that drives the liberal market. Though, existing bottom up practices, which also work for free, and are external to market logics, can represent a good alternative to costly large infrastructures. The following paper aims to confront the complex issue of water access, while focusing on a specific emerging context, the town of *Queimados* in the Rio de Janeiro Metropolitan Region (Brazil). The study presents and discusses partial results of a three years long research project, funded by the European Union Seventh Framework Programme, named DESAFIO. The Queimados case was shaped as a qualitative study and drew upon the content analysis of semi-structured interviews and field-notes collected during a one-year long field research. While defending the potential of informal and communitarian solutions to water access, the study also show the limits and risks related to these precarious systems when the governments are absents. It concludes problematizing the role of this solution as a real alternative to the pubic intervention when the goal is the WSS democratization.

RC49-568.4

MAINO, CLAUDIO* (Universite de Paris 5 (Descartes), claudiomaino@gmail.com)

Towards a History of Depression and the Neoliberal Man

After the return to democracy a WHO study revealed that the prevalence of depression among primary care patients in Chile, was the second highest in the world. This led to several epidemiological evaluations and they showed that this disease ranked second among the top 15 Disability-Adjusted Life Year (DALY) among women, accounts for over 70% of sick leaves and located Chile, between OECD countries, as the second region with the highest increase in its suicide rate, surpassed only by South Korea. This data contrasts with the unquestionable success in the implementation of the neoliberal model, where it appears that Chile has the highest GDP per capita in South America with $18,419, being registered as one of the top ten economies in the liberalized world according to the "Heritage Foundation". How is that being the material and economic development best than ever, Chileans declare themselves as less happy, commit more suicide and are more depressed? I propose here, from a comparative perspective, some notes of the social history of depression in Chile in the light of what was known as the laboratory of the neoliberal model that differs from what Kitanaka, Ehrenberg and others have exposed about Japan, Europe and the United States with regard to this disease. The relationship between pathological expressions and economic transformation of a country like Chile, can bring up a truth contrast about this crossroads in northern countries, particularly in Europe.

RC32-372.4

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Working Family Carers in Austria: Tensions Between Institutional Frameworks and Lifeworld Realities

As in Europe in general, about 80% of care for the elderly or for people with disabilities in Austria are provided by unpaid informal family carers. Almost every second of them is in employment; a pattern that is following an upward trend. However, the Austrian long-term care (LTC) regime is still predominately relying on a model based on a not employed female carer and a male breadwinner. The main public care provision, the long-term care benefit, introduced in 1993, builds explicitly on the availability of unpaid or cheap family carers. Regulations put in place in the following decades also encouraged family carers to give up employment in order to provide care. The implementation of a short paid leave and a part-time model for family carers in 2014 is a first attempt to address the combination of paid work and family care, but the (expected) impact is limited.

Meanwhile, demographic trends, changes in family structures, geographic mobility and the increasing female labour market participation (including a longer stay of women in the labour market due to pension reforms) challenge the informal care potential. Hence, this situation leads to mismatches and increasing tensions between the Austrian LTC regime and the actual needs and resources of a growing number of employed family carers.

Against this background, the submitted contribution aims to present findings of an ongoing research project that investigates how employed family carers are trying to bridge the gap between the existing care regime framework and the everyday requirements of care provision. The transdisciplinary project links policy analyses with qualitative empirical case studies of selected care constellations. While focusing on the example of the Austrian case, it addresses a challenge many welfare states are currently facing.

RC01-21.5

MAKINEN, JUHA* (National Defence University of Finland, juha.makinen@mil.fi)

Revolution in Educational Affairs at the Finnish National Defence University?

In this paper the formative intervention conducted since 2000 at the Finnish National Defence University (FNDU) will be reflected on. In other words, this period covers the FNDU's application of the principles crystallised in the European Bologna Process. Consequently, in the triple-hermeneutic inquiry process, prevalent basic cultural assumptions, paradoxes and problems were identified, but even more interestingly, for the aims of the paper, a few key educational questions were put forward for the future.

Every soldier is expected to be a leader and a manager of violence, as well as being a teacher and an educator. It follows that every teacher and manager at the FNDU has deal with key educational questions. Such educational questions resemble sticking points for the actors involved in continuously reproducing and potentially revolutionising the social systems, for example of the FNDU, in the continuity of praxis.

RC32-JS-41.3

MAKITA, HIROMI* (The University of Tokyo, hiromimakita@hotmail.com)

Changing Roles of Women in Social Movements – a Case Study of Bolivian Water War and Gas War

Why did women not play an important role on the Water War in Bolivia? There had been no successful movements in Bolivia until the New Economic Policy was issued in 1985 because Bolivian government had effectively repressed protests on natural resources. However, Water War (2000), anti-privatization movement of public water sector, drastically changed this situation. Water War further provided a momentum for marginalized people such as women, indigenous people, and farmers to participate in protests, and women came to play significant roles in the Gas War (2000), opposition movement of the export plan of natural gas, which took place right after Water War. Both protests gained successful outcomes.

However, in spite of similar situations, both protests show different role of women; although Water War was successful and mobilized numerous citizens, the role of women were unmarked, while their significant presence was spotlighted in Gas War. Previous researches have pointed out that vigorous activities of women in Gas War was due to the fact that Bolivian women started to participate in political activities from the 1990s. But why was women's role prominent in Gas War alone? This paper, in this regard, explains why women could not play an important role in Water War in spite of the similar situation to Gas War.

This paper hypothesizes that the internal reform of the movement organization in Gas War promoted women's participation. Leading groups of Gas War made an effort to empower women leaders in the groups according to the Popular Participation Law (1994). I reveal the process of changing policies of movement organization of Gas War by using fieldwork data obtained from 2009 to 2014. By discourse analysis of the statement of organization, I verify how they focus on the women and why women's leader in Water War could not appear.

RC48-553.2

MAKITA, HIROMI* (The University of Tokyo, hiromimakita@hotmail.com)

Government As an Active Target: Multi-Agent Simulation of the Water War in Cochabamba, Bolivia

How crucial were the Bolivian government's strategic decisions for the success of the "Water War," a movement against privatization of public water sector in Cochabamba? Given its historical significance as "the first successful movement in Bolivia," scholars have tried to identify the reasons of the success.

A weakness of the literature is that a disproportionate amount of attention has been paid to the movement organization's strategies while the government's strategies have not been analyzed systematically. This paper argues that the government should be treated as an "active target" and

a central strategic player because the government's strategies would affect the movement's decisions and trajectories. It has been difficult to conduct such a relational analysis of movement-government interaction because, first, the information about the government's decision making is often lacking, second and more importantly, it is problematic to demonstrate the probable effect of the strategic choices *unused in reality*.

This paper attempts to overcome the difficulty by implementing a counterfactual analysis of strategic interaction between the movement and the government using the Multi-Agent Simulation (MAS), a computational technique to experiment social interaction.

There are two players in my model, the Bolivian government and the movement organization. Depending on the agents' strategic preferences and their decision sequences, the movement either increase or decrease in power. This study first reproduces virtually the actual interactive processes of the Water War based on the data from my fieldwork from 2009 from 2014 including interviews, newspapers, statements of movement organizations, and official governmental documents. Then, it runs counterfactual models by changing the government's strategic preferences and choices to find out if the outcome of the movement changes.

This paper contributes to the literature by giving the targets a more central place and treating the government as an active target in shaping the fate of social movements.

RC47-542.1

MALAMIDIS, HARIS* (Scuola Normale Superiore, theocharis.malamidis@sns.it)

Treatment for Democracy? the Case of Social Clinics in Greece

Together with the severe measures imposed due to the economic crisis, anti-austerity movements arose in many South European countries, and especially in Greece. As the crisis was deepening, wages and pensions were falling sharply, collective labor agreements were removed, the privatization of public services was figuring as the only alternative and the official unemployment rates have been reaching more than 25%. Going a step beyond from their traditional repertoire of actions, social movements in Greece took an active role by trying to substitute specific services which until recently were provided from the welfare state. Social cooperatives, collective kitchens and markets without middlemen are just few examples of solidarity structures that can be seen as products of the broader anti-austerity campaign. One of the most salient cases is the one of social clinics. Started from a solidarians' and doctors' initiative in 2011, social clinics have spread all over Greece providing health care services to uninsured citizens and migrants under the framework of direct democracy and social solidarity. As part of my PhD thesis, this paper aims to analyze how the development of social clinics is connected with the transformation of Greek movements' repertoire of action and organizational structure towards a more hands-on approach during the times of crisis. In particular, through fieldwork research in the coming spring in Athens and Thessaloniki, and especially by applying qualitative, semi-structured interviews and document analysis in a number of social clinics, this paper will try to explore the organization of social clinics and the way they operate, focusing on their nodal role in the network of social solidarity and anti-austerity campaign.

RC04-47.6

MALDONADO, KARINA* (Humboldt University of Berlin, kary_mmariscal@hotmail.com)

Innovations in Education. the Role of Innovations in Education and Society in São Paulo, Brazil

The main objectives of this paper are to analyze the emergence of Innovation in Education in the center and a periphery area of São Paulo to reckon the elements that may characterize an Innovation in Education and identify the main actors involved in the process.

With the purpose to provide a better comprehension of the sociological and educational phenomenon of innovations in contemporary societies since innovation has been mainly denoted with technological changes (Rey and Tancredi, 2010; Zapf, 1991, 1989; Schumpeter, 1949); but also, to recognize the gaps in the system of education that innovators try to attend.

The theoretical framework is based on the concepts of Innovation as: new forms of organization (Mumford 2002; Zapf, 1989; Kesselring and Leitner, 2008; Huberman, 1973); better solutions for problems (Cels, Nauta, Jong, 2012; Neumeier, 2012; Howaldt and Schwarz, 2010; Hochgerner, 2009); improved ways of social relations (Moulaert, 2005; Mumford 2002); and change in the distribution of local power (Hämäläinen, Heiskala 2007; Moulaert et. al. 2005; Vera, 2010).

Methodology consist on a qualitative two-case-study conducted through 22 semi-structured in-depth interviews to managers and coordinators of an NGO, to administrators and teachers of a primary school, as well as the Regional Ministry of Education.

Initiatives on innovation in Education in São Paulo mainly respond to state omissions; and the case studies shows that whereas innovations among the NGO construct their major social capital among governmental agencies, schools inno-

vations do it through community. Initiatives on innovation have differentiated nature, even though most of them are oriented to innovate in their context, they pursue in a less amount deeper changes.

The significance of this paper contributes to explore innovations not only as a sociological phenomenon, but also as an educational one, what also demands innovative methods in the study of these social initiatives and its motivations.

RC13-157.6

MALICK, MIRA* (Waseda University, lequin@ruri.waseda.jp)

Good Craft, Bad Craft: Music, Leisure and Labour in Japan

In Japan, crafting a finely tuned skill in a leisure activity through practice, repetition and continuous improvement has long been associated with positive qualities such as responsibility, diligence and creativity. Individuals who display excellence in such pursuits were thought to be able to apply these qualities to other endeavors and areas of life. How one *leisured*, in this sense, said much about how one approached life. Such people made desirable students, spouses and in several industries, workers.

The post-war 'economic miracle' saw the birth of a plethora of new markets and consumer items. This economic prosperity enabled many families to afford new leisure possibilities and to provide leisure opportunities for their children, such as sports, new as well as traditional forms of arts and crafts and of course, music lessons. This paper examines what happens when economic affluence and taking a craft seriously, the otherwise positive indicators for the accumulation and maintenance of cultural capital, combine to produce socially an 'undesirable' result: the rock musician.

Through the analysis of narratives of what it means to choose to prosume subculturally categorized (or relegated) genres of rock music as labour or as a form of serious leisure, I will attempt to highlight some of the contradictions and points of contention over the role of leisure in contemporary Japan.

RC26-321.2

MALIK, BIBHUTI* (Department of Sociology, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, bbmalik57@gmail.com)

Access to Civil Amenities of Dalits in Eastern Uttar Pradesh: The Poverty Question or Social Exclusion

The fundamental concern of poverty studies is lack of resources or capabilities to participate fully in a society. Sociologists believe that poverty statistics are meaningful social indicators of basic needs. Their interests in poverty studies center around the ideas of the 'culture' of poverty and the effects of 'place' on poverty. Role of culture, power, social structure, and other factors largely out of control of the individual are the main forces which sociologists use to explain poverty. The basic working hypothesis is that individuals are strongly influenced by the physical and cultural context in which they live. Mostly the physical and cultural settings start with the housing and civil amenities surrounding it. Poor housing is of 'deprivations in human development such as average number of rooms; average number of habitable rooms; and average number of people occupying a room'. Consequently, 'housing or shelter is one of the essential prerequisites for human development. Access to safe drinking water, toilet and electricity are the three main household amenities that closely influence human productivity, performance, efficiency and the overall quality of life, and are closely associated with health outcomes'. That's why the need to provide adequate, suitable and equitable housing has remained a major priority of every government and is one of the effective means to alleviate poverty too.

Based on empirical data the paper discusses the housing condition, access to safe drinking water, toilet facilities and sources of energy in Dalit households in eastern Uttar Pradesh. It also highlights the crowding of living spaces by cross-tabulating the size of households by the availability of rooms in every house. Further it is explained that how access to housing and household amenities as the indicators of poverty and social exclusion.

RC40-476.2

MALIK, BIBHUTI* (Department of Sociology, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, bbmalik57@gmail.com)

Poverty, Lean Period of Food Availability and Scarcity: A Case of Dalits of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, India

Dalits in India have a history of suffering, deprivation and destitution which prevails even in the modern, democratic and globalized world despite several efforts by the government through its policies and programmes. The issue of Dalits and their caste based exclusion is widely debated. Mostly it is viewed from structural *vis a vis* functional and dialectical perspectives. Here it is amenable that, the structural reality around which other substantive form of deprivation; educational backwardness; economic disadvantage and political negligence are forth with. For

them basic facilities such as housing, drinking water, food availability, education, and health services are inaccessible; reflecting the intensity of their deprivation and magnitude of poverty. Food is the prime concern for human being for active and healthy life. A human or any living being can live without luxury, but cannot survive without food. Hunger is man's first and most tenacious enemy, can dived communities into fed, and unfed rich and poor. A society or nation, just cannot flourish without food security.

With this backdrop the argument in this paper is of three fold: (i) The level of food availability, lean period and the question of food security of Dalits, (ii) the provisions of government for providing food security and other safeguards to fulfill the minimum level of subsistence (iii) the operational successiveness of these programmes.

RC32-370.5

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Socio- Legal Analysis of Status for Child Marriages in India

Her tiny feet move towards the untold dark road, she looks back to hold on to her father's hand, but it slips away like the sand. To her realization, her father had written her name with the same hand amidst the dark and thundering clouds.

These lines put forth the agony of a little girl's heart when her own father gives her away at a tender age. 'Child marriage' a word which is contradictory in many ways. How is it possible to imagine marriage for a child? Marriage is a sacred relation with responsibilities that many adults also fail sometimes to handle, how is it possible for her tiny shoulder to carry a responsibility that will become like a collar around her neck? How is it possible for her mind and body to understand the demands and sacrifice a marriage asks for?A UNICEF report suggests that child marriage is the most common way of sexual abuse and exploitation of girls.

This paper aims to understand the driving force behind this social evil, even in the 21st century, the factors that are responsible for the rise of child marriages in India. It aims to understand the ambiguity of Indian laws and argues for making child marriage as void marriages. Indian law needs to change its outlook and should consider child marriage as a heinous crime. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 needs to declare all child marriages as null and void. Child marriages must be seen as violation of human body, mind and violation of life overall. The law cannot limit its voice to marriages done by force, threat, kidnapping and should also consider the fact that a child is being ripped away from her innocence and her fundamental rights such as life, liberty, right to live with dignity and equality.

RC12-152.6

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Eugen Ehrlich's Notion about Justice and Concepts of Justice in Brazil and Ukraine

Eugen Ehrlich (1862-1922) conceived the idea of justice in aspects of social statics and social dynamics. According to social static, every right is just an expression of the facts of the existing law. For social dynamics, otherwise, the legal precept not only keeps the existing, but also constitutes society instrument to regulate relations in the associations according to their interests. The great driving forces of this dynamic are the individualism and the community idea. Judicial decisions and interventions by the authorities have the responsibility to change or eliminate the facts of existing law and thus to move society in a certain direction. For the individualism every man/woman is an end in himself/herself. The individualism's ideal of justice focuses on the individual and his/her property. The community idea has as a starting point the immense internal contradiction of the individualism, because the individualism has some of the greatest inequalities, especially in relation to goods, despite the effort to treat people with equality. According to Ehrlich the social idea of justice did not eliminate the individualism's ideal of justice, but materialized it. What are the conceptions of justice that inform judicial decisions in Brazil and Ukraine? What kind of idea of justice do we have in Brazil and Ukraine? Is the individualism or the community idea prevailing? Do these conceptions of justice change the quality of justice in context of complexity and diversity of modern societies? Does the collectivized litigation reinforce the ideal of justice of the individualism or of the community idea? The paper is based on review of literature, documents and data from the perspectives of two very different countries, Brazil and Ukraine, and is also cooperation between Curitiba and Chernivtsi, the home of Ehrlich.

RC23-281.1

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Applied Knowledge Model Systems As Actor-Networks

The concept of 'Knowledge Model Systems' is developed as an extension of ANT (Actor–Network Theory) directed specifically towards applied knowledge contexts. The obduracy of systems (natural and human) is subject to a transformation into active network nodes interacting equivalently to human actor sites through demand and response input output. Methodology: Comparative analysis between shipbuilding knowledge models under traditional shipwrighting for sail and emergent modern naval architecture of the nineteenth century. No other case reflects as well the difference between indigenous and modern knowledge systems, and the potential impact of modern research techniques. Testing: Irrigation systems as in Middle East *quanat* systems, Iberian medieval structures under alternative Muslim to Christian dominance, and water control bureaucracy in Imperial Rome, act as test systems for the extended concept. *Network resilience* under insult, measured by *network connectivity* provides a quality assessment standard. Only in this way will it be possible to comprehensively scrutinise the potential effects of planed changes impacting systems both modern and traditional.

RC23-281.8

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Weakening Powerloom Industry and Allied Technology Factors: A Sociological Study of Siminoi Powerloom Cluster in Odisha

Debates on science and technology (S&T) in independent India have largely taken place around changes in S&T policy, the role of the State in distinguishable phases ranging from the strong promotion of S&T, pursuit of self-reliance and the dominant role of the state sector under the Nehruvian State to the ongoing phase of State withdrawal, attenuated emphases on self-reliance and indigenous research, and heightened influence of foreign governments and multinational corporations on public policy including in S&T. This analysis has considerable validity in organized industry and is the main current of scientific research in institutions and universities. However, there has been continuity rather than change in the broad area of livelihoods and habitat of rural and petty producers such as agricultural labour, artisans and other off-farm workers and the self-employed in manufacturing, construction or related sectors, and perhaps including the peasantry as well. This huge and persistent systemic chasm in the S&T ecosystem in India has, along with other structural biases and institutional failings, contributed to the now chronic deprivation of these sections, steep decline in the economic weight of their occupations and activities, their disconnect from the development mainstream, and a loss of hope in the future. The powerloom sector in Odisha located in the eastern region of India is no exception to such distress. The purpose of the study is not to reflect upon the demarcation problem (demarcation between two conflicting knowledge systems), but to find out the impediments contributing to the plight of powerloom sector in textile industry in Odisha. In-depth personal interviews with various stakeholders ranging from powerloom weavers, middlemen, cooperative societies, management to government officials indicate how the political construal of authority and expertise leads to a lack of democratic participation in the policymaking processes of this particular industry.

RC16-206.5

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The Strong Program in Cultural Sociology and Social Movement Theory: Reflections from Latin America

Social movement scholars have paid little attention to the strong program in sociology, despite the centrality Jeffrey Alexander attaches to social movements. In this paper we first offer an overview of Alexander´s understanding of social movements. Second, we compare mainstream social movement theory with Alexander´s conception and analysis of social movements. Third, based on a selection of contemporary movements in Latin America, we show how Alexander´s cultural sociology can improve our comprehension of Latin American social movements.

RC06-75.2

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Social Reproduction and the Transnational Migration Strategies of Immigrant Families in Canada

Based on empirical data from a SSHRC funded research project[1], this paper examines the migration experience of highly educated Chinese and Indian immigrant women to Canada who were professionals in their home country. In particular, the paper investigates how these immigrant women utilized transnational migration strategies to accomplish the work of social reproduction. It argues that

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

the work of social reproduction is a gendered process, mediated by institutional policies and practices, as well as the individual woman's agency. It demonstrates that within a household, gender ideology influences the work of social reproduction and the transnational strategies deployed to accomplish this task.

Immigrant families have been utilizing transnational practices to maintain family relationships, and to accomplish social reproduction, not only in contemporary society, and also in historical periods. For example, between 1886 and 1947, many poor Chinese men worked as indentured laborers in Canada, while their wives and children remained in China due to racialized Canadian immigration policy which barred them from entering the country. As a result, separate spheres of production and reproduction evolved in these families.

In the context of the current climate of globalization and neoliberalism, some immigrant families experience unemployment and underemployment, and downward mobility. The difficulties in procuring affordable childcare services and in juggling the contradictory demands of paid work, household work have prompted some immigrant families to resolve to transnational strategies to accomplish the work of social reproduction, such as sending children back to their home country to be cared for by family members.

[i] The data for this paper is derived from a project entitled "Transnational Migration Trajectories of Immigrant Women Professionals in Canada: Strategies of Work and Family", supported by a SSHRC research grant to Guida Man as Principal Investigator, and Tania Das Gupta, Kiran Mirchandani, and Roxana Ng as Co-investigators.

RC15-193.3

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Factors Associated with Choice of Home, Public or Private Sector Delivery in Eastern Nepal

Background and Objectives: Safe delivery location is an important factor to reduce the maternal mortality. As there are several barriers for women to deliver in a health facility, the reasons for choosing a place for childbirth have to be elicited. This study assessed the factors that are associated with the choice of delivery location from a client's perspective in Eastern Nepal.

Materials and Methods: A community based comparative cross-sectional study was conducted among 420 ever- married females between ages of 15 to 49 years. Data were abstracted from the most recent delivery from 140 mothers in each wing using a validated questionnaire. Anderson's Behavior Model for health service utilization was the conceptual framework used. Multinomial logistic regression was conducted to determine the association of predisposing, enabling and need factors for use of home, public or private sector delivery.

Results: Out of the total 420 women, prior planning (73.6%) and prior arrangements (83.6%) to delivery location was seen the most in Public sector delivery. The odds for delivering in a public facility was higher (OR 4.5, 95% CI 1.97-10.43) than home delivery in terms of prior arrangements to delivery. Women with birth order 2 or less were more likely to deliver in private institution (OR 9.040, 95% CI 2.293- 35.634) and with the literacy of the spouse (OR 6.709, 95% CI 1.808- 24.892) compared to public. Decision making for site made by the husband alone had higher odds in delivering in public (OR 17.17, 95% CI 5.604-52.603) compared to the respondent herself and other members of the family.

Conclusion: Literacy, parity, prior arrangements and decision making are factors that play an important role in choice of safe delivery site. Attention to these aspects is therefore needed.

RC51-581.3

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Complexity and the Viable System Model: A Proposal

Stafford Beer intended with the viable system model to create a model of human organization that could be applied to any known institution. His intuition was that social systems tended towards the maintaining of their identity and organization in light of a changing environment; that is, their viability. This model is comprised of five interacting subsystems; systems 1, 2 and 3 are concerned with the day to day operations- the "here and now"- while systems 3, 4 and 5 are in charge of policy- the "there and then" that helps to secure viability on a long term.

Two striking features of this model are the fact that it can be used on both private and public organizations and the fact that it is recursive, as viable systems contain others of its kind that can be modeled using an isomorphic description, i.e. another viable system model. However, there are shortcomings on the original model, such as the lack of elaboration of what constitutes an environment; also, the perception of variety seems too unified, it does not take into account subjectivity from the subsystems.

Many of these aspects were corrected by Espejo, a close collaborator of Beer; he adds complexity management to the model and improves it a great deal, however, he changes the core model and makes it more rigid. For this paper I will review existing literature on the model and I will retake Beer's original model and adding some of Espejo's improvements, I will further adapt VSM by adding: a) network theory and dominant coalition theory to both the relevant environment and the composition of the VSM, b) subjectivity in the perception of variety and c)organizational states in the perception of variety (homeostasis as low variety, dynamic equilibrium as changing varietal states and hypercomplexity as untenable variety).

RC12-142.1

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MGF Entre Derecho y Sociedad

La intervención examina la cuestión de las MGF desde un punto de vista sociológico-jurídico. Sin embargo, la sociología del derecho sugiere que es necesario ir más allá de la letra de la ley, investigando los significados detrás de las prácticas que seguidas a nivel social aunque contrarias a la ley; y también analizando no sólo las funciones manifiestas de las leyes, sino también latentes (Merton). No hay duda que las intervenciones sobre los genitales femeninos reconducibles a las mutilaciones según la clasificación de l'OMS, desarrollen funciones esenciales por la vida de las mujeres; son rituales (van Gennap) que marcan la transición de la niñez a la adultez, identificando el proceso de diferenciación de género. Las MGF tienen importantes implicaciones en la vida social y emocional de las mujeres y esto es obviamente uno de los nodos más importantes en la lucha por su abolición. Sin embargo sería profundamente erróneo suponer que las MGF como hábitos arraigados, no pueden ser modificados, incluso ser abandonados. Muchas investigaciones han enseñado el papel fundamental de las mujeres en la conservación, como en el abandono, de esas prácticas. Esto es fundamental para identificar las estrategias más eficaces para erradicarlas. La legislación italiana, que en el 2006 ha previsto el crimen específico, es un ejemplo eficaz para pensar en términos más generales acerca de la efectividad y los riesgos del recurso al derecho penal en la lucha contra las MGF. En diez años en Italia ha sido registrado sólo un juicio, concluido con la absolución. No hay evidencia empírica que la explícita previsión de este crimen produzca efectos disuasivos. El caso italiano enseña como sea más fácil golpear 'simbólicamente' culturas otras, dando vida a un recorrido reservado a las inmigradas y a su cuerpo, antes que prever instrumentos de tutela efectiva y eficaz de las mujeres.

RC25-314.5

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Si El Rom Es Gitano, Nómada y Extranjero. Percepción Social, Discriminación y El Papel Del Derecho

'Extranjero' no es sólo alguien que no es ciudadano legalmente, si no también quien se percibe como diferente a nivel social.

La percepción social no sólo tiene un impacto en las relaciones entre personas, si no tambien puede influir en la política pública y producir importantes efectos en términos de reconocimiento y disfrute de los derechos. Teniendo en cuenta este supuesto, la intervención examina, en una perspectiva sociológica, un caso particular, lo de la gente de etnia *rom*, a menudo ciudadanos de los Estados en que ellos residen, pero siempre percibidos como extranjeros.

Gitano (zíngaro, zigano, gipsy), nombres inventados por gente que no es *rom*; *nómada*, un estilo de vida residual; *extranjero*, aunque a menudo sean ciudadanos: estos términos se producen no sólo en los discursos públicos, sino también en discursos políticos y en documentos legales, favoreciendo, en muchos países europeos, políticas de discriminación, segregación y exclusión de las personas *rom* que se encuentran en condiciones de marginación social y económica.

Mirando al contexto europeo y aportando ejemplos significativos, voy a reflexionar sobre el papel que juega o puede jugar el derecho: fomentar estereotipos sobre los *rom*, y, por lo contrario, ser instrumento de defensa y promoción de los derechos de los más débiles.

RC14-174.3

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New Communication Technologies, Virtuality and Deterritorialised Public Spheres : How Delocalisation Affects National Identities. a Review of the Methodological Nationalism through an Analysis of the Global Political Participation

"New communication technologies, virtuality and *deterritorialised* public spheres : how *delocalisation* affects national identities. A review of the methodological nationalism through an analysis of the global political participation".

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In a global context where socio-political structures are increasingly transnationalised, the national perspective seems more and more inadequate. From Max Weber to Jürgen Habermas, concepts such as identity, citizenship and their deep relationship to nation-state and national territory remained close to a sort of inflexible "iron wire cage", unable to clearly qualify multiple identifications related to symbolic socio-political and cultural links supported by virtuality. Virtuality as a concept is therefore used here to define a body of moral, political, cultural and economic ties supported by values, feelings, emotions and individual interests, and enhancing distant socio-political and cultural actions within a transnational social space, which will give a sort of visibility to a global political participation. Considered from a social and cultural construction of space's perspective, *virtuality* and propounded *deterritorialised* public spheres challenge the methodological nationalism approach of identity and public sphere.

However, if it is clear that methodological nationalism has largely influenced research on citizenship and political participation as proven by the parallels between nationalist theorists and their conceptualisation of citizenship and identity, a shift towards *virtuality* or *virtual public spheres* should be *new objects* of observation as they not only consider the importance of new communication technologies and their impact to the perception of space and time, but also, allow the association of the "inside" and "outside" as well as a bridge where there existed "dichotomy" and "exclusive" analysis of political participation.

The aim of our proposal will therefore consist in demonstrating how far, and concretely how, is a conceptual and methodological upgrade necessary. Its starting point will be a previous empirical study we realised a few years ago (2006-2010).

RC32-JS-59.2

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Paradoxes of Feminization of Labor Migration in Finland and Italy: An Intersectional Reading

This article focuses on migrant women involvement in the host country labor market, with a focus on the service sector. The research draws from 20 biographical interviews with Estonian and Albanian migrant women respectively in Finland and Italy. The article intersects with migration studies, gender studies and employment relations literature.

The aim of the paper is to understand how labor market segmentation is reproduced and how migrant's gender; ethnicity and age become the factor to keep/find the job and consequently help restructure and deregulate the labour market. Moreover we ask how the feminisation of labor migration, triggered by the economic crises, neoliberalism and austerity policies, affects the service sector and the working migrant women in two different labor market, migration and gender equality regimes such as Finland and Italy.

Migrant women do experience forms of equality and empowerment through work. However, especially in times of crises, they are one of the most vulnerable groups to suffer austerity measures and worsening of working conditions. In our study we find that working migrant women struggle between emancipation through work and exploitation through segmentation. Their migration stories tell us that the empowering experiences of entering the labour force overlaps with the precarious working conditions they find themselves such as discrimination and exploitation by working in low paid jobs and often in the underground economy.

We argue that through intersectional lens; using intersectionality as an analytical and methodological tool we are able to follow the paths that govern these migrants' lives in the labour market. Even though migrant experiences enables us to understand the motives, opportunities and contrains of their migration and labor market involvement we conclude that there are power structures and institutional level practices that needs to be read more often with an intersectional approach.

RC09-109.2

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No Escape from Ideology? Comparing Imaginaries of Global Development in the Former Soviet Periphery

This paper aims at further extending and refining perspectives that are critical of the teleological and constructed nature of ideas about development, transformation and globalization, as well as the outcomes that such ideas have produced throughout history. We venture to inquire how people in the former Soviet periphery make sense of the transformation they have undergone since the breakdown of socialism. Drawing on sociological and socio-psychological perspectives on postsocialist societies, we discuss and use the concept of the 'imaginary West'. The latter has fundamentally shaped the way in which people came to understand postsocialist reforms, democratization and integration into the global econ-

omy. By drawing on fieldwork data from Bulgaria and Kyrgyzstan we will show how the 'imaginary West' is a frame of reference through which people identify with Western liberal values, or, on the other hand, adhere to 'non-Western' values, which are seen to appreciate tradition and cultural heritage. Both Bulgaria and Kyrgyzstan lie in the periphery of the EU and the former Soviet Union, respectively, with Bulgaria at the crossroads between allegiance to its old brethren and the newly embraced path of European integration. The empirical picture we draw suggests that people's ideological and moral orientation is inevitably embedded in the discourses of the old, imperial 'centres' and perpetuates the binary of 'Western vs. non-Western' values. Furthermore, these orientations also seem to adopt and reproduce orientalist stereotypes and colonial thinking. We also, however, identify further individual positionings that cannot be fitted into this ideological binary. These seem to provide a way forward as they envisage independence and emancipation vis-a-vis external economic conditionality, political hegemonies and Western epistemic dominance. We conclude, however, that it is questionable whether these positionings develop enough momentum to be framed as viable alternatives to bipolar geopolitical and capitalist-developmental ideological mappings of the world.

RC55-JS-74.1

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'I Didn't Expect It to be so Hard'. Expectations and Realities of Life in the West.

The increasing popularity of the UK as one of the most preferred migration destinations amongst Bulgarians is in contrast to the hostility with which migrants are met in British society and the precarious working and living conditions they often experience. This paper aims to explain the paradox of popularity despite hostility and the contrast between expectations and reality by exploring the role of the Western imaginary as providing continuous motivation for people's migration projects. It is suggested that Bulgarian migrations to England are informed by an imaginary of the West, which can be seen as a part of a modern social imaginary process in which more and more people are convinced that life *there* will be better than *here*. The appropriation and application of different aspects of this imaginary are carried out in accordance to individual subjectivities and the different capitals at one's disposal. By following a group of Bulgarian migrants on their way to the UK, this paper aims to account for the often experienced gap between such an idealized imaginary and the actual experiences of life in the West, as migrants struggle with various hurdles and precarity in their new lives abroad. As the realization that it is hard to 'make it' there settles in, people are caught in a constant process of redefining and reconsidering their migration projects in accordance to their changing circumstances. Return home, even when desired, is often not a viable option as migrants fear the insecurity of life in Bulgaria and the loss of social prestige which is often part of 'unsuccessful migrations'. Thus in a process of constant re-examination and re-negotiation of migration plans, the West does not lose its pre-invested meaning and is thus uncritically reproduced in the practice of migration.

RC52-596.6

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Professionalisation of Russian Preschool Educators: Changes and Perspectives

The main aim of this paper is to present a discussion of a recent research on professionalisation of early educators undertook in three large Russian cities in 2013-2014. First, we interviewed experts: heads of public and private preschool educational institutions and trade unions leaders. Second, we studied the views and attitudes of rank-and-file early educators in a quantitative questionnaire survey of 779 respondents. The research indicated that the social standing of early educators started to decline in the 1990s. This negative tendency continues to this day. Early educators are attributed a relatively low and inconsistent status and a low authority. The situation was quite different in the Soviet period when preschool educators actually monopolised the function of education and upbringing, sometimes displacing the family. It was the time when preschool educators were considered to be a part of the intelligentsia distributing the central values of the society. Their knowledge-base was scientifically grounded, ideologically covered and sanctioned by the state. To date the state tries to stimulate early educators' professionalism through the imposed changes in the knowledge-base of the profession The recent state reforms are now likely to have the most critical influence on the professionalisation of preschool teachers, as the role of professional associations is confined to trade-union matters. The state may improve the remuneration of preschool teachers and establish higher standards for preschool education. The Professional standards developed by the Ministry of Education and Science may revise the accreditation process introducing higher educational

and personal requirements for applicants. Fine-tuning of the overall knowledge base of early childhood educators may help to raise the level of professionalism and facilitate changes within the education field. In order to professionalise from within early educators should understand and accept the responsibility to become politically aware and to act as advocates for themselves.

RC31-353.4

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The Governance of Multi-Ethnic Neighborhoods Characterized By High Social Conflict: The Case of the Piave Street's Area in Mestre (Venice, Italy)

The paper is based on a research work lasted three years that focused on some Italian neighborhoods adjacent to the railway stations and therefore more affected by an increased presence and visibility of immigrants and socially excluded people in public spaces and by phenomena of urban conflict. In particular it will be here analyzed the case of the "Piave neighborhood" in Mestre, belonging to the Venice municipality.

First, some contextual data on the Piave neighborhood and on the elements of conflict between different social groups will be reported. These conflicts have caused the establishment of "citizens' committees" that involve autochthonous residents and shops owners protesting against what they perceive as the degradation of their neighborhood.

Second, the intervention that the municipality of Venice has promoted in the Piave neighborhood to address these conflicts will be analyzed. This is an interesting and innovative intervention in the Italian context, in which the municipality, through its own service of street educators and community leaders, has promoted the activation of a group of neighborhood residents who work in collaboration with municipal social workers to increase social cohesion and intercultural dialogue and to improve the image of the neighborhood. Both the strengths and weaknesses of this intervention will be highlighted.

RC23-287.6

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Rural India in the Digital Age

The rapid spread of information and communications technologies (ICT) is changing the way economic and social development occurs in most countries. New ICT-related tools are making institutions and markets more productive; enhance skills and learning; improve governance at all levels and make these easier for the poor to access services and make their voices heard. Since Independence, the government in India has implemented several rural development programmes. But they have not made any remarkable improvement in the living conditions of people. It can be mainly because the impact of ICT in rural areas is very limited, despite its penetration into every corner of modern life. ICT infrastructure is more profitable and therefore easier to develop in urban areas, thus, further broadening the gap between the urban and the rural access to ICT. India is a country of multiple divides as social and economic divides already exists in the country and now with the emergence of new ICTs new divisions are shaped on the basis of many factors involved in its use and access.

This paper discuss about the ways of use of different ICTs by the rural people. Also it presents their preference to the ICTs on the basis of their use and user friendly nature of ICT. The question is attempted in a comparative perspective with reference to two villages of different social and demographic composition, located at equal distance from the district headquarters at the Gurgaon city of Gurgaon Development Block in Gurgaon district of the State of Haryana in India.

RC55-630.2

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Imputaci"N De Datos De Ingresos EN Encuestas a Hogares. La Experiencia De La Encuesta Anual De Hogares (EAH) De La Dirección General De Estadistica Y Censos De La Ciudad De Buenos Aires De Argentina

Entre los principales objetivos de la Encuesta Anual de Hogares de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires (Argentina) se encuentra la estimación del ingreso personal y del ingreso de los hogares con el propósito principal de medir indicadores de las condiciones de vida de los hogares de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, como la insuficiencia de ingresos para acceder a una canasta de bienes y servicios básicos y la distribución del ingreso.

La incompletitud de la base de datos por falta de respuesta es un problema que afecta a todo tipo de relevamiento y de acuerdo a su magnitud y estructura

puede incidir en los resultados de los indicadores a medir. En la EAH se identifican los dos tipos habituales de no respuesta: total o global, cuando los hogares no responden la encuesta en su totalidad y no respuesta parcial o al ítem, cuando la falta información es en alguna variable, por ejemplo los ingresos individuales de los miembros del hogar.

Para la no respuesta parcial de ingresos se procedió a imputar la información faltante a los efectos de evitar sesgos en las estimaciones de los indicadores, utilizando para ello procedimientos de imputación de datos faltantes basados exclusivamente en información relevada por la propia encuesta.

Se probaron varios métodos de imputación y finalmente se optó por imputar los ingresos a nivel de fuente de ingreso, seleccionando donantes con el método hot-deck jerárquico, dentro de clases de imputación construidas utilizando árboles de regresión y regresiones categóricas.

El objetivo de este artículo es presentar los métodos de imputación alternativos evaluados en la experiencia de la EAH 2014 y, la calidad de las estimaciones obtenidas en los indicadores de insuficiencia de ingresos y distribución del ingreso obtenida con cada una de ellas y los motivos por los cuales se adoptó el método finalmente utilizado.

RC13-169.8

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Sport, Health and Subjective Wellbeing in Cross-National Comparison

Do regular exercising and a physically active lifestyle contribute to subjective wellbeing? Previous research suggests that regular participation in sport does not only provide immediate pleasure to athletes and everyday sportspersons but also translates into better health and a lasting sense of wellbeing. In this presentation I am challenging the universality of this and similar claims by examining the significance of sport participation to health and happiness in a cross-culturally comparative perspective. My analysis is drawing on data from the International Social Survey Program 2007 (34 countries and almost 50,000 respondents) which featured a particular module with questions on sports and leisure. In a first step I will present the cross-national spread of the impact of sport participation on health and wellbeing, and in a second step I will control for the effect of socio-demographic and socio-economic factors in selected countries. I will also ask the data if a particular form of sport participation affects overall happiness and if that pattern is constant throughout the sample.

RC23-283.4

MANZO, CECILIA* (University of Teramo, ceciliamanzo@gmail.com)
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The Fab Labs in Italy: New Local Collective Goods for Development

The Fab Labs are small workshops, open to the public, that offer tools and services for digital manufacturing, thus promoting social and economic innovation. For these reasons they can be considered "local collective goods": they are created as part of the sharing economy and they are able to generate external economies, tangible and intangible, useful for development.

The rapid proliferation of FabLabs occurred in recent years all over the world (564), should be placed in this context. They function with mechanisms typical of the "sharing economy": they provide a space with machineries that would not be available to individual users and small enterprises, and have two main goals: a) education, that is the diffusion of the digital fabrication culture; b) development, that is the promotion of innovation and entrepreneurialism. They operate connecting local resources to global networks and markets.

The objective of the article, therefore, is to explore the Fab Labs, with particular reference to the Italian situation. Italy is, indeed, a particularly interesting case, because while the official indicators describe the economy as not very innovative, it shows a surprising development of the Fab Labs. The purpose of this article, therefore, is to explore the Fab Lab from this perspective, having two objectives. The first is descriptive: we intend to reconstruct the geography and the characteristics of these workshops in Italy. We want to understand where, when and how they were born, and also what they do and what kind of links they have with local economies. The second goal is more explanatory: we intend to provide some hypotheses on the reasons behind their particular proliferation in the Italian context.

RC29-336.2

MANZONI, PATRIK* (University of Zurich, patrik.manzoni@rwi.uzh.ch)

Predicting Juvenile Delinquency in Austria: A Test of Different Theoretical Approaches

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

Criminal acts committed by youths remain a contested issue in most Europe. This paper sheds empirical light on the situation in Austria based on data from the third round of the International Self-Report Delinquency Survey (ISRD3) which includes a random sample of students from grade 7 to 9. In this contribution multivariate analysis predicting juvenile delinquency in Austria are shown. Hereby we include key risk factors related to domains such as personality, family, school, peers and leisure time activities. By this means, an assessment of the relative predictive strength of theoretical concepts such as self-control, morality, social control, social learning, and routine activities is given. Conclusions will be drawn with view to possible domains for prevention.

RC07-100.1

MAPADIMENG, MOKONG SIMON* (University of Limpopo, mmapadimeng@gmail.com)

GOVENDER, JAYANATHAN* (Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, govenderj1@ukzn.ac.za)

Paths to Social Justice in South Africa – a Critical Examination.

Social justice as a concept and an ideal has been a subject of intense debate and analysis which culminated in some wider consensus on what social justice entails i.e. equality of rights (social, political, cultural and economic rights) whereby all members of the society enjoy equitable access to resources and opportunities in order to live fulfilling lives. Within the South African context, the anti-apartheid and liberation movement pioneered the struggle for social justice in a society that was racially divided and marked by socio-economic and political inequalities that took race-class form. The end of apartheid thus witnessed new efforts by the state, through both policy and legislation, to bring redress to these historical racially-defined injustices and inequalities. While these efforts brought some visible progressive changes towards redress, they however also had unintended consequences. They led to new forms of inequalities compounded by a syndrome best described as the impact of the past on the present attributed largely to apartheid legacies. This was met with new forms of resistance and mobilisation for social justice led by civil society-based social movements. This paper examines the effectiveness of these divergent efforts at bringing social justice by the state on the one hand, and civil society-based social movements, on the other.

RC16-207.1

MAPADIMENG, MOKONG SIMON* (University of Limpopo, mmapadimeng@gmail.com)

Youth Theory in South Africa – an Indigenous African Perspective

While there is a general lack of development of social theory within African scholarship, which tends to rely heavily on borrowing and creative adaptation of theories developed from elsewhere, and notably from the Western scholarly discourses; this does not however suggest the absence of theory within indigenous African knowledge systems. This paper shall demonstrate, and in similar tradition as previous efforts by few African scholars such as Mbiti (1969), Akiwowo (1986), Gyekye (1987), that there are rich theoretical and conceptual insights within the indigenous African culture-based proverbs, poetry, folk lore and legends. It would be observed that youth theory in South Africa's indigenous African communities lies within the indigenous African cultural practices and linguistic expressions, and especially proverbs and idiomatic expressions. The paper provides an analytical discussion of such proverbs and idioms in order to decipher their rich theoretical content and insights on young persons and their role and significance as an important social category within African communities of South Africa. It would extend this further by also citing examples from the unique past and present political experiences in South Africa which attest to the continued relevance of these theories.

RC05-70.5

MAPEDZAHAMA, VIRGINIA* (Western Sydney University, mapedzav@gmail.com)

KWANSAH-AIDOO, KWAMENA (Swinburne University of Technology)

An Un/Prepared Workplace? Rethinking the Social Relations of Work in Culturally and Racially Diverse Workplaces in Australia

The integration of highly skilled migrants into the Australian workforce continues to be perceived (from a government perspective) as largely unproblematic – for the migrant or the employing agency. Yet interestingly, current analyses of skilled migrant experiences are deficit-driven and preoccupied with issues such as English language competency, transferability of overseas education and labour force integration. In this paper we report findings from our study on how skilled black African migrants in Australia forge social and professional identities within their transnational, cross- cultural existences, which suggest a more complex contradiction: places of work that are not prepared for the black skilled African

migrant's contribution, knowledge and experience or for their colour. The findings not only revealed workplaces constituted as hostile to skilled black African migrants but one which also makes ineffective use of their skills and knowledge (obtained overseas), thus negating the economic investment in their initial recruitment. We argue therefore, that current analyses and theorisations of skilled migration deal with the migrant in abstraction, neglecting interrogations of the part that social relations of work play in the skilled migrants' transition to work. Drawing on findings from our study, we propose that what needs to be theorised ontologically and epistemologically for culturally and racially diverse organisations, are the effects of everyday incivilities, everyday racism and ignorance of the effects of race and ethnicity on those who are othered, on all of the social relations of work in these organisations. In the end, the nuanced analyses presented in this paper are significant for informing a much-needed shift in focus; from migrant-focussed orientation and adaptation programs to workplace–focussed assessment and analyses. Such a focus will maximise workplace preparation for the inclusion of highly skilled migrants and the achievement of optimum productivity and skills utilisation from highly skilled migrant workers.

RC02-29.1

MARAMBIO-TAPIA, ALEJANDRO* (University of Manchester, alejandro.marambio-tapia@manchester.ac.uk)

Living in Debt: Households Narratives in the Chilean Credit Retail-Led Expansion

This paper tries to address how Chilean households are dealing with the retail-led "democratisation" of credit that the neoliberal Chilean society has experienced from 15 years ago. Credit is seen here as a bundle of practices (banking credit cards, store cards, small loans, consumer credit, student loans, borrowing clubs, deferred payment shopping), and tied to other practices related, as household budgeting. These practices are set in everyday lives of households, rather than in consumption "fever" or in another accounts based on the idea of a sovereign consumer, or consumption as self-identity tool. The value of a practices perspective is investigate how practices can portray individual and household's different knowledge, skills, meanings, valuation, and eventually agency, when they manage their domestic finances by using credit and deal with debt issues.

Credit expansion has had a broader impact in how socio-economic relationships have been negotiated and assessed in Chilean society. From this data emerge moral beliefs about when and how to use credit; survivor narratives to and thanks to credit; diverse perceptions about how society works and how the collective and the individual must be understood in society; personal and familiar narratives of social mobility with a changing and unprecedented view of poverty and middle class aspirations; a process of re-shaping of the subjective experience and social assessment of economic inequalities; accounts of opposed rationalities between debtors and lenders, and between credit users and financial education providers; and an ambivalent moral assessment about credit itself.

This paper relies on data collected in 2015 from 40 in-depth interviews with Chilean head of households from lower and lower-middle income groups, and also in statistical analysis which allows to deploy overall trends regarding debt, credit and microfinances. I pay special attention to the "post-industrial working class" and "micro-entrepreneurs", the last groups entering the credit expansion.

RC40-474.2

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SERRANO, JOANE (UP Open University)

Negotiating the Role of Heirloom Rice in Food Security: Narratives of the Contested Views of the Ifugaos in the Philippines

The Philippine Ifugao communities, for many years, were admired for its sustainable agricultural practices. Its Rice Terraces was declared by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site in 1996. However, in 2001 it was put under the World Heritage Committee's danger list because of its degraded conditions caused by various factors including exploitation of natural resources and abandonment of rice terraces. Rehabilitation efforts have been done by various sectors to restore its condition as well as address the food requirements of a growing population in Ifugao. Concepcion, Samar and Collado (2010) noted that the increasing demand for food security has created scenario that even the World Heritage Site like the Ifugao Rice Terraces are explored to support the food security programs of the country. They further added that these shifts in the use of the Ifugao Rice Terraces encouraged farmers to abandon traditional rice farming practices and shift to modern farming, which consequently results to degradation of the Ifugao Rice Terraces. This paper critically examines the contested views of the Ifugaos on the role of traditional rice or heirloom rice in food security. It tries to surface how programs run by the government and non-government organizations (NGOs) addressing food security and rural poverty affects the indigenous knowledge and culture of the Ifugaos that is believed to revolve around or are deeply anchored on rice farming. Views and reflections of the Ifugaos and other stakeholders were analyzed using thematic analysis. Programs on food security and other poverty alleviation pro-

grams were documented and analyzed. Results of this study will provide a critical understanding of how to negotiate the contested views of the Ifugaos and provide the various sectors including the government and NGOs knowledge on how to critically analyze past and existing food security programs.

TG07-701.1

MARCHANT, ALEXANDRE* (Université Paris X Nanterre, alexandre.marchant@free.fr)

The "Mandala" Psychonautist Experience in Paris in the 1960s-1970s.

In the 1960s, the LSD was the new trendy psychoactive drug spreading in the Western world, presented as an exceptional mean to reach the depth of the mind and an upper level of reality. The most famous advocators were the US writers Timothy Leary or Ken Kesey. But they have inspired also other experiences abroad. This paper will focus on the sensory experience promoted by a collective of artists named Mandala, set in Paris in 1967. Founded by French poets and writers like Jean-François Bizot, Gérard Rutten or Alain Dister, who used to participate also in some cultural manifestations at the Paris Museum of Modern Arts or the American cultural center, the collective published some books like *Le Dossier LSD* (1967, 1974), valorizing the use of hallucinogens, following in that way the elitist tradition of the "artificial paradises" inherited from former authors like Charles Baudelaire or Henri Michaux. The group will be dissolved in the second part of the 1970s but has incarnated for a while the spirit of the French psychedelic movement.

The paper will present the project of these authors and the way they advocated the use of LSD, referring themselves to the US poets of the beatnik and counter-cultural movements. But it will also, from a semiotic point of view, analyze what were the signs, visual forms or synesthetic sensations associated with these promoted mind-altering experiences, related in the various texts published by Mandala. It will finally, based on that example, in a historical perspective, think about the link between drugs, sensory experiences and Western modern popular culture.

RC42-494.2

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SYDOROV, MYKOLA (Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Faculty of Sociology)

Factorial Surveys in Social Psychology: The Role of Ideological Issues in Friendship

Our report is based on the survey experiments conducted in 2015-2016 in one of the leading universities in Ukraine, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv. Our motivation is to understand the place of ideological issues within fundamental social relations, usually driven by non-ideological mechanisms, during the period of rapid social changes in Ukraine. Theoretical background of the report lies in social capital perspective revised by Ted Mouw (Mouw, 2006) and theory of rational choice (Peter Blau). We have included both prescribed and acquired characteristics in the vignette dimensions, namely gender, age, region, language, attitude to Euromaidan, attitude to studies at the university and spending free time. Preliminary results of our pilot study showed the importance of factor of attitude to Euromaidan in building friendship, as well as the relationship between the attitude to Euromaidan and a language of communication of a potential friend. We will focus on wider results of our survey and their consequences for the society.

RC02-JS-49.1

MARCHETTI, SABRINA* (European University Institute, sabrina.marchetti@eui.eu)

C189: A Tool for States or for Paid Domestic Workers? Examples from Ecuador and India

On 16 June 2011, amidst the clapping and singing of dozens of domestic workers gathering in Geneva from all over the world, the ILO has passed the Convention n. 189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers. This is a truly historical step for the legal and social protection of this labour sector at the international level. The C189 is the most evident sign of the fact that today paid domestic work is considered a policy issue by several global actors, from both the institutional and the non-governamental side. UN-Women, OIM, GFMD, FRA can be numbered amongst the first, whilst the International Domestic Workers Federation (IDWF) launched in 2009 is in the latter. In the words of ILO representatives, the involvement of IDWF has been fundamental to foster States' positive involvment on this issue. Since 2011, already 16 States have signed the Convention and they are going to adjust their labour laws accordingly.

However, when one gets closer to the local level, the relationship between social movements, States and international organizations is not that clear cut. The

example of Ecuador and India will show two opposite ways in which States and grassroots organizations have reciprocally positioned themselves around this issue. The international campaign for C189 will be seen as a tool that has been differently be taken up by institutional and non-institutional actors to pursue the own political agendas, and their strategies of alliance/separation from other relevant actors. For both country cases, the presentation will be based on material from ethnographic fieldwork (in Quito and New Delhi) and on the analysis of policy documents from different local and international stakeholders. This study is part of a larger project currently in-progress.

RC11-JS-54.2

MARCHETTI-MERCER, MARIA* (University of the Witwatersrand, maria.marchetti-mercer@wits.ac.za)

" but I Cannot Touch Her" : Relational Loss and the Use of Technology in South African Emigrant Families

Much of the migration literature focuses on the experiences of and challenges to emigrants and their families, but, by comparison, little attention has been paid to the psychological effects of emigration on family and friends left behind.

However, emigration is never an individual event with its impact far-reaching, affecting more than the emigrating individual or family. Transnational perspectives acknowledge that family relations extend across time and distance recognizing the experiences of those left behind.

In this paper I will use the South African phenomenon of emigration as a context within which to explore migration and its impact on family life especially on the elderly left behind. Historically, the country has been characterized by migration trends often linked to specific political events. More recently we are seeing a so-called "brain-drain" with many leaving because of political and economic uncertainty, and growing levels of crime and violence.

Consequently many older people find themselves with reduced family support with children living very far from them. They may experience emotional ambivalence regarding their children's departure as well as deep feelings of loss. The possibility of future visits may often be thwarted by distance and financial constraints, since many South African emigrants choose distant destination countries that are difficult and expensive to reach. This may be experienced as a further obstacle to maintaining long-term connections. Furthermore, the burden of care of elderly parents may rest on remaining family members adding strain to family relationships.

Recent research on migration is examining the multiple ways in which families negotiate the physical absence of loved ones and maintain relationships through the use technology. In this paper I will focus on how the use technology is experienced by ageing South Africans affected by emigration and whether this type of interaction is sufficient to maintain meaningful and supportive family relationships

RC39-458.2

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TRAJBER, RACHEL (CEMADEN - Brazilian Early Warning and Monitoring Center for Natural Disasters)

People-Centered Early Warning System: Barriers, Bridges and Windows of Opportunity

Most literature criticizes the usual view of Early Warning System (EWS) as a linear model with a top-down approach whose technological aspects receive more attention than human aspects. It is argued that EWS should be used for risk prevention, promotion of resilience and vulnerability reduction, rather than be triggered only when hazards appears. In the paper we observe barriers and bridges to promote people-centered early warning system in Brazil. First, we point out the socioeconomic, scientific and political barriers involved in this process. Second, we analyze some bridges to reduce them, based on some experiences of networking through an educational project on Disaster Risk Reduction and Early Warning System. Then, we stated some experiences to promote a risk prevention network, involving diverse social actors through empowering principles, such as the 'youth educates youth' and 'one generation learns from another'. In these experiences, we identified some lessons to institutional reflexivity of Brazilian Early Warning and Monitoring Center for Natural Disasters (CEMADEN), São Paulo State University (UNESP) and Ministry of Education. Policymakers need to reduce the gap between federal and local government to find ways to translate words into action, adjusting EWS for multiple audiences and contexts. A heterogeneous blend of knowledge and practice reveals some windows of opportunity to deal with multiple vulnerabilities and uncertaintity.

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

RC32-377.3

MARCU, OANA* (Universita Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, oana.marcu@unicatt.it)

Whose Voice Is Critical? Research with Roma, Between Discourses of Tradition and Everyday Feminist Struggles

Romanian Roma women often talk about the rules of behaviour appropriate for men and for women as cultural aspects, specific to their own ethnic group. For adults as for youth, being Roma means thinking and acting according to profound differences between men and women, the latter being in a disadvantaged position in the family and community hierarchy.

In order to ensure that norms are respected or to punish those who transgress them, there are systems of control: shame, gossip, reputation, prestige in the bridal market or the community trials. Parents and other family members teach, monitor and sometimes punish girls, prescribing precise limits to their freedom and acceptable social paths for them. The prestige of the entire community and of the family depends on the respect of these norms, reified as "tradition".

While conducting ethnography in the intersectionality framework and with the PAR approach, I felt divided between the imperative of respecting and reflecting participants' points of view and criticizing some of the mechanisms that perpetuate gender inequality, from my own standpoint. How could a researcher conduct feminist research when participants did not seem to want gender arrangements to be questioned?

In order to solve this conflict, I started by distinguishing between everyday, enacted criticism that Roma women inavertedly made of gender norms and the official discourse regarding culture and ethnicity, emphasising gender and ethnic difference. Differentiating between the accounts of the younger and those of the elder, between those of women and of men also helped in building a more complex image of gender dynamics. With the participated research phase, in which young people explored affective relationships by interviewing their peers, their point of view emerged more clearly, and it was possible to tackle, in group discussions, their experience of the conflicts between tradition and new lifestyles.

RC12-153.1

MARDER, NANCY* (Chicago-Kent College of Law, nmarder@kentlaw.edu)

In Their Own Words: Women Judges' Reflections on Gender and Judging

In the United States, the number of women who are judges still lags far behind the number of men who are judges, but women judges are reflecting, speaking, and writing about gender and judging in growing numbers. Women judges, whether they are state or federal court judges, and whether they sit on trial courts, appellate courts, or even the U.S. Supreme Court, are no longer reticent about drawing attention to themselves or to their views on gender. They no longer feel that they must keep a low profile and just blend in with their male colleagues. Instead, they are giving speeches, participating in televised panel discussions, and writing law review articles and books, in which they examine the implications of gender and judging, including whether women judges reach different results, run their courtrooms in different ways, and carry out leadership roles differently than their male colleagues. Women judges are expressing their views in sufficient numbers that there are a diversity of views and no single "woman judge's" perspective prevails.

This paper examines women judges' reflections on judging and gender by looking to their own words, as they appear in writing and speeches. The paper identifies their points of agreement and disagreement--from Supreme Court Justice Sonia Sotomayor's view that "a wise Latina woman with the richness of her experiences would more often than not reach a better conclusion than a white male who hasn't lived that life" to retired Supreme Court Justice O'Connor's view that "a wise old woman and wise old man will reach the same conclusion» in deciding cases. Now that women judges are assuming leadership roles as chief judges in growing numbers, this paper also explores their views on gender, judging, and leadership, as they have explained them in interviews and writing.

RC25-312.2

MAREE, CLAIRE* (University of Melbourne, cmaree@unimelb.edu.au)

'i'm a Girl': Impact Captioning, Identities and Language Ideologies in Audiovisual Media

The use of text-on-screen is ubiquitous in Japanese television. Like subtitles, impact-captions occur simultaneously with the speech-on-screen. However, unlike intralingual subtitles such as closed captions that provide textual information in substitution for audio information for hearing-impaired viewers, impact-captions represent arbitrarily selected utterances added to a broadcast package in the post-production process. This paper employs a critical multimodal approach to analyse the act of writing text onto the screen. I examine both textual and visual

imagery projected onto the screen, and consider the ways in which contemporary media is 'employed to perpetuate or challenge prevailing sociocultural beliefs, stereotypes and norms' (Djonov & Zhao 2014: 2). Observations from fieldwork conducted in editing studios is combined with a micro-analysis of commercial television broadcasts 2014-2015 to illustrate how the visualisation and textualisation of selected spoken dialogue relies heavily on normative tropes. Through the use of font types, colour, animation, graphics and symbols, an interpretation of the speech is layered onto the visual image. Text and graphics are manipulated to frame personalities as belonging to distinctive identity categories: for example as feminine or masculine, queer or straight, Japanese or non-Japanese-ness. Inscription of text-on-screen is governed by directorial intent to shape how viewers understand, negotiate and engage with language in the context of digital media (Gerow, 2010: 121; Park, 2009: 550, 556-557). Writing text-onto-the-screen, therefore, emerges as a critical site whereby identity and language ideologies (Irvine and Gal 2000, Kroskrity 2000, Silverstein 1979, Woolard and Schieffelin 1994) are inscribed visually through the social act of writing (Sebba, 2007). Through entextualisation, discourse is extracted from the context in which it originated and re-formed into texts which can be circulated (Park & Bucholtz, 2009; 486) the identities they index consumed as contemporary cultural artifacts.

RC25-315.2

MAREE, CLAIRE* (University of Melbourne, cmaree@unimelb.edu.au)

Debuting into the Scene: Women Narrating Queer Time and Space

The mid-nineties also saw writers and activists use the phrase *gyōkai debyū* in Japanese queer community magazines. *Gyōkai* literal means 'industry' and is used to refer to the 'scene'. *Debyū* originates in the English 'to debut' and refers to the first time one goes to a lesbian/gay/queer event as a self-identified lesbian woman, gay man and bisexual woman/man. Used in articles, *manga* and personal histories in the emerging 1990s lesbian and bisexual women's press, *gyōkai debyū* and its abbreviated form *debyū* (debut) is a key term in lesbian negotiation of coercive heterosexism in the Japanese context. While "gyōkai debyū" refers to entering the queer community as a self-identified queer, publications in Japanese also contain sections that reflect on instances of "coming out" to friends and families. Through an analysis of *manga* and coming out stories published 1990-201, I argue that although 'debut' narratives and 'coming out' narratives recount very different experiences, they are both stories of moving into 'unknown time'. In the case of 'debuting', the unknown is narrated as being already that which is familiar. In the case of 'coming out', the narrating and sharing) of unknown time allows for a recovery of the familiar. These moments are linked to memories that jar significantly with normative lifetime trajectories, while at the same time, the telling of these memories as "unknown time" enables the narrators to be reformed into the normative discourses of family time.

RC15-186.4

MARENT, BENJAMIN* (University of Brighton, b.marent@brighton.ac.uk)
DARKING, MARY (University of Brighton)
HENWOOD, FLIS (University of Brighton)

Healthcare in the Society of the Internet: A Multi-Site Case Study of the Introduction of M-Health Technologies for HIV Care

Social theorists recognise that the introduction of the computer and Internet technologies as new media of communication will bring about fundamental changes within the societal structure and culture. Within the healthcare domain, a new branch of sociological research is investigating the various ways in which digital technologies are employed and how they affect experiences (of health and illness), practices (of self-care and treatment) and structures (of care provision).

Contributing to this field of research, this study investigates the development and implementation of a mobile health (mHealth) platform to enable self-management of HIV in patients in five clinical sites across the European Union. The platform will provide users with web based and mobile device applications which interface securely with relevant medical data and facilitate remote access to key healthcare providers. In the first study phase, presented here, twenty group discussions and twenty individual interviews with patients and clinicians are carried out 1) to explore their experiences, competences and perspectives regarding mHealth technologies, 2) to assess the potential of the mHealth platform for HIV self-management and treatment, and 3) to investigate the concerns and challenges that will affect the implementation and adoption of the mHealth platform across the five clinical sites.

By an in-depth analysis of the empirical data gathered and informed by theories of society (Niklas Luhmann and Dirk Baecker), this presentation attempts to trace transformations of healthcare, triggered by the introduction of Internet technologies, in relation to social roles (e.g. expectations of, or towards clinicians and patients), interactions (e.g. ir/relevance of face-to-face consultations), organizations (e.g. re-spatialsation and re-temporalisation of care), and the boundaries between societal subsystems (e.g. ambiguous jurisdictions between the highly

regulated medical domain and the less regulated technology sector and market economy).

RC41-486.4

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The Importance of Parental Happiness for Understanding Low Fertility

Understanding how having children influences parents' subjective well-being ("happiness") has great potential to explain fertility behavior. This is especially important in low fertility societies, where births are usually anticipated and parents update their desired number of children after having a first. We examine how happiness trajectories of new parents can help explain why so many people stop at having only one child and how important parental happiness trajectories are for fertility behavior at the population level. This presentation will highlight important determinants of parental happiness, such as socioeconomic status, partnership context, and parity. We discuss important consequences of parental happiness at critical periods such as the transition to parenthood and how policies can shape parental well-being. Analysis of longitudinal data from Germany and the United Kingdom shed light on these dynamics on two low fertility settings.

RC32-367.5

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Transforming Genders: Subjectivity and the Struggle for Recognition of Transgender People

This research aimed to investigate the search and guarantee of transsexual rights in Brazil in comparison with European (France, Spain, Portugal) and Latin American (Argentina, Chile) countries.

In order to do so, it makes use of both carnivalized and queer epistemologies (Warat; Butler, Colling, Preciado) in an effort to recover subjectivity in science (Feyerabend and González-Rey) so as to understand the links between queer theory/ transfeminism and Law. Questionnaires and interviews were conducted to get closer and to give visibility to the reality of these marginalized identities.

Considering transsexuality as a differentiation between sexual pleasures and body parts (Soley-Beltran) and also its gender performativity and vulnerability (Butler), it was observed that the movements claim for: facilitation of both name and sex changes in the civil registry; access to the transition process; depathologization of the trans identity; and respect of gender identity in every social context, such as family and the job market. There is no identity gender law in need of approval in Brazil and neither in France nor Chile, while there's already legal grounding in Argentina and Spain.

It was noted that, in these countries, the legislative changes occurred after a change in the jurists' own "theoretical common sense", who started to listen to the subjects of rights, becomings and desires. On the other hand, the demands that are still not met, such as the Brazilian law of gender's identity, are demonstrations of the treatment given to transsexuals as abject bodies. Even though the concept of woman has been extended to comprehend transwomen, there's still sociolinguistic resistance. In this regard, alterity and education are pointed as ways of deconstruction of oppressive paradigms.

All changes, even being slow, show themselves as subversions of socially constructed standards of an imaginary that excludes queer, in a revolution of alterity of the waratian transmodernity.

RC40-469.4

MARIN, RENATO* (University of Barcelona, renato.marin@ub.edu)

Are Hipster Tomatoes Socially Innovative? Forms of Urban Agriculture and Its Potential of Social Innovation

This paper works about in what extent different forms of Urban Agriculture (UA) contain potential of social innovation (SI). In order to achieve this main goal, this paper analyzes and compares the performance of several cases of seven types of UA experiences in Barcelona with a qualitative approach. The building of UA as sociological problem has been nourished by the interest on different focuses (community gardens, alternative food networks, food sovereignty, food self-provision, etc.) shaping a range of theoretical nuances. I use a typology of UA forms based on organizational features, scale of production, orientation, function and other aspects. That includes from the newest collective trends to more traditional forms of food production within city boundaries. I look for articulating mechanisms of social innovation through urban agriculture practice. I consider something as socially innovative when social, power and economic relations are re-defined inside the city in terms of mobilization and processes oriented towards the improving of social relation, governance structures and collective empowerment. The embeddedness into the urban grid is the main difference between rural and urban agriculture, from an ecological and social perspective. This embedding defines the interdependence conditions between ecological and social processes and draws the scenario where SI takes place. UA usually is an expression of the individual and collective right to decide and feel the city as the dwellers want. My main hypothesis is that the value of UA as a vector of SI lies in its social features instead of technical characteristics. I pay special attention on UA's role as a polanyian protective counter-movement and a de-alienating force.

RC13-158.5

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Singing Group: Ludic As Part of Rehabilitation

The graduation of most health professionals does not take into consideration the educational and humanistic perspectives. However, it is believed that through a more human action the hospitals and other institutions focused on health promotion and rehabilitation may be able to produce knowledge, health and improvement of life's quality for people involved in hospitals and other health facilities. The present study is part of a wider research which aims to investigate the relations between the ludic component and the rehabilitation process, treatment and health promotion provided by a group of volunteers and professionals working on a singing group of a public health institution in Florianópolis (Santa Catarina, southern Brazil). Therefore, this study is configured as a field research, presenting itself as descriptive and exploratory, with qualitative approach and it was approved by the Ethics Committee. The participants were responsible for the group, the assisted patients and their families. For data collection it was used as instruments an array of systematic observation and semi-structured interviews. Subsequently, categories will be developed for content analysis. It could be seen, with the preliminary data collected, that the visit made weekly to patients by group of social workers, nurses, volunteers, and others who went to the houses of people with illnesses to play music instruments and sing songs, has contributed to those patients recovery process. A fact that is evident in every word, smile, hug, gaze of gratitude for the work that have been done, both by patients and family. In addition, it was reported by the groups responsible, in performing this activity, they felt in a constant healing process. In this perspective, it emphasizes the importance to reevaluate the educational process of professionals related to health area, in light of the need to value the humanization of therapeutic initiatives.

WG05-664.2

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Meanings of Being "Poor": The Bolsa Família Case

Meanings of being "poor": the *Bolsa Família* case

This paper aims at analyzing the social meanings of "poverty" and "being-poor identity" among a group of players taking part in the Brazilian programme *Bolsa Família*: institutional agents (social workers, health workers, nurses and teachers), neighbours (non-beneficiaries) and beneficiaries themselves. Through participant observation and 70 in-depth interviews with residents of the outskirts of Rio de Janeiro city, we've noticed that although the programme has a strictly monetary definition of what it is being "poor," the notions of "poverty" locally conceived are much more complex and based on different criteria when classifying others.

These criteria are not restricted to strictly economic evaluation. On the contrary, they are built up under the aegis of symbolic frontiers (Lamont et al, 2002) and moral perceptions of poverty. As an analytical tool, we made up seven ideal types for defining "poor" and "poverty": "I" x "the poor"; "poor" x "pauper"; "apa-

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

thetic poor" x "diligent poor"; "dependent poor" x "autonomous poor"; "humble poor" x "snobbish poor"; "neat poor" x "dirty poor"; "material poverty" x "spiritual poverty".

These "poor" typifications are presented in two different categories: consumism and attitudes towards life. Surprisingly, it seems that institutional players tend to define poverty associated with attitudes, while beneficiaries seem to falter between those two definitions, at times assessing "the poor" by their behavior, at other times by their financial condition.

RC44-504.6

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WRIGHT, CHRIS F. (University of Sydney)

The Role of Employee Participation in Carbon Emission Reduction in the Workplace: The Case of Australia

This paper addresses a research gap on the role of employee participation in motivating workplace climate change mitigation activities. Drawing upon a survey of 682 Australian employers and an analysis of 1280 enterprise agreements, we find strong associations between organisational activities for the reduction of carbon emissions and employee participation in motivating, developing and/or implementing these measures. Engagement with emissions reduction at the workplace level is more likely where employee participation has a substantive role involving deeper and wider influence in organisational decision-making. This is especially the case when a range of approaches, including collective bargaining through trade unions, are utilised. Reflecting extant research on employee participation, the present study confirms the importance of the concepts of depth and scope in evaluating the extent to which employee participation is substantive, and that different forms of participation have mutually reinforcing impacts over workplace decisions to reduce carbon emissions. The findings presented suggest that the form of participation may be less important than the way in which it is implemented and the degree of substantive influence which employees have in practice.

RC18-220.2

MARKOFF, JOHN* (University of Pittsburgh, jm2@pitt.edu)

Visions of Past and Future in the Past, Present, and Future (if any) of Democracy

In the course of revolutionary upheavals on both sides of the Atlantic at the end of the 18th century, people began to use the term "democracy" for the new institutions and practices being brought into existence. It was a term that evoked a distant past, a collection of practices being enacted in the present, and a future that inspired hope in some and fear in others. Significant aspects of the subsequent history of democracy can be understood as responses to the recurrent propensity of democratic political life to generate hopeful and fearful futures and innovative efforts to realize or prevent those futures. Such efforts have intermittently but very importantly redefined democracy since the 1780s.

There are some implications for the scholarly study of democracy, an important agenda for political sociology. We need to do more than ask why it is that countries vary in the degree to which their political institutions resemble those of other countries currently held to be democratic ones, important as that question is. We need to be thinking about the ways in which new institutions and practices may come into existence that will, again, redefine democracy.

RC02-26.2

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Promises of Technical Fixes: Geoengineering Justifications of Defensive Spatio-Temporal Fixes

The term 'technical fix' is frequently used by academics and activists to describe the application of a technological solution to a social problem, where a reductive problem definition leads to only a partial and superficial solution. However, the term is often used without much analytical precision. This paper uses the case of geoengineering to develop a critical, theoretically grounded conceptualisation of the term. We draw on notions of technological promises and black boxing from Science and Technology Studies, and spatio-temporal fixes and innovation regimes from Marxian political economy.

We map the promises of geoengineering as proposed solutions to the problem of climate change since the 1960s, including notably the rapid rise and subsequent slow-down of interest and investment in CCS in the 1990s and 2000s, and

the more recent growth of interest in technologies like sulphate aerosol injection and ocean fertilisation – and their uptake, or lack of it, in climate policy over time. To analyse the fit with innovation regimes, this historical review pays particular attention to articulations of the role of markets and the state in delivering and implementing these innovations, as well as the time-horizons envisaged. Geoengineering promises are compared with ideal-typical neoliberal and liberal innovation regimes, and the fit with the evolving actual political regimes is discussed.

The analysis suggests that geoengineering has fit badly with the neoliberal innovation regime of the last few decades. Moreover, the recent relative weakening of neoliberal framings of geoengineering might indicate a limit of the neoliberal political regime.

Technical fixes correspond to defensive spatio-temporal fixes, which, whilst creating new opportunities for investment and entrepreneurship, aim primarily to defend investments already undertaken. Defining the use of technical fix promises as attempted justifications of new defensive spatio-temporal fixes, provides a theoretical foundation for the concept, and gives it a stronger critical edge.

RC37-432.1

MARONTATE, JAN* (School of Communication, Simon Fraser University, jmaronta@sfu.ca)

Collectors As Curators in Public Arts Institutions? Aesthetics and Market Values in Contemporary Art Worlds

This paper examines transformations in public discourse about the autonomy and authority of museum professionals in state-funded arts institutions, focusing on recent shifts in attitudes about the power of influential art collectors to shape recognition processes in contemporary art worlds. In the 20th century national and international museum associations worked to enhance the power and status of art experts by insisting on a clear demarcation between aesthetic or 'scientific' judgements and economic forces. As Pierre Bourdieu and others have observed this nominal 'disinterestedness' served to create belief in the value of art as symbolic goods (which in turn enhanced their economic worth). Of course controversies did arise about the power of patrons. However when controversies arose about the aesthetic worth of particular artists or artistic genres, the autonomy of curators and other art experts, and their purported distance from market forces was a justification for support for new art forms. The paper examines transformations over the past two decades of attitudes towards the participation of art collectors in public arts institutions through selected case studies of influential traveling exhibitions. It begins with an analysis of debates about conflict of interest in the case of UK-based advertising entrepreneur Charles Saatchi's participation in the 'Sensation' exhibition (1997-2000) featuring works from his own collection. It traces transformations in the public representations of collectors' influence on the content of museum exhibitions, as exemplified by the prominent role accorded by Japanese art museums to Taiwan-based Pierre Tie Min Chen, head of an international electronics enterprise, in the framing and curation of a 2014-15 traveling exhibition. The paper concludes with a reflection on the changing roles and status of representatives of market forces in public arts institutions and in the social construction of contemporary art worlds more generally.

RC24-297.6

MARQUART-PYATT, SANDRA* (Michigan State University, marqua41@msu.edu)

Environmental Risk Perceptions over Time and Across National Contexts: A Comparative, Multilevel Study

Environmental issues and perceptions are increasingly recognized as topics of importance to a global audience. A growing number of scholars in the social sciences seek to describe trends in public opinion about environmental concerns cross-nationally using a variety of measures and analytical techniques. This research examines public opinion on the environment in cross-national context using three waves of the International Social Survey Program (ISSP) Environment data (1993, 2000, and 2010).   I use multilevel structural equation modeling to 1) construct a latent variable of environmental risk perception across the three waves of the survey for samples of 20, 26 and 36 countries and 2) examine the individual-level and country-level predictors of environmental risk perception across the countries in these three waves of data. At the individual level, age, gender, urban residence and knowledge affect risk perception. At the national level, environmental conditions and political factors affect environmental risk perceptions. Results from cross-level interactions for age and knowledge affirm complex relations between the predictors, countries, and time. Particular attention is given to how this investigation offers insights and directions for future research regarding how environmental issues and opinions are linked over time and varying scales.

RC09-108.1

MARQUART-PYATT, SANDRA* (Michigan State University, marqua41@msu.edu)

Understanding Environmental Sustainability in Postsocialist Countries over Time

Although achieving sustainability remains a key goal of development, precisely how these processes take shape can vary across places. This makes a regional focus important, as it can provide insights that are not shown in global or macro-comparative investigations. This paper investigates the ecological footprint, one measure of environmental sustainability, and its subcomponents—cropland, grazing land, built up land, carbon uptake, fishing, forest—over time with focus on postsocialist countries in Central and Eastern Europe. Expectations from development frameworks, environmental impact perspectives, and structural human ecology approaches are incorporated into an investigation of key factors driving national-level environmental sustainability in 14 countries from 1992 to 2011. The discussion centers on the roles of changing democratic political structures, demographic attributes, and national and regional economic features including inequality as key factors affecting ecological footprints in these countries. In accordance with prior work, results for the different subcomponents of the footprint reveal some differences regarding structural driving forces. Findings are discussed with attention to comparison with worldwide trends, to policy implications regarding the postsocialist context, and to further academic study.

RC30-JS-68.3

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REBELO DOS SANTOS, JOSE* (Institute Polytechnic of Setubal- College of Business and Administration, jose.rebelo@esce.ips.pt)

Trends in Employment and HRM Practices: The Influence of New Technologies

Organisational flexibility and innovation have become ubiquitous in post-modern societies. Rapid technology change and, more specifically the use of new information and communication technologies, have had a strong influence on social and organisational change. Although technology itself is not the only factor of change, the adoption of new technologies has had a relevant on different levels, both macro and micro. For example, the adoption of new technologies and/or the increase of automation has led to a reduction of jobs in more traditional fields and to the emergence of new professional jobs. At the organizational level it has led to the adoption of new work organization models as well as to the introduction of more advanced and/or strategic HRM practices.

Based on the assumption that the organisational changes are shaped by different socioeconomic and cultural factors, the aims of this presentation were to identify and discuss the internal and external factors that shape organizational changes in firms in Portugal, and the influence of these changes in HRM practices. Centering our discussion on two levels of analysis - macro and micro – our aims were carried out using documentary analysis and case study methodology. The former mostly to analyse the demographic changes on employment and the latter to analyse HRM practices in firms linked to technology-intensive sectors.

Our main findings show a tendency to reduce job posts, but on the other hand, the demographic pressure makes the workers hard to replace, which has reflections in the employment/unemployment rate. At an organisational level there is a tendency to adopt more flexible organisational structures combined with more advanced in HRM practices Some of this practices can include factors as flexible work forms, functional flexibility, education and training, and organisational policies.

RC15-JS-19.5

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SULCA, LUCIA BARROS (Fundación Pablo de Tarso)

Marijuana Decriminalization in Uruguay: Challenges and Opportunities Related to Preventing Adolescent Drug Use

In 2013, Uruguay became the first country to decriminalize marijuana and involve the national government in marijuana cultivation (certifying growers), distribution (through pharmacies) and adult user registration. Critics argued that decriminalization will normalize drug use for children and adults, erode norms discouraging drug use, undermine social cohesion, and lead to greater marijuana experimentation and use among adolescents. Because experimental marijuana use begins around ages 14-15, piloting a culturally-grounded substance use prevention in a country that recently decriminalized marijuana may be the first step in understanding how to prevent or reduce adolescent marijuana use in this globally expanding decriminalized/legalized context. To accomplish this, a linguistically adapted version of the U.S.-based *keepin' it REAL (kiR)* substance use prevention program was pilot tested in two middle schools in Montevideo, Uruguay. Randomized into a treatment, *kiR*, (N=58) and control (N=96) condition, students (mean age = 12.4) completed a pre-test prior to implementation and post-test immediately after. Changes in marijuana measures (last 30-day amounts and frequency) were examined with paired t-tests, baseline adjusted regression models with full information maximum likelihood adjustments for attrition, and Cohen's *d* effect sizes. Students in the control group reported significant increases in amount and frequency of marijuana use from pretest to post-test while these measures declined among students receiving *kiR.* Differences between the control and intervention schools were statistically significant, and achieved medium effect sizes (*d*=.31, .32). The results indicate that *kiR* can be an effective tool in teaching drug resistance strategies and reducing marijuana use among adolescents in a country where marijuana use is decriminalized. Although these results cannot be generalized due to the small sample size and the unique characteristics of the schools and neighborhood, they provide sufficient evidence to continue exploring the impact of decriminalization, marijuana use, and the impact *kiR* can make.

RC46-535.3

MARSIGLIA, FLAVIO* (Southwest Interdisciplinary Research Center, Arizona State University, marsiglia@asu.edu)

Translating Effective Drug Use Prevention Approaches for Societies in Transition: Lessons from Latin America in Cultural Program Adaptation

In recent decades a steadily advancing "science of prevention" has spurred the development of a lengthening list of evidence-based interventions designed to reduce risk behaviors and promote better health among vulnerable populations. A growing body of evidence from longitudinal randomized controlled trials in the United States, Canada and Europe has identified key program elements that improve outcomes for at-risk children and families. Still, many Type II translational research challenges remain in efforts to bring prevention programs—mostly created for developed countries in highly controlled settings—into new international settings. The challenges include aligning the prevention programs with diverse sociocultural, historical and structural contexts, differing definitions and priorities regarding behavioral health and prevention strategies, and varying systems and infrastructure for delivering prevention. Drawing from our experience in adapting and testing the U.S. middle school-based drug prevention program "*keepin' it REAL*" for use in Mexico, Guatemala, and Uruguay, this presentation will review strategies for assessing local needs and institutional capacity for school-based drug prevention programs, methods for cultural adaptation, and lessons learned in dissemination. Implementation of evidence based prevention programs in international settings is far more than a technical matter. The more daunting and fundamental challenges include gaining an understanding of social, cultural and historical factors influencing youth drug use; how educational, social and service systems operate to address it; and the factors determining community readiness for prevention efforts and their uptake. Our cultural adaptation approach includes systematic methods for determining how to transform the intervention model to be more valid within particular ecological contexts by modifying elements of the intervention, without compromising its effectiveness, in order to enhance the fit between the intervention and community cultural values, preferences, and norms.

RC06-80.1

MARTIN, CLAUDE* (CNRS, claude.martin@ehesp.fr)

A Southern Trajectory for the Work-Care Arrangements, Family and Care Policies

In our contribution, we first revisit the 1990s discussion concerning a southern welfare State model. What could be the main lessons of the 2008 financial crisis for this discussion? Then we propose to focus on one of the characteristics of Southern configuration underlined in the nineties: the central role of the family as a source of protection against risks and vulnerability, or a social bumper. The question nowadays is not only the transfer of responsibility for social problems from the state, or even local authorities, to the family in a shedding process but the careful investigation of, first, the transformation of the family itself in the meantime and also of the emergence of new social risks which are challenging caring capacities of our societies. Families have transformed substantially in all European countries, particularly due to the increasing number of women in the labor market, but also as Luis Moreno and Pau Mari-Klose (2013) argue, due to the succession of generations which radically transform social expectations and practices. This revolution of the gender division of labor hugely modifies the question of care, caring task, care workers, respective roles of formal and informal carers, etc. This variable plays a crucial role in understanding simultaneously the process of change and the capacity of resilience of welfare systems in the South but also in many other nations and in particular in France, which can be also considered as a southern European country.

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

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RC23-282.3

MARTIN, ELOISA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, eloisamartin@hotmail.com)

Where Are Brazilian Sociologists in the Geopolitics of Knowledge?

In the last decade, Brazilian scientists have been both compelled and stimulated for internationalization by public funding agencies. Resources for translation, research, formation and conferences abroad, as well as exigencies for publishing foreign scholars and papers in English in local journals are the most noticeable. In this paper, we would analyse how these policies impact on sociologist working in graduate programs in Brazil. By classifying and analysing Lattes curricula, I will present a map of what, how and where sociologist have been publishing and researching, and how this is related to international networks and collaborative research. Special attention will be given to the presence of women in international projects and publications, showing that female sociologists have been gaining more space and relevance, specially in institutional positions (such as Brazilian Sociological Association or the ISA), but still remaining underrepresented in core sociological debates. Results will show that Brazilian Sociology is a semi-peripheral academia, in Farid Alatas terms, and this position also reflects on gender division of labor in Brazilian Sociology.

RC11-133.7

MARTIN, WENDY* (Brunel University London, wendy.martin@brunel.ac.uk)

PILCHER, KATY (Aston University)

Visual Representations of Digital Connectivities in Everyday Life

This paper draws on data from the empirical study *Photographing Everyday Life: Ageing, Lived Experiences, Time and Space* funded by the ESRC, UK. The focus of the project was to explore the significance of the ordinary and day-to-day and focus on the everyday meanings, lived experiences, practical activities, and social contexts in which people in mid to later life live their daily lives. The research involved a diverse sample of 62 women and men aged 50 years and over who took photographs of their different daily routines to create a weekly visual diary. This diary was then explored through in-depth photo-elicitation interviews to make visible the rhythms, patterns and meanings that underlie habitual and routinised everyday worlds. The data was analysed using the software Atlas Ti. The analysis highlighted: (1) the increasing importance of digital connectivities and the ways in which people in mid to later life actively engage (and resist) technologies of communication in their daily lives; (2) the significance of embodied co-presence and the immediacy of shared space and/or time; and (3) how narratives surrounding engagement (or not) with digital technologies both challenge and reinforce ideas about ageing (and youth) in complex and, at times, contradictory ways. Exploring the routines, meanings, and patterns that underpin everyday life has enabled us to make visible how people build, maintain and experience their social and virtual connections, and the ways in which digital devices and information technologies are being incorporated into (and resisted) within daily life.

RC11-128.3

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PILCHER, KATY (Aston University)

Visual Representations of Health, Risk and the Body in Everyday Life

Health practices are performed, understood and embodied within the context of the daily lives of people as they grow older. There is however limited research into the ways health, risk and the body are lived and experienced when situated within everyday life. This paper draws on data from the study 'Photographing Everyday Life: Ageing, Lived Experiences, Time and Space' funded by the ESRC. The focus of the project was to explore the significance of the ordinary and day-to-day and focus on the everyday meanings, lived experiences, practical activities, and social contexts in which people in mid to later life live their daily lives. The research involved a diverse sample of 62 women and men aged 50 years and over who took photographs of their different daily routines to create a weekly visual diary. This diary was then explored through in-depth photo-elicitation interviews to make visible the rhythms, patterns and meanings that underlie habitual and routinised everyday worlds. The data was analysed using the software Atlas Ti. The analysis highlighted: (1) the role of food practices to the organisation of daily life and how participants draw on wider discourses of health, risk and the body; (2) the embodied performance and visual representation of being 'active'; and (3) the incorporation of health practices into daily life, such as, taking medication, supplements, and visits to health practitioners. The paper will conclude by exploring the significance of these discourses around health, risk and the body in relation to debates on the medicalisation of everyday life.

RC32-372.7

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Challenges in the Professionalization of Care: An Analysis from the Perspective of Southern Spain

As ILO points out, the care of persons has turned into an important source of employment in most of the modernized countries. However, given the lack of visibility and recognition of care work, both in the political sphere and in the home environment, questions regarding its possible monetization and the existing barriers to its professionalization are being brought up.

The physical, emotional and moral aspects that care holds have a lot to do with these difficulties. Based on the investigation conducted by the authors in Andalusia within the project "Geographies of care work. The implications of its privatization on employment creation" financed by RDI National Plan, this paper aims to delve into the challenges that care work professionalization presents to gender equality.

Considerations regarding the results of the analysis of the qualitative research carried on, that had as starting point the interviews conducted with paid carers and relatives, will be presented, arguing that both the impact of the economic crisis set off from 2007 onwards and the implementation of the Personal Autonomy and Care for Dependent Persons Law (2006) have questioned one of the pillars that sustain the Law in its origin, i.e. the proposal to professionalize and turn care work into a decent job.

RC55-626.6

MARTIN-LAGOS LOPEZ, MARIA DOLORES* (University of Granada, lmlagos@ugr.es)

'towards the Development of a Composite Index for Consumerism'

Towards the Development of a Composite Index for Consumerism
This report presents the results of the composite European Consumerism Index (ECI). The study is part of the project "*La Calidad Social en Europa. Diseño y Construcción de Índices Compuestos para la Medición y Monitorización de la Calidad de las Sociedades Europeas*" ("Social Quality in Europe. The Design and Construction of Composite Indices to Measure and Monitor Quality in European Societies") (CSO2012-35032)", a continuation of the work begun with the Statistical Institute of Andalusia on the research project "*Puesta en marcha del nuevo sistema de indicadores sociales de Andalucía y elaboración de un análisis de la situación social de la población andaluza*" ("The Implementation of the New Andalusia Social Indicator System and Analysis of the Social Situation of the Andalusian Population") (SI-046/08)". In this case, an indicator system was devised to compare consumption in Andalusia, Spain and the European Union.

Consumption is not a purely economic question. The term consumerism, which evolved during the 1970s refers to demand aimed at modifying market exchange relationships, verging on the sovereignty of the consumer. The goal of the index is to develop a methodological tool to measure the percentage of consumers who currently reflect on the purchasing process –including searches for information about how a product is created– and who assert their rights and are concerned about the possible repercussions for society inherent in their act of purchasing. This approach to the act of consumption is clearly connected to the quality and welfare of the citizenry.

Information is presented about the development of the index and the results of its application in European Union countries, which are associated with different structural variables. The main idea is to investigate whether consumerism is particularly developed in societies with post-materialist values or whether the matter is unrelated.

RC11-133.6

MARTIN-MATTHEWS, ANNE* (Department of Sociology, The University of British Columbia, amm@mail.ubc.ca)

'Ways of Knowing' about Aging, Old Age and Transitions in Later Life: Insights from Social Media

Social media provide important outlets for altering or reinforcing dominant narratives of aging and old age. This presentation considers how 'ways of knowing' about aging, old age and selected life course transitions are (re)framed and transformed through the digital technologies of communications involving social media, and related aspects of social connectivity and social networks. In the discussing 'ways of knowing' about aging and old age in general, several forms of digital media are considered: websites, blogs, Reddit AMA (Ask Me Anything), and Instagrams. Representative depictions of aging and old age in each social media format are considered.

The presentation also focuses on one selected lifecourse transition: to widowhood in later life. Social media provide outlets for expression among those whose widowhood is considered 'off-time' or in other ways 'disenfranchised'. But social media also transform the experience of widowhood, enabling the visual depiction (and wide distribution) of portrayals of self in widowhood. The case of an 87-year old widow in the USA and her one million (plus) Instagram followers is illustrative here.

Inter-generational access to new media provides opportunities for images and portrayals of aging that profoundly challenge the dominant public narrative of deficit and decrement in the fourth age, and of misery, decline and isolation with widowhood in later life. Such representations challenge and reinforce ideas about aging in complex and contradictory ways. Such issues as the creation of 'personas', of archetypical representations vs. deliberately exaggerated 'types' of aging and old age, and the role of (younger) others in facilitating the technology and nature of old age representation, are addressed.

RC48-562.5

MARTINEZ, CARLOS* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, arturo.martinez@flacso.edu.mx)

El Aleteo De Una Mariposa En La Política Mexicana. El Efecto No Intencional Del Movimiento LGBT En La Estructura De Los Partidos Políticos.

Recientemente tres de los partidos más importantes de la Ciudad de México han creado comisiones de Diversidad Sexual con la finalidad de generar vínculos con la sociedad civil, establecer propuestas que se discutan en la Asamblea Legislativa, y dar seguimiento y formación en el tema al interior de sus órganos partidistas. Este cambio organizacional, sucede a pesar de que ni las demandas del movimiento, ni episodios de contención o disputas se han enfocado a generar cambios en las estructuras partidistas. El objetivo de esta ponencia es analizar un efecto no intencional del movimiento en los partidos políticos de la Ciudad de México: 'el aleteo de una mariposa en la política'. Mediante el uso de la teoría organizacional neoinstitucional, la teoría de los movimientos sociales y el ajuste de agenda, se considera que ciertos actores partidistas tradujeron o difundieron el marco de acción y discursivo de diversidad sexual proveniente del movimiento LGBT adecuándolo a la agenda e ideología partidistas -funcionando como emprendedores institucionales- para gestionar y promover la creación de las comisiones en cada partido. A pesar de las oposiciones internas, esta posibilidad ocurre bajo la construcción discursiva al interior de los partidos sobre un tema de agenda pública en donde movimiento y gobierno local han colaborado, resultando necesario tomar acciones respectivas para la atracción del voto de las poblaciones LGBT. Se reconocen el proceso de los efectos no intencionales del movimiento LGBT mediante entrevistas semi-estructuradas con los promotores de las comisiones en los partidos Morena, PRI, PRD, y activistas del movimiento; así como el análisis de la agenda de los partidos vinculada con el tema de diversidad sexual plasmada en diferentes momentos clave como son plataformas electorales, la discusión de iniciativa de ley de matrimonio igualitario, y la presentación de las comisiones.

RC42-495.5

MARTINEZ GUZMAN, FRANCISCO ANTAR* (Universidad de Colima, antarmar@gmail.com)

Happiness As a Governmental Dispositive in Neoliberal Societies: The Case of Latin American and Mexican Contexts

During the last decade there has been a rapid proliferation of scientific and cultural discourses about "happiness" as a key concept to define social development and subjective well-being. Such discourses are present in social contexts as diverse as health sciences, mass media, public policy and organizational culture. This paper discusses the way in which the notion of "happiness" may be playing an important role in the production and regulation of new forms of subjectivity well suited to the ethos of contemporary neoliberal capitalism. Drawing on a foucauldian theoretical perspective, this paper analyzes the particular modes in which the widespread appeal and stimulation to happiness produces specific psychological models and promotes specific forms of relation of individuals with themselves. Specifically, the paper focuses on how these discourses have been received and operate in the Latin American geopolitical context with special emphasis on the Mexican context. Finally, the paper concludes examining the relationship between this form of governmentality over subjectivity and the reproduction of sociopolitical inequality and domination in the discussed contexts.

RC25-315.14

MARTINEZ GUZMAN, FRANCISCO ANTAR* (Universidad de Colima, antarmar@gmail.com)

Positive Psychology and the Construction of the Neoliberal Subject: A Critical Approach Towards "Happinness" and "Resilience" Discourses

As has been widely documented, the discipline of psychology and the so called "psy sciences" have played a key role in producing the psychological individual of modernity. The knowledge produced from these disciplines and the academic discourses they put into circulation do not merely describe psychological phenomena but also contribute to the management of social conduct in specific cultural contexts. In recent years, we have witnessed the proliferation of particular types of psychological discourses related to the so-called "positive psychology". This branch of psychology aims to reformulate the understanding of psychological well-being in terms of personal enterprise. This paper discusses how these academic discourses take a turn with respect to the traditional modern conception of the psychological subject and increasingly direct behavior in various social areas such as public policy, organizational culture, mental health and self-help literature. In the context of these discourses, "happiness" and "resilience" are identified as key concepts for shaping new subjectivities that are in tune with the current neo-liberal socioeconomic system. Finally, the paper concludes by discussing how academic discourses related to "positive psychology" are consistent with a neo-liberal rationality for governing subjectivity, by promoting specific psychological models and forms of relationship of individuals with themselves.

RC14-183.6

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El Proyecto Europeo: Grail Project. análisis Sociológico De La Transferencia y Diseminación De Los Resultados.

Esta comunicación realiza un análisis sociológico de la transferencia y diseminación de los resultados del proyecto europeo: *Grail Project* coordinado y evaluado por las autoras.

El diseño del análisis se plantea desde una triple perspectiva que profundiza en el proceso llevado a cabo por el propio proyecto.

En primer lugar, se ha realizado un análisis del contenido del proceso participativo a través del cuál se definió, diseñó y planificó el producto turístico, temático, transnacional europeo que dió lugar a la celebración además de talleres de transferencia de los resultados.

En segundo lugar, se ha elaborado una base de datos con las noticias, notas de prensa y eventos reportados por el proyecto. Asimismo, como de los hitos científicos y aportaciones del equipo investigador basados en el citado proyecto.

Por último, se han llevado a cabo entrevistas semiestructradas a los líderes y miembros del proyecto europeo de cada uno de los países participantes.

RC22-259.2

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Taking Advantage of the Context: The Manifold Roles of Catholic Chaplains in Public Institutions in Spain

This paper analyses the reconfiguration of the roles of Catholic chaplains in public institutions in Spain at the crossroads of secularisation, religious diversification and the deficiencies in the welfare system. We argue that Catholic chaplains refashion their roles by strategically taking advantage of the contextual opportunities provided by public institutions. This allows them to reinforce their position within the institutions and retain their legitimacy. We have identified four main roles that chaplains play in hospitals and prisons, which are basically those of being a) chaplains *sensu stricto* offering religious care and counselling; b) social service providers filling the gaps in the welfare system; c) experts on religious diversity issues addressing the religious illiteracy of secular organisations' staff; and ultimately d) jacks-of-all-trades solving a number of accidental and intractable issues coming up in the everyday functioning of such institutions. However, this redefinition and adaptation of their roles and tasks is not always done smoothly. Along with the adjustment to the conditions of secular organisations and to the growing presence of religious minorities, subtle resistances emerge. The paper is based on qualitative empirical research done in 8 prisons and 6 hospitals in Spain between 2011 and 2014.

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RC06-75.6

MARTINEZ-IGLESIAS, MARIA* (Universitat Rovira i Virgili, marmarigle@gmail.com)

The Multiplication of Elder Care Strategies in Migrant Indigenous Mexican Families

This paper shows how international male migration has modified traditional elder care arrangements in indigenous sending communities in Mexico. Traditionally the sons (and daughters in law) were the principal source of support for older people; sons (and daughters in law) reside, provide and care for elder parents who compensate the cooperation of male offspring by transferring them land and/or the house. Since the 90´s, the loss of land value and the permanent migration of the sons (and their wives) have eroded this traditional intergenerational cooperation strategy.

Based on systematic literature review (120 ethnographies and case studies), this paper shows a typology of 4 different elder care strategies to deal with migration: 1) traditional strategies; while migrated son provides economically for his elder parents, his wife would stay and care for her parents in law; 2) reallocation strategies: daughters, who were excluded from previous arrangements, stay with their parents and replaced their brother and sister in-law and they become legitimate heirs; 3) diversification strategies: despite that family land has lost value, sons and daughters cooperate with their parents based on filial piety and not taking into account main future compensations 4) breakout strategies: intergenerational cooperation cannot be reorganized because the descendants are not able or do not want to develop new mechanisms. This (no) strategy is mainly explained by extreme poverty of parents or the failure of the migration project of the sons.

The findings suggest that the factors behind these distinct patterns of parent-child care strategies are related to migration status, income options and the division of labor along gender lines but also with previous cultural norms, that are context specific, and they may not be intuitive to researcher.

RC22-260.4

MARTINO, SIMONE* (Università degli Studi di Torino, simonecarlo.martino@unito.it)
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Being Muslims in Italy: New Opportunities and Old Challenges

This study analyses whether Italian Muslims are considered to be a threat by Italian society. It attempts to verify the major lines of conflict in the relationship between Islam and the Italian society, by tradition culturally connected to Catholicism. The study investigates different patterns of relationship between Catholic Italians and Muslim Italians in different Italian regions on the base of the national survey "La nuova religiosità in Italia" [The new religiosity in Italy] (2007). By research data we detect regions with a high potential for conflicts and regions where we observe more acceptance of Islam as well as better basis for societal cohesion and cooperation.

RC49-574.6

MARTINOVSKI, BILYANA* (Stockholm University, bilyana.martinovski@gmail.com)

Enhancing the Ethical Turn in Prevention and Healthcare Services for Mental Healthcare and HIV-Positive Patients

HIV prevention and healthcare is quite different from mental healthcare because HIV is heavily distributed to the poor Global Southern hemisphere communities whereas mental healthcare issues are significantly more evenly distributed, geographically, culturally and socially. In that sense, what they have in common is not so much social conditioning as communicative patterns. This paper, explores six factors which can enhance prevention and healthcare services for mental healthcare and HIV-positive patients across the Globe, namely, intercultural communication, reciprocal adaptation, hybrid cultures, local traditions of co-existence, future moral concerns, and emotive-cognitive shifters such as re-contextualization, art and states of awe. Intercultural communication skills provide openness for otherness, which enhances ability for adaptive and creative solutions. Reciprocal adaptation is a communicative mechanism, which assures natural alignment of cognitive structures and behaviors (Martinovski 2010). Promotion of hybrid cultures (Dona 2010) such as those in Rwanda enhance communicative flexibility and skills in conflict resolution. Adoption of local traditions of relation to cultural tolerance and otherness are useful resource for better healthcare services. Moral concerns have more effect when projected in the future than when imposed on the present (Agerström 2009) thus development of such promotes better both future and present care. Finally, re-contextualization in conversation, artistic and other states of awe function as emotive-cognitive shifters of attention, which promote integration and openness towards larger contexts, new views and solutions. If applied, these six factors enhance the ethical turn in healthcare services and their acceptance independent of social and cultural differences by balancing the negative effects of the global patriarchal order, dehumanization procedures and implantations of a third party (Martinovski and Linn 2014).

RC41-484.3

MARTINS, JO. M.* (Macquarie University, jmartins@tpg.com.au)

Changes in Ethnic Composition and Fertility of the Australian Population

The rate of population growth in Australia at 1.6% p.a. in 2011 was well above the average for OECD industrialised countries. Most of this growth is due to migration as fertility has declined since 1961 to below replacement level in 2011. Migration led to an increase in the proportion of the foreign-born in the population from 20% in the 1971 census to 26% in the 2011 census. This reflects the growing importance of migration in Australia's population growth but also points to possible changes in its ethnic composition. An examination of the country of origin of the Australian population in 1971 shows that 9 out of the 12 top countries of origin of migrants were in Europe but only 5 out of 12 were in Europe in 2011. China and India that were minor countries of origin in 1971 became the third and fourth largest countries of origin of migrants in 2011. A relevant question is whether the change in the ethnic composition of the Australian population had an impact on fertility in the period 1971-2011. To throw light into this issue, this paper contains an analysis of the fertility levels of Australian-born mothers as well as those of foreign-born mothers in 1971 and 2011. Differences are examined on cross-sectional and longitudinal bases. The paper also contains a complementary standardised analysis of number of children of mothers born in different world regions using the experience of Australian-born mothers as the standard in 2011. In aggregate terms, the average TFR of foreign-born mothers in 2011 (1.8) was below but close the mean for Australian-born mothers (1.9). The results of the analysis show trends and change from a longitudinal perspective. It also identifies convergence with the experience of Australian-born mothers as well as prevailing deviations from a cross-sectional perspective.

RC24-291.3

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Pro-Active Social Movement in Uncertain Social Issue of Sustainability: A Case Study of Citizen Cooperative in Japan

This research aim to discuss the possibility and necessity of interpretation between global environmental discourse and other values. The authors will clarify the strategy to promote awareness and action for sustainable society based on a case study of citizens' proactive social movements before and after Fukushima disaster in 2011 in Japan.

After the disaster, there are various social movements in the fields of energy and sustainable society. The activity begins at first with anti-nuclear demonstration, which is followed by some proactive movements such as renewable energy projects and green electricity. Many of community energy projects have succeeded in economic independence and citizen participation. We focus on incentives of participant so that we can clarify the effect of diverse values in social movements

Method of Data Collection and Result

Based on two mailed questionnaire surveys; one is for investors of community renewable energy projects(2001 to 2011), the other is for member of citizens' cooperative concerning green electricity, we have asked their incentive for participation.

Renewable energy survey shows three incentives, environment, economic, and community. The structure is consistent and more people have come to participate in because the variety of values attracts them more. Same facts are observed also in the green electricity survey. Conjoint analysis shows that the most preferred factor is not the amount of renewable energy, nor the type of ownership, but the membership.

Concluding Remarks

In conclusion, it is stated that diversity of values are more effective than one single strong value such as economic value or environmental, when we are to promote awareness and action for sustainable society.

Climate change and sustainability has surely become a key political issue in this century. However, we cannot avoid uncertainty which brings many social actors lack of actuality. To overcome this dilemma, various bridgework and translation would be necessary.

RC18-224.1

MARX, PAUL* (University of Southern Denmark, marx@sam.sdu.dk)

Occupational Unemployment and Party Choice

There is a growing literature linking labour-market precariousness and political preferences. Occupational unemployment rate (OUR) has become an important variable. It is used as an indicator of labour-market risk and is argued to foster support for redistribution and left parties. While this argument appears straightforward, there is little reflection on potential theoretical and methodological drawbacks of using OUR as a predictor of political preferences. In the proposed article, I identify two such issues.

First, using OUR is based on the assumption that occupations are 'neutral' categories for statistical purposes. However, besides differing in their risk profile, occupations provide distinct social settings with an impact on political preferences in their own right. Hence, occupational political culture may bias OUR as a measure of labour-market risk. Second, little consideration is given to the question which model of party choice theoretically links OUR to party preferences. Implicitly, political economy applications draw on the spatial model. However, unemployment is also a key variable in studies of economic (performance) voting and recently OUR has indeed been used to predict economic voting. Reconciling political economy and economic voting theories, I argue that OUR can be linked to at least two motives: punishing the government *and* supporting redistribution. Both motives can reinforce each other (if the right is in power) or cancel each other out (if the left is in power).

The two issues can be addressed by using panel data, which allow a) eliminating unobserved heterogeneity and b) tracing respondents' party preferences over electoral contexts (left or right incumbency). I therefore use data from the British Household Panel Survey (1993-2008) and fixed-effect logistic regression to study how within-case variation in OUR affects support for Labour or economic voting (against incumbent). External validity of the findings is assessed with comparative data from the European Social Survey.

RC34-400.7

MARY, AURELIE* (University of Tampere, lilie.aurelie.mary17@gmail.com)

Youth Actors Cooperation Essential to Improve School Advice Services and Ease the School-to-Work Process

Successful school to work transition and integration is the labour market is a dilemma for most contemporary young people. In addition, the youth face a number of intrinsic and contextual inequalities before and during their process of transition.

This presentation is based on an on-going empirical study conducted in Finland. It investigates the perspectives of youth workers on the implications of being young today and collaborating with youth researchers. The study also involves youth researchers. Four workshops were conducted with youth workers and youth researchers. Twenty-two participants took part in the workshops. This practice-oriented project seeks at 1) encouraging more collaboration between youth workers and youth researchers in order to 2) find more effective solutions and tools to ease young people's transition into adulthood.

The first stage of the study revealed that both youth researchers and youth workers seek solutions to assist young people, but rarely engage in cooperative work. Both are experts in their own sector and could easily collaborate in order to support the youth more adequately in their school-to-work process. Both are also aware that the current career advice services in schools are mostly obsolete and promote old models of transition to working life that are no longer adapted to young people's current requirements and socio-economic context. Such traditional model also contributes to perpetuating inequalities, and to widening the winner-loser divide. The career advice services require upgrading to the current societal structure, and to be more sensitive to young people's needs by providing concrete tools for the youth to navigate through the world, not only career-wise, but also in terms of other areas of life.

Revising such a large service however requires discussions with and cooperation from all youth actors, including school representatives and youth policy makers. That is the next stage of this study.

RC44-514.1

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The Spatial Basis of Labour Agency: The Case of a Strike at a South African Open Cast Mine in 2012

The last seven years has witnessed a spike in industrial unrest and conflict across most sectors of the South African economy. The mining sector for instance experienced a lot of labour conflict which often culminated itself in different forms of violence as epitomised by the Marikana shooting. Low wages, poor working conditions and confrontational wage negotiations have been cited as the causes and drivers of this violence. But how do we explain and provide reasons for the use of such violence from a labour geography standpoint? This paper presents findings from a commissioned study carried out for an open cast mine from December 2012 to March 2013 in South Africa. Survey questionnaires were administered to selected mineworkers together with in-depth and focus group interviews in collecting worker responses on why they had gone on a wildcat strike among other issues. It is argued that labour uses agency by drawing from different sources of power in articulating its demands and interests with varied levels of success and failure. In other words, workers in times of conflict make use of structural, associational, logistical and symbolic power in making their claims. However, when these methods fail to bring positive results, they resort to use of different forms of violence. Furthermore, the use of violence by South African mining labour force is not a new phenomenon but one that is historically entrenched in society and its intensification is due to changing micro and macro socio-political and economic conditions stressing South Africa's industrial relations system.

RC06-87.7

MASLAUSKAITE, AUSRA* (Vytautas Magnus University, a.maslauskaite@smf.vdu.lt)

Non-Resident Fathers' Involvement in Child Rearing: Role of Policies and Resources

The aim of the paper is to analyze how the involvement of non-resident fathers in childrearing after union dissolution is structured by the social, legal policies and socio-economic resources of fathers in Lithuania. The paper is based on the "Fathering after divorce in Lithuania" survey data (N=1500) conducted in 2015.

A lot of studies prove that frequency and quality of personal contact with father is beneficial to the child's well-being in the post-divorce families (Amato, Gilbreth 1999) and economic support provided by fathers improves the overall living conditions of children (Amato, 2005). Nevertheless, a great deal of research proves that many non-resident fathers have low levels of personal contacts and provide little or no economic support for their children although the most recent studies demonstrate the cohort change in the non-resident fathers' involvement behaviour and show the increase in the contact frequency (Kelly 2007; Amato, Meyers, Emery 2009) and child support (Grall 2006).

Even though the research on the non-resident fathers' involvement in childrearing is well examined in the USA and some European countries, the research evidence is very scarce for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Lithuania represents one of them and is among the countries of the region with very high divorce rates. As in many countries, the majority of children after divorce live with mothers, meanwhile the shared custody is still rather the exceptional praxis in Lithuania. Although the child maintenance legislation went through several significant developments after 1990, with the redefinition of the forms and minimum amount of child maintenance (Sagatys, 2011), some advancement in the child support enforcement system (the establishment of the Children's Maintenance Fund), high unemployment, poor employment, large grey economy, and very intense outmigration are significant constrains for the implementation of adequate child support in the post-divorce families.

WG02-639.2

MASLOVSKIY, MIKHAIL* (Sociological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, maslovski@mail.ru)

Russian Modernization: Successive Failed Modernities?

The idea of different versions of modernity which succeded one another has been elaborated by Peter Wagner. However, Wagner's analysis deals with European societies and new societies founded by European settlers. These cases include modifications of European cultural and institutional patterns rather than alternative projects of modernity. It is questionable if this approach could be applied to those societies whose trajectories of development were radically different from the 'Atlantic world'. Unlike Wagner, Johann Arnason focuses on two non-western modernizing patterns represented by the failed Soviet model and the Japanese civilization. Arnason discusses the imperial modernization in pre-revolutionary Russia and offers a comparative analysis of imperial revolutions and 'entangled communisms' in Russia and China. He devotes considerable attention to the formation, dynamics and crises of communist modernity in the USSR and other countries. Arnason also elaborates the concept of alternating modernities which he applies in particular to the history of Czechoslovakia. From his viewpoint, the Soviet model could be seen not as a deviation from the only road to modernity but as a specific form of modern society although it proved to be unsustainable in the long run. Arnason considers a peculiar combination of limited success and long-term failure of Soviet modernity on the economic, political and cultural levels. His general conclusion is that the crisis of the late 1980s had a much longer prehistory and a global dimension. At the same time the question remains whether the concept of failed modernity can also be applied to post-communist Russia that is re-asserting its distinctiveness from western liberal modernity. Apparently it is too early to make any definite conclusion on this issue. But it can be argued that the formation of any kind of alternative form of modernity is hardly possible in contemporary Russian society.

WG02-639.6

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The Role of Politics in Multiple-Modernizations Process

The modernization process is generally presented as the result of a primarily social evolutions resulting from economic factors. The paper aims to present a reflection, on the opposite, considering the political factor as The primary factor, the economic being one of its only consequences. The relative autonomy of politics toward economics may bring to give the political factors the main explanatory role in the modernization process. The question of the emerging countries in the 20 century will be taken as the main example of this type of evolution. This model would explain the alternatives modernizations.

RC38-452.3

MASSARI, MONICA* (University of Naples Federico II, monica.massari@unina.it)

Transnational Biographies Across the Desert and the Sea: Migrants' Memories of Mediterranean Crossings

The dramatic rise of irregular migration between the two banks of the Mediterranean and from Syria and Afghanistan to the closest edges of Europe has recently re-acquired strong visibility in the public debate due to the enormous flows of refugees attempting to cross European borders in extremely dangerous conditions and the growing amount of migrants en-route who have died during the past few months.

Narratives that migrants interviewed relate, reconstructing their transnational journeys across the desert and the sea, naming places, events, feelings they went through during one of the most traumatic experiences of their life, cannot be disconnected from the shock that these memories still provoke and the feeling of disorientation that they induce in those who collect their tragic stories. Traumatic accounts given by refugees, by those who escaped from conflicts and persecutions, and by so-called *clandestine* exiles often recall the memories of those who survived the most notorious massacres of the twentieth century. Violence, humiliation and suffering that people experience on their journeys to Europe, not only require a critical synthesis of the historical and social matrices and asymmetrical power structures which contribute to produce the status of *clandestinity* and which have made the Mediterranean Sea a maritime cemetery. They also *force* social scientist to consider that complex social phenomena, such as irregular migration, lie within an intricate web of relationships and dynamics that cannot be properly investigated and governed without an adequate understanding of the subjective biographical experience.

Based on the outcomes of field research on the topic, this paper aims at addressing some crucial methodological issues involved in doing research adopting the tools of biographical narrations and life histories in the field of traumatic migratory experiences, trying to overcome widespread social representations of migrants as pure and naked victims of events.

RC31-361.3

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Legal Status and Working Conditions of Mexican and Central American Immigrants in the United States: A Multilevel Analysis

In this paper, we analyze how individual legal status and the concentration of undocumented workers in a labor market affect the wages and working conditions experienced by Mexicans and Central American immigrants in the United States. The analysis relies on data from the Mexican Migration Project covering respondents' last trip to the United States, combined with recent annual estimates of undocumented migrants by state and metropolitan area. It estimates regression models to examine how an individual's undocumented status and the relative share of undocumented in the metropolitan area affects real wages, hours worked, tax withholding, how job was obtained, the likelihood of cash payment, and the likelihood of enclave employment, holding constant the effects of personal characteristics such as age, gender, marital status, education, English ability, occupation, cumulative U.S. experience, and number of prior U.S. trips. Results indicate that a precarious legal status undermines the wages and working conditions of Latino immigrants in the United States, and that the effect is heightened in labor markets where undocumented migrants are more numerous.

RC41-482.1

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Neighborhood Disadvantage and Telomere Length: Results from the Fragile Families Study

In this paper we test whether cumulative exposure to neighborhood disadvantage reduces telomere length and explains racial differences in morbidity and mortality. Telomeres are repetitive nucleotide sequences located on chromosome ends that protect genetic material from deterioration. Telomeres prematurely shorten under high stress levels, foreshadowing future poor health. Using data from the latest wave of the Fragile Families Study, we regressed telomere length (TL) for mothers on two indicators of neighborhood disadvantage developed by Sampson and Wodke et al, controlling for mother's age, education, marital status, birthplace, and BMI as well as household income, household composition, and family structure. Holding constant the effect of these variables we found that cumulative disadvantage had a significant and powerful negative effect on mothers' TL no matter which indicator of neighborhood disadvantage we used. The effect was especially pronounced among African Americans; after introducing neighborhood disadvantage into models, we no longer find a significant black-white gap in telomere length. The effect was especially pronounced among African Americans; after introducing neighborhood disadvantage into models, we no longer find a significant black-white gap in telomere length. Pooling mothers' and childrens' data, we found similar results. Our results suggest telomere shortening is a key mechanism by which social structure is internalized and neighborhood disadvantage may explain persistent racial differences in mortality and morbidity. For African Americans, in particular, neighborhood disadvantage is concentrated by the interaction of racial segregation, class segregation, and high rates of poverty, which combine to expose them to a uniquely harsh and stressful residential environment, which over time leads to the shortening of telomeres, which leads to premature aging and poor health in later years, thereby explaining persistent racial differentials in mortality and morbidity that do not disappear when socioeconomic status is controlled.

RC22-262.2

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Interreligious Dialogue and Peace in the Balkans: Past Challenges and Future Opportunities

Sociologically interpreted, tolerance is patience, accepting other people's beliefs, allowing the validity of principles which do not belong to one self, and yet they have to be recognized in the spirit of civil freedom and public opinion. Tolerance is an accepted deviation from one's own beliefs. Interreligious tolerance may be the most difficult task especially of the present. To accept something we are unfamiliar with, something which deviates from our tradition, customs and habits, is indeed a challenge. Of course, if it does not develop into religious fanaticism and extremism. Certain organizations or groups which are directed against the peace process in the Balkans and other regions in the world, continue to use terrorist tactics and methods in an attempt to destabilize the delicate balance of peace. Religion is able to mobilize social groups who strive for power and influence in the globalized society where they feel marginalized or consider the globalized society as some kind of threat. This is the reason why identity crisis makes religious fundamentalism the most prevalent and most controversial ideology of modern time. The Balkan Peninsula is a place where different religions meet. Interestingly, despite the fact that all these religions are essentially similar to one another, being derived from a common ancient basis in Judaism and all preaching peace as an ideal, the Balkans have always been considered among the most conflicting regions in the world. These religions are also very collectivistic. They claim that their adherents make a special and morally superior community. Connections with them easily become a sign of political or national loyalty. Moreover, if the Abraham religions become factors in politics, they, because of their uncompromising positions, essentially lead to a constant conflict with the religious others.

RC25-314.1

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Bilingual Education (Portuguese-Cape Verdean) and Language and Education Policies in Portugal

The bilingual education project "Bilingual Class", and the subsequent project "Multilingual School", implemented in two schools of the 1st and 2nd cycle of basic education (2008-2013) by the Institute of Theoretical and Computational Linguistics (current CELGA/ILTEC), were pioneers in Portuguese Schools, involving students of Portuguese and immigrant backgrounds, mainly Cape Verdean. In addition to the teaching of (and in) Cape Verdean creole, and Portuguese, focus was given to the development of the students' implicit and explicit linguistic conscience and positive linguistic attitudes, including their families and the school community.

Research encompassed linguistic, sociolinguistic and school effects. The aim now is to continue the previous research by engaging in a new fieldwork, to improve the understanding of these students' sociolinguistic reality, currently attending lower secondary education. The fact that immigrant background students from African Countries of Portuguese Official Language have systematically shown weaker school achievement compared either to pupils of non-immigrant origin or those of other immigrant origins, questions the efficiency of linguistic and educational policies, especially when there's a seeming proximity between the Portuguese and minority languages, like the Cape Verdean creole. This longitudinal study, intending to evaluate the impact of an early bilingual education, is therefore especially relevant.

For this paper, we focus on the macro scale of the ongoing research, analyzing the social and historical dynamics of Portuguese language policies, to contextualize the aforementioned projects. Firstly, we identify the main lines of education policies, concerning linguistic diversity and teaching of *Portuguese as a Second Language*. Secondly, we relate these tendencies with the impact of the two mentioned interventions and the current educational policies deriving from an economic crisis context. In an interdisciplinary approach (sociological and sociolinguistic), the aim is to contribute to the acknowledgement of linguistic diversity in Portuguese policies, and on effective citizen-centered approaches to such complexity.

RC16-197.1

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Sociology in 21st Century: Value-Detached Science or Morally Inspired Search for Just Society?

Michael Burawoy's 2004 Presidential address to ASA, in which he argued for the institutionalization of public sociology, provoked major debate within the sociological community about the proper tasks of sociology. On the one side of the debate stood those who call for an activist sociology directly engaged in supporting social movements and groups opposing the existing social hierarchies and status quo. In their view, public irrelevance of sociology is the consequence of the many sociologists' refusal to get involved with moral issues and use their professional knowledge in promoting social justice, economic equality, human rights or, simply, the better world. On the other side of the debate stood proponents of the scientific sociology who claim that the discipline can regain and preserve its public respectability only if it abides to the rigorous, value-detached inquiry of social phenomenon and abstain from making judgments about desirability of the particular social project.

This distinction between an allegedly uncritical, scientific sociology and the critical, activist sociology is untenable. Sociology should be both the impartial inquiry of human social behavior and socially engaged activity oriented towards a betterment of society. Therefore, the real issue is not whether sociologists should be interested in social justice or committed to detached scientific research but whether they can offer us the guide for understanding our present condition. The problem with the both sides engaged in the debate is that they stick to this false dilemma and neglect the great tradition of the sociological diagnosis of the times. In developing my argument I will rely on the work of two great sociologists – Peter Berger and Karl Mannheim – who thought us not only how to do sociology but also how to use it in order to achieve the better and more just society.

RC33-384.7

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LAMBRINOS, ELENA (University of Sydney)

Time and Knowledge-Building: How Knowledge Practices in Education Embody Temporal Principles

Cumulatively building knowledge is temporal: selecting and augmenting established knowledge to provide a basis for future changes in that knowledge. Yet, while sociological research of education is exploring students' subjective experiences of temporalities, those expressed by knowledge practices themseves remains undertheorized and neglected. In this paper we draw on a rapidly growing approach that offers a conceptual toolkit for analysing the organizing principles of knowledge practices: Legitimation Code Theory. Drawing on the concepts of 'temporal codes', we explore how the organizing principles of time expressed in classroom discourse plays a role in enabling and constraining knowledge-building. Temporal codes explore whether the knowledge expressed is from the past, present or future ('temporal position') and how that knowledge is oriented towards the past, present or future ('temporal orientation'). Together these reveal different temporal codes embodied by discourse. We enact these concepts in analyses of History classrooms in Australian secondary schooling. Specifically, we explore classes in Year 7 (first year of secondary school) from two schools with contrasting student demographics of socio-economic status. Lessons across an entire unit of study (about 6 hours) were recorded and analysed, revealing how students receive differential degrees of access to temporal codes in classroom discourse and their effect on the forms of knowledge being expressed. In summary, students at the lower socio-economic school remained locked in an eternal present in which past knowledge and future knowledge were sealed off, constraining possibilities for building knowledge. In contrast, students at the higher socio-economic school engaged with a range of temporal codes in such a way that past knowledge was renovated and returns to develop present knowledge were anticipated. We conclude by discussing the substantive implications of the concepts for understanding the nature of knowledge-building and their potential practical application in curriculum, pedagogy and assessment.

RC04-49.7

MATOS DE OLIVEIRA, ANA LUIZA* (Unicamp, analubh87@gmail.com)

Public Policy, Social Rights and Social Justice: Higher Education in the Brazil of the 2000s

The Brazilian Federal Constitution of 1988 created a system of social protection inspired in the principles of universality, welfare and citizenship. In the years 1990's, however, the country faced neoliberal policies that distanced the country from the social goals inserted in its Constitution. In the beginning of the new century, especially with the election of President Lula for the Federal Government (2003-2010) – inserted in a shift to left-wing governments throughout the Latin-American region -, the State gained an active role in expanding access to rights for the population, which reflected in improvements in social indicators. Although the role of the State changed significantly in the 2000's in Brazil, public policies in guaranteeing constitutional social rights in the Brazil of the beginning of the century did have as partner the private sector. We will then seek to briefly analyze a specific set of policies during the 2000s in Brazil in accessing higher education and to give information on the arrangement having as partner the private sector and finds that: i) Was there more equality in accessing rights, given that the Brazilian society is very unequal?; ii) Is the access to this right highly conditioned to labor income?; iii) Is there decrease in the regional differences in access to those rights?; iv) Is quality or focus affected by interests mediating the access to this right? Nonetheless, we hope to further develop those questions in PhD Thesis, to be presented in 2019.

RC15-194.6

MATSUDA, RYOZO* (Ritsumeikan Univesity, rmatsuda@ss.ritsumei.ac.jp)

Exploring a Public/Private Nexus of Health Care Provision: Ideas, Regulatory Frameworks, and Adaptability

The background of this paper is that dichotomy of public/private does not work well in analyzing, and even describing, healthcare provision in Japan. The Japanese healthcare system uses market mechanisms in providing health services: varieties of providers compete each other under a statutory health insurance system that decides fees or "prices" of services. Those providers consist of varieties of entities with different control by the government, including individual physicians, medical corporations, health insurance bodies, consumer cooperatives, agricultural cooperatives, the Red Cross Society, and local and national governments. Designated providers, including private ones, have been remarkably categorized as "pseudo-public". They are responsible for making efforts to achieve regional health policies and eligible for applying for ling-fenced subsidies. This makes distinction between "public" and "private" vague. The distinctive vagueness have been maintained by the government.

This paper consists of two parts. First it analyzes why the government introduced the concept "pseudo-public" by considering historical development of the health system. This question will be analyzed with the following the two accompanied questions: why those private and "pseudo-public" providers were not absorbed into the government sector; and why local and national government did not expanded their provision to the extent that "pseudo-public" providers would not be necessary. In answering them, the paper considers ideas of "public" and "private", historical development of regulatory frameworks on healthcare, and adaptability of healthcare markets.

Second, the paper analyzes recent transformation in which public/private distinction has become clearer, where local and national governments' ownership of providers decrease and regulatory frameworks on the healthcare markets are

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modified. What external pressures, e.g. pressures for cost containments, have changed ideas, regulatory frameworks, and adaptability will be examined.

Finally, the paper critically considers the three concepts used in analysis and gives perspectives for future research.

RC30-342.4

MATSUSHITA, KEITA* (Jissen Women's University, matsushita-keita@jissen.ac.jp)

Mediated Work Place and Work Styles As Second Offline: The Case Study of Coworking Space in Shibuya, Japan

This research explores the second offline world in terms of various workplaces and work styles such as coworking spaces, and nomad work based on ethnographic fieldwork in Shibuya Area.

Shibuya in Japan, known as a youthful town, has gained attention in recent years as a city that is exploring and implementing new workplaces and styles. The development of mobile and social media has no doubt promoted the trend of working from any location.

Rather, this trend represents a new world: 'second offline'. In this realm, the development and spread of mobile and social media have led to offline spaces, with locations being superimposed by online information.

Business has underscored the principles of connection, collaboration, and innovation in recent years. Furthermore, efforts have been made to design workplaces that foster these values. This has been made possible by an offline world that holds new beliefs due to the overlap between online and offline, which has occurred in response to mobile and social media; that is to say, second offline.

If we describe workplaces using Tuan's terms, then we can consider PCs and the (early) Web to be 'linking media' that transcend physical zones and connect workplaces, as is the case with telework. In contrast, we can consider mobile and social media to be 'superimposing media', which indicates a restructuring and upgrade of workplaces from a new perspective, as with nomad work and coworking spaces.

RC31-355.9

MATSUTANI, MINORI* (Kyoto University, Education, minori.matsutani@gmail.com)

Labor Markets for Transnational Corporations: Nationalized and Localized Space in Global Context

Transnational corporations' role in globalization is significant since their operations now stretch across national borders, influencing global production processes and the international division of labor (Giddens 2013). When trying to conceptualize the privatization of international labor recruitment, we need to consider the role of these corporations as one of the main actors of migration industry. Sassen(1988) described how the investment flows of US transnational corporations to Third World accelerate the labor flows from Third World to the US. This paper, in contrast, focuses on the reverse-oriented flow of white-collar workers triggered by the offshore of transnational corporations. Transnational corporations not only draw labor migrants to their home countries, but also pull home countries' white-collar workers to their investment destinations. Based on the case study of Japanese migrants hired by Japanese transnational corporations in Shanghai, this paper examines the significant features of the migration system of white-collar workers' reverse-oriented mobility. And it shows how transnational corporations and recruitment agencies arrange the migratory flows and how the transnational labor markets' prosperities affect the migrants' experiences.

The international labor recruitment systems are privatized both in South-North mobility and in North-South mobility, though they have differences in some respects. Three main features of the migration system of the case are (1)low cost of international migration, (2)relatively small role of network and the rebuilding of it in the process of migration, and (3)relocation of the workforce mobility in the short term. The first two points derives from the patterns of flow direction of migration and the last point is related to the properties of the specific labor market. Migrant workers will enter new transnational labor markets formulated for the transnational corporations. They struggle with fluidity and liquidity of the transformed labor market, which are nationalized at base but localized by the surroundings.

RC39-456.3

MATSUTANI, MITSURU* (Chukyo University, mitsurum@sass.chukyo-u.ac.jp)
SAKAGUCHI, YUSUKE (St. Andrew's University)
USHIJIMA, KAYO (Aichi Prefectural University)
SUNG, WONCHEOL (Chukyo University)

Social Determinants of Health Anxiety after the Fukushima Nuclear Accident: Child and Maternal Health Study.

Background: Four years have passed since the Fukushima nuclear accident. While memories of the accident fade away, mothers of young children in Fukushima Prefecture still feel anxiety about their child's and their own health. However, mother's health anxiety and its chronological change have not been studied. Therefore, child-support programs associated with radioactive contamination remain inadequate. This study examines mother's health anxiety and its social determinants.

Methods: The survey targeted 3-years children (born in 2008) and their mother who lived in *Nakadori* 9 municipalities of Fukushima Prefecture. This panel survey was conducted three times from 2013 (N=1,026).

Results: We classified the respondents according to trajectories of health anxiety. *Resistance or Resilience* (initially moderate or severe anxiety followed by a sharp decrease: 18.5%), *Recovery* (initially moderate or severe anxiety followed by a gradual decrease: 24.2%), and *Chronic Dysfunction* (moderate or severe and stable anxiety: 53.7%). We found that lower SES (education and spouse's occupation) was associated with chronic health anxiety.

RC39-466.3

MATTHEWMAN, STEVE* (University of Auckland, s.matthewman@auckland.ac.nz)

Electricity and Urban Vulnerability: A Sociology of Power

Sociology seeks to make sense of group life in modernity. As such it has largely concerned itself with the metropolitan experience. Much ink has been spilt on the new ways of being and seeing that urban living affords. Much less ink has been spilt on the critical infrastructures which make all of this possible. In the broad historical scheme of things these socio-technical systems which frame our existence are absolutely novel; they are also getting frailer. We will consider some of the implications of this with reference to a single element of the urban infrastructure: electrical power generation. Without electricity modern life is unimaginable. We assume an uninterrupted power supply. In the future this assumption will be sorely tested. The paper predicts that current power blackouts are mere dress rehearsals for the future in which they will appear with greater frequency and severity. Increasing numbers of blackouts are anticipated due to growing uncertainties in supply and growing certainties in demand. Supply will become ever more precarious because of peak oil, political instability, infrastructural neglect, global warming and the shift to renewable energy resources. Demand will become stronger because of population growth, rising levels of affluence and the consumer "addictions" which accompany this. Having challenged the myth of infinite energy the presentation will close with some thoughts about how we might build resilience and offset vulnerability by thinking about sustainable energies.

RC39-463.5

MATTHEWMAN, STEVE* (University of Auckland, s.matthewman@auckland.ac.nz)

Political Economy and Everyday Disaster

Despite all of the good work done on Disaster Risk Reduction, we still find ourselves in a disaster glut. All available evidence suggests that disasters are increasing in frequency, scale, cost and severity. Strangely, at the height of their necessity, sociologists of disaster find themselves on the intellectual periphery. In particular, they cite a lack of conceptual clarity for their marginality. Theorisations of disaster have remained unchanged across the last half century. Disasters are typically seen as spectacular events that are concentrated in time and space. They stop normal social functions. In other words, our definitions of disaster have remained static across the period we now refer to as the Great Acceleration. Yet arguably this time period has witnessed the greatest changes in all of human history. This paper advances a new definition of disaster: large scale damage to life and living systems. It does so as a way of thinking critically about the root causes of the Great Acceleration, and by extension of the production of most of today's vulnerabilities, like environmental degradation and unparalleled wealth disparities. In other words it offers an extension of Naomi Klein's (2007) disaster capitalism thesis by considering the ways in which normally operating capitalism itself constitutes an "everyday disaster". Particular emphasis will be given to the ways in which neoliberal policies create and profit from disaster, and how we might remedy this.

RC09-108.4

MATTHIESEN, ANNA* (New School for Social Research, matta644@newschool.edu)

Professionalizing Protest: A Comparative Analysis of Advocacy Organizations in Serbia and China

This paper synthesizes two discrete periods of ethnographic research in domestic non-governmental advocacy organizations in Belgrade, Serbia and Kunming, China. Specifically, it compares their structure: how these groups perceive the construction of their organization and the strategies they use, and of peer

organizations in the field; and funding/donors: how these groups remain sustainable and from what sources of funding; how search for funding determines mission goals; Signs of growing domestic philanthropy of these groups; Moving beyond observations of the oft-noted proliferation of non-governmental organizations in many post-socialist spaces and state efforts to rein them in, this paper will argue 1) that the permanent institutional precarity of these groups in both geographic locations is due to a now globally pervasive neoliberal logic, one that has marketized charity in both senses of providing service and/or money; 2) a shared socialist legacy has meant that the work that these organizations engage in and their appeals to donors revolve around specific values about forms of social welfare, civic participation and the state's role in social life that are being reshaped according to this same logic; 3) as the NGO becomes the institutional form of choice or necessity for those who want to engage in either service or advocacy projects, this has significant implications for the possibilities and forms of protest.

RC26-321.4

MATYSIAK, ILONA* (The Maria Grzegorzewska University, ilona.matysiak@gmail.com)

New Young Rural Elite? Young People with University Education and Their Motivations and Ways of Life in the Polish Countryside.

From the historical perspective, after year 1989, the Polish rural areas and their inhabitants entered the period of significant social, economic and cultural changes, including disagrarization of employment and significant improvement of basic local infrastructure. Still, does it mean that rural areas could be perceived by younger generations as an attractive place to live and develop their professional and life careers? Traditionally, especially those young people, who decided to study, were convinced that only the city can provide them with satisfactory life opportunities. However, the recent studies show that about 30.0% of university graduates of rural origin return to their villages (Wasielewski 2012). Apart from that, since 2000, we observe in Poland a positive balance of migration from cities to rural areas. In this context, it is reasonable to ask what happens to those young people, who, having earned the university diploma, decide to return to their villages, or, not being of rural origin, want to settle in the rural areas. Why have they made such choice and what are its consequences? The presentation focuses on the male and female inhabitants of the rural areas (of both rural and urban origin) with university education - "young adults", who usually are at stage of making critical life decisions. The main aim is to analyze the motivations behind their decisions to live in the rural areas, their perception of their localities and the definition of own role in local communities – to what extent do they engage on behalf of their village? The presentation is based on the representative quantitative study of young rural inhabitants aged 25-34 conducted in 2015 in Poland. First results show that young inhabitants of the rural areas with university education constitute a significant resource in terms of their cultural and - potentially – economic and social capital.

RC06-83.5

MAUERER, GERLINDE* (University of Vienna, Institute of Sociology; University of Applied Sciences Vienna, gerlinde.mauerer@univie.ac.at)

Paternal Leave and Part-Time-Work. Challenges and Future Perspectives

Based on my previous research results on caring fathers on parental leave and challenges met by their partners (Mauerer 2013, 2015) I will, in this presentation, focus on interviews with managers in private and public enterprises on long-term paternal part-time work after paternity leave.

Whereas women's part-time work is widely spread in Europe, paternal part-time work is hardly discussed as a gender mainstreaming tool at the working place. European data show a huge gender employment gap at the expense of women caused by parenthood.

In my qualitative research on "Parental part-time work and gender work-life-balance in selected companies" I analyse the situation of fathers in Austria working part-time, combined with an international data analysis of parents working part-time. I conduct guided interviews with (personal) managers in the private and public sector on the career development of part-time-working employees, focussing on the situation of fathers. Although there are few data on this specific issue, I analyse the fathers' situation in comparison to maternal part-time work, which is common in European member states (Eurostat 2014). The interview questions focus on specific tasks of employees in different branches working part-time, working-time conditions and contracts, career development during and after part-time work, and last but not least: working-time demands in leading positions.

I analyse these qualitative data co-reflecting quantitative (inter)national data on gender employment rates and research on gender at the working place (a.o. Eydal/ Rostgaard 2014; Fagan/ Norman 2013; Wetterer 2014).

Methods: Guided interviews with managers of private and public companies, personal managers and fathers working part-time; quantitative data analysis on parental leave in Europe.

Finally, I present qualitative research data on fathers on parental leave and part-time work focussing on gender at the workplace and family arrangements based on the theoretical framework of feminist theories, gender and family studies (O'Brien/ Wall 2015).

RC06-JS-1.5

MAUERER, GERLINDE* (University of Vienna, Institute of Sociology; University of Applied Sciences Vienna, gerlinde.mauerer@univie.ac.at)

Paternal Leave and Part-Timework: Challenges for Family Life, Future Perspectives

Based on my previous research results on caring fathers on parental leave and challenges met by their partners (Mauerer 2013, 2014, 2015) I will, in this presentation, focus on interviews with managers in private and public enterprises on long-term paternal part-time work after paternity leave.

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I analyse these qualitative data co-reflecting quantitative (inter)national data on gender employment rates and research on gender at the working place (Eydal/ Rostgaard 2014; Fagan/ Norman 2013; Magaraggia, 2013; Wetterer 2014).

Methods: Guided interviews with managers of private and public companies, personal managers and fathers working part-time; quantitative data analysis on parental leave in Europe.

Finally, I analyse and present qualitative research data on fathers on parental leave and part-time work focussing on gender at the workplace and family arrangements based on the theoretical framework of feminist theories and gender studies.

RC52-JS-34.3

MAUNGANIDZE, FARAI* (University of KwaZulu Natal, maunganidzef@gmail.com)

'We Play the Music, You Dance'. Perceptions of Engineering Professionals to New Managerialism and Its Implications on Work Organisation.

There is scarcity of empirical work in the human resources management and sociology of work literature on changes in the engineering profession and its impact on work processes, especially in Southern Africa. This paper's aim is to address this gap by arguing that human resource practitioners need to be more familiar with the engineers' perceptions on new managerialism which is a product of the changing environment. These reconfigurations are exerting pressure on organisations to be more efficient and transparent in their operations. This qualitative study adopted a grounded theory approach in order to understand and appreciate arguments as directly experienced by the actors themselves, professional engineers. Data were collected from interviews and documents. Purposive sampling was used to come up with a sample of seven engineers. Documents were collected from academic institutions, the professional body as well as from other sources such as conferences and summits of different relevant stakeholders. The findings of the study have revealed that engineers are not comfortable reporting to a manager who does not have an engineering profession. In order to indirectly deal with the notion of new managerialism, the study has revealed that some engineers have resorted to enrol for some business and management related programmes such as Masters in Business Administration. It was also interesting to note that some engineers highlighted that the notion of new managerialism allowed them a reduction in supervision because their managers (non engineers) would be unaware of the details of the profession. Such a scenario, thereby allowed incomplete and shoddy work because the managers who are non-engineers may not be in a position to properly supervise the expert engineer. New managerialism is there in the engineering profession, engineers themselves do not approve of it; they see it as encroaching on their professional autonomy and professional standards of work.

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RC32-JS-14.6

MAURYA, MANJULA* (Jawaharlal Nehru University, manjulasociology@gmail.com)

Liberation Ideology of Phule,Periyar and Ambedkar:a Study of Dalit Feminist Understanding

Abstract
The history of social reform movement and women's movement are well known as the struggle for liberation and upliftment of women. In these movements, the social reformers and feminists have focused on issues of caste-Hindu women or women in general. The issues of Dalit women did not come to the forefront in these movements. Similarly, in the century long Dalit movement also the substantive issues of Dalit women were not addressed sufficiently and their plight remained the same. The issues of Dalit women have not been seriously taken up neither by the political leaders nor by the intellectuals of today. However, in the liberation of Dalit women, few social revolutionaries like Phule. Periyar and Ambedkar remained in the forefront in analyzing issues related to Dalit women and advocating for their liberation as during their times, women were enslaved to many social evils of the Hindu society. In their endeavors, these thinkers have provided both ideological and material basis for the betterment of social, economic and political status of Dalit women.

Until then, Dalit women were voiceless for centuries together; these thinkers for the first time provided a space for analysis and articulation of Dalit women's issues that emboldened them to fight for their rights. The establishment of Dalit women's own autonomous and separate organizations during 1990s to fight for their own issues is the consequence of the ideological contribution made by these thinkers. The purpose of the study is to analyze the liberation ideology of Phule, Periyar and Ambedkar. The broad objective of this study is to see how Dalit women have perceived the ideology of Phule, Periyar and Ambedkar to mobilize themselves. It will further focus on the emergence of Dalit women's movement and the challenges which they are facing in contemporary society.

RC36-421.8

MAWATARI, REO* (The University of Tokyo, leotufs@gmail.com)

Critical Theory of Alienated Labor in Japan

The increasing acceleration of globalization has negatively effected the alienation of human labor. In Japan, the change from regular employees to non-regular employees has been caused by japanese "Shin-jiyuusyugi"（what is called neoliberalism）. As a result, the low pay and long hours spreads fast and broadly. The accumulation and concentration of wealth in the high-income class has occurred.

Critical Theory of Society could deal with this problem.This presentation focuses especially on Herbert Marcuse(1898-1979). He is known as one of the key persons of the first generation of Critical Theorists. "Neue Quellen zur Grundlegung des Historischen Materialismus"(1932) is the pioneering work on interpretation of"Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844", which is written by Karl Marx. Marcuse's paper is concerned with the liberation from alienated labor. He thinks that labor overcomes economic production through comprehending "Dasein" ontologically.

It is true that his unique understanding of labor is regarded as utopian notion. In additon, he is interested in Fourier's Utopian Socialism（See *Eros and Civilization*）. In *Eros and Civilization*(1955) or *One-Dimensional Man*(1964), Marcuse seems to be "technological determinist". The progress of technology decreases labor time and makes conditions for qualitative change of labor.

However, it is important to reconsider the essence of human labor and to imagine civilization without repression, "performance principle". Therefore, the author attempts to reconstruct Marcuse's critical theory of society, focusing on his acceptance of Marx's theory of alienation and genealogy of utopian socialism and to analyse contemporary japanese society, focusing on labor problems and pathology. Considering context from 1930s to the present day, the presentation contributes to this session not only from non-Western perspective but also from universal sociological theory.

RC17-215.3

MAY, TRISTAN* (EMLYON Business School, may@em-lyon.com)

While My Guitar Gently Weeps: Iconic Guitarists and Their Organizational Turnaround

This study investigates the role of iconic guitarists in the transformation of the electric guitar manufacturing industry during the 60s and 70s. This unusually revelatory setting highlights how cultural, only loosely corporately affiliated, high status actors co-created industry identities and stratifications.

In the 60s, confronted with the social movements and its aesthetic anti-schools, the guitar industry underwent pivotal changes. The guitar heroes of the time pushed the electric guitar away from its neat image in country, surf, and Broadway music, and redefined it as the roaring and liberating symbol of rock music.

The manufacturers tried to keep distance to the emerging tendencies, and avoided direct associations with, let alone endorsement of, the uprising generation of rock guitarists at first. However, they could not bypass the identity cues of these rebellious guitarists in the long run. Nowadays the same manufacturers substantially base their identity claims around these, now iconic, guitarists. Even more, they reinvent their history using strategically the visuals of these icons performing on their branded instruments.

By analyzing the network of top guitarists and their impact on peers and consequent generations of top guitarists in terms of equipment and aesthetic influence, I propose that iconic guitarists and their choices of guitar equipment have been crucial for the specific models popularity and organizations economic success. In fact two organizations established dominant market positions and acquired minor competitors - despite decreasing quality and absence of innovation since the early 60s. Their front men guitar models remain the same ones played by the most influential guitarists of the late 60s while all newer models and modifications could not establish. These findings suggest spillovers in status from the iconic guitarist towards both, his guitar model and guitar manufacturer, and emphasize the icons impact in the shaping of the field, organization, and product level.

RC24-295.3

MAYER, ANDREAS* (Institute of Social Ecology, Andreas.Mayer@aau.at)
SCHAFFARTZIK, ANKE (Institute of Social Ecology)

Is Sustainability Stuck in a Vicious Circle?

The first decade of the 21st century increased the impression that humanity is far off from finding viable solutions to current sustainability problems. The price we pay for our ability to identify the obstacles to a consistent and effective sustainability policy is the impression that these obstacles may be insurmountable. There can be no doubt that the current level of resource use cannot be sustained in the future without putting the biophysical foundations of future generations at risk. Levers with which to slow the growth of and eventually decrease resource use are urgently needed but have yet to be identified. Despite a better understanding of trade-offs and synergies between different forms of resource use, economic wealth, and social wellbeing, consensus on how to define, prioritize, and attain the according targets and goals has yet to be reached. This must include a consideration of the distribution of benefits and burdens associated with current and targeted future patterns of resource use. From the theory of social ecology comes the concept of social metabolism which we argue offers crucial insights into understanding current and possible future resource use patterns. The associated tool box contains the method of material flow accounting through which metabolism can be quantified. We will demonstrate how the 'biophysicality' of human societies is linked to their social, political, and economic dimensions. We can thereby demonstrate that the social metabolism approach allows us to explore levers for ecological, economic, and social sustainability.

RC04-48.6

MAYRHOFER-DEAK, MARIETTA* (University of Vienna, marietta.mayrhofer-deak@univie.ac.at)

Postcolonial Pedagogy in Practice

Inspired by the lecture of Raewyn Connells "Southern Theory", I started to held a seminar entitled "Southern Perspectives - Southern Actions" in the winter term 2010/2011 at the Department of Sociology at the University of Vienna. As a young scholar and PhD student interested in postcolonial, global issues I tried to follow some of Connells advices in practice: including sociological theories written by African, Latin-American and Asian scholars and addressing some of the major effects of colonialism, especially eurocentrism in present-day social theory. Connells contribution to the "decolonization" of sociology by discussing its history and presenting the wide variety of social theories emerging out of the global South became an important starting point for the whole class. Connell showed clearly that there is so much unrecognized but rich material which can be used fruitfully in "postcolonial", "global" sociology classes. However, Connell did not address the equally important question *how* to teach Postcolonial Sociology. As Maureen McNeil points it out: "[in general] much critical theory is rather vague about specific pedagogic activities" (qtd in Heble 148). In this paper I want to share my reflections and experiences linked to the growing and vivid, but also often neglected discussion on postcolonial pedagogy in higher education (see Andreotti 2011, Arnove 2013). I argue that it is not sufficient to get other kinds of texts into the classroom, but that we – as postcolonial teachers – have to open a democratized field of discussion where the role of the teacher and the role of the student can be easily exchanged. I will give examples showing that this means also: reflecting on personal roles, values and prejudices, learning to listen to each other, learning to take decisions collectively without putting pressure, reflecting on a responsible exercise of power.

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RC39-456.5

MAYRHUBER, ELISABETH* (Centre for Public Health, Medical University of Vienna, elisabeth.mayrhuber@meduniwien.ac.at)

KUTALEK, RUTH (Centre for Public Health, Medical University of Vienna)

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HUTTER, HANS-PETER (Centre for Public Health, Medical University of Vienna)

WALLNER, PETER (Centre for Public Health, Medical University of Vienna)

EDER, RENATE (University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna)

ARNBERGER, ARNE (University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna)

Heat Vulnerabilities in Urban Migrant Communities: A Mixed-Methods Study from Vienna

Background:
Climate change is projected to further increase heat waves in number, intensity and duration in the 21st century. Among the urban population certain groups are more affected and exposed to heat than others. Persons with migrant background are considered to be at high risk during heat waves due to the intersection of several risk factors like health condition, socio-economic status and residential area. Despite growing importance in health promotion and prevention, little research exists on the intersectionality of risk factors, particularly in Austria. The interdisciplinary research project "Vulnerability of and adaption strategies for migrant groups in urban heat environments (EthniCityHeat)" aims to fill this gap.

Methods:
The methodological design consists of:
(1) two explorative case studies based on participant observation and in-depth interviews,
(2) 15 in-depth interviews with stakeholders,
(3) 20 problem-centred interviews with persons with Turkish migrant background and
(4) two standardised face-to-face surveys (n=800).

Results & Conclusions:
The case studies reveal crucial inequalities in heat-related vulnerabilities with respect to
• socio-economic status (poverty, heat-exposed manual labour, inflexible working hours)
• residential area (densely populated, disadvantaged urban areas, heat islands, limited action scope further restrained by a lack of language skills) and
• health (physical and psychological health condition, medication, restricted access to healthcare system due to a lack of knowledge and language skills).
Accordingly, survey results indicate that particularly elderly with migrant background suffer from heat stress. Qualitative analysis indicates a lack of risk awareness in regard to heat (waves) in Vienna among both stakeholders and persons with Turkish background themselves. We conclude that heat warning systems need to take the perceptions of vulnerable groups into account. Additionally, long term response systems need to tackle infrastructural and social inequalities in order to foster adaption capacity.

RC12-150.4

MCCALLUM, DAVID* (Victoria University, david.mccallum@vu.edu.au)

Towards a 'Science of Colour': Health, Law, and Aboriginal Child Removal in Australia

This paper documents the first decades of the work of the Aboriginal Protection Board in Victoria, Australia in the mid-nineteenth century as it oversees mission stations established to gather Aboriginal peoples and give protection from settler violence. It examines the social and historical conditions for the emergence of a 'science' of racial differences through a number of shifting official versions of the 'Aboriginal problem', including Aboriginal morality, mortality and morbidity. The functioning of 'governmentalised knowledges' in the production of categories of persons based on race is highlighted in the State's oversight of child removal and Aboriginal incarceration.

RC06-86.6

MCCARTHY, JANE* (Open University, Jane.McCarthy@open.ac.uk)

Troubling Families: Who's Troubled and Why? Approaches to Inter-Cultural Dialogue.

In the contemporary global world, expectations of, and direct interventions in, family lives are shaped by diverse actors, including politicians, policy makers, professionals, journalists, lobby groups, kinship and friendship networks, and family members themselves, in a range of settings, from international legislation, public media and debates, to localised face to face interactions. Who is troubled by particular family interactions and issues, and on what grounds, brings to the fore, not only structural issues of power and of varied knowledge claims from child development and brain science to psychiatric diagnoses, but also a range of assumptions and un-explicated value judgements, themselves often obscured within knowledge claims. At the same time, whether a particular family 'trouble', while troubling, is seen as relatively unremarkable and expectable, or as reprehensible and unacceptable, is shaped by cultural norms of what a life 'should be' and might be expected to be. In this paper, I will address the difficult terrain between 'normal' family troubles, and troubling families that may be deemed, by some, to call for interventions on behalf of their more vulnerable members. In particular, I will consider the existential dimensions of what may be found to be 'troubling', and whether it is possible to articulate any general frameworks or principles for inter-cultural dialogue, towards determining the 'facts' and the values underpinning any particular view of 'troubling families'. My discussion will include contributions from sociology, anthropology, international law, and the feminist ethics of care.

RC11-138.3

MCDANIEL, SUSAN* (University of Lethbridge, susan.mcdaniel@uleth.ca)

ZANIDEAN, ALEX (University of Lethbridge)

Inequality and Care Worker Supply in OECD Countries

Paid care workers are often seen as filling a deficit, i.e. reduced capacity for care provision in families as a consequence of more women entering the paid workforce. Migrant care workers are thought to fill an additional deficit – in that fewer domestic workers are available to meet care needs. And care needs in the more developed countries (MDCs) for young, old and disabled are increasing with enhanced longevity and more women in the paid labour force. In this paper, one in a series from this project, we look closely at the role inequality plays in the potential **supply** of care workers. Relying on data from the Standardized World Income Inequality Database, the World Bank the OECD Health Statistics database, we ask with an array of measures, whether and how economic polarization is likely to lead to an increase in numbers of potential care workers in OECD countries. We focus on, and control for, youth unemployment, duration of unemployment, educational status as well as both market inequality and net inequality post-taxes and transfers. Our dependent variable is density of personal care workers per 1000 population. We find that net inequality is significantly correlated with care worker numbers/supply, but market inequality is not. It was theorized that educational levels beyond high school might negatively relate to care worker numbers, under the presumption that those individuals with more education might choose other careers for social mobility. We found, however, care work may represent a viable option for social mobility that sidesteps tertiary education. Not surprisingly, these relationships are stronger for women than for men.

RC07-JS-35.2

MCDONALD, KEVIN* (Middlesex Univesity, k.mcdonald@mdx.ac.uk)

#Radicalisation: Social Media and the Mutation of Humanitarianism

Much of the debate around contemporary terrorism remains framed in the 'political violence' versus 'extremism' paradigm that emerged as a structuring principle within post 9/11 terrorism studies. Within this, the concept of radicalisation plays a key role, intellectually unifying a diverse range of practices, while separating these practices from other forms of violence, such as hate killings or school shootings. This paper presents research undertaken around the use of social media by western supporters of Islamic State, and highlights themes that point beyond this opposition. In particular these social media communications highlight the sensory dimensions at the centre of what has emerged as a key path into the support of terrorism, namely a mutation of humanitarianism. This mutation 'works' through networked intimacy and prosthetic memory; the changing significance of visual experience and its role in fan cultures; the grammar of hidden and revealed that is associated with the mask; and the place of strangeness and displacement in emerging scapes of affect – in particular associated with imaginaries of extreme violence and migration. Understanding this mutation is not only critical to understanding contemporary radicalisation, it highlights critical transformations at work in the field of digital action and culture.

RC48-JS-39.2

MCDONALD, KEVIN* (Middlesex Univesity, k.mcdonald@mdx.ac.uk)

Alain Touraine's Sociology of the Subject

This paper explores the genesis of the sociology of the subject in the work of Alain Touraine, and considers the extent it allows us to explore contemporary forms of action and culture, both dominant reshapings of social life, as well as action seeking to name and contest forms of power and creativity. This paper considers the extent that Touraine's sociology of the subject allows us to explore dimensions of action such as displacement, vulnerability and precarity, and its place within a renewed sociology of social movements and collective action.

RC18-219.7

MCGHEE, DEREK* (University of Southampton, dpm1@soton.ac.uk)

From Privileged to Thwarted Stakeholders - Polish Migrants' Perceptions of the Scottish Independence Referendum 2014 and the UK General Election in 2015.

Scotland in 2014 and 2015 provides an ideal context for examining the tensions surrounding EU-citizenship political rights (as established in the Maastricht Treaty of 1993) from the perspective of EU migrants living outside of their state of citizenship. In this paper we focus on the perspective of Polish migrants in Scotland (Poles are Scotland's largest foreign-born migrant group). We argue that the contrast between Polish Migrants' full enfranchisement in the Scottish Independence Referendum (EU-migrants were permitted to vote in this sub-national referenda) in 2014 to being disenfranchised from the UK General Election in 2015 (EU migrants are not permitted to vote in national or general elections or national referenda) is a significant site for observing the articulation of migrant political subjectivities and the constitution of citizenship(s). Our participants' citizenship is constituted in terms of both subjective (horizontal) and also formal (vertical) registers of citizenship with regard to: (a) justifying their political rights in terms of their current and future stake and contribution in the UK; (b) their frustrations with regards to anti-migration rhetoric and the limitations of EU political rights (e.g. being disenfranchised from general elections and national referenda such as the Brexit Referendum); and for some, (c) their plans for applying for British citizenship in the context of the UK's EU membership uncertainty.

This paper is based on qualitative research funded under the Economic and Social Research Council Centre for Population Change. We conducted two stages of individual interviews with Polish migrants (between 21 and 63 years living in Glasgow and Edinburgh), the first stage before the Scottish Independence Referendum in 2014 and the second stage, with a sample of stage one interviewees before the UK General Election in 2015.

RC26-JS-29.1

MCGOVERN, PAULINE* (University of Greenwich, p.mcgovern@greenwich.ac.uk)

Small Voluntary Organisations in the 'Age of Neoliberalism': Bourdieusian Reflections on Their Opportunities and Challenges

This presentation explores the effects of UK public policy on small voluntary organisations. In recent years, UK governments have outsourced some health and social care services to private and not for profit organisations. In order to encourage social entrepreneurship in voluntary organisations, there have been changes in the way such organisations are defined in state rhetoric, loan schemes for conversion have been introduced and the legislative framework has been changed to allow not for profit organisations to raise capped shares and for social investors to gain tax benefits. For small voluntary organisations that have to change their organisational structure and professionalise to engage in social enterprise, there is the potential for mission drift and failure.

I present findings from case studies of two small voluntary, mutual support organisations for people with heart disease. Both entered into cross-sector partnerships to gain external funding and other resources. The leaders viewed such partnerships instrumentally. They were willing to engage in an exchange – expanding into new geographical areas in return for external funding - and they were even willing to promise to expand knowing it would be extremely difficult, to gain further funding. They were, however, unwilling to sacrifice their core mission in return for external funding and other resources.

I conclude that present UK policy has costs and benefits for small voluntary organisations that seek external funding. Some will fail because of the pressures put upon them but there is scope for such organisations to play the neoliberal 'game' whilst resisting powerful forces that seek to control their development. Their reserves of social capital makes it possible for them to remain people-orientated and in control of their individual identity in the face of pressure from more powerful organisations.

RC22-261.2

MCGUIRE, MEREDITH* (Trinity University, mmcguire@trinity.edu)

Follow Religion! an Agenda Based on Social Transformation

TBA

RC40-468.1

MCKEON, NORA* (Rome 3 University, nora.mckeon@fastwebnet.it)

The Committee on World Food Security As a Locus of Social Innovation? Framing the Concept of "Connecting Smallholders to Markets".

Efforts to develop theoretical frameworks for understanding how sustainable agri-food networks develop need to consider the institutional, discursive and structural constraints that corporate-led global agri-food systems and the policies that empower them impose on embedded modalities of food provisioning. The contested political nature of the confrontation between the two approaches has to be recognized. In order to address such issues as knowledge production and circulation or the contradiction between adaptation to local situations and wide-scale diffusion it is necessary to explore the horizontal and vertical networking practiced by the proponents of sustainable food provision as well as the multiscalar nature of their strategies,.

The reformed UN Committee on World Food Security is an interesting observation point in this regard as the only global food policy forum in which organizations directly representing those most engaged in developing solutions to unsustainable food provision are full participants rather than observers. Since 2010 it has served as an arena for bringing about significant changes in the way in which discourse about food security is framed. The CFS has officially acknowledged that small-scale producers are the main investors in agriculture and produce some 70 % of the food consumed in the world, contradicting the normalizing discourse that large-scale industrial agriculture is the only hope for feeding the world's growing population. It is now engaged in deconstructing The Market by recognizing that all markets are not the same and that not all are beneficial for small-scale producers and local economies, and by exploring the divergent visions of what is implied by the concept of "connecting smallholders to markets". This paper will analyse the dynamics at work in and around this arena and draw lessons to contribute to the on-going debate on social innovation in food and agriculture.

RC47-547.3

MCKEON, NORA* (Rome 3 University, nora.mckeon@fastwebnet.it)

The Network of Peasant and Agricultural Producers' Organizations of West Africa (ROPPA) and the Global Food Sovereignty Movement

The differentiated nature of the patterns of agricultural development that have characterized West Africa and Eastern/ Southern Africa has had significant impacts on the emergence of rural dissent movements in these areas. In Eastern and Southern Africa large-scale commercial commodity producers wield the dominant power connected with the agricultural world, even though small-scale family farmers are far more numerous and account for most of the food consumed locally. The commodity producers' organizations are fully inserted into a logic of global value chains and liberalized markets and link up globally with the commercial farmer organizations of the West thrugh networks like the World Farmers' Organization. In West Africa, on the contrary, small-scale family farming has remained the dominant mode of agricultural production, even where important export commodities like cotton are concerned. Over the past three decades rural people have been able to overcome their traditional voiceless-ness and to build significant movements of popular dissent and political pressure vis-à-vis national and sub-regional authorities like the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). They are also present in global arena, where they ally with other exponents of the global food sovereignty movement that constitutes a challenge to the dominant corporate-controlled agri-food system.

At the same time, studies of popular dissent in Sub-Saharan Africa continue to suffer from the language divides introduced by the colonial powers. The history and the dynamics of rural mobilization in French-speaking West Africa are not sufficiently well known in the dominantly English literature of social movements and popular protest. This paper will contribute to bridging the gap by analyzing the trajectory of the West African movement and the challenges it faces today. Particular attention will be paid to the movement's efforts to build alliances with other actors in West Africa and globally.

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

RC12-147.4

MCLACHLAN, JULIAN* (Université Libre de Bruxelles, julian.mclachlan@hotmail.fr)

Transnational Legal Indicators in Legal Advice

Transnational legal indicators are flourishing. They are developing prominently in business law fields such as finance and banking law, tax law, contract law and corporate law, but also in others such human rights, labour law, dispute resolution and judicial management. In each of these fields, indicators seek to assess the quality and performance of rules, institutions and processes, and make this data available to decision makers. They allow users to keep track of the evolution of legal systems or parts thereof over time, and to make business decisions on this basis. In parallel, legal counsels are increasingly expected to rely on empirical evidence when advising businesses. In this regard, despite their shortcomings, legal indicators constitute a readily available source of data which can be integrated in legal advice. However, although there is growing academic interest in the mechanics of legal indicators and their normative effects, little is known about the ways in which they could be exploited for real-life business decisions and for advising on such decisions. This paper aims to fill this void by providing evidence of how legal indicators are actually perceived and used by legal counsels. We will present the results of a wide survey of law firms and legal departments of businesses which is currently under way. Aside from shedding light on current uses and perceptions, analysis of these results will give useful insights about the effects of legal indicators in a wider normative environment but also about how these indicators may be improved upon in order to better respond to the needs of their users.

RC33-388.2

MCLAUGHLIN, HEATHER* (Oklahoma State University, heather.mclaughlin@okstate.edu)

Does Sport Participation Foster Civic Engagement? Conflicting Findings from Self-Reported and Official Voting Data

Promoted as a wholesome, character-building activity, many Americans ascribe to the belief that youth sport molds children into engaged citizens and future leaders. However, many sport scholars question whether empirical associations between sport and a number of positive outcomes can be attributed to socialization effects or differential selection into sport. More specifically, research on the relationship between sport and civic engagement has been limited, highlighting a need to further interrogate this claim. The present study uses longitudinal cohort data from the Youth Development Study (YDS) to examine whether high school sport participation is associated with young adult voter turnout. The YDS began in 1988 with a sample of ninth graders in the St. Paul, Minnesota public school system. Thus, I measure the effect of high school sport participation (1988-1991) on the odds of voting in the 2000 U.S. Presidential election, when most respondents were 26 years old. Though voter participation among young adults across the nation is low compared to older adults, Minnesota boasts one of the highest voter turnout rates in the United States. Net of controls for demographic, background, and young adult characteristics, sport participants are 2.5 times as likely as non-participants to report voting in the 2000 U.S. Presidential election. Consistent with past research (Braddock, Hua, and Dawkins 2007), young adult educational attainment is a strong mediator of this relationship, accounting for approximately 23% of the total effect of sport on self-reported voting. When YDS data is matched with official voting records from the Minnesota Secretary of State's office, however, the effect of sport participation is not statistically significant, suggesting that sport participants may be more likely than their peers to overreport voting behaviors. These conflicting findings are discussed in the context of social desirability bias and current debates surrounding selectivity versus socialization.

RC42-JS-5.3

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FREHILL, LISA (National Science Foundation)

Interrogating the Durability of Gender Stereotypes and Representation Among University Faculty in Cross-National Perspective

A great deal of recent research has demonstrated the durability of occupational sex segregation and inequality in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields, among others. Assumptions grounded in gender stereotypes, typically treating them as static and broadly applicable, have played an important role in framing this research and interpreting related findings. While addressing related questions regarding occupational sex segregation and differentiation in general, we focus on the gendered positions, structures, and dynamics in academia, especially given that it is the "training ground" for the STEM workforce and arguably operates largely to define and determine professional roles and relationships. More to the point, we consider how assumptions attached to gender stereotypes are reflected – or not – in faculty representations and professional life chances and trajectories. In doing so, we interrogate and challenge some of the basic assumptions attending studies of STEM occupational determinants with the aim of providing a more detailed and encompassing understanding of the relationships in question. We offer a two-phased analysis involving both horizontal and vertical examinations of related issues. First, we provide a cross-national analysis that engages world polity and cultural institutionalist perspectives on gender relations across STEM fields. In particular, we employ the index of gender dissimilarity to map the extent of differentiation in occupational outcomes among men and women. Second, we look to selected countries and to institutional and disciplinary delineations to provide a more detailed and finer grained analysis. We consider contextually relevant factors, in terms of constraints and enablers, across different levels and units of analysis. Moreover, we look especially to policy and programmatic efforts that address women's participation in STEM.

RC19-232.2

MEAGHER, GABRIELLE* (Macquarie University, gabrielle.meagher@mq.edu.au)

SZEBEHELY, MARTA (Stockholm University)

The Politics of Profit in Swedish Social Services: Investigating the Strategies of the Private Providers' Interest Group

A striking development in Swedish social services in recent years has been the significant growth of the for-profit private sector. Further, within the private sector, a handful of large, internationally-owned corporations has emerged, and achieved sizeable market shares in most social service fields (Hartman 2011). In addition to its increased role in service provision, the for-profit care sector has also become 'a formidable power bloc in Swedish politics' (Svallfors 2015). However, although—or perhaps because—the growth of for-profit social services has been so rapid, it has become politically contested in vigorous public debate about the appropriateness of profit-making and taking from publicly funded welfare services. This paper examines how organised interests in the private care sector have sought to influence public perceptions and public policies on eldercare. We use critical discourse analysis to explore the actors, frames and claims mobilised by the employer organisation for private providers, Vårdföretagarna, in its research, lobbying and outreach activities. We show how these actors, frames and claims are used to 'mobilize potential adherents and constituents, to garner bystander support, and to demobilize antagonists' (Snow & Benford 1988). They do so by drawing on social movement language and strategies, and by positioning private provision, private ownership and profit-making as essential to the future of 'modern', high-quality and diverse eldercare in Sweden.

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RC25-308.4

MEARS, ROBERT* (Bath Spa University, r.mears@bathspa.ac.uk)

'rude and Ignorant People' ; Stigmatising Minority Language in the Formation of the United Kingdom

The paper takes an historical approach to understanding the dynamics of UK nation-state formation and the role of a minority language in a centralising, linguistically homogenising nation-state. Sociologists have used Goffman's concept of stigma to understand how shame and an inferior status may be internalised with particular consequences for social groups. Wacquant has described 'discourses of vilification' and a' blemish of place' surrounding spatialized inequality. The paper begins with an account of the legislative process which incorporated Wales into the emerging UK in the sixteenth century, and the role that the persistence of the minority language plays in the characterisation of the 'outsider' group. In official documents spanning two centuries, the minority language is associated with 'backwardness', ignorance, squalor, licentiousness, etc. The negative associations are so compelling that action is required to eradicate it. In the words of one offical document, 'Great discord variance, debate, division, murmur and sedition hath grown possible because the people of the same domain have and do daily use a speech nothing like, nor consonant to the natural mother tongue used within this realm.' The paper reviews legislative and parliamentary documents that explore the consequences of the persistence of a minority language in the context of a rapidly centralising, linguistically homogenising nation-state. Such documents also purport to tackle the 'problem' of a minority language and its unwanted persistence into the era of modernity. The dominant discourse sur-

rounding the minority/majority languages serves to promote the English tongue as associated with 'civilisation' and a host of desirable traits. As Elias comments with reference to insider-outsider group dynamics more generally, 'Everywhere group charisma attributed to oneself and group disgrace attributed to outsiders are complementary phenomenon.' The paper concludes with a brief summary of the condition of the Welsh language in the UK up to the present.

RC10-123.1

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Employment Policies in Times of Crisis: The Labour Reforms in Spain.

The Spanish legal system is in a state of permanent reform for years. The wider reforms have been in the labour field due to the impact of the economic crisis on employment. The latest labour reform has been driven by the government of Mariano Rajoy. This paper will focus on this topic. This labour reform will be analysed taken into account the relation among the different actors involved and its scope in order to determine if this transcends the sphere of Politics and involves the destruction of liberal democracy.

Furthermore, this labour reform will be compared with the previous ones to find their differences and similarities, and to measure the impact of each one of them.

RC14-183.3

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Las Tic Como Herramienta De Comunicación y Participación Ciudadana En Los Partidos Políticos Españoles. Regeneración Democrática o Marketing Político?

Son muchos los estudios que señalan que los partidos políticos han utilizado las TIC más que para procurar un debate interno entre los líderes y los ciudadanos, para aumentar la afiliación, recaudar recursos económicos, ofrecer información de arriba abajo sobre las propuestas y actividades del partido, especialmente en elecciones (Ward, Gibson y Nixon, 2003; Cuhna, Martín, Newell y Ramiro, 2003). Pero ante la desafección hacia las instituciones democráticas, los partidos políticos están obligados a emplear las TIC para buscar nuevas formas de comunicación y participación ciudadana en aras de una regeneración democrática que les permita recuperar la legitimidad pérdida. De ahí, que los partidos estén usando las TIC para conectar con los ciudadanos y hacerles más participes de las decisiones que adoptan. Un canal bireccional que favorecen la interacción entre los actores que participan en el intercambio político: ciudadanos, políticos y partido. Tal es así, que los partidos están impulsando procesos de elecciones primarias; foros de participación para tomar medidas de gobierno; blogs, whatshapp, twitter y redes sociales donde los ciudadanos trasmiten directamente a los candidatos sus quejas y sugerencias, etc, y todo gracias a las TIC.

Llegados a este punto, habría que preguntarse ¿si los partidos están generando mecanismos para fomentar una verdadera "regeneración democrática", que implique una mayor comunicación y participación ciudadana? Por tal motivo, en esta ponencia se aborda las medidas que están adoptando los partidos utilizando las TIC en aras de la regeneración democrática. Esto permite exponer cuáles están siendo las mismas y qué partidos las están adoptando y por qué, y el alcance que tienen de acuerdo a su propósito. Sea como sea, estamos ante un nuevo panorama político y comunicativo que conviene ser analizado meticulosamente. Las TIC supone una gran oportunidad para superar las instituciones representativas e institucionalizar las nuevas formas de democracia directa.

RC41-492.3

MEDVEDEVA, SOFIA* (Higher School of Economics Moscow, medvedevahse@gmail.com)

To Marry or Not to Marry: Financial Aspects of Cohabitation Couples in Russia

The present study refers to the intimate relationships in sociology particularly the practice of cohabitation. In modern Russia the cohabitation becomes more and more common among young and middle-aged people. There are several explanations for this phenomenon: the second demographic transition, the changing values of the society, the marriage market by Becker or the influence of the previous partnership. The secondary data is represented by GGS database ("Generations and Gender"), includes information about he changes of relationships between generations and gender over the time. It is a panel data in Russia with three waves in 2004, 2007 and 2011 years. The general purpose of this study is to identify the key factors, which may influence the decision to applied in this intention by cohabitating couples to marry or to separate. The regression and correlation analysis may serve the purposes of the present inquiry. The anticipated results are likely to determine which influence implementation of intentions to marry or to separate and help to design two models for young and middle-aged people separately. These findings suggested that the cohabitation it is not only a preparation for official marriage, imply that cohabitation for young people it is a new format of relationships, because youth young people can't afford the full economic freedom for high-grade household; cohabitation for middle-aged people it is a comfortable union without official confirmation, because particular union helpful for partners, which have had in the past unhappy marriage. The analysis of the current situation shows that the Institute of marriage and family has changed. It is possible to present some evidence of the fact that today in Russia the institution of marriage loses its relevance.

RC31-354.4

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Smuggling of Migrants from India to Europe Particularly U.K : Issues of Concern

Smuggling and irregular migration of individuals across the globe in violation of the established laws of respective countries is a grave problem. India is not the exception. During the last few decades especially with the initiation of liberalization reforms, the menace of illegal immigration is emerging at an alarming scale. Although there are no specific figures of the migrants available; both push and pull factors are at work in this process. Lack of employment opportunities at home, rising aspirations for a better life stimulated by the forces of globalization and the attraction of real or imaginary opportunities for high earnings in developed countries especially the European countries have fuelled this flow.

Unscrupulous intermediaries such as travel agents and brokers have exploited the aspirant migrants and encouraged them to take life thr4eatening risks on their journeys, often using forged travel documents. Many of them have faced tragic consequences. Some of the migrants have also sold their lands and others properties tp pay travel agents and brokers. Thus, the present paper will provide insights to understand the process and issues of illegal migration and their consequences. The paper is based on the observation and field work carried out in the part of Punjab and Haryana (two north-Indian states), where the phenomenon of migration in foreign land is visible to a greater extent. The paper may be an important contribution to understand the trans-national co-operation and to fight against illegal immigration and promoting legal immigration.

RC07-97.3

MEI, XIAO* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, meixiao@cass.org.cn)

How the Private Sector of Educational Training Is Shaping the Future of Education in China

Research on education in China focuses primarily on institutional education and inequalities caused by national policies and class divisions. Few studies have paid attention to a rapidly expanding and potentially extremely influential area of educational consumption in China, i.e. educational training in the private market. The author argues that the consumption of education in the private sector will create even bigger inequalities among the student population in accordance with their consumption capacity in the area of education. This paper is based on case studies of 5 private educational agencies in Beijing. It attempts to link the provsion of educational goods by the private sector to larger structural changes in the domain of education consumption. It hopes to shed light on how the sources of inequality of educational attainment is now shaped by the force of the private education training market, who is more willing to use the most up-to-date technologies and experiment with the most innovative teaching techniques.

RC22-259.8

MEICHSNER, SYLVIA* (University of Portsmouth, sylvia.meichsner@port.ac.uk)

Exploring Child-Focussed Welfare Provision By Evangelical Christians

Based in extensive ethnographic fieldwork in the Mexican-American border zone, this presentation looks closely at the substitution of child-focussed welfare services by evangelical Christians. More specifically, it focuses on residential care homes for children and young people that are established and run by US-based religious congregations. Particular attention shall be paid to the values inherent to this kind of carework and the way they are communicated and endorsed as well as the aims and goals informing it. Drawing on the example of one specific

care home it will be examined whether and, if so, in which way critique of the system is expressed.

RC17-211.3

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MEYER, ULI (Technical University of Berlin)

What's the Problem with Complexity

Institutional theory increasingly focuses on institutional pluralism in terms of tensions, challenges, conflicts and problems. The central theoretical concept in the newer discussion is that of *institutional complexity*. The literature quickly developed a specific and quite narrow perspective on institutional pluralism, which is strongly reminiscent of the presumed dead *contingency theory*. The paper proposes a fresh perspective on this fundamental issue by drawing on both classical and contemporary organization theory and by productively addressing two downsides of the complexity literature: (a) the reduction of organizational activity to "responses" and (b) the reduction of heterogeneity to a "challenge" or a "problem".

What's the problem with "organizational responses"?

Environments do not simply happen to organizations. Instead, one needs to look at (a) how organizations choose their environment, (b) how organizations (try to) shape their environment, (c) how organizations make sense of and enact their environment.

What's the problem with heterogeneity as a problem?

(a) Heterogeneity is not only a problem, rather heterogeneity is often a resource. Even more fundamentally: organizations are always situated in heterogeneous environments. Many of them are quite successful. Dealing with institutional heterogeneity is the raison d'être of many organizations. In a sense one can even say that heterogeneity is what organizations are made for, dealing with heterogeneity is what organizing is all about.

(b) The idea of pluralism is highly institutionalized in many fields. Many arrangements that enable or ensure pluralism are highly institutionalized. So are many arrangements that help mediating tensions between institutional demands. Institutionalized patterns of organizing are often already compromises.

(c) When we are interested in the problematic aspects of heterogeneity, we need to understand the precise structure of the problem. Here we propose a basic framework by spelling out some fundamental problem dimensions.

RC06-80.2

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ROGERO-GARCIA, JESUS (Universidad Autonoma de Madrid)
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The Pluralization of Resources for Balancing Working and Family Lives and Grandparents Childcare in Spain

In recent years, grandparental childcare has been instrumental to Spanish parents' ability to engage in paid work. At the same time, the use of formal childcare services and parental leave-taking have also intensified. This study aimed to identify the factors associated with daily grandparental childcare. The sample covered the 2 304 parents with at least one child under 13 interviewed on the occasion of the Survey on the use of parental leave in Spain, 2012. Two types of factors were analysed: (1) individual characteristics; and (2) prevailing circumstances. The findings showed that families with higher incomes resorted less frequently to grandparental childcare. In contrast, such care was an essential resource when both parents were unemployed and for lone-parent families. In two-parent families, formal childcare services, paid domestic work and parental leaves were associated with less frequent grandparental involvement in childcare. Overall, the findings suggest that more diversified deployment of the available resources may contribute to reducing grandparental childcare.

WG02-637.2

MEJIA CARRASCO, EVELYN* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, evelynmeca@gmail.com)

Formas y Repertorios De La Violencia En La Microrregión Lagunar Del Istmo De Tehuantepec

El trabajo que se presenta, forma parte de una investigación doctoral en marcha que tiene entre sus principales objetivos, comprender la reconfiguración de subjetividades a partir de las experiencias de violencia vinculadas a procesos de conflictividad por la tierra y la naturaleza en territorios indígenas en México. Esta investigación se enfoca en los casos vividos recientemente en la localidad ikoot (huave) de San Dionisio del Mar y la binnizá (zapoteca) de Juchitán de Zaragoza, ambas ubicadas en la microrregión lagunar del Istmo de Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, México.

Si bien la investigación tiene en la ecología política uno de sus principales sustentos teóricos, pues permite comprender los procesos de resignificación de los territorios indígenas en las sociedades contemporáneas a la luz de la "capitalización de la naturaleza" y la "ecologización de la economía", el enfoque principal para la investigación es el de la sociología interpretativa sobre la violencia.

De tal forma, la ponencia se interesa por reconstruir la microrregión lagunar como un marco-sociohistórico a fin de identificar formas y repertorios de la violencia que a lo largo de diversos momentos históricos han tenido presencia en ella en relación a la conflictividad por la tierra y la naturaleza. Esto implica la identificación de relaciones, procesos, sujetos y actores de la violencia que han intervenido en cada uno de estos momentos y desde los cuales es posible establecer un puente con las formas y repertorios que (re) emergen en los procesos de conflictividad contemporáneos. Finalmente, señalará algunos hallazgos preliminares del análisis comparativo entre las experiencias de violencia y procesos de subjetivación de estas formas y repertorios en los casos de estudio.

RC30-343.7

MEJIA REYES, CARLOS* (Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Hidalgo., mejiareyescarlos@gmail.com)

Centralidad Del Trabajo En México. Una Revisión Desde La Encuesta Mundial De Valores.

La centralidad del trabajo en la vida se ha conformado en un item de investigación sumamente revisado desde la sociología latinoamericana a nivel teórico y empírico cualitativo. Sin embargo el análisis del tema poco se aborda desde la mirada cuantitativa y a partir de lo que la Encuesta Mundial de Valores a aportado a la discusión desde la primera mitad de la década de los 90, del siglo anterior. Por lo tanto proponemos una revisión puntual para el caso de México en su comportamiento longitudinal para revisar la centralidad del trabajo y su relación con variables personales (edad, sexo, escolaridad, etc), variables estructurales (salario, posición laboral, tipo de empleo, etc.) e ideológicas (Clase social subjetiva, inclinación política, religión, etc); y también desde la postura postmaterialista de R. Inglehart.

RC05-61.1

MELE, CHRISTOPHER* (University at Buffalo, cmele@buffalo.edu)

Urban Development through the Prism of Race

This paper revisits the intersection between race and class, specifically as it applies to the political economy of urban development in the United States in the so-called era of racial, ethnic, and class neutrality or inclusiveness. While race relations clearly intersect with those of class, the paper shows the intentional separation of the two and the wielding of discourses about race (but not class) operate as a strategic means for local elites and governments to shape metropolitan change. The driving force of upscale urban development in U.S. cities, particularly, centers squarely on class divisions but urban development is imagined, worked out, legitimated and reconciled in an urban politics that relies on the deployment of racialized discourses of colorblindness, inclusivity and diversity. This is not to deny or downplay the significance of racial division and animus to urban development but rather to argue the opposite: the preoccupation with race so clearly resonates in the American mindset that it serves as a reliable ideological means to influence the political economic development of the city. Drawing on case studies, the question is whether this racialized strategy of urban development is unique to the U.S. The paper also examines how minorities are placed in the position of combatting socioeconomic and spatial inequalities, including displacement, on racial terms set by white elites. This tactic of filtering the uneven production of metropolitan space through the prism of race leads to an ongoing and everyday situation of double-exploitation, in which urban minorities struggle to overcome the political economic costs of gentrification and other forms of urban development but also confront racial discourses that depict development as contributing to racial diversity and enhancing inclusiveness. This double-bind has lasting implications for local organized efforts at effective collective action to address and mobilize against the costs of urban development.

WG05-666.1

MELER, TAL* (Zefat Academic College, talmeler12@gmail.com)

Intersections in Palestinian Educated Mother's Lives in Israel

Palestinian society in Israel is currently undergoing contradictory processes of secularism and religious reinforcement, rising education and employment rates, and at the same time rising unemployment and poverty rates, processes of convergence alongside processes of migration, and an encounter with the secular parts of Jewish society in Israel.

Despite changes, researchers claim that the ideal Palestinian-Israeli family is still an extended patrilineal and patrilocal family. Since lifestyle and future are embedded within systems of familial authority and relations, individuals tend to

meet accepted behavioral norms. Relationships typically require individuals to suppress personal needs and prioritize the family collective. The social and extended family contexts permeate virtually every aspect of life, leaving the nuclear family unit without autonomy.

In this lecture I shall focus on **educated Muslim mothers living in rural localities**. The women are educated and work in jobs with a sustaining income but at the same time this strength functions as a blocking mechanism against radical change, and preserves the existing gendered order. In the lecture I will throw light on their family relations, their gender relations and their involvement in the decision-making processes in their families and on their ambitions.

This paper based on a qualitative study I conducted with Palestinian-Israeli mothers, based on a feminist worldview and using intersectional-analysis.

The paper emphasize the ways they remain trapped and torn between a secular society and secular media, that preaches every person's right to fulfill their life, and community life that annihilates their right to shape their nuclear family and their personal aspirations. And it illustrates the contradictory trends taking place in Muslim society; conservative trends alongside trends of renewal and empowerment.

This study can contribute to ethnographic thinking on Muslim women experience living as a minority in western societies.

RC32-382.7

MELER, TAL* (Zefat Academic College, talmeler12@gmail.com)

The Right to Adequate Housing – Palestinian-Single Mothers in Israel

In the last three decades, the Palestinian society in Israel has been undergoing changes in different spheres. Trends of change and preservation have been evolving simultaneously. Part of the changes in the familial sphere is a rise in the percentage of single-parent families as a result of divorce or widowhood.

In this paper I will focus on the issue of housing in relation to Palestinian-Israeli single-mothers, and I will conduct a gender analysis of their available housing options and their realization of the right to adequate housing. A critical analysis from the perspective of Gender-Mainstreaming on the right to adequate housing, as manifested in the case of these women, creates a prism for examining additional spheres of life that relate to them and their children.

The paper is based on qualitative research I conducted among Palestinian-Israeli single-mothers, divorced/separated and widows, which dealt with their situation and their experiences, and examined their status in their families and communities. The data was collected through in-depth semi-structured interviews, and was analyzed out of a commitment to the principles of feminist research. The issue of housing turned out to be a central theme in many interviews.

Since the policy used in Israel over the years has led to discrimination against minority groups. In this paper I will present a link to international human-rights discourse that might be used as an effective tool of political action against such discrimination.

Findings show a lack of governmental solutions, the women are forced into oppressive familial arrangements while struggling to obtain autonomous space for themselves and their children. Their transparency and the deep hardship they face in all matters pertaining to housing, may – in extreme cases – be manifested in a threat to their lives.

RC12-150.1

MELLO, MARCELO (Universidade Federal Fluminense)
CALLEGARI, JOSE* (Programa de Pós-graduação em Sociologia e Direito, calegantonio@yahoo.com.br)

Procedural Narrative: Speech and Ruling

This paper deals with the narrative in the Brazilian procedural law. The discourse developed in the process follows a logical structure with twofold objective: state the facts in court and form the judicial conviction.

We assume that the narrative structure suffers some differentiation according to the procedural rule adopted and the institutional environment of the litigation. Thus, the Criminal Procedure Code has a different narrative structure of that established in the Code of Civil Procedure, since the first takes care of crimes and the second of civil illicit. Likewise, the institutional environment where they develop the accounts is differentiated.

The combination of these elements requires fluency of the narrator in the culture of the juridical institutions. This «cultural fluency» is developed both in a technical learning in law schools as well in the context of recurrent practical situations in the professional experience (MELLO, 2012). In Brazil, usually the narrator is a lawyer representing the parties, once the principle of the Brazilian legal system is the jus postulandi.

Thus, the narrative of the litigant parties received by the judge is a tangle of arguments whose complexity is gradually reduced until he is able to render its decision.

Faced with this, the judge has to assume a radical doubt of the Cartesian type, once he is putted in a tension between contradictory arguments where both assume to be the truth.

In addition to this Cartesian reduction it›s also supposed that the judge operates with a type of reduction in a Luhmanian sense. This is because the necessity of reduction of complexity of the narrative presented by the litigants in strict legal terms for clarification of the facts in juridical terms.

Finally, there is a fundamental pathway to the narrative and the reductionist procedure of judge: a discursive ethics.

RC44-510.3

MELLO E SILVA, LEONARDO* (Universidade de São Paulo, leogmsilva@hotmail.com)

Global Union Networks: The Brazilian Recent Experience

In the globalization context, networking organization has become an influential idea as a possible path for renewing social movements. The widespread access to information technologies supposedly allowed a more agile, democratic and horizontal organization, which is also potentially more adapted to the conditions of a global capitalism. Trade unionism is not exempt to these developments. The purpose of the paper is to present how the union networks are organized in practice in transnationals operating in Brazil. The union networks organize workers within the same transnational company spread over in different production units around the globe. Today, these networks constitute a more or less homogenous and consolidated union strategy in the country. The research tried to address the following issues: the specificity of the union networks in the Brazilian context; the expectations of the social actors in relation to this policy; the impact of international coordination for local organization and, furthermore, to ascertain to what extent the general optimist view is confirmed in practice. The research consists of 34 semi-structured interviews with unionists separated into two groups: leaders of national and international unions that formulate the policy of the networks, on the one hand, and those responsible for the networks on the shop floor. Documentary analysis was also utilized. Fourteen major transnational corporations operating in Brazil were chosen in the chemical and metalwork sectors. The paper covers the specificities, potentialities, and challenges of those union networks. How has the participation of Brazilian unions in international networks improved its position towards the company? How networks can react to the restructuring process? What is the relationship of the network with subcontracted workers? How do the networks influence the structure of the national organization of trade unions? Finally, we made a balance sheet showing the main difficulties for union networks in Brazil.

TG04-674.3

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Arbitrage, Uncertainty and the New Ethos of Capitalism

This paper examines the arbitrageur as a figure who both embodies the new ethos of uncertainty rather than risk management central to 'financialised' capitalism, and exemplifies the issues of deceit and innovation raised by those who now personify the 'devotion to the calling of making money'. We begin by providing a brief background to financial 'abstraction' in the economy, and the issues of dissimulation with which this has been associated, before suggesting that engaging creatively with Weber's writings can help us identify uncertainty as key to the character of contemporary financial decision-making. It is against this background that we analyse the arbitrageur as an ideal-type personality who embodies a newly abstract approach to capitalism. This approach betrays an ambivalent relationship with deceit, yet can also be associated with an ethics of managing the uncertain through an innovative commitment to overcoming limits that has consequences for human life in general.

RC39-458.1

MENDES, JOSE* (Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, jomendes@fe.uc.pt)

Extreme Events, Catastrophes and the Racialisation of the Exploited: The Real Nature of the State

The project analyses how extreme events reveal the political work involved in positioning disposable groups and individuals outside nation-States imaginaries. Having as case studies the Barh Mukti Abhiyaan grassroots movement and the National Dalit Watch in India, the objective is to propose an analytic approach, based on an ecology of knowledges and counter-hegemonic human rights struggles, that consolidates civic epistemologies pertaining to disasters and catastrophes. These civic epistemologies emerge from the accumulated experiences of local and excluded populations that support their actions in mutual help, solidarity and the construction of disaster communities that develop the ability to resist, to recover and to re-establish bonds, livings and their inhabited places.

The analysis is proposed having as background the changing role of States in disaster management promoted by international agencies that consolidate disas-

ter capitalism, of which India is a case after the enactment of the Disaster Management Act of 2005.

RC20-248.3

MENDEZ, MARIA-LUISA* (Universidad Diego Portales, marialuisa.mendez@udp.cl)

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Upper Middle Class Reproduction in Santiago: How to Reproduce Privilege in a Context of Increasing Wealth.

Using statistical data to plot global cities but also the level of neighbourhood (Burrows 2013), recent research has mapped capital's spatial segregation and inequality reproduction patterns (Dorling 2014; Piketty 2014). Drawing on mixed methods data, coming from in depth interviews of upper middle class families in Santiago de Chile, as well as georeferenced data on construction permits, this paper explores the (old and new) strategies of social reproduction of this group within a context of change in which those in traditionally privileged positions experience the pressures of upwards social mobility and growth of wealth. Competences such as residential and educational choice have been key aspects among this group (Savage et al, 2005; Crozier and Reay, 2011). Given the pressures of the housing and educational markets, this paper explores the extent to which the upper middle class can deploy these competences (Boltanski, 1991) in order to maintain their class position (Hamnett and Butler, 2011).

This paper assesses whether this group is following the Bourdieusian distinction dynamic (Savage et al, 1992; Butler, 2001; Skeggs, 2004; Ruppert, 2006), or if they are actually facing new obstacles and thus creating newer reproduction strategies and boundary work such as those described as based on the "fear of falling", "declining fortunes", "age of anxiety" (Ehreinrich, 1989; Newman, 1993) or concerted cultivation (Lareau, 2002; Lareau, 2014).

RC20-252.2

MENDEZ, MARIA-LUISA* (UNIVERSIDAD DIEGO PORTALES, marialuisa.mendez@udp.cl)

Urban Revitalization and Cultural Capital

Este paper muestra una forma inusual e inesperada en la que se crea un barrio. El trabajo se basa en una investigación sobre estrategias de resistencia al avance inmobiliario en Santiago de Chile, particularmente mediante la denominación de un sector residencial como Zona Típica. Por medio de la visión de los ensamblajes urbanos (Farías y Bender, 2010) y de la teoría del actor-red (Latour, 2005) el estudio examinó a los distintos actores humanos y no humanos que fueron claves para la emergencia del Barrio Viel. Asimismo, el artículo invita a pensar los procesos de creación de los barrios, entendiendo que los procesos de revitalizaciòn urbana incorporan aspectos variados: simbólicos, normativos, sociales y materiales, y sus consecuencias también involucran la producciòn de nuevos actantes.

RC37-430.3

MENDONCA, LUCIANA* (UFPE - Federal University of Pernambuco, polifonias.urbanas@gmail.com)

Brazilian Drums in Portugal: Migration and Identities

The presence of Brazilian migrants in Portugal has been expressive for decades. Although the migration flow has been diminishing for the last years, due to the economic crisis in 2008, Brazilians in Portugal are 25% of all foreign residents, totaling around 104,000 people (2013). Some research has been done around the images and stereotypes produced by the contact with local population. The image of aliveness, a party-like character and sympathy has been projected over Brazilian population. These positive images are obviously not one-sided; they live with less positive stereotypes. But the positive images are projected and reinforced also by cultural consumption (specially of soap operas and popular music) and participation in Brazilian cultural expressions, such as *capoeira* and percussion groups. One of these percussion groups is *Batucada Radical*, founded in Porto, in 1997.

Based on field research and qualitative interviews, this paper aims to analyse two aspects of the engagement with Brazilian music through the case study of *Batucada Radical*. The first aspect is how images and stereotypes about Brazilian people are contested and reinforced through the presentation of the group in terms of the choices concerning rhythm and performance. The second aspect, less explored by the literature about music and migration, is more concerned with the meanings attributed by the host population (Portuguese people) involved in the activities of the group. Two main sets of meanings emerged during the research and are going to be explored: the long term connection with Brazilian culture; the search for more rooted identities facing the transnational meanings and identities promoted by the globalization processes.

RC34-397.1

MENDONCA, MARINA* (Keele University, m.mendonca@keele.ac.uk)

HOLDSWORTH, CLARE (Keele University)

Becoming a Young Entrepreneur in the UK and in Portugal

Promoting youth entrepreneurship has become a central EU strategy in addressing youth under and unemployment. Underling these policies is a narrative which suggests that securing a participation in the world of work depends on the individual's competence and initiative – i.e. on building up an *entrepreneurial self* and engaging in entrepreneurial actions. Hence, attempts to promote youth entrepreneurship have been occurring under a cultural milieu that identifies young people as the main agents of responsibility for their professional futures (Bauman, 2001). Despite the numerous programmes developed to promote youth entrepreneurship, few studies have explored the experiences of young entrepreneurs and what the process of entrepreneurship means in different socioeconomic and cultural contexts. Indeed, statistics indicate that entrepreneurial intentions and activity vary significantly across European countries and that youth self-employment is more prominent in countries with high levels of NEETs (Eurostat, 2013). This finding suggests that both the motivations driving young people into ventures and the outcomes of entrepreneurship differs with context. However, the analysis of entrepreneurship in cultural terms has remained elusive. In this study we aimed to overcome this gap by analysing entrepreneurship as a cultural practice that is embedded in the experiences of young entrepreneurs and the forms they are compelled to take responsibility for their futures. This study uses analysis of biographical narratives of young people's ventures (N=24) in two economically and culturally distinct countries: Portugal and the UK. Our interviewees reveal that establishing a business provided young people with a sense of control over their lives. More than financial opportunity, young people emphasized their need to exercise agency over a labour market that they perceived (and experienced) as instable and precarious. The presentation will discuss cultural differences regarding the processes of becoming a young entrepreneur in both countries and their implications for policies supporting entrepreneurship.

RC31-354.1

MENESES, CARMEN* (Comillas University, cmeneses@comillas.edu)

UROZ, JORGE (Comillas University)

Identification, Rescue, and Social Intervention with the Victims of Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation in Spain

The aim of this paper is to describe the needs and difficult to identify, rescue and intervention with victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation in Spain. 52 open questionnaires to NGOs working with victims of trafficking in Spain were collected and 22 interviews to victims of trafficking. The results show that: 1) Most people who were trafficked are women, and that a significant section of them came into Spain and in Europe as minors. 2) An important sector of women coming from Latin America, by existing ties with Spanish culture and Spanish language. Some of these women knew that they will came to Spain to work as prostitutes, but they were tricked in the conditions they will have. 3) Another group comes from Eastern Europe, especially Romania; they were very young women coming deceived by a love relationship until they reached Spain and then they were distributed in different brothels in the country. 4) Other women came from sub-Saharan Africa, with different routes of entry in Spain. These women had the worst conditions during all the way arrival until Spain, with aggressions and continuing violations. 5) The last group come from Asia, especially China, it was a difficult group to detect and identify. 6) women were not unaware of being victims of a crime, except in cases of conditions of abuse (continuous maltreatment and rape); 7) the rescue must do so with caution to not put your life in danger; 8) women requires refuge, protection, safety and to meeting basic needs; 9) when the rescue have been achieved, women have to decide whether to return home or benefit from a program of social integration in host country. 10) The key elements of social intervention are empowerment, resilience, and trauma-focused intervention.

RC37-429.2

MENEZES, PAULO* (University of Sao Paulo, Brazil, paulomen@usp.br)

70 Years after Auschwitz: Revisiting Night and Fog (Alain Resnais)

This communications aims to analyze the seminal documentary film of Alain Resnais, *Nuit et Bruillard*, about the Auschwitz concentration and extermination camp in Poland.

Night and Fog was held in 1955, with 32 minutes long, in the concentration and extermination camp of Auschwitz, Poland, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the camp liberation at the end of World War II. The film features an innovative narrative, articulating film material made in the camp with archive im-

ages of the same camp shot during its operation during the war. The images are accompanied by a poetic text by French writer Jean Cayrol, who was a member of the French Resistance deported to the Mauthausen camp in 1943, which refers to torture, humiliation, terror and extermination, on a daily basis, related to the "rational technique" of the killing machine created by the Nazis during that period.

The main concern is to analyze the relationships established by the film in its constructive aspects highlighting the ways they are used in order to establish the relationship between cinema and society, by a close look to a documentary of one of the most tragic moments in the history of the twentieth century, through a detailed analysis of its narrative, its composition, its options to allude meanings, its silences.

WG02-645.1

MENNELL, STEPHEN* (University College Dublin, stephen.mennell@ucd.ie)

Why Democracy Cannot be Dropped in Bombs from B52s at 30,000 Feet: The Social Bases of Democracy Revisited

Alex Law and Eric Royal Lybeck have recently edited a book entitles *Sociological Amnesia* (Farnham: Ashgate, 2015), showing how the discipline of sociology has a well-developed capacity to forget earlier sociologists and – more importantly – their valuable ideas and findings. So it is not entirely surprising if high-level public officials, few of whom are sociologists, remain in still greater ignorance. The case in point here is the rich body of theory, findings and debate on the question of the social foundations of political democracy. This body of literature can be traced back at least to Alexis de Tocqueville, but research in the field was especially vigorous in the quarter-century after the Second World War, having been stimulated by need to understand the collapse of the Weimar Republic and the rise of Nazism, as well as similar movements elsewhere. The literature was especially well synthesised in William Kornhauser's *The Politics of Mass Society* (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1959). In this paper, I shall revisit Kornhauser's book, and ask whether, if the earlier understanding of the social bases of democracy had not been forgotten (or wilfully dismissed), American foreign policy disasters – notably the invasion of Iraq – might not have happened.

RC04-51.7

MEO, ANALIA* (University of Warwick, analiameo@conicet.gov.ar)

"I Love My Students": Teachers' Work Identities, Emotions and Inequalities in the City of Buenos Aires (Argentina)

During the last decade and a half, there has been a wide range of educational policies targeted at effectively including young people in secondary schools. This education level is compulsory in the City of Buenos Aires since 2002 and in Argentina since 2006. Despite different national and provincial policy initiatives, the democratization of the access to this educational level has been accompanied by persistent levels of drop out and educational failure. This paper examines interviews with teachers and field notes produced in different research projects carried out between 2012 and 2015 in two secondary schools in the City. Although these schools were created in different socio-institutional and policy contexts, they both aim at including students who have been "outside of secondary schooling" and belong to "poor" or "vulnerable families". They also have authorities and teachers committed to promote students´ educational "inclusion". Despite major differences in their academic organisation, size and institutional histories, there is a convergence of many teachers´ narratives around the personalisation of teaching, the recognition of students as "individuals" and the identification of "affect" as central aspects of their work identities. This paper looks at how "love" and "affect" have become a key aspect of many teachers´ identities. These sentiments are entangled with teachers´ and authorities´ concerns with promoting what I would call "a good life", which refers to specific ways of interacting with others captured by the word "respect". Following Sayer (2005), moral sentiments and emotions are useful to an examination of experiences of inequalities and symbolic domination. They are spontaneous evaluative judgements about how people are treated, and should be treated, by others. This paper explores how "love" is reworking the emotional geographies (Hargreaves 2001) of secondary school teaching and how it relates to the role of schooling in the production or challenge to social inequalities.

RC30-338.4

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The Offshore Human Resource Management in the Case of Transnational and Cross-Border Companies.

It is observed in the border areas a double process: the first is a transnationalization of productive lands and the second is a casualization of industrial sectors with a connection to the commercial sector. This double process has developed since the 60s in Mexico, with a circulation of this model in the 80s in South America, Asia, North Africa, Eastern Europe and consolidation in the 2000s in the Middle East. The development of border areas has involved productive management particularly management of labor, the primary will of these spaces was not only capture a transnational diffusion capacity of goods was mostly used hand cheaper labor. Being the center of these companies thought these companies' entrepreneurs with a substitution of working tools for labor. In this article we introduce the development of policies of human resources management in this context of globalization.

RC31-359.10

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Skilled Migrants in the German Labour Market – What Is the Companies' Perspective?

This paper focus the integration-chances of skilled workers in the German Labour Market in context of the demographic change, the anticipated shortage of skilled labour as well as new legal regulations entered into force in Germany in 2012.

Successful labour market integration depends to a great extent on the companies. With the so called Federal Recognition Act, the German Government published in April 2012 a legal claim to standardise procedures for the evaluation of foreign vocational qualifications. This should support both, the companies by ensuring the transparency of foreign diploma and consequently the immigrants by increasing their integration-chances.

In this regard, we analyse recruiting strategies of German firms in different industries when it comes to hiring skilled immigrants. To investigate the chances of immigrants, it is necessary to isolate the different influencing factors that are all suspected to lead to a successful recruitment.

But it is quite difficult to isolate the effects by means of quantitative sociological surveys, because treatment and control variables cannot be randomly varied as in an experiment. We therefore introduce a vignette study (factorial survey) during an online-interview. In this way, we present decision makers in companies several descriptions of applicants. The relevancy of specific characteristics of an applicant is judged by varying the description in the vignettes that are presented to the respondent. We can therefore control how nationality, vocational degree, language skills, etc. of the foreign applicants influence their hiring and – related therewith – their integration chances. Additionally, we focus on the influence of the experiences with the Recognition Act and of occupation specific skill shortages in Germany.

We implement this stratified random online-survey in more than 2000 companies in Germany. Based on this strong evidence we are able to present new data to inform about possible discriminations in the recruitment processes of companies.

RC47-543.2

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Anti-Deportation Protest in Austria, Germany, and Switzerland

Deportation has become a central element of immigration control, particularly of rejected asylum seekers. While it helps maintain state sovereignty over borders, deportation often contravenes the spirit of human rights legislation. Despite its coercive nature and common use, for a long time deportation has been a 'non-issue' in public discourse, implemented without public opposition or publicity at all. Increasingly, however, deportations are met with feelings of unease and moral outrage – at least in certain sections of society –, manifesting itself in various forms of protest against deportation. This paper uses a systematic analysis of news reports of anti-deportation protests in Austria, Switzerland, and Germany (1993–2013) to examine differences in protest volume, protest actors, protest forms, and demands. A difference is drawn between *altruistic* movements that act on behalf of others to assist social change and *aspiring* movements that aim for social change. Preliminary findings indicate the volume and nature of protest varies across countries and has changed over time. The volume of protest is increasing in Austria and decreasing in Germany. In Austria and Switzerland, grassroots actors are increasingly important. At the same time, the focus in Austria is on preventing individual deportations, while in Switzerland protestors typically seek policy changes. Correlates for difference in the volume and kind of protest are presented, and it is argued that the protest movements in the three countries are of a different kind.

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

RC34-395.7

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Youth's Emotional Attachment to Mobile Phones

Ever since new technologies were introduced in different areas of youth's daily life, they have been penetrating different spaces and times, routines and practices. Mobile phones have become essential tools through which young people communicate, exchange, play and develop more and more activities each day. Therefore, the sociological importance of these technological tools in everyday life is increasing.

As part of my postdoctoral research project, in this paper I am going to explore the current daily relationship young people have with mobile phones, paying special attention to the emotional side of this relationship. I will argue that youth's emotional attachment to mobile phones is decisive to understand how mobile phones are socially integrated and taken for granted in their everyday live.

In this sense, I will explore the different emotional dynamics produced when using mobile phones, considering two dimensions: the more direct attachment to the device itself and the baste amount of communicative options enabled through the tool.

Based on quantitative (online survey) and qualitative (semi structured interviews) fieldwork, I will complement the more theoretical proposal with the empirical analysis of youth's emotional attachment to mobile phones in the context of the Basque Country (Spain).

RC07-94.3

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Challenging Gender Orders: Some Clues to (Re)Think Transgender Identities

The study of *trans*lives says much about how differentiation processes operate in binary gender order (re)definitions. Transgressions, variations and gender transitions – whether in performative or discursive terms – allow us to question precisely how order rejection/challenge might often result in the reinforcement or amplification of established distinctions. However, is the emerging mutability of traditional gender substantive enough to produce a transformation of the center?

Assuming that identity is *constituted performativity*, an effect which manifests itself in an arrangement of differences (Derrida,1988; Butler,2004), we seek to understand how far the identifications mobilized by twenty trans individuals – interviewed in the framework of the ERC funded project *TRANSRIGHTS*(http://transrightseurope.com) – contribute to overcome the social construction of gender outside the male/female opposition.

Interaction with the heteronormative order, its binary and dualistic apparatus, is not univocal. There are diverse positions and speeches – often ambivalent – in explaining how and why gender differences are performed (and desired). In some trajectories gender transgression is a permanent building process of borders; in others it is more like a walkway, a transitional point required for the achievement of civic and social recognition. Typically, the importance of being recognized, its association with body materiality and the need of using normative masculinity and femininity references confines the construction of gender outside traditionally defined borders.

Nevertheless, the link between phenomenological dimensions (appearance and bodily performances) and political dimensions (strategic and categorical essentialism) – more latent in some paths than in others – is important for understanding political representation and gender citizenship rights. The analysis conducted provides clues for the (re)cognition of identity politics' limits. The warrant of gender rights requires us to think of ways to overcome the use of essentialist categories, which precisely set and constrain the subjects that identity politics seeks to represent and release (Butler,1990).

RC34-JS-36.3

MERODIO, GUIOMAR* (University of Barcelona, guiomar.merodio@ub.edu)
PUIGVERT, LIDIA (University of Cambridge)
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END-Trafficking: Research and Policies for Overcoming Sex Trafficking of Youth in Today's World.

Data at European level shows that 56% of registered trafficking victims were aged between 12 and 25 years old, being the 17% of them minors (EUROSTAT, 2015). Indeed, the *EU Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings 2012–2016* considers children and young adults trafficking victims as particularly vulnerable groups. The concern for preventing and combating this phenomenon is growing among the main authorities at international level as well as within the scientific community which is evidenced by the inclusion of this priority in some of the most important European research programmes. The literature review on trafficking for sexual exploitation mainly focus on the conditions and elements re-

lated to the system, as the global and deeper problems that cause the trafficking of young girls for sexual purposes. Nevertheless, scientific literature also points to social relations and interactions as pivotal elements in the entry of youths into sex trafficking networks. *Therefore contributing to create safe public spaces for youth* is also crucial for combating trafficking for sexual exploitation. In this regard, this paper gathers the main results achieved in the project *END-TRAFFICKING: Changes and social innovations for the prevention and reduction of trafficking of women for sexual exploitation* (2014-2016) funded by The Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness from the Spanish Government. END-TRAFFICKING provides evidence-based strategies and recommendations for preventing sex trafficking among young girls through the analysis of life trajectories of young women and girls victims and/or potential victims of trafficking with particular emphasis in the role of social networks, friendships, peers and social interactions. The findings resulting from the project *contribute to theories and practice knowledge around creating safety for youth* and attempt to have social and political impact in order to combat sex trafficking of youth.

RC35-416.2

MERRON, JAMES* (University of Basel, j.merron@stud.unibas.ch)

Uncaptured Modernities and the "Pure Exteriority" of Technology and Engineering

Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari employ the concept of *assemblage* to inspire a new way of approaching entities, asking not "what is a thing?" but rather "*what is a thing capable of turning in to?*". More ambitious scholars have proposed a *theory* of assemblage to deepen understandings about science and technology. For the purpose of this paper, I make use of "mobile concepts" such as the 'war machine' through which a distinction between major (royal science) and minor (nomad science) is maintained. In this sense "engineering" builds upon either a striated or a smooth space. I use this line of thinking to account for the assemblages and *entities-in-becoming* involved in the following going-concerns: the wars on terror, climate change, drugs, invasive species, poaching, poverty and disease. A repertoire of new concepts and terminologies gives form to entities that elude capture within a single concept, metaphor, or grand narrative (including modernity). This "pure exteriority" of concepts has scope to elaborate on categories like "technology" and "engineering" that find their articulation outside of the centres in which they were formulated, i.e. Euro-America. As such this paper is contextualized within data emerging out of ethnographic research on the use of green technologies in mediating social relationships in South Africa.

RC29-330.1

MERZ, CHRISTINA* (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), christina.merz@kit.edu)

Hot Spot Societies: The Urban Space As a "Projection Screen" for Data-Driven Crime Prevention and Law Enforcement

In times of Big Data, crime prevention is entering a new era – and the urban space is considered as playing a prominent role, here. While the idea of spatial crime prevention is certainly not new, it seems that a new approach finds its way into law enforcement: Predictive Policing. There, the urban space becomes a "projection screen" for a form of crime prevention that is no longer based on the mere extrapolation of past offenses or on (criminological) research findings about the emergence of crime. Rather, correlations of various, independent data sets and promises of complete objectivity are in the centre of this approach.

Although not clearly defined, Predictive Policing is often associated with software products that use complex algorithms to predict when and where next crime incidents will happen. Typically, the predictions point to small spatial areas in order to direct the police to the (future) crime scene. Predictive Policing does not neglect criminological theory but rather focuses on a particular set of theories such as the near repeat hypothesis or routine activity theory.

Within the presentation, Predictive Policing serves as an entry point for starting a discussion about the changing role of urban space and locality in crime prevention. Hopes and fears about data-driven crime prevention and policing will be presented and it will be asked if "a new rationality of crime control" (Garland, 2000) comes up when data correlations are used to predict hot spot areas instead of following more classical approaches of regarding spatial characteristics as crime promotive or preventive. This does also ultimately lead to the question about the role of criminology in times when some promote the rise of a more (big) data-driven crime science.

RC34-397.12

MESA, DIEGO* (Catholic University in Milan, diego.mesa@unicatt.it)

The Impact of Youth Guarantee Programme in Italy

After financial crisis of 2008, difficulties about transition from school to work are increased for many young europeans, primarily in southern countries, where a weak welfare state is combined with a weak labour market. These countries - especially Greece, Spain, Portugal and Italy – are characterized by high youth unemployment rates and high levels of NEETs (young people Not in Employment, Education or Training). In this context, European institutions developed guidelines and programmes to improve the employability and social inclusion of young people. One of the most important, from a political and budgetary viewpoint, is the Youth Guarantee (YG), dedicated to (re-) engage the NEETs in education, in vocational courses or in the labour market. I present the italian application of YG, Garanzia Giovani, as main misure of Active Labour Market Policies (ALMPs) for youth in Italy. I compare different regional planes and strategies and discuss differences between governance models, actors involved, actions and outcomes of youth who joined the program. I describe the advantages and the limits of applicability in a southern context of a Nordic model of ALMPs. Of course these actions are not enough by themselves to reduce uncertainty and insecurity in youth employment, but they could serve only if they are inserted in a renewed framework that invests in training policies, integrated systems of lifelong career orientation and policies for job creation. I argue that to develop a better strategy of ALMPs for youth in Italy it is necessary include also municipalities, territorial networks and involve the same young people in the evaluation and co-definition of the measures.

RC25-JS-50.4

MESANA, VIRGINIE* (University of Ottawa, virginiemesana@gmail.com)

Beyond the "Black Atlantic": (En)Gendering Blackness and Building Bridges at African Diaspora Film Festivals

In the context of current discussions of ethno-racial representations in the North American public sphere, the "African diaspora", as a globalized notion of Blackness, has served to establish transnational connections and harness a powerful collective identity for various marginalized minority groups and individuals. The "Black Lives Matter" social justice movement has embodied such affirmation to recognize the contributions of "Black people". But discourses about who is included in (and excluded from) this community has yet to be examined, beyond the recognition of a shared Black culture created through processes of globalization. Film narratives directed by African diasporic filmmakers, and selected at festivals gathering the African diaspora community, offer a unique platform to look at representations of minority/majority social relations in the North American context. Drawing on critical analyses of Paul Gilroy's "Black Atlantic", I will provide an analysis of film festivals as alternative public spheres where gender and race are being (re)imagined. My objective is to better understand the co-construction of social relations of power such as gender and class within the African Diaspora, beyond the dominant narrative of a collective experience of postcolonial memories. I will thus illustrate processes of staging and performing the "African Diaspora" at two international film festivals showcasing the cultural production and contributions of this community – The Montreal International Black Film Festival (created in 2005) and the New York African Diaspora International Film Festival (created in 1993). This paper will conclude with preliminary findings based on data collected in the first phase of my research, with a discourse analysis of the role and place of women filmmakers in all written documentation produced by the festivals since their foundation.

RC51-588.3

MESJASZ, CZESLAW* (Cracow University of Economics, mesjaszc@uek.krakow.pl)

Complexity of Social Systems in the Era of Information Overload

Increasing amount of information in modern society has brought about numerous unpredicted and unpredictable consequences. One of them is changing meaning of complexity applied in description and analysis of phenomena at all levels of societal hierarchy. A survey of definitions of complexity of social systems allows to identify two approaches. First, "hard" complexity associated with mathematical modelling of non-linear phenomena, dynamical systems, etc. Second, "soft" complexity, which is either based upon analogies and metaphors deriving from the "hard" complexity, or which is associated with qualitative indigenous ideas of complexity of social systems, e.g. Luhmann. It may be concluded that complexity reflects subjective perception of the world and of the observer herself/himself – "complexity is in the eyes of the beholder" and social systems can be treated as self-reflexive "complexities of complexities".

The interpretation of complexity of social systems as a consequence of insufficient capability of information processing by an observer obtains a new weight in the time of exponentially increasing amount of information stored and transmitted in modern society.

The aim of the paper is to provide at least partial answers to the following questions:

1. What types of barriers of perception and understanding of social systems by individual observers result from increased amount of information?

2. What are the consequences of information asymmetry in social systems resulting from the increasing amount of information?
3. What are the new phenomena associated with reflexivity and self-reflexivity of social systems which are resulting from rapidly increasing amount of information?

RC11-139.1

MESNARD, PAULINE* (University of Lausanne, pauline.mesnard@unil.ch)

A Qualitative Approach of Fourth Agers' Experiences of Long-Term Care: Comparing France, Switzerland and Sweden.

Questioning the reality of the fourth age implies that one addresses first the issues of the social and political contexts in which it was recently created. This new/last life stage indeed represents a target of eldercare policies to differentiate between older care consumers and third agers characterized by their capacity to achieve "active ageing". I argue that what makes the fourth age "real" are the experiences of the relationship of dependency between care receivers and society. It is not so much a matter of determining a numerical threshold when "entering" the fourth age as of considering a social position in relation to society. "Active aging" as an ideology of autonomy makes the study of the "patterns" of dependency in old age crucial to understand the social meaning of the fourth age. This contribution aims at providing a critical sociological insight into the way fourth agers deal with the issues of long-term care by investigating the relationship of dependency that "structure" eldercare networks. The comparative study between several cultural contexts reveals the normative content of this specific relationship. The different types of regulation of that particular tie show that the social meanings of the fourth age vary according to several factors such as national solidarity regimes, familial cultures and individual economic and social resources. Using a comprehensive approach, the contribution focuses on the everyday experiences of older people in long-term care living at home across three European countries. A qualitative survey has been conducted in France, Switzerland and Sweden to study how fourth agers negotiate their autonomy in everyday life with their carers. In sum, this contribution is an attempt to understand what characterizes the identity of fourth agers in several cultural contexts focusing on the collective regulation and subjective meaning of the relationship of dependency.

RC54-616.2

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RAMALHETE, FILIPA (Autonomous University of Lisbon / CEACT)
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Sociology of Space and Urban Boundaries. Embodiment through Communitarian Education.

This paper presents the research output of a critical ethnographic study in Portugal - Urban Boundaries project[1], which was carried out with 'invisible communities' in the outskirts of Lisbon Metropolitan area. The study required the development of an interdisciplinary research on the concept of space, in order to attend the needs from three different cultural groups. The research project includes members of each group, cooperating in order to attend each one's main goals: (i) the Academic group focuses on the necessity of an emancipatory educational policy and practice; (ii) the Bairro group is centred on the urge of having water supply in their territory; (iii) the Fishing group is working on strengthening their social voice.

The concept of Space is reconstructed by an interdisciplinary view, in which Situationality (Freire, 1970), Curriculum Trivium (D'Ambrosio, 2006), Act (Žižek, 2008), Topology (Balibar, [2002] 2011), and Communitarian Education (Mesquita et al., 2011) supply a theoretical toolkit for a collective critical analysis and local intervention. In that sense, the Curriculum Trivium is used for the understanding, recognition, and empowerment of the communities through local educational processes, as fundamental paraphernalia of survival. The concept of Topology is used as an analytic layer in the process of development in diversity - understanding the diversity of spatial and territorial experiences and claims in the project by multiple representations (descriptions, narratives, poems, photographs, paintings, among other). The concept of Act is used to argue the encounter of the three involved communities and the collective recognition of their own Situationality - materially and symbolically speaking. The concept of Communitarian Education allows the knowledge of the construction of the local educative practices and the local embodied questions of knowledge, power, affection, and local human identity.

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

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RC22-274.5

MEULEMANN, HEINER* (Institut für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie, meulemann@wiso.uni-koeln.de)

From the Religious Question to Christian and Secualr Convictions

In how far the intensity of the religious question, i.e. the question with regard to origin and destination of one's life and of the world, is correlated with the choice of Christian or secular convictions is investigated with the German ALL-BUS 2012. The intensity of the religious question is measured by the frequency of thinking about the *meaning* of life, of talking about *religion*, and of thinking about *belief*. It is expected that the meaning question is correlated with neither Christian nor secular convictions – openness hypothesis; while the religion and the belief question correlate positively with Christian, and negatively with secular convictions – differentiation hypothesis. Christian convictions are measured by theistic/deistic world views and by figurative as well as conceptual beliefs; secular convictions are measured by naturalistic and existentialist world-views. The meaning question as well as the religion and the belief question correlate positively with Christian convictions and negatively with secular convictions. However, when the positive impact of the religion and the belief question upon Christian convictions and their negative impact upon secular convictions is controlled for in regressions, the meaning question has no longer an impact upon Christian and secular convictions while the positive impact of the religion and the belief question on Christian conviction and their negative impact on secular convictions remain. Then, the openness and the differentiation hypotheses are confirmed. The intensity of the religious question can be regarded as a starting point for the choice of religious, Christian and secular, convictions.

RC38-451.4

MEYER, KATINKA* (Center of Methods in Social Sciences University of Göttingen, katinka.meyer@web.de)

Silencing of Memories – Interactions Between Memory, Discourse and Social Changes

In my PhD project I analyse the silencing and resurgence of memory of the resettlers to show the deep impact of discourses on the constitution of a collective and individual memory. This analysis is based on biographical-narrative interviews with Germans, who were relocated after WWII. The discourse of 'flight and expulsion' differed in West and East Germany. In Western Germany it was highly debated and created a myth of victimhood (materialised in organisations, memorials, films).

In contrast, the so-called resettlers in the GDR were assimilated into the socialist society. I am focussing on these resettlers in the eastern part of Germany and explore the transformation of individual and collective memory corresponding to hegemonic discourses of 'flight and expulsion' and social change.

Since 1950 the recollection of 'flight and expulsion' vanished as a topic from the public, the expellees were neglected and integrated into the antifascist foundation myth of the GDR. Resettlers that had contacts to the West, were excluded from the discourse of the GDR and considered as so called 'revisionists'. Thus the figure of the expellee did not (longer) exist in the new socialist society and was furthermore silenced in individual memory.

Throughout the process of social transformation in 1989, new opportunities of recollection arose. But also the post-1989-discourse about the 'flight and expulsion' was dominated – by the federation of the expellees. The shifted frame of remembrance enabled the East Germans to recollect former tabooed experiences of flight and expulsion. But it also canonized them and neglected narrations of experiences of 40 years in a socialist system – with all its problems and possibilities.

Again, the individual memory of the everyday woman became invisible in the public (space) or had to subordinate under hegemonic discourses.

RC17-212.4

MEYER, RENATE E.* (WU Wien, renate.meyer@wu.ac.at)

Organizational Boundaries Revisited

During the last decades, understanding novel forms of organizing – for instance, project, network, community, virtual, bazaar, or modular organization – has become an increasingly central concern in management and organization theory. Understanding the fluidity and structure in novel forms of organizing as well as the complexity of modern organizational landscapes will be in the center of my presentation. I draw from examples from public sector organizations and open source software.

RC53-607.1

MEYNERT, MARIAM* (Lund University, meynert.mariam3@gmail.com)

Children without Childhood

This paper asserts that childhood is a cultural and social construction, constructed by modern society. Furthermore it gives an overview of the conceptualization of childhood from medieval times to the new postmodern age where childhood and its innocence and has been replaced by Kinderculture, the hurried childhood and loss of childhood. An overview of conceptualization of children from being a mini-adult in medieval times; to the birth of the notion of childhood in the 1600s; to the child-centered ideology during the early period of capitalism; to the modern notion of childhood with its own autonomy during enlightenment; to the following period – the contradiction between conditions of the poor and middle class notion of childhood, leading to the initiation of legal protection for children; to the emergence of the new genre of child-oriented literature in the late 19th century; to the concept of childhood as a time of fun and happiness with the market economy making children´s toys accessible; and finally In the century of childhood in the 2oth century, bringing in state intervention in health and compulsory schooling. The last decades of the 20th century brought in lamentation of the loss of childhood and innocence. Due to the influence of new media technology and loosening of adult control, has brought in the dilemma of the postmodern childhood and the onset of Kinder-culture. Some critical reflections are raised in the end about the contradiction in discourses on childhood in the North and South; and conceptualization, methods and practices needed for recovering childhood.

RC17-213.4

MEZIHORAK, PETR* (Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University, petr.mz@email.cz)

Shared Services Implementation and Its Impact on Employees

The purpose of shared services centre is to centrally provide specific services in an organization whereas those services had previously been administered in more than one of organization's parts. Actually, the centre is an embodiment of the fully-fledged (albeit polymorphous) management concept of shared services which is today among senior managers in multinational companies very popular and which consists of centralization, autonomization and standardization of all support processes to one or a few points. This concept is based on the one hand on economically rational arguments of economies of scale, economies of specialization and wage arbitrage but on the other hand it draws a support also from highly aestheticized vision of global business services model as of an instrument how to transform the corporation into "a giant which can dance" (I paraphrase the name of book *When Giants Learn to Dance* by Rosabeth Moss Kanter).

I claim that the implementation of shared services has a lot of not necessarily unintended but in any case not explicitly formulated consequences. I argue that the shared services concept serves as an instrument to disintegrate the organization and its activities in order to transform them and reintegrate again in the form of supply chain. However, the latter form of organization substantially differentiates from the previous one by several features, mainly by its emphasis on supplier-client nature of relationship which has serious impacts on employees and work in terms of increased pressure and insecurity and lower job quality and satisfaction. Work organization in the shared services centre and in its client departments is different, however, what is even more important is that it is possible to observe changes within client departments. The work content tends to be more specialized but less specific .The performance is increasingly controlled by the combination of quantitative and qualitative indicators.

WG03-651.2

MICHAEL, MAUREEN* (University of Stirling, m.k.michael@stir.ac.uk)

Swapping Jerseys: Professional Education and Materialities of Faith

In my early career as an educator, highly visible objects and rituals of faith shaped my professional practices of curriculum, pedagogy and assessment. Morning prayers and intercessions preceded the register; crucifixes and statues directed the beginnings and endings of lessons; school assemblies mimicked the ritual of the mass with readings, sermons and hymns; and the content of lessons were often informed by periods of religious observance (e.g. Lent and Advent). Less visible objects also shaped my professional practices. Football jerseys worn under school sweatshirts, insignia rings on fingers, and tunes whistled in corridors – these were all cause for reprimand, persuasion or distraction. These pieces of material culture were not just provocative expressions of faith and identity but a highly politicised aesthetic that challenged concepts of 'the good professional'. The curricular project 'Swapping Jerseys' was devised as an arts-based collaboration to explore issues of sectarianism then prevalent in Glasgow's east end. My participation in that project had a profound effect on my faith identity and related professional practices in education.

Many years later, and in the relatively secular environment of a modern university, I realise that my everyday professional practices are no longer visibly characterised by materialities of faith. Subsequently, the faith-based aspect of 'good professional' no longer has a material presence. In realising this absence I appre-

ciate the ways in faith-based material practices continue to influence my research and teaching in professional education.

This 'paper' brings together photographs and collages in a visual narrative of professional education that foregrounds materialities of faith and schooling. Law's (2004) concepts of presence, manifest absence and othering are brought together with the visual art technique of collage to analyse the ways in which visual representations of faith and 'professional' shape, and are shaped by, practices of curriculum, pedagogy and assessment.

RC44-509.19

MICHAELS, LAURIE* (The Ohio State University, laurie9879@gmail.com)

Unrepresented: Gender Negotiations and the Movement to Organize Migrant Farm Workers in the United States

Despite strides toward equality, gender disparities remain rife within the labor movement. Labor organizations are often structured around the needs of workers as men, and gender dynamics within organizations often systematically overlook the needs of women. Using the Farm Labor Organizing Committee (FLOC) as a case study, this paper draws on ethnographic data collected from January 2013 – May 2014, and shows how organizations often use framing processes to position migrant farm workers as a uniformly exploited group, inadvertently overlooking the unique needs of migrant farm worker women. While much of the extant literature in the field of social movements accounts for the ways organizations utilize framing processes in order to foster a collective identity among actors, this paper identifies the ways in which organizations themselves risk becoming a site of precariousness when the cultivated collective identity lacks nuance and is overly essentialist, creating an exclusionary environment for actors whose identities fall outside of the collective framework. Migrant farm workers are precarious workers, and migrant farm worker women are particularly vulnerable. This paper shows how the framing processes which create a collective identity among migrant workers simultaneously overlook the unique struggles faced by migrant farm worker women. Through a masculinist discourse, a gendered allocation of resources, and a lack of attention paid to sexual harassment, the labor movement inadvertently places the rights of women in a secondary category.

RC32-JS-14.5

MICHAUD, JACINTHE* (School of Gender, Sexuality and Women's Studies, York University, jmichaud@yorku.ca)

Capturing Feminist Transgression through Cultural Production: A Comparative Analysis of Italian and Québécois Feminisms in the 1970s

Culture and politics sustain each other despite the tension and contradictions emerging from political movements, feminism included. Means of cultural production (journals, films, radio programing, publishing houses, visual arts, and exhibitions) are the traces left behind in the history of movements and we are not in the "company of strangers" when the dual notion of "politics" and "arts" appear side by side. This presentation intends to revisit moments in the recent history of contemporary feminism when political art was at the core of discourses and practices. Culture is a terrain for feminist struggles which was particularly visible in the 1970s when a diversity of cultural expression abounded, voicing feminist revolutionary messages. The presentation looks at two types of feminisms which have never been compared before: Québécois (Canada) and Italian feminisms. Looking at the 1970s, two interrelated phases appear clearly: the first phase was characterised by both the tension and the power of attraction between politics and the numerous counter-cultural manifestations created by feminism; the second phase was characterized by the increasing marginalization of cultural production within various movements, including feminism. To understand the later phase and how the marginalization of culture happened towards the end of the 1970s, I will look at the process of displacement of culture within feminism. I suggest that this displacement was perhaps consciously initiated by some feminists themselves who, out of a desire to get recognition and funding, aimed to produce the kind productions required by mainstream cultural institutions. The presentation will explore how the marginalization of culture from politics was accompanied by another sort of dissociation, one that de-linked the individual from the collective that had contributed to shaping women's identity as a political subject while feminism, as a political movement, fell into latency at the turn of 1980s.

RC33-JS-15.2

MICHETTI, MIQUELI* (Fundacao Getulio Vargas - Escola de Administracao de Empresas de Sao Paulo - FGV, miquelimichetti@yahoo.com.br)

Intersections Between National and Global, Public and Private Sites of Discursive Production: Private Non Profit Institutes of Culture and the Agenda of Diversity in Contemporary Brazil

Nonprofit organizations have been part of an international order of discourse since the 20th century. Nowadays this phenomenon recrudesces in a more complex transnational scale. Powerful private foundations are playing a growing role in the current multiplication of global governance regimes. They are defining world problems and shaping public agendas around the planet. This process is worldwide, but it occurs differently depending on the specificity of the local and national realities. The paper to be presented analyses the agency of Brazilian private nonprofit cultural organizations, their close and ambiguous relations with public power in Brazil and also their connections and kinship with transnational discursive agencies, such as UNESCO. The Brazilian cultural "institutes" are often a branch of powerful companies in the finance and energy sectors. Nevertheless, they have been sharing responsibilities with public government as if they were spokesmen of public interest. Part of their nonconsensual legitimacy comes from the fact that they enunciate and enact global discourses, as the discourse of diversity. Since the Brazilian Ministry of Culture has recently elected diversity as its main value (in an attempt to meet global standards enunciated by UNESCO - but also for local reasons), such private agencies gain discursive/practical power. For instance, a particular private institute is in charge of building a national encompassing database of the Brazilian cultural and artistic expressions. Diversity is named, shaped and constructed as such in this process. The same institute carries some important programs to foster art in Brazil and considerable amount of the funding for its activities is public money (tax breaks). Through the analysis of the discourse of these agents the paper seeks to bring lights to the discursive disputes and convergences between private and public, national and global players around the global and often conservative discourse of diversity.

RC17-218.6

MICHETTI, MIQUELI* (Fundacao Getulio Vargas - Escola de Administracao de Empresas de Sao Paulo - FGV, miquelimichetti@yahoo.com.br)

Nonprofit Organizations of Culture in Contemporary Brazil: Ambiguous Relations with the State and Adjacency to Founding Companies

After the collapse of the socialist alternative and the crisis of the Fordist regime of accumulation, the "third sector" was praised as a good option in between the State and the Market. Since the 1980's, civil society organizations have grown around the world and the same happened in Brazil, where the process had a particular feature consisting in the end of a thirty-year long dictatorship. The civil society was urgently needed to foster democracy in the country. In this conjuncture, large companies in the sectors of finance, mining and energy launched nonprofit organizations, many of them in the field of culture. Their uprise follows the inception of laws stimulating private donation to artistic and cultural initiatives through tax breaks. The two main laws, called Rouanet Law and Audiovisual Law, allow individuals and legal entities to deduct a percentage of the tax due to donate to art and culture. The bigger the company the more it can "donate", which has led to the concentration of the donations in some large corporations that seek to "invest" in well-known artists and events, as a marketing strategy. In the case of a cultural institute founded and sponsored by a bank, for instance, there are strong bonds between the nonprofit organization and the founding company, even though they claim independence. It happens that banks are the largest donors and their nonprofit organizations are the biggest beneficiaries of the laws incentivizing culture. As they control a considerable budget passing through the public rule, their increasing role in the shaping of public policies is an example of the transformation of economic capital in public power. The paper will focus on the private and public agency of the cultural nonprofit organizations, their close and ambiguous relations with the State and their adjacency to their founding companies.

RC36-421.1

MIERINA, INTA* (University of Latvia, inta.mierina@gmail.com)

Political Alienation in Post-Communist Countries - a Sign of Social Anomie?

Participation in political processes is one of the core social activities establishing an individial as an active and engaged member of the society. Several studies have documented the political alienation of the citizens of post-communist countries. According to Korzeniowski (1994), Skarżyńska and Chmielewski (1995), the roots of political alienation can be found in the communist system, which allowed little space for meaningful and efficient political participation. Right after the fall of the Communist system political alienation decreased, however, the experiences of transition - hyperinflation, detoriating situation in the labor market, rapidly rising levels of poverty and economic insecurity – brought political alienation to a level higher than in the 1980s (Korzeniowski 1994; Skarżyńska and Chmielewski

1995; Mieriņa and Cers 2015). Many felt disappointed with the new system and frustrated with the slow pace of improvements. And even today, after twenty years of democratization post-communist countries still form a distinct cluster characterized by widespread political alienation among their citizens, especially young people (Mierina 2014).

Some of the indicators of political alienation (Seeman 1959; Roberts 1987) mirror those discussed in the literature on social anomie. This paper tries to link these concepts in order to better understand if political alienation can be seen as just one of the manifestations of anomie in general. If so, this might imply a need to revise our understanding of the roots of political alientation, thus providing better insight into the mechanisms behind social and political attitudes in post-communist countries.

RC10-117.1

MIGUEL, LUIS* (Universidade de Brasilia, luisfelipemiguel@gmail.com)

Participación y Representación En El Debate Brasileño

La ponencia aborda el vaciamiento, en el debate brasileño de las últimas décadas, del ideal de democracia participativa. Mientras que las formulaciones originales, de los años 1960 y 1970, indican la necesidad de aumentar las oportunidades para la gestión democrática colectiva en la vida cotidiana, especialmente en los locales de trabajo, los modelos en las siguientes décadas aceptan la circunscripción de las prácticas democráticas al Estado. Los "presupuestos participativos", que se iniciaron en muchas ciudades de Brasil a partir de finales del siglo XX, marcan el punto de inflexión en dirección a un foco restricto al Estado. En movimiento paralelo, la crítica de las instituciones representativas y la pasividad política que promueven se ha dejado de lado, en favor de una percepción de que la diferencia entre participación y representación está prácticamente anulada. Por lo tanto, se pierde el radicalismo de la crítica a los límites de las democracias liberales.

RC15-193.8

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HOLZHACKER, RONALD (University of Groningen)
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Organizational and Regional Determinants of Health Care Organizations' Efficiency: The Case of Infant Mortality and Community Health Centres in Indonesia

The number of studies on determinants of organizational efficiency have increased recently, but insights in the efficiency of health centre organizations and its determinants are relatively scarce, also in Indonesia. The Indonesian government has invested substantially in the national health care system as a way to improve health outcomes, such as reduced infant mortality rates. Especially Community Health Centres are pivotal in this process, since they are the first layer of health care services in Indonesia: they provide the first contact point for patients. The Indonesian government has granted CHCs autonomy to plan their own budgets and activities, based on local health care needs. Moreover, the government has more than doubled the budget for the CHCs in the past year. However, these investments have only marginally contributed to reduced infant mortality rates. This leads to the question how efficient CHCs are in converting their input (in terms of money and staff) into output (in terms of for example infant vaccination, prenatal care and hygiene promotion) that is assumed to contribute to improved health outcomes. Recognizing that reduced infant mortality rates are also related to well-known individual and household factors such as education and income, this paper focuses specifically on the efficiency of CHCs in Indonesia by comparing CHCs in various local governments. In addition, we explore both regional and organizational explanations of differences in efficiency in these CHCs. We first estimate the technical efficiency of 600 CHCs in Indonesia by using data envelopment analysis (DEA) and then examine the correlation of these CHCs technical efficiency to (1) regional characteristics (urban versus rural; Java versus non Java) and to 2) organizational characteristics (organizational size, professional staff intensity, and the functioning of the laboratory unit).

RC15-192.17

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Under the Umbrella?: A Socio-Historical Analysis of Umbrella Organisations for Rare Diseases

This paper addresses the questions of what roles so-called umbrella organisations play in governance of health and medicine and on what basis they are able to do so by historically examining the establishment and development of some such organisations in the field of rare diseases, such as NORD, Genetic Alliance, Genetic Alliance UK and Eurordis. There has been growing attention to rare diseases in the domains of public health policy and biomedical sciences over the last twenty years and also a proliferation of individual disease organisations to act on behalf of patients and their families. At the same time, a number of umbrella organisations have been established to represent these organisations in national and international decision-making processes. Whereas individual disease organisations usually have a coherent patient community to represent, however, umbrella organisations represent a broad range of communities and their attempt to characterise and group their members using the idea of 'rareness' has been criticised (e.g. Rabeharisoa et al., 2015). This raises the question of how representative and legitimate their voices are, and ultimately that of whether their participation should count as a form of patient participation. The historical analysis of umbrella organisations in the field of rare diseases demonstrates that they were established as a response to a particular circumstance that patients and/or their families found themselves in at a particular point in history. Their initial success(es) then allowed them to build their capability in other areas and to be seen as a useful contact point by policymakers and health and medical professionals. Analysing their history comparatively, I explore in this paper the issues of representativeness and legitimacy of umbrella organisations and examines whether their active participation in governance of health and medicine ought to be considered as an emergent form of patient participation.

WG03-654.6

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Confectionery Trade Cards and Visual Culture of Russia at the Turn of XIX-XX Centuries.

Confectionery Trade Card is an important part of visual culture and everyday life of Russia at the turn of XIX-XX centuries. It was a kind of advertising strategy. An illustrated card was inserted into the box of chocolate. A person who collected a series of 12 cards (i.e. who bought 12 boxes of chocolate) got a prize from the factory. The picture on the card was connected with geography, ethnography, history and etc. The image tended to be narrative. There was also a text describing the image on the flip side of the card. It seemed to us possible to compare confectionery trade cards with a visual encyclopedia. The cards conveyed scientific knowledge to those who were not able to read. A census indicated that only about 20 percent of the population could be considered literate people. In fact, the number was larger. Nevertheless the visual presentation of scientific knowledge was very significant. The confectionery trade cards were part of this knowledge popularization strategy. The analysis of series of confectionery cards allows answering some important questions. Which scientific fields were reflected in that visual encyclopedia? Whose scientific point of view did they represent? Which stereotypes in scientific knowledge perception did they shape? This report is a case study. It deals with the analysis of certain series of confectionery trade cards. The conclusion allows determining the place of confectionery trade cards in the visual culture of Russia at the turn of XIX-XX centuries. The comparison with other examples of printed production of that time enables to distinguish certain features of the visual way of scientific knowledge popularization.

RC23-277.5

MILIUCHIKHINA, OLGA* (The Russian Presidential Academy of national economy and public administration, olgamiluch@gmail.com)

The Types of Communities in the Structure of Innovative Society

Innovative development of the society depends on two factors: innovative potential and the level of its implementability at present. Innovative potential is a person's ability to use resources to create innovations. The implementability level is how innovations influence upon the life of the Society. Depending on the combination of these factors, it is possible to distinguish some types of communities:
1) Innovative engine has high value of both factors. Such community is a pioneer of innovative development
2) Copy-paste community does not have a high innovative potential, but is able for fast perception and adaptation of innovations. Such community follows the innovative engine
3) Latecomer has a high innovative potential, but a low implementability level. In such communities innovations play minor role in people's lives. But ideas, generated in this community, can actively spread in other types of communities
4) Stark community has a low value of both factors. Such communities develop due to extensive factors, innovations are not generated inside, but imported outside.
5) Imitator is a community, where it is impossible to determine the correct value of factors because of closure and opacity. As a rule, such communities emulate innovative activity. But this actions result in consumption of resources and don't attract significant changes in people's lives. The prevalence of a certain type of community determines the level of social innovative development. Structure, in which the first type predominates, is the most competitive in the world economy. The structures with predominating second and third types of communities can go up to innovative engine (in good condi-

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tions). Structures with dominating stark communities find themselves at the periphery of world economy development, and the gap will get wider over the time. There are various opinions on the expansion of imitators in the social structure therefore this problem can be analysed later.

RC44-513.1

MILKMAN, RUTH* (CUNY Graduate Center, rmmilkman@gmail.com)

"Low Wage Worker Organizing and Advocacy in the U.S.a.: Comparing Domestic Workers and Day Laborers"

Building on the rich secondary literature on domestic and day laborer organization and advocacy in the U.S.A., this paper compares and contrasts the two cases. They share many common features: both are ill-suited to conventional forms of unionism; both focus on occupations primarily held by recent immigrants, many of them unauthorized; both involve entry-level jobs at the bottom of the labor market, although internally stratified with positions that vary in desirability and pay; and both have been the focus of extensive advocacy and organizing at both the local and national level for the past two decades. Yet there are also important points of contrast. The most obvious is that women make up the vast majority of domestic workers while men predominate among day laborers — although this is not always reflected in the leadership of their organizations. Another striking difference is that while domestic labor is largely hidden from public view, taking place primarily in private households, day laborers are regularly on display on street corners and in other highly visible spaces. This paper explores the ways in which these similarities and differences affect the collective action repertoires of day laborers and domestic workers.

RC55-623.3

MILLAN, RENE* (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, UNAM, renem@sociales.unam.mx)

Domains of Quality of Life and Subjective Wellbeing in Mexico

The paper is based on a national survey made in 2014, applied to 1300 adults (aged 18 years old or more). It will present the results of the association between three dimensions that imply different domains of quality of life and subjective wellbeing, measured as life satisfaction. The studied dimensions will be the following: socioeconomic, relational goods, and quality of the social environment. In the first dimension, domains such as income, education, employment and social security, will be analyzed. In the second, sociability or relational goods will be studied. Finally, in the third dimension, security, housing satisfaction, and public services will be analyzed. The aim of the paper is to determine which of those dimensions has a greater association with subjective wellbeing, and to point out which domain is the most important in determining such subjective wellbeing for the Mexican case

RC45-519.3

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ESTEINOU, ROSARIO (Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropologia Social)

Social Capital and Rational Choice in a Non Political Association

The paper will present the results of an ethnographical research made during 2013-2014 in a non political association (a sport club) in Mexico City. It will analyze how cooperation dynamics are produced in three levels: a) at the micro level, it is focused on the formation of bondings within close groups and networks; b) at the meso level, it will analyze the possibilities of cooperation and formation of social capital between networks, and therefore, the formation of bridges; and c) at the macro level of the association will analyze, taking into account the previous levels, the coordination of actions to address common problems. The paper will show that nevertheless – according to Coleman – it is rational to cooperate with others, the risk to advance trust does not bring the same outcome at the three levels. In fact, the relationship between social capital and strategic decisions vary according to the level. That variation is due to some extent by the degree of networks closure, by the extent of trust (including the association itself), and by the decision making institutional design of the association. Therefore, in each of the three levels there are different incentives to cooperate and different costs for desertion

RC26-322.2

MILLEFIORINI, ANDREA* (Political Sociology, andrea.millefiorini@fastwebnet.it)

The Possible Consequences of the Electoral Reform in the Italian Political System

The recent Italian electoral reform, named "*Italicum*", so as it is conceived, will surely produce relevant structural effects, first of all on the Italian party system, and then, probably during some more time, on the entire political system.

The paper wants to bring into effect, after a short exposition concerning the main details making the reform, an analysis of the possible scenarios which it could set up. To this end, the paper will be structured in the following way: at first, it will be done a short reconstruction about how the previous electoral reforms have progressively transformed the Italian political system till now-a-day, starting from the first electoral reform in 1993 ("*Mattarellum*").

Subsequently, the present assets and functioning of the political system will be described: what are the right aspects and ones which should need some improvement?

On the basis of these reflections it will be proposed a sort of simulation about what could happen to the party system, and the political one, when the electoral reform will be completely operative, and we will try to drawing some conclusions about its efficacy or less in achieving the result, its approval by the present Government majority is determined to reach.

RC39-459.5

MILLER, DEMOND* (Rowan University, millerd@rowan.edu)

Eco-Masculinity and the Aftermath of Catastrophic Events: Masculinity and the Role of Livelihood Security

In the social scientific literature, few attempts have been made to understand the relationship between man (the masculine) and nature. There are few social scientific studies that explore how men perceive their relationship to the physical environment and how the environment can help shape and define masculinity. The studies that do exist explicitly detail the nature of men who self-define their masculinity by the type of outdoor activities, behaviors, and work they perform. This paper argues a need to understand the relationships between men and the physical environment in the aftermath of disasters. A new, more nuanced understanding is proposed of traditional masculine gender roles, which has historically viewed men as exploiter and extractor. The objective of this chapter is to examine the unique contribution that masculinity has in understanding how men relate to and understand their physical environment in the aftermath of disaster and how masculinity contributes to an understanding of how men live "as one" *vis–à–vis* their environment as not only extractor, for his livelihood, but also as its protector and defender. Using recent disasters along the Gulf Coast of the United States as case studies to draw conclusions regarding the dual nuanced nature of man to his environment, this chapter contributes to the disaster literature by asserting the argument for the inclusion of an eco-masculine perspective in disaster studies by briefly presenting an overview of some of the issues and concludes with exploring how ecomasculinity is well-suited to address diminishing vulnerabilities to catastrophic events among men and vulnerabilities within social organizations.

WG03-JS-16.4

MILLER, KRISTIN* (University of California, Santa Cruz, krmomill@ucsc.edu)

From the Dust of This World: The Dystopian Imaginary and the Anthropocene

In keeping with the Third ISA Forum's theme of the "Futures We Want," I would like to submit an abstract for an interdisciplinary and multimedia project on speculative realism and catastrophism read within the logic of the Anthropocene.

In the past two decades, there has been an ever-rising tide of scholarship on the climate crisis, as well as consideration of humanity's role in shifting terrestrial ecosystems., and possibly our own apocalyptic end. Simultaneously, there has been a dramatic increase in the production and consumption of speculative and dystopic science fiction film and literature. For this presentation, I intend to interrogate both the logic of the Anthropocene and a human-driven "sixth extinction," as well as the visual tropes of catastrophe and social disorder that serve as the pop-cultural framework through which these theoretical and scientific concepts are increasingly filtered.

In order to attempt to sustain any aspect of the current environment, or warn about its destruction, one must also be envisioning a particular sort of future. I argue the prevalence of dystopian and nihilistic filmic visions has a significant role to play in imagining, as some recent titles would have it, living *In the Dust of This Planet* or *Racing Extinction*. Fictional accounts of dystopia and catastrophe are not merely reflections of ecological worry, but may have material impacts on how communities conceive of themselves, and shape their social and physical environments towards an uncertain future. Because of this, it is vital that they be critiqued more thoroughly, to gain an understanding of why so much time is being spent on envisioning the futures that we *don't* want, rather than the ones we do.

RC39-457.2

MILLER, LEE* (Sam Houston State University, lee.miller@shsu.edu)

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Systemic Risk: Increased Technological Hazards and Current Regulatory Frameworks in the U.S.

Three recent case studies --- a deadly explosion at a fertilizer company that all but leveled a small town, a mysterious fire at a chemical company near a residential area, and drinking water contamination from oil fracturing --- are examined to highlight weaknesses in the current regulatory structure that may benefit businesses in the short term but have serious, and frequent, ramifications for residents and the environment. Drawing on Miller, Antonio, and Bonanno (2011), Lakoff (2010), Perrow (2008, 2007), and Beck (2007) this paper explores how the current regulatory context embodies the contradictory goals of facilitating business growth and protecting people and places. The lack of zoning restrictions, little oversight of hazardous chemical storage, and the ability to preserve trade secrets even when response crews are attempting to extinguish the flames, contribute to increased technological hazards. All three incidents discussed here occurred in Texas, a state that is particularly contrary to regulation, and therefore serves as a cautionary tale to other regions favoring economic development at all costs, even to the detriment of public safety.

RC24-294.5

MILLER-BELAND, DANIELLE* (Concordia University, d.millerbel@gmail.com)

The Social Effects of Methylmercury Contamination in the English-Wabigoon River System.

Methylmercury is a known toxic metal compound found in the environment, and while it can be produced naturally, most cases of largescale contaminations are caused by anthropogenic causes, ranging anywhere from factory production to mining. The biological effects of methylmercury have been well documented, as it targets the nervous system, causing neurological damages, as well as affecting internal organs of those exposed to it. It also causes neurological and physical defects to children who were exposed to it in the womb meaning it has a multi-generational longevity in its biological impact.

While the biological effects are understood, correlations between that and the social effects due to poisoning are not always drawn upon when looking at intervention procedures while addressing the contamination. By demonstrating how different social factors, such as stigmatisation, corporate responsibility, social welfare resources, government intervention, and economic issues are influenced by the long-term recovery process of a large-scale methylmercury contamination, there can be a better understanding of how mercury poisoning impacts social well-being.

By using the example of the English-Wabigoon River system in Northern Ontario, Canada, which was discovered to have elevated levels of methylmercury in 1970 caused by Dryden Pulp and Paper Co., a paper mill factory located north of two Native communities, White Dog and Grassy Narrows, (and who are still to this day experiencing effects from the contamination), this paper will demonstrate how the biological effects of a large scale mercury contamination has a direct impact on the social well-being of the communities and how it influences the long-term recovery process. This will allow for further discussion on how procedures should be implemented during mecury contamination as well as discussion on the experiences the Native communities went through when moving forward through this environmental disaster.

RC04-JS-61.1

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TE RIELE, KITTY (Victoria University)
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Distribution, Recognition, Representation and Contribution - Social Justice at Micro and Macro Levels in Alternative Education Programs

Injustice and inequality are thrown into sharp relief when examining the experiences of young people who are disenfranchised from the right to an education. In Australia, where (in common with most developed countries) completion of upper secondary education has become the new minimum standard, young people who do not complete school are squarely in that disenfranchised group. At the micro-level, this paper analyses these young people's experiences of (in)justice. At the macro-level, we examine (in)justice from the viewpoint of the alternative education programs (AEPs) that provide educational opportunities for these students – and which themselves are located at the margins of the education system.

Our analytical lens combines Fraser's framework of distribution, recognition and representation with Sayer's notion of contributive justice. Distribution focuses on the economic dimension of justice: e.g. providing breakfast and transport subsidies for students (at micro level) and funding and sustainability of AEPs at

macro level). Recognition addresses the cultural dimension and involves valuing of differences: recognising young people's strengths (micro) as well as the strengths and innovations of AEPs (macro). Representation, the political dimension, requires that people have the opportunity to make representations on matters that impact on them: enabling 'youth voice' and 'agency' (micro) and input from AEPs into policy decisions (macro). Finally, we adopt Sayer's qualitative understanding of 'contributive justice' and its relationship to 'meaningful work': relevance and authenticity of the curriculum (micro) and the role AEPs are expected and enabled to play in the education of young Australians (macro).

These two sets of analyses draw attention to the multiple injustices associated with disenfranchisement from schooling and the disruption of a young person's education trajectory. While AEPs provide the context for our research, the paper examines the implications for traditional schools and how they might better meet the diverse needs of young people.

WG03-650.1

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Reconstructing Rituals: Using Bricolage to (Re)Negotiate Faith Based Rituals with the Jewish Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Queer and Intersex Community

In Judaism, as with a number of other major religions, there are hetero-normative expectations present in cultural and religious life. These can create exclusion and a sense of detachment from ritual and practice (Schneer & Aviv, 2002; Alpert, 1997) whereby some Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex (LGBTQI) Jewish people perceive themselves as 'doubly other' (Rose & Balka, 1989) and experience a sense of cultural loss, ritual exclusion and discrimination in key ritual settings. This problem is particularly acute for Trans-Jews who report that they can be confined to a 'limbo' situation, even in contexts where lesbian and gay co-religionists are accepted as full members of a congregation (see Dzmura, 2011).

In response to this, from 2014 to 2015 members of the UK Jewish LGBTQI community were involved in *Ritual Reconstructed*, an Arts and Humanities Research Council UK funded project. *Ritual Reconstructed* encouraged participants to use bricolage to (re)create faith rituals and merge their core Jewish and queer identities by using personally meaningful objects alongside film, art, storytelling and music.

Using Mary's (2005) definition of bricolage as a dialogue between 'meaningful material that one borrows' and 'incarnated forms one inherits' and Savastano's (2007) argument that that LGBTQI people have been forced to create their own sacred or alternative myths to create a new way of bringing together queer and their spiritual identities, this paper explores the Jewish LGBTQI community as bricoleur and analyses how they have (re)created their own ritual identities through through film, photographs and material artefacts.

To find out more about the project visit www.ritualreconstructed.com

RC07-102.1

MILSTEIN, DENISE* (Sociology, denicham@gmail.com)

Trials in Tierra Del Fuego

This paper examines the emergence of innovation and the articulation of future projects based on participatory action research in *Ensayos*, a collaborative program that brings together artists and scientists in the Tierra del Fuego archipelago of the sub-Antarctic. Over the past five years, the collaboration has grown into an international, multidisciplinary community devoted to engaging with the political ecology of the region. Several projects, both artistic and scientific, pursue common research questions, themes and concerns through overlapping collaborations. These address issues of sustainability for human and non-human populations in Tierra del Fuego, the conflict between the built environment and the protection of wilderness, the transformation of the ecosystem as a result of invasive species, and the impact of migration on indigenous populations. Innovative approaches, both for art and science, have emerged consistently as a result of the interactions between *Ensayos* participants. The paper describes the participatory action research process itself, and thereby reveals the patterns whereby both innovation and future oriented thinking emerge within the group. Based on oral history interviews and ethnographic observation, we create social networks, both conceptual and narrative, meant to highlight relations within the group. Together with a sculptor from *Ensayos,* we design a three dimensional representation of these networks and engage participants in building the physical networks over the ceiling of an exhibition space, and reflecting critically on the structure. The process reveals the dynamics of innovation in these uncommon interactions, as well as the research projects and artistic results that they yield.

WG03-JS-37.5

MILSTEIN, DENISE* (Columbia University,
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Views on Building a New Park in Brooklyn

This paper explores the relationship between the creation of a new urban park and the diverse communities of a coastal neighborhood in Brooklyn, New York. The Brooklyn Navy Yard has, throughout its existence, been closed to the public. Over the past decade, and as a result of collaboration between environmental advocates, community organizations, private interest, and the pressures of gentrification, a continuous greenway has been under construction along the Brooklyn waterfront. Along the greenway is the Naval Cemetery Landscape, a space within the Navy Yard now in the process of becoming a new park. The ground breaking for the park took place in the fall of 2015, and the park is slated to open in the spring of 2016. Landscape architects and horticultural engineers have designed the space to sustain native plants, and the meadow at the center of the park is meant to offer a space of respite from the built environment. A series of projects surrounding the creation of the park attempt to engage the local community in its development, including educational programs for high school students or horticultural training for formerly homeless individuals living in subsidized housing communities. The glimpse of wilderness the Naval Cemetery Landscape will offer looks very different from the variety of vantage points that surround it. Ethnographic research with the organizers of the park, educators, and the communities around it reveals the complex, idiosyncratic and contradictory ways in which nature is understood, guarded, advocated for, sustained and destroyed in urban environments. The contrast between the goals of city planners and activists and the outlook of the community reveals the challenges, both conceptual and organizational, to integrating new green spaces to the urban fabric. The paper explores the frontiers between socio-economic, racial and ethnic groups that shape urban planning and its outcomes.

RC48-560.8

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Emotions and Ethics through Vegan Movement

Why are human-animal relation and vegan movement ignored in Sociology? Social thought has tended to emphasize the idea that animals are outside the human boundary and the notion of "animals-as-other" is reflected in many walks of life: the worst is the acceptance of animals as a source of food. Escaping to a relationship of closeness, humanity has suppressed the emotional connection that accompanies the killing of another creature and mystifying perceptions about animals, we deny the identification with them and empathy. However, vegan movement has an emotional dimension that extends beyond diet to preclude the human use of any animal-based products; particular attention will be focused on the dimension of emotions and ethics which are the main driving force for those who decide to opt for veganism.

What justifies the relevance of this analysis is the perspective of the adoption of veganism as a driving force that leads social actors to question what is "taken for granted" and their emotions towards animals and other humans. Vegans literally embody the resistance to the assertiveness of meatist culture and also lead to a reflection on the consumption of animals: the movement promotes new meanings of food and of the relationship between humans and animals, making humans closer to compassion and empathy. The meaning of vegan movement is associated with the rejection of the speciesist privilege and the construction of new habits, to collaboration and participation, to the shaping of empathy-based social networks.

Vegans are like a deconstructed social movement still maintaining a powerful, unifying ideology which deserves recognition and attention. It does not have any specific opponent but it is based on solidarity and it is able to act with forms of participation and collective action aiming at radical change. With the present research, we will try to give them voice.

RC24-296.4

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Spirituality As a Panacea for the Ecological Crisis in Kashmir Region, India

Environment has remained deeply embedded within the socio-cultural aspects of Kashmiri Community since time immemorial. Kashmirscape - the unique blend of picturesque landscape, perennial clean water streams and lakes, lush-green vegetation and various seasons with changing hues - has always been associated with the sacred. The rituals, its celebrations, its religion, its culture, all have derived inspirations from the natural settings. However, the region is going through the worst phase of its ecological crisis. The reasons range from the increase in population to the detachment of religion/spirituality from nature. The social prac-

tices have changed due to changes in attitudes towards environment, which had been deeply rooted in the spiritual practices of the community.

The study hypothesizes that the age old tradition of spirituality within the Kashmiri Community is panacea for the current ecological crisis in the region. This paper, therefore, aims at bringing out the relationship between the ecology and the spirituality within the valley. Also the current ecological crisis, through which this fragile eco-setting is going, has been analyzed and the need for revival of the old traditions of sacred ecology is explored. As such, exploratory and descriptive methods are utilized, along with the narrative analysis. Narratives have been collected through in-depth interviews of the septuagenarian and octogenarian members of the Kashmiri community.

Preliminary analysis points towards the dramatic change in environmental practices due to changes in the spiritual and religious practices within the community. The paper ends with a note that spiritual ecology needs to be revived in the region to protect its fragile environment from the current crisis and for its sustainability for a longer period in future.

RC42-JS-30.3

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Unequal Background on Citizenship Participation: The Role of Civic Knowledge and Political Interest.

Evidence has shown consistently that the resources are related to participation, in example, people with more education, income and/or political/civic knowledge have more chances to participate (Schlozman, Verba & Brady, 2012). Another dimension that has evidence about the relation with participation is political interest, considered as an indicator of political engagement. Nevertheless, these antecedents' shows two research gaps: it is mainly based on the formal ways of participation typically labeled as political participation and the social background, political/civic knowledge and attitudes are treated separately.

The aim of this paper is to assess the influence of the socioeconomic background, civic knowledge and political interest on students citizenship participation using different participation ways that are defined here under the umbrella of citizenship: It involves a *civil dimension*, which refers to the relationships with the community and informal or civil associations; as well as a *civic dimension,* that refers to the relationships with formal institutions and the political system, such as voting and membership to political parties.

The combination of these three approaches would help bridging the referred research gap. In that sense the main questions proposed in order to guide the research are: to what extent socioeconomic background impact on the different types of participation? to what extent civic knowledge impact on the different types of participation? The civic knowledge play a role of mediator in the relation between socioeconomic backgrounds and participation? And finally, to what extent the political interest moderate that mediation process?

Using a Chilean representative sample students that participated in the International Civic and Citizenship Study, preliminary results shows a mediated moderation process. Those with more political interest shows a stronger relation between socioeconomic background and civic knowledge and a stronger relation between civic knowledge and participation. Nevertheless this process varies between types of participation.

RC18-219.9

MIRANDA, DANIEL* (P. Catholic University of Chile,
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Youth Citizenship Participation: An Empirical Test of a Conceptual Model

On the citizenship participation issue the academic literature has put the focus on the political participation based on a generalized diagnostic, that is: the declining of voting turnout (Blais & Rubenson, 2013) and the socioeconomic bias (Scholzman, Verba & Brady, 2012) as threat of representativeness in democratic systems. Nevertheless, these diagnostic it is focused on the formal ways of participation typically labeled as political participation. This political disaffection of the younger cohorts contrasts with the increasing of youth participation in public demonstrations, demanding a series of civil and social rights (Marien, et.al, 2010). The consideration of other ways of participation have receive less attention and conceptualize and measure a broad citizenship participation it is challenge to capture the ways in which young people get involved in public life.

This paper encompasses different participation ways that are defined here under the umbrella of citizenship in youth population. It involves a *civil dimension*, which refers to the relationships with the community and informal or civil associations; as well as a *civic dimension,* that refers to the relationships with formal institutions and the political system, such as voting and membership to political parties.

Both sides of the phenomenon make the notion of citizenship as a more appropriate concept to encompass the dimensions of political socialization in younger cohorts. Second, in order to advance the empirical implications of this conceptual distinction, the paper estimates a measurement model of the citizenship concept,

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using a multigroup confirmatory factor analysis with the purpose of evaluate the citizenship conceptual model with a representative sample of 8th grade students in 35 countries (n=130.000 students) that participated in the International Civic and Citizenship Study. Finally, the present paper evaluate the measurement invariance levels to assure that the measured construct between countries are the same, in order to improve the comparability.

RC25-308.1

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Roma Youth Mobilization in Spain. Public Policies, Supranational Agencies and Youth Identity Frames

Since the early 90s, international agencies, public policies and Romani leaders increasingly acknowledged the need to invest in Roma youth explicitly, in order to mitigate the numerous deficits, challenges and problems faced by Romani youngsters. This led to the crystallization of "Roma youth" as a specific target group in domestic and international policies and programmes, far too often perceiving the youth as passive beneficiaries. However, the youth are "agents of change, not simple subjects to change" (Ginwright, Noguera, and Cammarota, 2006). Over time, and as universal youth-targeted policies and Roma-youth specific programmes began to bear its fruits, Roma youth gradually emerged as self-conscious stakeholders, demanding their place at the policy table and within the structures of Romani ethnic mobilization. In Spain, Roma youth mobilisation is a highly fragmented analytical unit throughout a wide range of organisational structures and interest orientations.

While literature on ethnic mobilisations pays more attention to *mobilizing structures* (Doug McAdam et al., 1996) than to individual actors, our contribution aims to bring also this element into its focus. This paper will explore the interplay between public policies, programmes of supranational organisations and agencies, Romani rights recognition on the one hand, and Roma ethnic mobilization in Spain on the other, paying special attention to the individual trajectories of Spanish Roma youth within the mobilisation processes, and the impact of participating in ethnic mobilisation, in terms of shifting youth "identity frames" and of sociocultural change.

Data, used for the analysis, stem from two ongoing research projects, in which data collection was made through in-depth interviews and non-participatory observations. The main units of analysis included young Spanish Roma men and women as well as Spanish Roma and pro-Roma NGOs.

RC47-550.1

MIRSHAK, NADIM* (University of Manchester, nadim.mirshak@manchester.ac.uk)

Egyptian Civil Society and (Political) Education: Opportunities for Resilient Authoritarianism, or Prospects for a "Radical" Educational Movement?

As we approach the fifth anniversary of the Arab "uprisings", the demands for bread, freedom and social justice are yet to be attained. This failure to fulfil the demands of the Egyptian people necessitates taking a more nuanced and critical approach in order to help us understand why such "uprisings" have failed, at least temporarily. Discussions concerning revolutionary transitions and democratic social change can never be complete without an elaborate consideration of the role education could play in aiding, and inhibiting such social change. After 2011, the importance of "political" education and the development of "critical consciousness" have come to the fore of many discussions and debates. However, looking closely at the "non-formal" educational movement in Egypt (i.e. that located within Egyptian civil society), will reveal a deeper struggle ensuing between the State and a number of progressive civil society organisations (CSOs). Such a struggle manifests itself in the State's strategies to subdue CSOs and their educational initiatives, as well as the CSOs' own efforts to evade, and resist such oppressive State tactics. Through adopting a Gramscian framework that encourages viewing civil society as a terrain of hegemonic struggle, and of potential political education, I will firstly analyse how authoritarianism has been relatively resilient through utilising a combination of "soft" and "hard" repressive methods, as well as co-opting CSOs and intellectuals. Secondly, I will then explore how despite such impediments, a number of CSOs are finding ways to resist the authoritarian system by utilising methods that enable their educational initiatives to bypass and function under these restrictions. Such an analysis will highlight the importance of viewing the nature of authoritarianism and State-(civil) society relations through a more distinctive and critical manner.

RC09-103.8

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AMINI, SAEEDEH (Allame tanbatabaie university)

Individuality,Individualism and Individualization,a Deliberating about Iran

What distinguishes today life in human societies from life in pre-modern societies is the humans' power of choice for making decision about their own lives. Due to the various aspects of individualism and its Janus-like behavior, usually there is a concern about the developing countries, since they are moving from collectivism to individualism,that individualism may appear in a wrong way and selfishness or egoism becomes the substitute of responsibility. Furthermore the relation of structural determination (Such as family, ethnicity, religion ...) and individualism in different societies is so important. In a society like Iran, people do not leave their families after reaching the legal age. They will have the support and of course the control and domination of their family forever. The relation of an individual and their ethnicity is also a specific one and the faith of an individual impresses their dignity and individuality differently. It has a different appearance in small and big cities. Therefore we could say in total that a kind of individuality has appeared in Iran that considers the family as an important component; that's why it is different with the European common pattern that insists on individuality. Moreover when we consider individuality as a modern issue and individualization as a postmodern characteristic in developing countries and their resulting conflicts,a specific problematic brings up that demands a serious study. This paper is going to discuss the mentioned issues. It studies individualism, individuality and individualization in Iran society specially Tehran.

RC05-64.2

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Nationalism Among Iranian University Students

This research has surveyed the nationalistic approaches using a questionnaire among a sample of Iranian students from the six ethnic backgrounds (*Balouch, Turk, Persian, Arab, Kurd* and *Lur*). The findings revealed that Iranian students have diverse approaches towards (ancient, religious, civil and state) nationalisms and ethnicism on the basis of background of ethnicity. The finding of this research indicates a very strong approach of Iranian ethnic students towards civil dimension of nationalism in proportion to other approaches. This means that this very strong approach of the students towards the civil dimension of the nationalism lies beyond independent and background variables (ethnicity, religion and the like). Therefore, the most general nationalistic approach among Iranian students is civil approach. This finding is not only strongly observed within the whole research sample, but also it is observed among the students of all the six Iranian ethnic backgrounds. The findings also reveal that other Iranian nationalism approaches (ancient, religious and state) and ethnicism in relation with background variables (ethnicism, religion and the like) are representatives of difference. However, there are strength and weakness in terms of both type of the approach and the degrees of the approach among the students of six ethnic backgrounds. Therefore, it may be concluded that the prevalent nationalistic approaches among Iranian students are: civil, ancient and religious. On the basis of this observation, we are not faced with a unitary nationalistic approach among Iranian students. This finding verifies empirically the views of Smith, Gilbert and Hutchinson based on diversity of nationalistic approaches.

Keywords: nationalism, Iranian nationalism, ancient nationalism, religious nationalism, civil nationalism, ethnic nationalism

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WG03-650.4

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Hajj and Distinction in Iran

This article introduces represent of Hajj in Tehran. Hajj is the most important religious ritual for Muslim's society and is an annual Islamic pilgrimage to Mekka, and a mandatory religious duty for Muslims that must be carried out at least once in their lifetime by all adult Muslims who capable of undertaking the journey, and can support their family during that time. In this ritual, in specific days of a year, Muslims should gather in Mecca and do their rituals and worship there.

Every year about sixty thousands of Iranians attend in Hajj. When they return, there is a special ceremony to welcome them that include installing banners and posters and illuminate in the streets. A person who has returned from Mecca should invite the whole family and friends to dinner party called «Valimeh».

In fact, the event was going to be a ritual that in a symbolic manner helps people to liberate from material and financial attachments, and decrease the distinction and differentiation from other Muslims, as soon as they come back to their countries, the ritual itself becomes a mean for social and economic distinction and ostentation.

Bourdieu's work on status distinctions suggests the need to examine the ways cultural capital operates in the intimate realm of social reproduction to reproduce stratified class societies; his classic work, Distinction, opens with a call to examine the culture and status distinctions of everyday life (Bourdieu 1984, p. 1). In this article, we use Bourdieu's notion to explain this rituals in Tehran.

Using visual analysis, this study investigated banners and ceremonies of returning hajjis. Our investigations reveal that how socio- economic status of hajjis represent and reproduce by observable religious symbols in Iran.

RC22-272.5

MIRZAMOSTAFA, SEDDIGHEH* (University of Mazandaran, smirzamostafa@gmail.com)

Selective Representation of Religion in the City

In this study we have attempted to have sociological analysis of selective representation of religious in Tehran with theories of M.Halbwachs and P.Ricoeur.

Halbwachs showed the relationship between different groups and space. He studied the space as a fact that carries memory of groups.

Ricoeur studied memory by showing the relationship between Memory and Forgetting by using narratives. Narratives can be constructed in a way that can be a source of wound healing and sad memories or can exacerbate them.

At any situation that there is a emphasize on the special memories, the more memory will be deleted and removed. With this approach, we started to study of representation of collective memory and selective representation of religious in Tehran, and Valieasr Street was chosen. Valieasr Street is the most important street in Tehran which connects north of city to south.

The following indicators were used for the study: 1-Naming 2-Advertisement 3-change of place. According to these indicators, policies that make people to remember and forgot, and resistance of social groups against it have been studied.

I have concluded that what we see in Tehran as a source of remembering and our memory is extremely selective. In this version of religion that city provides for us, many trends, events and social groups have been removed and what remains is narrow segment of religion that narrated by a small group of people so, this narration is not acceptable for all of citizens.

RC36-421.3

MISANE, AGITA* (Advanced Social and Political Research Institute, University of Latvia, agitami@gmail.com)

Anomie, Anomia and Anomy - Distinct Concepts and Distinct Research Approaches? a View from Latvia.

Drawing on the preliminary findings of the research project „Social value orientations and social renewal" from the University of Latvia, this paper will discuss the practical applicability of the concepts anomie, anomia and anomy to sociological research of a particular society. The project applies mixed methods approach to the research of value orientations and social norms of the Latvian society with particular reference to the impact of mass media and Soviet regime on their genesis, and the spread of social anomie. Further, it is intended to analyze how value orientations influence social behavior, including forms of political participation, the evolution of family models and citizens' reproductive behavior. We have found the distinction of *anomia* (individual state of subjective feeling of meaninglessness and atomization, disappointment with one's situation in the society, and concerns of insecure personal future) and *anomie* (a state of society where social institutions provide insufficient moral guidance and normative regulation to the members of society) useful. We would argue that these two phenomena require different methodological approaches to research. Social surveys (Srole's scale, e.a.) prove helpful to the measurement of *anomia* while a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods need to be applied to *anomie* research. Several indicators of *anomie* will be discussed, in particular, reactions to normlessness epitomized by growth of nationalism, neoconservatism and Soviet nostalgia.

RC18-220.3

MISCHE, ANN* (University of Notre Dame, amische@nd.edu)

Futures in Contention: Projective Deliberation and Transformative Politics in the Global Arena.

As a sociologist of culture and politics, my work focuses on "projectivity" – the imaginative engagement with future possibilities – as a core component of human agency. While there has been much attention to collective memory in cultural and political sociology, there has been less scholarly work on the role of imagined futures in social and historical change. My work points to a "sociology of the future"

by examining how future projections – often tenuous and uncertain – shape and are shaped by social processes. Drawing upon pragmatist and phenomenological theory, I focus on the communicative processes by which actors continually reassess future possibilities in the face of past and current experiences. I ask how the human capacity to imagine the future (a) is shaped by social context, cultural understandings and historical forces; and (b) has the capacity to intervene in – and sometimes reconfigure – political and social trajectories. In this light, I discuss my current research on the role of future-oriented deliberations in social and political interventions across global networks focusing on development, peacebuilding and environmental sustainability. Techniques for strategic forecasting, participatory scenario planning and alternative futures visioning have traveled across social sectors, ranging from corporate and military venues to inter-governmental agencies, transnational INGO forums, local community workshops and the global justice movement. Yet these practices have received little critical scholarly attention. I examine the transnational networks, deliberative practices, and policy influences of these new forms of futures thinking, contributing to our understanding of the role of the future imaginary in historical process.

RC36-420.3

MISHEVA, VESSELA* (Uppsala University, vessela.misheva@soc.uu.se)

Neo-Liberalism and the Liberal-Democratic Public Sphere

Neo-Liberalism and the Liberal-Democratic Public Sphere
Vessela Misheva

The paper examines the compatibility of economic and political liberalism to public-mindedness. It argues that such analyses normally omit the fact that not all entrepreneurial activity, that is associated today with neo-liberal imperative of rational economic behavior, is dominated by the principle of competition. More concretely, the neo-liberal rationality will be compared to liberal-democratic rationality in respect to the type of entrepreneurship they encourage and promote.

The discussion will be focused on the possibility of a liberal-democratic public sphere as a political body of public minded social entrepreneurs whose interests include cooperation in a joint act with the purpose of creating social value and public good. A distinction will be provided in this regard between economic profit and socio-psychological profit which then will be discussed in the context of the main principles of cooperation and symbolic interaction as characteristic for the liberal-democratic public sphere. The discussion will be supported by the analysis of the rise and fall of one exemplary public sphere located in Chicago with a lively liberal democratic discourse around the turn of the XXth century, known as Hull-House.

WG05-JS-40.3

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DEVI, SUMAN (National Institute of Technology Rourkeal Odisha)

Self Governance and Watershed Development Programme a Case from Eastern India

To sustain the dryland agriculture watershed development programme is implemented by the Government of India (GOI) and various State Governments. To endure these programme lots of emphasis are given on self-governance and community participation. However, in spite of all these initiation still it has failed to achieve the desired result. Lot of variation are observed in case of community participation. Under this background, the present study has carried out in a Jharbandhali micro-watershed located in Balangir district of western Odisha, eastern India. Broadly, the objective of the study is to figure out the level of community participation in watershed programme. The sociological and anthropological techniques are used to fulfil the objective of the present study. The overall empirical findings of the study show that the Watershed Committee (WC) and User Groups (UGs) created during the watershed are mainly dominated by male, rich, head reach and upper caste farmers. On the other hand the participation of women, landless and marginal community is not higher. Their participation is quite less because of lack of awareness, political interference and non-closeness with the PIA. Considering the importance of their participation in watershed activities the participatory institutions must meet the emerging challenges. Participation can be improved by regular training and capacity buildings programmes, conflict management and appropriate awareness activities.

RC36-422.4

MISKOLCI, RICHARD* (UFSCar - Federal University of Sao Carlos, ufscar7@gmail.com)

Digital Media and Visibility Regimes: New Connections Between Homosexualities, Politics and Technology

The dissemination of commercial internet that started in the mid 1990's has created a impact on personal and intimate lives, particularly for those that found on digital media a safe way to express desire for same sex people creating secret love and sexual relations without risking the exposure on heterosexist/homophobic public spaces. Digital media increased conditions for people to find love partners, socialize, exchange experiences and organize themselves politically. At the same time, these new communication technologies induced subjects to perform their desire in socially more acceptable ways introducing them to a new visibility regime in which social representations spread by the market promote, among other aspects, gender conformism. Based on ethnographic research conducted in São Paulo, Brazil, and in San Francisco, U.S., this paper analyzes the relation between the use of digital media and the creation of a new sexuality regime concerning sexuality and gender. Special attention is dedicated to the emergence of a new political grammar of recognition and claim for rights that brings to the present the feminist statement that the personal is political.

RC07-91.8

MISRA, RAJESH* (University of Lucknow, rajeshsocio@gmail.com)

Mass Mobilizations, Contestations and the Contingent Future in a Plural Polity

Many contemporary societies are undergoing socio-political struggles and concomitant upheavals, ranging from micro to macro and local to national levels, and impacting the social structures and political systems, sometimes creatively and sometimes randomly. These mobilizations have been described and analysed in great depth and details in different social sciences, nevertheless, the role and impact of people's struggles, in shaping the circumstances and future, needs to be explicated conceptually and theoretically. A variety of issues and questions have to be dealt with to analyse the unmaking and making of society and polity at a higher level of abstraction. The explanation of collective actors, collective actions, unleashed social processes and social-future need to have the heuristic capacity to transcend the context of the origins of mass mobilizations. Locating in the empirical context of progressive and conservative mobilizations over the last four decades in the largest Indian province (210 million populace), Uttar Pradesh, this paper attempts to investigate the nature and dynamics of issues, organizations and ideologies with a view to appraise the consequences of mass mobilizations in terms of mass mentality, socio-political beliefs, normative patterns, social divides, integrative and disintegrative processes, and the social milieu embedded with contests. On the basis of findings, it may be argued that all the consequences are 'fields' of democratization as well as contestations for political interests and identities comprising diverse narratives. This seeming paradox has to be explained, conceptually and logically, in terms of dialectical interactionism: people versus the state, the secular politics versus the communal politics, and the progressive ideologies versus the conservative ideologies. The argument of the paper is that people's struggles and mobilizations as collective agencies have their distinct accounts, but are interlinked in an order coexistence as well as in an order of succession, nonetheless, resulting in a contingent future.

RC52-594.1

MISRA, RAJESH* (University of Lucknow, rajeshsocio@gmail.com)

Privatization, 'Knowledge Workers' and Growing Inequalities in Globalizing India

Globalizing India is marked by two interlinked processes of socioeconomic transformation, privatization and liberalization. The swift rise of 'knowledge workers' in India is indicative of the nature of social change in the aftermath of globalization, privatization of education particularly the privatization of higher education. An empirical study of higher education teachers in an urban setting reveals increasing income inequalities, the concomitant status inconsistency and power disparities, leading to the growth of utterly unequal 'closures' within a profession. It has been argued that the rise of internal stratification within a profession provides a critical challenge to an idealistic model of inclusive professionalism. The findings can further be explained in terms of feminization and proletarianization of professions. The commercial interests of the educational organizations, the unprofessional orientations of owners, the precarious contractual conditions of work are taken rather suitable for women, as also are responsible for knowledge professionals to plunge into the proletarian status – economically, socially and politically. An assessment of data and studies reveals that different levels of education sectors are marked by disparities and exploitation within which the two sections of the educational professionals in India, the privileged and the deprived, have been intensifying with serious implications for the existence of 'knowledge workers' as a profession and also for the quality of education. The emphasis of the paper is also on the understanding of the dimensions of exclusivity within a profession in terms of the interface of global versus local structural conditions and the nature and types of socioeconomic organization of the education system in India. The heuristic efficacy of the present work may be in extending the 'socio-logic' of professionalization in different sectors of socioeconomic life, which is not

only conditioned by a matrix of globalization, privatization and liberalization but also by a historically specific socio-demographic location.

RC29-334.6

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Pacification and Other Occupation Police Tactics in an Integrated Area of Public Security in Rio De Janeiro

The research focuses on the territory of the Second Integrated Area of Public Security (Áreas Integrada de Segurança Pública - AISP 2) located in the south zone of Rio de Janeiro, comprising the neighborhoods of Catete, Cosme Velho, Flamengo, Gloria, Laranjeiras, Botafogo, Humaitá and Urca. The AISP 2 is characterized by having three kinds of military police which has been operating inside favelas: National Public Security Force (Força Nacional de Segurança Pública - FNSP), which has been in Santo Amaro community since 2012; the Pacifying Police Unit of Santa Marta (Unidade de Polícia Pacificadora - UPP), first UPP planned in 2008 and subordinated to the Pacification Police Coordination (Coordenação de Polícia Pacificadora - CPP); and the Second Military Police Battalion (Batalhão de Polícia Militar - 2nd BPM). The study aims to understand the relationship established between law enforcement officials and residents of the affected areas by the police occupation. Informal interviews with some locals and policemen were conducted to identify some types of conflict, analyzing the tense relationship established between both. Also the techniques of direct observation and collective discussions were utilized in community meetings such as the "community cafes" in the favelas and the Security Community Council (Conselho Comunitário de Segurança) at the AISP 2. The results indicate that despite the lack of contact between the agents of FNSP, UPP Santa Marta and the 2nd BPM, there is much similarity in their approach and relationship established with the locals. It follows a slightly varied militarized structure leading to some questionable community policing activities.

RC45-522.1

MISUMI, KAZUTO* (Kyushu University, kmisumi@scs.kyushu-u.ac.jp)

Trust in Community and Free Rider

Trust is believed to contribute on escape from the free rider problem. However, considering the discussion based on threshold models of social dilemmas, if we assume that an actor's cognitive threshold for cooperating is related with trust, it is possible to say that trust should enhance free rider. This is because an actor will be more likely to stay as a free rider (namely, to have a high threshold) when they trust in community for its ability to provide public goods. Trust of this kind is close to trust in abstract systems, and as Giddens suggests, it is based on trust in interpersonal relationships. Then, we need to explore how trust in community and general trust are related to each other, and how these two kinds of trust determine people's cooperative behaviors. Considering the case of residential community and utilizing survey data, in this study we make an empirical approach to these questions. At first, by conducting principal component analysis for the variables like neighborhood evaluations and trust at the municipality levels, we extract two components: trust in community and residential attachment. We additionally extract two components through the similar analysis for the variables relevant to participation in community events; voluntary participation and free riding participation. (The latter indicates participation only in joyful events.) Multiple-regression analysis shows while trust in community strongly determines voluntary participation, it also enhances free riding participation. In both cases, the effects of general trust seem to be observed in the effect of trust in community. Thus our results suggest that general trust and trust in community are not necessarily complementary to each other in order to enhance community participation, and that trust in community could strengthen both cooperation and free riding at the same time. We will further discuss the meaning these paradoxical results imply.

RC51-581.2

MITCHELL, ANDREW* (Kumamoto University, mitchell.andrewneil@gmail.com)

The Problem of Legitimacy in Japan's Political System: A Luhmannian Perspective

Within Japanese politics the ruling LDP administration, led by Abe Shinzo, has been at the forefront of numerous controversial policy decisions regarding the military and nuclear power. Public dissatisfaction with such policies has led to the Abe administration's approval rating slipping to 38.5% by September 2015, its lowest level since Abe took office in December 2012. Yet the support rating of the largest opposition party, the DPJ, is only 4.9%, making them a statistical factor rather than a potential electoral challenger. This is not an anomalous result and

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

reflects the underlying reality of LDP political domination, with the party having held power almost unbroken since 1955. This lack of viable political plurality in the face of sliding ratings for the Abe administration raises the issue of political legitimacy. Japan's lack of an effective political opposition through which public opinion can enter into the political system also raises the question as to whether Japan's political system can truly be considered democratic.

In this paper I wish to take a Luhmannian reading of the Japanese political system, focusing on Luhmann's assertion that the binary coding of the political system is government/opposition and that political legitimacy is created through this coding. Through an analysis of Luhmann's political theory I shall track the development of Japan's democratic development, focusing on its initial emergence during the Meiji restoration and its reform during the SCAP administration led by the Americans post-war. By then focusing on the political realities of modern Japan, I shall critique Japan's political system from a Luhmannian perspective. I shall then consider whether such a reading offers any novel approaches for political development.

RC34-401.3

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An Exploration of the Literature on the Sex Work Industry and the Case for Labour Rights for Commercial Sex Workers in Jamaica

An exploration of the literature on the sex work industry locates it as one which is lucrative at global regional and national levels, there is some indication that technology, primarily the internet helped this growth, though data is limited, and that there is a thriving tourism sex economy in Jamaica. In general the literature speaks around gender roles, survival strategies, cuts across race, class, ethnicity, youth, and age. It also highlights the perception of many that there is an inherent immorality in sex work which arguably has shaped the old laws of prostitution in the Caribbean.

The aim of this presentation is to further clarify and explore the definitions of sex work, the various classifications of sex workers, and the implications of labour rights for commercial sex workers in Jamaica. The literature highlights several points of debate in this regard which include but are not limited to: legality vs. illegality, why the issue should be explored if it's illegal, the possible ways the individuals and the country can benefit if it were to be regulated among other things and the question of whether sex workers are demeaned or empowered.

RC32-JS-41.6

MITCHELL, RASHALEE* (The University of the West Indies Mona campus, Jamaica, rashalee.mitchell02@uwimona.edu.jm)

Labour Rights for Commercial Sex Workers in Jamaica: Implications for Social Policy and Development.

Commercial Sex Work presents an important area for social policy and development. The activity is considered illegal, unethical and immoral but nonetheless, continues among the younger females in the country. Female Commercial Sex Workers have been identified as a vulnerable group because of the risk of: sex trafficking, HIV and the illegal drug trade and abuse. These multiple forms of vulnerability, pose challenges for development & have implications for social policy, which need to be clearly defined. The Absence of a social policy framework for CSWs presents challenges for national development goals and human rights' commitments. An expanded social policy framework linked to gender equality, human rights and the ILO's Decent Work Agenda, is likely to enable CSWs to have access to social protection, labour rights, and reduce the risk of poverty and harm that sex workers grapple with.

The aim of this paper is to present the rationale, objectives, conceptual and theoretical frameworks, examine the main paradigm that guides the methodological approach and to look at the general research design of the study. Additionally, some of the preliminary findings will be explored in an effort to provide empirical evidence that will re-ignite the debate that will hopefully view sex workers as 'citizens' and as a part of the larger development plan of the country.

RC29-334.2

MITRA, ARPITA* (KIIT University, School of Law, arpitaamitra@gmail.com)

People's Police or Police's People ? : An Appraisal of Police-Public Collaboration By the Populace of Bhubaneswar, India.

In an endeavor to encourage improved police-public relationship, the police in India is taking serious concern to launch initiatives for safer societies through joint collaboration of the police and the people. Police-public relationship in India has been distant and strained as the police carries the colonial legacy of being repressive and authoritative. Further, there is a deep-set inhibition in the minds of the people about political interference and dominance in policing. Moreover, Community Policing in India took a late start off and still now operates at the level of a few programmes and not as a philosophy embedded in the minds of the police or the people. To win over the trust and cooperation of the people, it is important to have a *'people's police'* and at the same time to ensure public involvement we need to have an empowered *'police's people'*. The present study is an appraisal by the people of Bhubaneswar, the capital of the eastern Indian state of Odisha about the nature of police-public relationship in the city.

A developing city, Bhubaneswar is showing rapid increase in inflow of people mainly students and professionals from different parts of India. The police in Bhubaneswar has undertaken the uphill task of initiating community policing in the recent past to bond with the society and thereby build healthy sustainable communities. Greater public safety and secure social environment can be reared if and only if, the police empower the people of Bhubaneswar through collaborative policing. This study assesses the views of the people of Bhubaneswar about the police and the involvement of the people and the police in community services. It evaluates the awareness and interest of the people about community policing in Bhubaneswar and explores the role of ICTs in making the collaborative efforts thriving.

RC48-556.2

MIURA, KOTA* (The University of Tokyo, miurakouta@nifty.com)

Do Hashtags Always Trigger Large-Scale Demonstrations? -a Case Study of the Chilean Student Movement from 2012 to 2014-

Why do some hashtags on Twitter trigger large-scale demonstrations while others do not? Since a huge surge of student movements in Chile in 2011, claiming for higher education of free tuition, SNS (Social Networking Service) has been a pivotal tool for Chilean student leaders and organizations. In particular, since 2012, student organizations have attempted to mobilize student participants through the use and diffusion of one common "hashtag (#)" for each movement on Twitter, such as #Yomarchoel25 for the demonstration on April 25, 2012, or #TodosXLaEducación on August 28, 2012. Recent studies on Chilean student movements have emphasized the significance of Twitter for mobilization. In reality, however, a high degree of diffusion of a hashtag for mobilization does not always lead to a large-scale demonstration. For instance, although #Yomarchoel25 diffused ten times more than #TodosXLaEducación, the actual scale of the former demonstration was a quarter of that of the latter. This implies that hashtags are not necessarily effective in mobilization. Under what conditions does the diffusion of hashtags lead to large-scale demonstrations?

Fifteen demonstrations from 2012 to 2014 called by the CONFECH, the most influential student organization, which hashtags were used for mobilization, will be shed light on in this paper. Based on both quantitative and the discourse analysis, the following two conditions under which the diffusion of hashtags leads to large-scale demonstrations will be scrutinized in this paper; (1)Influential users such as student leaders or organizations with a considerable number of followers, not only repeat slogans of the movement but also show purposes of each demonstration, (2)Potential participants in a demonstration use hashtags not only to spread claims of the movements but also to express their will to participate in them. This paper will contribute to reconsidering the effectiveness of hashtags for mobilization and the possibility of future hashtag activism.

RC25-312.4

MIYAZAKI, TOMOAKI* (UCL, miyazaki.tomoaki@gmail.com)

Exploration of Political Identity Emergence on the Internet

This project is to uncover how people in a Reddit thread construct and negotiate their political identity during the discussion about the result of the UK general election 2015. According to Goffman's identity theory (1969), identity emerges through act in a given context. Since the Internet has grown rapidly, it is worth to explore how people would act in an online anonymous context. Drawing from Goffman's identity theory, the project conceptualises political identity as a stance to an event and explores its emergence in an online anonymous forum. The study therefore focuses on a thread discussing their reason of voting for the Conservative Party in the last general election in Reddit, a popular online anonymous discussion board in English. As an analytical method, this project employs Gee's discourse analytical framework to explore the online discussion, with particular focuses on identity, politics, and connection in the interaction. The analysis revealed that people attempt to defend and justify their voting behaviour in the election with structuring their comments in a similar style to academic writing. However, the analysis also found there are some comments which do not follow such a well-organised structure but they are much similar to conversational style. These results suggest that anonymity of the Internet might influence on a way of users' identity construction and allow co-existence of two contrasting organisation in their comment writing.

RC49-569.5

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Tojisha/Peer Membership Categories and Sequential Order in Tojisha Kenkyu Sessions for People with Mental Illness

This paper examines how *tojisha*/peer membership categories are collaboratively used in the interaction of *tojisha kenkyu*sessions for people with mental illness. It apples membership category analysis (Hester & Eglin 2004) and sequential order (Schegloff 2008) in ethnomethodology and conversation analysis.

Tojisha kenkyu began as a peer-support group session for people with mental illness in a Bethel community in Japan. *Tojisha kenkyu* means "research (*kenkyu*) by the affected parties/members (*tojisha*)," or self-directed research (Nakamura 2013). Video data of *tojisha kenkyu* were taken from outpatient hospital sessions over a period of four months. Each session was held once a week for ninety minutes. Participants include seven *tojisha*members and two facilitators who were hospital social workers.

We focus on some of their procedures, or steps (Nakamura 2013:174), and explicate how participants categorize each other in the *tojisha kenkyu* interaction. One procedure is to differentiate between "the problem" and "the person as problem presenter." The person, who is considered to have a problem, is categorized as a problem presenter/struggler. The other procedure is to create a self-diagnosis. The problem presenter is categorized as a researcher who can create a self-diagnosis. Other participants, including facilitators, are categorized as (co)researchers, but the presenter has priority access to the problems and has the right to answer questions from other participants. In this way, the problem presenter shifts his/her self-categorization from a mentally ill person to a researcher and *tojisha* member. In these sequences, other participants, even facilitators, are also categorized as tojisha co-members. We use transcripts of video data to show how these *tojisha*/peer members and other categories are collaboratively used in the sequences of *tojisha* kenkyu sessions. This study shows how *tojisha kenkyu* is an alternative way to have understand people with and without mental illness, and to highlight the social relationships in mental health.

RC41-487.5

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Where Is My Father?...........the Association Between Single Female Headedness and Teenage Pregnancy in South Africa

Introduction
The question of teenage pregnancy remains a global health and social challenge. Consequently, studies have emerged identifying the predictors of the phenomenon. However, these have focused on individual-level factors and the association of single female headedness has received little attention in the South African context. This study aimed to investigate the independent association of single female headedness at both household- and community-levels.

Methods
A sample of 25,492 female adolescents was obtained from the 2011, 2012 and 2013 General Household Surveys (GHS). These data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and multilevel binary logistic regression in the MLWiN programme.

Results
Findings showed that female single headedness increased the average odds of teenage pregnancy at household level (OR=1.42). Likewise, medium levels and high levels of single female headedness within municipalities were associated with increasing the average odds of teenage pregnancy [OR=1.11 and 1.23, respectively]. This may be linked to sex composition of single female headed households as 88% of such households possessed males within them and teenage pregnancy was highly associated with sex composition. It is possible that due to household paternal absence a teenage female may be vulnerable to sexual abuse by resident men, thereby increasing her chances of pregnancy. Reporting the abuse to the single female head may not solve the matter due to constraints put on her by gender and culture dynamics. This leads to such behaviour continuing within households and residents being aware yet silent about it until a young female becomes pregnant.

Conclusions
Therefore, it is necessary for government to support and target such households early to prevent teenage childbearing and related risks. Participatory creative yet educational programmes involving single mothers and their children from an early age could possibly benefit both mother and child.

RC33-JS-15.4

MLOZNIAK, IWONA* (Institute of Sociology, i.mlozniak@is.uw.edu.pl)

National and International Discourses on Ageing

The subject of the presentations are discourses about (active) ageing policies in UE and Poland. Namely the connections, intersections and contradictions between national and supranational definitions of ageing policies' problems and their solutions. Researchers points two important for this subject issues. One is the assimilation of West European and World trends such as transformations in welfare states or of particular social policy paradigms like active social policy. (Grewiński 2006, Rymsza 2007) Another issue when one considers the mixture of national (Polish) and international (EU) policies is a "problem of two speeds social policies" (Rymsza 2007). The notion refers to incompatibility and lack of communication between policy departments working with national and EU founds and programs, what results in contradictory policies' aims and dispersion of EU projects activities. For both claims can be found proofs, however it seemed to be more useful to look at the state as an aggregate or assemblage of diverse institutions, actors and capabilities which function differently in various moments in history and in different places. (Sassen 2006) That is as organization that do not have fix borders or teleological aims. The way of thinking about nation-state as open and complex institution proposed by Sassen is highly useful for analysis of a mixture of Polish and EU policies that can be found in documents about ageing and allows to omit a trap of onesided thinking about the contemporary political field: as divide into separate nation states or absolutely globalized, whatever means this notion. The proposed paper is an attempt to such "open" interpretation of discourses about ageing produced by actors on inter-, intra-, and national level.

RC25-318.4

MLOZNIAK, IWONA* (Institute of Sociology, i.mlozniak@is.uw.edu.pl)

Risk and Fear in the Disocurses about Ageing

While analysing the text about ageing what seems surprising is that they do not show - or at least it is not the most important what sociologist can see there - the fear of getting older and less able risk. Although the imaginations of disabled, painful senility exists, there are others that seems to be more interesting for investigating the images of futere that we (don't) want. One of them are individually "oriented" fears that in modern culture becoming risks: of lonelines, dependancy, etc. The others are the cultural or socially "oriented" as they refer to the vsions of social structure and bonds of the society. In this sense the disocurses on (implicit) risk can be interpreted as narrations showing possible fears of the future in unstable and unknown yet society that are sometimes more felt that counsciously articulated. The presentations will analyse such visions of future risk/risk of the future on the example of disocurses on ageing.

RC33-383.4

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Beyond Micro and Macro: Is There Anything to Gain from Ethnomethodology?

Considering the traditional sociological tension of micro- and macro-level, as well as allegedly unjustified nature of such dichotomy, one should not overlook the ambitious and radical attempt to overcome (or dismiss) the micro/macro duality, namely the ethnomethodological sociology. Ethnomethodology is usually misunderstood and refused precisely because its substantial incompatibility with other ways of "doing" and "thinking" sociology. The project of ethnomethodology, although strictly empirical in nature, is built upon specific epistemological and methodological foundations. The main *epistemological* puzzler of ethnomethodology grows from its programmatic modesty and immediacy, for all the necessary knowledge is not to be produced (by the experts in sociology) but it is already and readily there (in the social reality). The *method*, then, is a "bare" identification and description achieved through detailed observation. To achieve this goal, some inevitable conceptual steps have to be taken. There is the presupposed trichotomy of social actors (members), settings (situations) and activities (interaction). The central conceptual instrument, however, in ethnomethodological transgression of the micro/macro duality, seems to be the "respecification". This concept is employed to transpose the issues of "macro" dimension into the immediately observable social practices of members of society. Respecification is a process by which the social structure, perceived as an objective phenomenon, manifests itself in the commonplace and routine activities of the members of society. My conclusion is that ethnomethodology remains an inspirational approach to the practice of sociology, in that it stays true to the phenomena and to the observable orientations of social actors in real world. Nevertheless, to answer the question in the title: it is perhaps impossible to "gain" anything from ethnomethodology (apart from doing ethnomethodology itself); because taking out some of its elements into different strands and contexts of sociology leads—inescapably, by the nature of things—to fundamental distortion and impairment of these elements.

RC25-315.7

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LLURDA, ENRIC (Universitat de Lleida)

A Comparative Study of Erasmus Students in Three Different European Contexts

This paper presents the results of a comparative study conducted among university students carrying out a mobility experience within the Erasmus programme. The aim of the study is to compare views and expectations of Erasmus students in three very different European contexts: Oulu (Finland), Bucarest (Romania) and Lleida (Catalonia, Spain). The reason why these three settings have been chosen is that they illustrate what we could consider rather representative contexts in Europe, thus exemplifying a northern European country and an Eastern European country, both with national languages that have very little prominence in the international language market, and a Southern European country with a strong and highly appealing language (Spanish), with the particularity that the particular context where the study is conducted is a bilingual area where another much less popular language is spoken (Catalan).

The methodology used in the study is a combination of quantitative data (a survey) and qualitative data (an in-depth questionnaire), as well as a language test, which inlcudes both a written and an oral part.

The questionnaire consisted of several Likert-scale (1-5) questions dealing with the following broad topics: citizenship and identity issues, language knowledge and attitudes, interculturality, personal growth, imagined identities and the effects on employability related to the mobility experience.

Interviews were centred on the same topics, with participants being allowed freedom to elaborate their own discourses to account for their expectations and experiences related to their stay in another European country.

The results are still being analysed by now, but differences are expected to be found in the three different settings both in the qualitative and quantitative data.

RC15-188.7

MOE, ANGELA* (Western Michigan University, angie.moe@wmich.edu)

KOTHARI, CATHERINE (Western Michigan University)

Constrained Choice, Perinatal Health, and Intimate Partner Victimization (IPV)

IPV research has been guided by the presumption that pregnancy increases women's risk of victimization as well as their economic, social and legal ties to their partners, thereby narrowing their options for health and safety. More contextual understandings of how IPV originates and alters, before, during and after pregnancy, is largely missing from current literature. Our paper examines IPV throughout the perinatal period and expands notions of women's well-being and health choices. Data come from qualitative semi-structured interviews with a subsample of 330 women who participated in a community based longitudinal study on maternal health in the USA. The study included IPV screening questions to which 64 (19%) answered positively for lifetime incidence. Forty of these women completed interviews with us, during which 27 reported IPV specifically during the perinatal period. It was here that we focused our phenomenological-based analysis.

Our findings affirm that the dynamics of IPV exist in relationships prior to pregnancy, whether or not the parties involved recognize the maltreatment as abuse. However how women perceive their relationships, as well as how visible they may be to others, are of relevance for identification and intervention. First, pregnancy may be a tangible precursor to IPV - abuse dynamics exist in the relationship prior to pregnancy, but are not overtly recognized by the victim until she becomes pregnant. Second, pregnancy may be an aggravator of already recognized IPV - women know they are in abusive relationships and pregnancy works to affirm this recognition. Third, pregnancy may serve as a temporary mitigator of IPV - women recognize they're being abused but feel that the abuse stops or lessons during pregnancy. Such findings elucidate applications of constrained choice theory within high-risk perinatal contexts, and subsequent best practices with women with limited options within extreme health risk scenarios.

RC09-104.2

MOE FEJERSKOV, ADAM* (Danish Institute for International Studies, admo@diis.dk)

Development Projects As Systems of Continuous Meaning Negotiation and Translation: Gender Equality from India to the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

This paper explores how ideas and practices manifested in a development project are continuously negotiated, reconfigured and made sense of as they move up and down through the many layers of a development organization. The paper builds a theoretical framework that lets us understand development projects as systems of continuous meaning negotiation and translation at several organizational tiers. The notion of 'system' connotes how development projects are like a Russian doll set of nested organizations and organizational levels that depend on each other, and among whom translation processes continue to shape the project and the relation between policy and practice. Building on multi-sited ethnographic field work the paper explores an empirical case of how a development project on women's access to land in India is made sense of as it continuously journeys through different organizational levels. It finds that despite the natural difference in formal authority that sees more material power concentrated in head offices than with local implementing agencies, ideational power flows in complex ways that allows for influence at all levels. This has consequences for translation processes and leads us to understand that development policies or projects may be transformed between every organizational level as they are made sense of by different actors. By infusing similar practices with different meanings, values, and interests, development projects are essentially (re)produced and (re)configured up and down along the organizational chain, with consequences far beyond only the ideational, in the end even shaping our perceptions of outcomes and thus the social construction of success or failure of interventions.

RC17-212.8

MOERIKE, FRAUKE* (Heidelberg University, Frauke.moerike@gmail.com)

Blurred Boundaries? System/Environment Interactions in a Multinational Consulting Firm in Mumbai/India

This paper illustrates on the example of a multinational corporation in Mumbai the interplay between the social system organization (Niklas Luhmann) and its environment. On the one hand the company established its boundaries sharply through strict rules of organizational membership, outgoing communication to clients, or symbolic acts of differentiation in elaborated access procedures. This boundary was furthermore iterated daily through the interaction with the 'freelancers', who were assigned a dedicated area in one of the office locations, which served as an interaction membrane. In contrast to these dividing lines, however, stand the relationships with contractors, who contributed substantially to the organization's value chain, worked alongside "the real employees" on identical job profiles and question how these boundaries are existent in daily work practice. Furthermore had the firm established "campus recruitment" partnerships with the higher education system in India. These allowed for the company to exhibited recruitment sessions directly at the MBA schools, which in return advertised this partnership as a selling point for their program. As several of the employees state, the existence of these partnerships had triggered the decision for a specific business school years before they actually came "on payroll" of the company. But there is another twist to that relationship: the official university ranking of the respective Business School furthermore determined the level of the job the company offered at the institution, i.e. the higher the ranking the higher/prestigious/well paid the job. This multi-sited ethnographic research was conducted as part of an ongoing PhD project in organizational anthropology over the duration of 12 months in 2013/14 at the three offices of a multinational consulting company in Mumbai (India) with a total of approximately 800 employees of various hierarchy levels and designations.

RC17-217.3

MOERIKE, FRAUKE* (Heidelberg University, Frauke.moerike@gmail.com)

Multi-Sited Ethnographic Fieldwork in Complex Organizations: On the Quest for the "Employees' Points of View" Across Three Offices of a Multinational Consulting Firm in Mumbai/India

This paper is a reflection on fieldwork carried out for a PhD project in the area of organizational anthropology. The multi-sited research took place over the duration of 12 months in 2013/14 at the three offices of a multinational consulting company in Mumbai (India) with a total of approximately 800 employees of various hierarchy levels and designations. The objective is firstly to give an account on how ethnographic fieldwork methods had to be adapted to fit to the corporate world, an environment of highly specialized experts of commercial topics. Here "participant observation" has to cater for the the fast-changing and diverse settings of a consulting firm, for the employees' changing workload situations and multiple communication channels, including virtual communication. Similarly, interviewing strategy was developed around the constant hunt for a share of the actor's time, a highly precious and protected resource at work, and to balance out potential notions of company politics. Secondly this paper aims to discuss the key assumption of multi sited ethnographic research: that the trans-local relationships are as relevant as the ones within each office itself, making such a study through the discovery and analysis of such "ties, linkages and relationships different to a mere comparison of localities" (Hannerz 2003) and therefore providing for a potential framework to grasp the perceptions of the "global" in such organizations.

WG03-JS-16.1

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(De)Constructing Euro-American Anthropocentrism in Mainstream and Alternative Media: A Case Study on Two Multimodal Climate Change Frames

Climate change is *the* problem of the 21st century. However, its future developments largely depend on our conceptions and engagement, which are, among others, influenced by (visual) media frames (Graber, 1988; 1996). Climate change appears to be the subject of lively debate in 'Western' society, including mainstream media. Nevertheless, most of the seemingly differential viewpoints can be situated, on a deeper level, within the same hegemonic sphere, highlighting liberalism, competitiveness and development (Pepermans & Maeseele, 2014). 'Western' man depicts himself, for instance, as superior vis-à-vis nature and other groups. Yet, this dominant thinking lies at the origin of many socio-environmental problems. Non-hegemonic values, like collaboration or moderation, are usually silenced (e.g., Dryzek, 1997). Alternative media, however, are more likely to reproduce the latter (Harcup, 2014).Little research has addressed the visual – let alone multimodal – (sub)frames of climate change (e.g., O'Neill, 2013), particularly in alternative media. Therefore, conducting a multimodal qualitative framing analysis we discuss the visual realization of the Environmental Justice (EJ) (the disproportionate suffering in 'the South') and the Circle of Life (CoL) (man's impact on the Earth system) frames. Our corpus encompasses three mainstream northern Belgian newspapers and one alternative website (February 2012 – February 2014; n=739) (Kress & Van Leeuwen, 2006; Van Gorp, 2006). Our results illustrate that the mainstream EJ frame and the mainstream CoL frame are similar. Both decontextualize the problems, zooming in on individual causes or consequences or situating ('Western') man above the victims. Icons as the polar bear or the 'suffering child' illustrate this. Contrariwise, the alternative view does contextualize. Emphasizing equality, it encourages deeper levels of engagement. The depictions of victim-agents, for instance, highlight responsibilities beyond the emission of GHG. Summarizing, our analysis demonstrates exactly how the narrative of (Euro-American) Anthropocentrism keeps shaping our imaginaries, although being challenged by emerging counter-hegemonic visualizations.

RC02-33.1

MOGHADAM, VALENTINE* (Northeastern University, v.moghadam@neu.edu)

"a Female Precariat? the Middle East and North Africa in Comparative Perspective"

The Middle East and North Africa region (MENA) is not usually included in global studies of development, globalization, or changing class structures. A decade ago, the present author asked: What difference has the neoliberal policy shift made for women in the labor force? The answer was that although women's labor market shares had not increased significantly, precarious and irregular forms of work were on the rise. MENA women have the lowest labor force participation rates of any region; most of the labor force consists of educated women in the professions; working class women in particular are "missing" from labor force statistics; in many countries a not-negligible part of the small female labor force is classified as "unpaid family labor"; and the highest unemployment rates are female. The paper examines the various dimensions of the "female precariat" in MENA – highlighting variations across oil, non-oil, and mixed economies – and ends with policies for women's economic citizenship.

RC09-107.1

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"Development, Social Transformation, and Gender Relations: A Comparative Analysis of Iran and Tunisia"

"Development, social transformation, and gender relations: A comparative analysis of Iran and Tunisia"
Iran and Tunisia are part of the region known as the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) but over the decades have pursued very different development strategies. Iran's oil-led development strategy is contrasted with the smaller and more open economy in Tunisia. In addition, since Iran's 1979 revolution, the polities in the two countries have diverged even more – in Iran's case, a theocratic republic was established while in Tunisia a Western-oriented republic has prevailed, even after its January 2011 political revolution. In both cases, modernization and economic development have led to the growth of an educated female middle class with aspirations for greater participation and rights, but the capacity for women's mobilizations for legal and policy reforms has been far more limited in Iran than in Tunisia, the result of (a) the nature of the development strategies in place and the role of the respective countries in the world-economy; (b) the different polities; and (c) the different gender regimes. Drawing on world-systems, world-polity, and feminist conceptual frameworks, the paper examines and contrasts the evolution of development, social transformation, and gender relations in the two

countries. Empirical data will also be presented to compare and contrast the two cases.

RC55-JS-60.5

MOINOLMOLKI, NEDA* (University of Delaware, nmoinolm@gmail.com)

A Critical Investigation of Well-Being on Migrant Populations: A Composited Approach

With the rise of international migration worldwide, there has been an increased focus within immigration literature on well-being of immigrant populations. Due to the nebulous operationalization of the concept of well-being, the composited categorization of multi-ethnic/cultural subject samples, as well as the lack of sociohistorical consideration within the literature, there have been mixed findings in regards to the overall well-being of immigrant populations as well as the resiliency factors associated with well-being. There has been much debate in regards to classical assimilation theories and their application to the shifting immigration trends within host countries today. Much of the literature does not take newly resettled populations' pre-migration and specific cultural population factors, as well as post migration environments into consideration when analyzing these relationships. Many times immigrants from diverse backgrounds and push factors (e.g., refugees, immigrants) tend to be composited into one subject sample. A case study, examining the resiliency factors associated with recently resettled Bhutanese/Nepali refugee youth's (N=119) residing in the US, will be utilized to help explain the need for more compartmentalized studies examining specific migrant populations' resiliency factors, as well as the need for the development of more targeted support interventions for specific populations.

RC04-49.20

MOINOLMOLKI, NEDA* (University of Delaware, nmoinolm@gmail.com)

Bhutanese Refugee Adolescents' Academic Adjustment: The Role of Acculturation and Familial Social Capital

According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) there are approximately 51.2 million refugees who have been forcibly displaced worldwide as a result of conflict, persecution, generalized violence, or human rights violations; the highest recorded level since WW11. Half of which are children under the age of 18, who have lived in limbo for years with very little formal school education. Education, along with the appropriate approaches in educating resettled refugee populations, have become a main area of concern as well as controversy within the field. There is still much uncertainty surrounding best practices within host nations, especially in regards to acculturation and its relationship to academic achievement within newly incoming non-European immigrant populations. The current study has attempted to add to the existing literature, by examining the relationship between recently resettled Bhutanese refugee youths' acculturation as well as familial social capital factors on their academic adjustment. Moreover, the study had further attempted to examine if there is a potential additive relationship between familial social capital and academic adjustment, over and above the effects of acculturation. The sample consisted of 119 Bhutanese refugee adolescents between the ages of 11-22 residing in a Mid-Atlantic community within the US. A hierarchical multiple regression suggested that years in the US, parent education, ethnic identity, and familial social capital all were positively related to Bhutanese adolescents' school adjustment; however, when familial social capital was added to the model the relationship between ethnic identity and academic achievement became insignificant, indicating that the relationship of familial social capital is a significant additive predictor of academic achievement over and above ethnic identity. This study highlights the importance of familial social capital factors, above acculturation identity, in predicting Bhutanese Refugees' academic adjustment upon resettlement. Important implications for practice and research will be discussed.

RC19-231.2

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TERVOLA, JUSSI (The Social Insurance Institution of Finland)

The Mandatory Evaluation of Adequacy of Basic Social Security in Finland

In 2010, an internationally exceptional piece of legislation entered into force in Finland. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Health have to commission every fourth year an evaluation of the development of the adequacy of basic social security from an independent evaluation group. Basic security is the non-contributory in-

come protection for those outside labor markets and earnings related benefits. The evaluation coverages the entire income package of low income households and the factors that influence on the adequacy of these incomes.

The first evaluation report was published in 2011. The main results were that the disposable incomes of households living on basic security are inadequate to meet the minimum reference budget and have shrunk against average earnings in 1990-2011. The second evaluation report was released in 2015, and first time also in English. The main results were that the level of basic social security has improved both in real terms and compared to the wages in 2011–2015, but it is not adequate to cover reasonable minimum costs determined in reference budgets. Also, reforms in benefit and tax legislation have decreased the income inequalities and the poverty risk.

The third evaluation of the adequacy of basic social security will be published 2019. In here we present some of the improvements planned to be included into the third evaluation report, for example nowcasted poverty rates and counterfactual social policy alternatives.

RC25-310.2

MOKHAHLANE, PHAKISHO* (North West University, drphakiso@gmail.com)

Social Cohesion and Language Policy in South Africa

Social cohesion may be conceptualised as the degree of social integration and inclusion in communities and society at large, and the extent to which mutual interconnection and solidarity finds expression among communities and societies.

In terms of this characterisation, a populace is cohesive to the extent that the discriminations, inequities, marginalisations based on gender,ethnicity, class, language, nationality, age, disability or any other distinctions that provoke division, suspicion and conflict, are diminished and/or purged in a planned and persistent manner - this with community members and citizens as active participants, working together for the attainment of shared goals, devised and agreed upon to improve the living conditions of all.

South Africa is a still a divided country despite concerted and vigorous legislative efforts to unify and build a free, non-racial and non-sexist society. One of the instruments used to divide South Africans during the apartheid era was the language policy.

The article examines the relationship between social cohesion and language policy during the build up to the new political dispensation that South Africa experienced in 1994. Focus will also be on the new language policy that emerged in South Africa during the post-apartheid period and how this in turn impacted on social cohesion.

The article aims to investigate the impact of language policy on our ideologically and racially polarised society and whether this has had a deleterious or constructive impact on social cohesion in South Africa.

Empirically, the article's scholarly treatise will be on theoretical and national discourses shaped and diffused within the civil and political realms of the broader South African community.

RC42-493.6

MOKOENE, KEARABETSWE* (University of Johannesburg, kearabetswe1@yahoo.com)

Labour Migration in Contemporary South Africa and Its Negative Effect on the Livelihoods of Families in the North West Province

Internal labour migration is a historical livelihood strategy for mostly African household as they attempt to address unemployment and everyday survival. Through interviews with 20 members of families in Madibeng in the North West Province, South Africa, this paper shows that even though labour migration is an important avenue for household livelihoods it has negative effects on already existing livelihoods and especially on the composition and well-being of families. Migration creates multiple challenges for households and families. For some, migration means children growing with absent fathers and in some cases absent mothers for long stretches of time. Grandparents especially grandmothers end up taking up more responsibility for the survival of families or migrants. Again, children in such families are often faced with long periods of residential instability as they are moved from one household to another, child headed households, child labour etc. (Chuong, 2012:43). This is a problem that contributes to an unstable and volatile society. In other cases labour migration means the family left behind faces higher levels of poverty and thus has to find other livelihood strategies while still waiting for remittances.

RC34-390.2

MOLGAT, MARC* (University of Ottawa, marc.molgat@uottawa.ca)

Uncertainty and Policy Disconnections in the Experiences of Young Adults Enrolled in High School Vocational and Technical Education Programs in Canada

Over the past two decades, governments and key decision-makers in the fields of education and work in Canada have expressed important concerns about access to and success in vocational education and training (VET) programs at the secondary level. In many ways, and reflecting a neo-liberal policy agenda, these programs are seen as closely connected to the labour market and an efficient way of facilitating transitions to work, regardless of the quality of jobs and working conditions that VET graduates obtain. Despite the concerns and the efforts made to reinvigorate technical education, a strong bias against the value of this type of education persists and many students face uncertainty before and throughout their studies. This paper presents the results of a study that examined how young adults (aged 18 to 35) in these programs deal with personal, familial, relational, school and work challenges. From a critical life course perspective the paper focusses on how their sense of uncertainty in the face of the labour market, marks their work and school transitions leading into and within these programs. To counter this uncertainty, young people develop strategies relying on various types of formal and informal support (government assistance, psychosocial intervention, career counselling, help from family and friends) which are gender specific in certain instances. The analysis is founded on 90 semi-structured interviews conducted in five vocational training centers in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Ultimately, on the basis of student experiences, the paper questions the underlying objectives of VET policies and institutions in Canada and shows that young people's transitions need to be more adequately supported throughout VET programs.

RC32-367.1

MOLITOR, VERENA* (Bielefeld University, verena.molitor@uni-bielefeld.de)

Authority Belonging, Intersectionality and Gendered Rights: Lgbttiq Police Officers Between Executing Power, Right Claims and Discriminations

Since some decades LGBTTIQ police officers in different countries are organised in unions, fighting discrimination and changing the image of police as a homophobic institution. Research so far has been concentrating on the questions of discrimination, diversity management, perceptions of gender within the "police culture", the expectations and exclusions LGBTTIQ-officers are confronted with.

The paper focuses on LGBTTIQ police officers in order to demonstrate, how sexual and gendered identities influence not only the working conditions of this group, but make them a specific minority. The presentation asks, whether LGBTTIQ police officers be considered a marginalised group, claiming specific rights, relevant for their profession?

Being part of the executive power, their exclusion experiences become less visible, the fight for their rights seems to be less dramatic, compared to many other groups (for example LGBTTIQ refugees, suffering intersectional exclusions). Can this specific privileged position, which makes them invisible in their discrimination experiences, be considered from the standing point of the intersectionality? For example, gender/sexual identity combined with identity as police officer produce specific intersectional constellations: because of the gender stereotypes lesbian women are partly less discriminated at the working place, comparing to heterosexual woman, while gay man and transsexual persons are being discriminated and excluded. Another example of intersectionality would be that LGBTTIQ-officers fight for their rights goes beyond the non-discrimination at the working place; earlier research demonstrated that homophobia at the military and police professions might cause life-threatening situations, as LGBTTIQ officers might be less covered by the colleagues in conflict situations. In this sense the belonging to authority might be considered dangerous for the representatives of sexual minorities, and make them to specific group.

RC02-30.4

MOLLER, SEBASTIAN* (University of Bremen, smoeller@uni-bremen.de)

Municipal Debt and the Derivative Market: Interest Rate Swaps As an Emerging Social Relationship Between Local Authorities and Transnational Finance

Over the last decade, municipalities in different countries have become highly connected with global finance through a wide range of innovative financial products including bonds, foreign currency loans and derivatives. Such products are more than simply technical alternatives or supplements to traditional municipal finance. They connect local institutions and trajectories with rules, performances, and rationalities of global financial markets and thus constitute an emerging social relationship. This emerging relation both drives the orientation of local governance towards financial market logics and is in itself a manifestation of the overall financialization of politics and society. While sovereign debt on the nation-

al level is at the heart of current debates in political economy, municipal finance so far plays only a marginal role in the literature. Particularly, the engagement of local governments in the derivative market merits closer academic scrutiny. Understanding how interest rate swaps constitute the relationship between a local treasury and a transnational bank allows understanding the interactions between public and private actors and their underlying motives, mutual dependencies, and the spread of financial market logics and ideas more generally. The paper therefore addresses the following empirical and conceptual questions:

1. What are the motives/reasons of municipal governments' derivative purchases?
2. How can the relationship between local authorities and transnational service firms be characterized?
3. What is the role of personal networks in constituting the relationships between municipal government and financial markets?
4. What institutional, political and ideational implications can follow from an interest swap deal at the local level?

Those questions will be examined for the case of Linz (Austria). Moreover, findings will be compared with preliminary evidence from other European countries in order to explore commonalities that go beyond idiosyncratic properties of that case.

RC14-177.1

MOLNAR, VIRAG* (The New School for Social Research, molnarv@newschool.edu)

Civil Society and the Right-Wing Radicalization of the Public Sphere in Hungary

The paper argues that contrary to the widely held view that traces the recent rise of populism in Hungary and Eastern Europe to a weak civil society, the past decade has witnessed a surge of civil society activism. But rather than working exclusively toward strengthening and complementing liberal political institutions, civil society has also provided fertile soil to the spread of right-wing populism, radicalism, and xenophobia. Moreover, the paper suggests that civil society organizations have played an important role in the right-wing radicalization of contemporary Hungarian politics. Conservative civic groups have been instrumental in reinvigorating the symbolic vocabulary of a mythic nationalism that was widespread at the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth century as well as in the 1930s. The resurrection and accompanying commodification of nationalist, irredentist, and anti-Semitic symbols and paraphernalia (e.g., greater Hungary car stickers) have been a major vehicle for increasing the public visibility and political impact of these groups. These civic organizations have also been very adept at using new media to create an alternative public sphere. The paper shows through case studies of specific organizations ("Goyim Riders", the "kuruc.info" online news portal, and foreign currency debtor organizations) how this seemingly anachronistic symbolic repertoire has found new resonance in contemporary Hungarian public life.

RC37-427.1

MOLNAR, VIRAG* (The New School for Social Research, molnarv@newschool.edu)

Street Art and the Changing Urban Public Sphere

The paper examines street art as a lens into the workings of the contemporary public sphere to capture changing uses of urban public spaces and shifting conceptions of social order in the city. It explores why we witness an explosion in the popularity of street art at the time when urban public space is shrinking and control over its use has tightened considerably through zero-tolerance policing, growing surveillance, privatization, and gentrification. It also maps the multiple ways in which street art is being turned into a commodity (e.g., its sale as artwork, its use in advertising, product design, and city branding schemes) to improve our understanding of the commercialization of counter-cultural practices. Finally, it shows how significant developments in digital media (e.g., spread of mobile telecommunications devices, photo sharing, blogging and social networking sites) have created a new ecology for the documentation, sharing, and global dissemination of "ephemeral" street art, which in turn has greatly complicated its commercialization, reception and social impact. The analysis compares the street art scene in New York, Berlin, and Budapest, building on interviews, fieldwork, art blogs, Internet discussion groups, and photo-sharing sites.

RC30-343.2

MONDON-NAVAZO, MATHILDE* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS) / Universite Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3, mathilde.mondon@wanadoo.fr)

Los Trabajadores Autónomos Económicamente Dependientes En Francia y Brasil: Diferencias y Semejanzas

Las medidas de flexibilización del mercado de trabajo, en Francia y Brasil, favorecieron el desarrollo de una categoría hibrida de trabajadores: los que llamamos Trabajadores Autónomos Económicamente Dependientes (TAEDs). Son jurídicamente autónomos pero dependen económicamente de un único cliente para la mayoría de sus ingresos. Ya que esta categoría cuestiona la oposición clásica entre empleo asalariado y trabajo autónomo, pareció interesante comparar sus condiciones de emergencia así como las trayectorias de los TAEDs en una "sociedad salarial" (Castel, 1995) y en un país caracterizado por una "salarización restringida" (Mathias, 1987).

El análisis de cuarenta entrevistas realizadas con TAEDs franceses y brasileños del sector de Tecnologías de la Información (TI) posibilitó la formulación de varias hipótesis. Primero, la emergencia de esta forma de trabajo hibrida responde a lógicas distintas, en Francia y en Brasil, según las especificidades de los mercados de trabajo locales: la situación de TAED es generalmente impuesta a los profesionales brasileños por su cliente para eludir los derechos laborales mientras que los entrevistados franceses optan por la posición de TAED como forma de inserción perene, para escaparse de la influencia de las empresas de prestación de servicios.

Sin embargo, seria reductor oponer los TAEDs brasileños precarizados frente a los TAEDs franceses queriendo emanciparse del marco salarial, ya que la heterogeneidad interna de los dos grupos es muy grande en términos de aspiraciones y posiciones en el mercado de trabajo. El análisis de las trayectorias de los entrevistados posibilita superar esta oposición binaria ya que, con el paso del tiempo, ambas posiciones se acercan: primero obligados por su cliente a tornarse autónomos, varios entrevistados brasileños terminan por considerar la situación de TAED más ventajosa y la utilizan para construir un verdadero proyecto empresarial. Mientras que algunos entrevistados franceses que preferían la posición de TAED eligen volver a ser asalariados.

RC30-JS-58.7

MONDON-NAVAZO, MATHILDE* (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS) / Universite Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3, mathilde.mondon@wanadoo.fr)

Une Analyse Des Trajectoires De Professionnels Créatifs En Termes De Mobilisation De Ressources : Les Travailleurs Indépendants Économiquement Dépendants Du Secteur De Technologies De L'information

L'analyse de quarante entretiens réalisés en France et au Brésil avec des développeurs et *webdesigners* révèle de nombreuses similitudes entre les parcours de ces travailleurs qualifiés du secteur des Technologies de l'Information (TI) et ceux des artistes étudiés par Menger (2002) : les enquêtes mobilisent les registres de la passion et de la vocation et leur engagement se traduit par des pratiques d'auto-formation et la réalisation de projets non rémunérés. Comme dans les milieux artistiques, les autodidactes sont nombreux et le modèle d'organisation prédominant est celui du travail par projet.

Les professionnels interrogés sont confrontés à une incertitude radicale puisque, dans un contexte d'individualisation des relations d'emploi, ils se trouvent - ou se sont trouvés - dans la situation de Travailleur Indépendant Economiquement dépendant (TIED), associant une dépendance économique vis-à-vis de leur donneur d'ordre principal à une indépendance juridique qui les exclut des protections du droit du travail. Pour garantir une certaine continuité de revenus et orienter leur parcours dans la direction souhaitée, les TIED doivent mobiliser des ressources de plusieurs types (Sen, 2000) : les ressources sociales (réseaux de contacts) et professionnelles (compétences techniques reconnues) jouent un rôle fondamental dans le parcours des enquêtés comme dans celui des artistes mais, à la différence de ces derniers, les professionnels de TI bénéficient d'un rapport favorable entre offre et demande de travail qui limite les périodes de latence entre deux occupations.

Les processus d'accumulation de ressources font écho aux travaux de Menger (2002) sur les artistes, et l'on observe de grandes inégalités parmi les enquêtés en termes de détention de ressources ou de capacité à les mobiliser : au Brésil comme en France, le groupe des professionnels interrogés est ainsi caractérisé par une grande hétérogénéité, tant en ce qui concerne le niveau de rémunération que la fréquence ou la durée des périodes de latence.

RC30-343.4

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Identidad y Representación En La Inserción Del Segmento LGBT En El Mercado Laboral Formal Brasileño: Una Mirada Contemporánea

Los cambios recientes en el mundo de trabajo, observados en los últimos treinta años, produciran en Brasil una reconfiguración del mercado de trabajo y, por tanto, han exigido una redefinición del papel del Estado en la regulación del capital / trabajo, mientras que también genera reflexos en el desempeño de la judicatura.

Este artículo tiene como objetivo, en primer lugar, entender la visión de los trabajadores LGBT acerca de su inclusión en el mercado laboral formal, tratando de comprender sus representaciones sobre la efectividad de los derechos laborales que pertenecen a la dimensión de los derechos sociales. En segundo lugar, investigará las diversas formas de inserción del segmento LGBT en el mercado formal de trabajo y las diferentes formas utilizadas por este para la extracción de valor de esta parte de la clase obrera. Por fin, realizará un análisis crítico de la actividad judicial del trabajo en relación con la adjudicación de reclamaciones concernientes a la inclusión de los trabajadores LGBT en el mercado formal de trabajo, con énfasis en la intimidación de que probablemente experimentaron.

Buscamos de esta manera, desentrañar cuál es el papel de la actividad judicial en el contexto actual, analizar cómo se interpretan los conflictos derivados del ejercicio de determinada orientación sexual y frente al magistrado laboral.

El método de investigación és bibliográfico y de trabajo de campo con las personas involucradas.

Por lo tanto, esperamos contribuir al debate sobre la integración en el mercado laboral, la eficacia de los derechos sociales y las identidades, cuestiones que no pueden ser pasados por alto por la teoría social y la teoría jurídica.

RC04-47.30

MONROY FARIAS, MIGUEL* (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, monroyfarias.miguel@gmail.com)

Creencias Estudiantiles Sobre Cómo El Pensamiento Mejora La Convivencia Humana

La presente investigación tuvo como objetivo el análisis de las creencias que estudiantes universitarios tienen con relación al desarrollo de distintas formas de pensamiento como medio para mejorar la convivencia social. La relación con los otros se expresa en el diálogo el cual supone el respeto a la pluralidad de las diversas formas de mirar, pensar y sentir el mundo. Las distintas formas del pensamiento como el estratégico, el creativo, el crítico o el argumentativo favorecen el debate, el cuestionamiento, la credibilidad, llegar a consensos o la reestructuración conceptual cuando las razones de los otros son más potentes. La relevancia de la investigación, reside en la necesidad de promover las relaciones con los otros para una convivencia digna alejada de la violencia que impera en grandes sectores económicos y sociales. Es una investigación cualitativa, de tipo fenomenológico. La investigación se realizó con estudiantes de licenciatura de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. La entrevista fue el instrumento para conocer representaciones, concepciones o creencias de los alumnos sobre cómo el desarrollo del pensamiento contribuye a la convivencia social. La búsqueda de datos se centró en los siguientes aspectos: en descubrir qué conceptos tienen los estudiantes de lo que es el pensamiento estratégico, lo que implica el pensar a pensar, el pensamiento creativo, el pensamiento crítico y el pensamiento argumentativo; se indagó cómo suponen que estos tipos de pensamiento favorecen la convivencia y el dialogo; se investigó si consideran que sus profesores promueven en ellos la construcción de distintas maneras de pensamiento. El análisis de los datos dio cuenta de la riqueza y la debilidad de sus concepciones sobre diferentes formas de pensar y sobre cómo el *pensar*, puede favorecer la convivencia socio afectiva, así como las creencias sobre la calidad de la promoción del pensamiento por parte de los profesores.

RC10-119.1

MONTAGUT, TERESA* (University of Barcelona, montagut@ub.edu)

Civil Society and Local Government

Recently (May 2015), municipal elections were held in Spain. The results of these elections can mean a major change in the management of local politics.

As a result of citizenship discontent with the management of the crisis and the distrust in the traditional political parties system, most major Spanish cities are now governed by political activists through coalitions formed between some social movements and traditional parties.

The paper aims to study the first year of the municipal government in the city of Barcelona and the changes that may have been generated in terms of participation, new social policies or the possible political intervention in the economic life of the city. Both from the area of administration of previous governments and from initiatives that have emerged from organized civil society, new programs have been implemented that began to draw up a publicprivate partnership in the governance of the city. However, the new scenario poses some doubts about the stability of the government in the hands of people who came from social activism and the academia. Can these initiatives be the beginning of a process of social change? It seems that we are at the end of a political period in which there is a great power of economics.

The study aims to identify the institutional processes that have been generated in the first year of municipal government by the coalition "Barcelona en Comú" which won the local elections. By identifying what are the difficulties they have faced to carry out theirs new policies within the logical working of public administration, the paper will analyze the possibilities of this suggested quick change.

The work will be based on a qualitative study using different sources. The material will be analyzed and processed using the qualitative software Atlas.ti.

WG01-632.2

MONTANARI, ARIANNA* (University Sapienza of Rome, arianna.montanari@uniroma1.it)

New Forms of Solidarism and Communalism

The economic and financial crisis, occurred in the last years, seems apparently changing the capitalist paradigm that, protagonist of the story in the nineties, now appears under indictment. To conspicuous consumption and individualistic needs is going to be replaced a system based on cooperation, sharing, and on the gift. The mythology that in recent decades has been built on the values as freedom of action, individual capacity and personal economic success, often looks overtaken by different theories such as those on the common good and on degrowth, claiming direct participation of the citizens in collective decisions, use of resources, and the implementation of new economic models.

RC40-470.2

MONTEFRIO, MARVIN JOSEPH* (Yale-NUS College, marvin.montefrio@yale-nus.edu.sg)

(Re)Defining Sustainable Food Discourses in Philippine Cosmopolitan Spaces

Sustainable agrifood in the Philippines has grown remarkably in the last five years. One manifestation is the rapidly growing number of civil society groups and agrifood establishments, supposedly in accord with the global resistance to 'unhealthy' and 'unsustainable' agri-industries and fast food chains. Yet, alongside this movement are the tensions and disconnects manifesting between the 'sustainable' agrifood establishments and their consumers.

As such, contestation in the agrifood sustainability discourse in the Philippines reflects the tensions not just between the socio-environmental organizations and the dominant conventional agrifood industry, but also between the burgeoning 'sustainable' food production and retail networks and its consumer base. Drawing from more than a year of field research in Metro Manila, it was evident that both 'sustainable' food establishments and consumers are being influenced by discourses, movements, and trends from North America and Western Europe, but in disparate ways. Proprietors of agrifood establishments derive their meanings of 'sustainable' food mostly from the Western conceptions of 'slow food,' 'organic,' 'farm-to-table' and 'local.' These ideas are entangled with subtle advocacies of indigenous peoples rights, smallholder farmer support, and nationalism. Consumers, on the other hand, conflate the meaning of 'sustainable' food mainly with health and are motivated by the desire to satisfy their cosmopolitan palate (or the desire to try "something new"), which are primarily informed by trends in social media and food blogs in North America. These contested meanings have created an uneasy response among 'sustainable' agrifood establishments to redefine their identities in order to accommodate cosmopolitan consumer demands, often resulting in contradictory expressions of what it means to be 'sustainable.'

This paper endeavors to address a general lacuna in the literature on our understanding of contested sustainable food discourses as reproduced beyond the Western European and North American contexts.

RC40-474.1

MONTEFRIO, MARVIN JOSEPH* (Yale-NUS College, marvin.montefrio@yale-nus.edu.sg)

Food Insecurity and the Green Economy Project in Ancestral Domains in the Philippines

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Food security remains to be one of the priorities of rural development efforts in the global South. Such initiative is particularly pronounced in the era of 'green economy,' where emphasis is given to the inclusion of marginalized populations in the continued 'sustainable' growth of rural economies. At present, rural 'green economy' projects (such as 'low-carbon' cash crop production and market-based conservation) promote the eradication of chronic hunger and malnutrition among smallholder farmers. However, many of these projects fall short of realizing this vision, and in some cases even exacerbate food insecurity. This paper examines the issues of food insecurity among indigenous smallholder populations engaged in 'low-carbon' (green economy) agro-industrial crop production (e.g. oil palm and rubber) in ancestral domains in the Philippines. Observations from a year-long field research in the frontiers of Palawan Island suggest that the expansion of oil palm and rubber plantations has contributed to changes in livelihoods and patterns of food access, acquisition and preferences among indigenous small-holders. Evidence points to smallholders' increasing dependence on commercial foodstuff and their mounting debt accumulation in attempts to maintain adequate food access. Concurrently, there are indications of how transformations in traditional forms of livelihood (particularly swidden cultivation) also translate to changes in gender relations, such as the reorganization of reproductive and "invisible" labor, which have implications on household access to and preferences on food. As indigenous smallholders realize the worsening food insecurity condition they experience under the green economy regime, some have abandoned such dreams to return back (with varying success) to swidden cultivation, while others endure to manage cash crop production fields regardless of the consequences.

RC15-184.7

MONTEIRO, PAULO* (Lisbon University Institute (ISCTE-IUL), pjemonteiro@gmail.com)

Proto-Medicalised Practices. the Role of Functional Foods.

The relationship of man with food, as with drugs, testifies, at any time, the crossover between culture, technology and marketing. Regardless the apparent paradox between a sophisticated food science and the expansion of diseases related with food ingestion, in modern societies, food has, progressively, played a dual role: instrumental as a supplier of nutrients as well as therapeutic resource managed both in isolated and combined way. Functional foods, a category of processed food, are a product of food science and the marketing of the agro-food sector, that are supposed to improve health and well-being and prevent future disease, fuelling a consumerist *ethos* leveraged by a growing reflexivity, knowledge and activism by the healthcare consumers. As a hybrid object they are a material expression of the blurring of boundaries between food and medicines and the natural and the pharmacological and bring the symbolic capital of medicines to the dining table.

Looking into the Portuguese reality, my current research as a PhD student will cross the results of the first national food and nutrition survey, with 1200 respondents, performed since mid-1980s, with the analysis of half a million transactions (period: 2013 – 2015), integrating any sort of functional food from a hypermarket chain´s loyalty cardholder database, to produce the portrait of profiles and consumer habits of functional foods by the Portuguese population. Further qualitative research through Focus Groups (n= 32) will try to uncover the logics of consumer's adhesion to such "natural" tools, and explore the hypothesis that techno food's therapeutic usage is a contemporary expression of medicalization, even if expressed in proto-medicalised practices, fostered by the market forces and the dispositions by reflexive individuals to consume food-based products, marketed and perceived as having drug-like qualities, reflecting the balance between risk versus efficacy.

RC49-571.2

MONTENEGRO, CRISTIAN* (Department of Methodology, London School of Economics and Political Sciences, c.r.montenegro@lse.ac.uk)

The Global Call for Users Involvement in Mental Health Policy and the Local (in) Visibility of Users Organisation: Results from a Social Systems Based, Qualitative Case Study from Chile.

The recent WHO's Mental Health Action Plan 2013 – 2020 explicitly calls for the involvement of mental health services users' in all the levels of policy making, including "advocacy, policy, planning, legislation, service provision, monitoring, research and evaluation" (2013, p. 10). Under the WHO's governance scheme, the main responsible to assess the existence and level of involvement of users organizations continues to be the State's and its mental health system. Given the interdependencies across global and local policy actors in the production of forms of identification of the agency of users, and the limitations of traditional assessment mechanisms given the complexity of users' participatory processes, this paper tries to understand how national mental health systems, under the guidance of global calls and assessment mechanisms, define and identify the collective actions of users, how this identification has emerged and stabilized over time and through which kinds of verification procedures – based upon formal assessment tools or not - an image of users' is constructed *within* the mental health system

(Luhmann, 2012). The results come from empirical qualitative research conducted in Chile during 2015, in the context of a PhD project mapping the global and local production of the idea of user involvement in mental health policy, guided by Niklas Luhmann's version of Social Systems Theory.

RC34-400.5

MONTERO, KERRY* (RMIT University, kerry.montero@rmit.edu.au)

Doing Youth Work in the 'Asian Century': Let a Hundred Schools of Thought...

The relevance of the philosophical disciplines to diverse areas of human service practice has been explored fruitfully by a number of authors. In the area of youth work practice, which has often struggled to define its claim to specialist professional practice, its 'purpose' and ethos, Aristotelian traditions have opened up productive avenues for thinking about the purpose, and the *doing* of youth work (Bessant 2009, Emslie 2014).

In recent years there has been a renewed interest in the ways that Chinese philosophical traditions may compliment and augment our ways of thinking about the nature of human experience and our relationship to the world – the 'contextualised self'. These insights relate to not only human relationships, but our relationship to the 'non-human'. Using a case study of youth work in a road safety education context, I explore the philosophical dimensions of this practice, drawing on insights from Chinese philosophical tradition, particularly Confucian schools of moral philosophy. I ask whether there is potential in this tradition for enriching the philosophical foundations for youth work.

Youth work in Australia is characterised by great diversity and complexity, embedded in a rich tradition derived from its indigenous and multicultural history. It also carries the legacy of its colonialist origins, with its history of stolen children, institutionalised abuse and repressive policies targeting young people. At a time of rapid social, political and economic change, youth work should be able to draw on core principles of openness, creativity and adaptability, to open itself to new/renewed ways of thinking/doing youth work.

In this paper I explore the opportunities offered by Australia's unique geographical and cultural position in the 'Asian century' for the development of models of youth work that dynamically work with, and within, the rich philosophical traditions of cultures that have characteristically been ignored, silenced, poorly understood.

TG06-689.2

MONTES DE OCA BARRERA, LAURA* (Institute of Social Research, National Autonomous University of Mexico, lbmontesdeoca@sociales.unam.mx)

State-Society Interplay: Institutional Ethnography in Governance Scenarios / Interacción Estado-Sociedad: Etnografía Institucional En Escenarios De Gobernanza

Esta ponencia tiene dos objetivos. El primero está relacionado con enfatizar la potencialidad metodológica y epistemológica de la etnografía institucional para analizar las reglas formales e informales en escenarios donde interactúan agentes del Estado, el mercado y la sociedad. El segundo implica presentar y discutir los hallazgos de investigación en la que se realizó observación participante en tres escenarios específicos de gobernanza. Tales escenarios, referidos en la literatura especializada como "innovaciones democráticas", se caracterizan formalmente por incluir la participación de agentes no gubernamentales en los procesos de toma de decisión pública. Con ello, siguiendo las premisas teóricas de la gobernanza, se propone democratizar y legitimar las decisiones tomadas por los agentes de gobierno. No obstante, en la práctica, estos escenarios encuentran dificultades de funcionamiento. En la ponencia se busca responder al porqué de estas dificultades. De manera hipotética, se plantea que las inercias institucionales (reglas informales) impiden que estas innovaciones democráticas favorezcan la inclusión efectiva de opiniones externas en la toma de decisión.

RC06-77.14

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Transitions Towards Equality: Sociological Analysis of Contemporary Irish Fathering

Fatherhood is the most commonly shared experience of adult men (Clare, 2000). Consequently, how men construct this role and the influence of fathers in family life remains a critical issue for social enquiry. In the midst of rapid transformative social changes for families within Irish society, various narratives of fatherhood have emerged. There are indications that men are becoming considerably more 'involved' in fathering, implying greater engagement with the physical, nurturing and emotional care of children (Pleck, 2012). Yet, although men appear to

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

be forging new ways of fathering, what is unclear is; how this process is evolving, what models of fatherhood men are following, and to what extent these changes indicate greater equality in gender relations.

A recurring theme across scholarship on fathers and the family is that gender equality has 'stalled' because of a lack of understanding of men's relationship to family life. Deutsch (2007) proposes that the 'missing' piece in gender equality research is the potential of interactional levels in society, to embrace changes in attitudes and practices, providing opportunity for 'undoing' gender, i.e. embracing beliefs and behaviours that reduce gender difference in families, thus advancing gender equality.

This paper discusses the findings of a qualitative study, conducted with fathers in stable relationships and resident with their children. Utilising, thematic analysis of the data, it examined how fatherhood is constructed and practiced, and specifically explores the extent and nature of involved fathering as described by Pleck (2012). Fathers' engagement with their children is examined as part of a process of 'undoing' gender difference (Deutsch, 2007), i.e. as it contributes to gender equality. 'Undoing' gender was explored within the interactional context of family life by examining the extent to which fathers' attitudes and practices in relation to childcare embrace inclusive rather than separate roles for parents.

RC37-439.5

MOORE, IEVA* (University of Latvia, moore@latnet.lv)

Artistic Integrity and Contemporary Business Models.

Creative industries have given art professionals a ticket to look openly into commerce. This contrasts with the traditional approach where artists are rewarded in gift-like forms. The tradition of public funding and non-market rewards results in artists performing or exhibiting their work for free. This stems from patronage which from the 19th century has included the State with public museums for educating society more broadly.

In the 21st century public financing for art and culture is decreasing and having a significant affect on art professionals. Now artists are expected to earn their living. So what are the business models of today's artists and what role does public financing play?

Art does not have utility, it is an artist's self expression; while design provides a utilitarian good because it is for a customer. Design constrains the artistic process. Art does not have justifiable commercial value while design is fully commercial.

Sociology abstracts from economic transactions while economic theories often abstain from difficult to measure emotional aspects. However, both are looking at the same life processess - simultaneously people create art, live in families, communities and society and earn their living.

On one hand the tradition of cultural education ignores commerce since it is believed to compromise artistic integrity, while every professional artist needs to have their personal business model to survive. Much of society does not appreciate that the artistic process requires intensive personal input, creating broad gains in the form of a public good, but which is not fully rewarded by the commercial market. Artistic input is not a "service" whose commercialization is simple. Present thinking concludes that the solution for culture professionals is not one but a set of elements combining a more rational approach by artists to generating revenue and a more supportive attitude from their audience.

RC19-236.5

MORACA, TIJANA* (Sapienza University Rome, tijanamoraca@gmail.com)

Exploring Transitional Reforms and Civil Society in Serbia through the Role of the Expert

The acceleration of transitional reforms after 2000 in Serbia involved attempts to reform institutions and policies according to global models, and the emergence of civil society as a key state partner in 'reform efforts'. In such a context, the figure of the expert as a professional guiding complex transformational projects has gained prominence. Experts occupy an intermediary position in reform and policy relationships, as they have knowledge of two 'worlds', i.e. donors and abstract policy models on the one hand, and beneficiaries and particular local contexts on the other (Mosse 2005; Sampson 2002). They also acquire multiple professional roles in different sectors and skilfully mediate between them (Wedel 2009; Stubbs 2013).

In this light, expert communities active in Serbia can be regarded as crucial agents in the diffusion, translation and contestation of global policy ideas in a transitional context. My research focuses on the ways in which experts produce and perform expertise, and act as intermediaries in everyday practice. Specifically, it investigates how they translate between different social worlds and interests, produce official representations of reform projects and their success, and reconcile the contradictions inherent to policy relationships. This paper presents the initial research findings of several months of fieldwork on one civil society project that is currently being implemented in Serbia. As the processes I focus on are delocalized, I deploy a multi-sited approach and use an interdisciplinary framework based on discourse analysis, interviewing, document analysis and fieldwork ethnography.

Exploring the practice of expert communities can shed light not only on how global policy ideas are translated within local context, but also provide insight into the complexities of global changes in the modes of governing, the proliferation of new institutional spaces as well as the rise of policy as an organising principle of contemporary world (Shore and Wright 1997).

RC18-JS-2.2

MORAES SILVA, GRAZIELLA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, grazi.moraes.silva@gmail.com)

Elites, Poverty and Inequality in Brazil and South Africa

The paper discusses how different elite sectors in Brazil and South Africa perceive poverty and inequality in their countries. Do they perceive poverty and inequality as important problems across elite sectors? What they perceive as the main causes and consequences of poverty and inequality? Under what circumstances, if any, would they accept redistributive policies? Based upon survey research conducted in 2013-2014 in both countries, comparisons between these national elites also take into account analyses on the same subject done in both countries at the beginning of the 21st century, seeking to identify if there has been significant change in perceptions in the last decade and if so how they relate to changes taking place in the two national contexts.

RC14-183.2

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Procesos De Participaci"N Y Formaci"N Profesional EN La Uni"N Europa.

PROCESOS DE PARTICIPACIÓN Y FORMACIÓN PROFESIONAL EN LA UNIÓN EUROPA.

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La historia de la Formación Profesional (FP) europea nos muestra diferentes periodos. La Edad Media, con una FP semejante en la mayoría de países europeos. Los siglos XVIII y XIX, en los que surgieron diferentes sistemas de FP en los citados países, configurándose sus tres modelos clásicos -liberal, burocrático y dual-. Finalmente, en las últimas décadas del siglo XX y comienzos del XXI emerge un movimiento de unificación en materia de FP dentro de la Unión Europea (UE).

Este último movimiento se explica si analizamos las recientes estrategias europeas de FP, basadas en considerar a estos centros como uno de los agentes constituyentes de las infraestructuras de conocimiento de las que se ha de dotar la UE. Por otra parte recientes estudios han confirmado que las competencias como las de: representación, participación, colaboración, negociación y resolución de conflictos en los diferentes ámbitos de las organizaciones, resultan fundamentales para la mejora de la competitividad de las distintas regiones y estados de la UE en el actual capitalismo global.

Es por todo ello por lo que el objetivo de nuestra comunicación es describir estos cambios y su afectación a los procesos de participación, así como abrir el debate sobre el papel de la FP en una economía del conocimiento cada vez más inclusiva.

RC53-602.2

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Building an Inter-Disciplinary Perspective on Children's Agency: More Insight or More Noise?

Achieving inter-disciplinarity in childhood studies is a complex challenge. There are already many examples of research which bring together biological and psychological approaches in studying children and childhood but few of those also incorporate a sociological perspective. Some exceptions can be found in the field of health, and to some extent in social work research, under the rubric of 'the psycho-social'. However, many studies are multi-disciplinary rather than *inter*-disciplinary. In other fields of social scientific study, trans-disciplinarity is emerging as an important move which seeks to dissolve the epistemological boundaries implicit in the term 'discipline' although this is not yet evident in childhood studies. I argue here that developing an inter-disciplinary perspective for childhood research means grappling with two key questions: firstly what does the term 'inter-disciplinary research' mean and entail? Secondly, what are the implications for the sociology of childhood as a disciplinary perspective? This latter is relevant since establishing a sociology of childhood involved carving out a specific disciplinary engagement with the lives of children, distinct from the approaches taken by, for example, psychology. This distinction was important since, as is well documented, developmental psychology occupied a hegemonic position in regards to

empirical and theoretical accounts of childhood. An early challenge for a sociology of childhood was establishing the theoretical and empirical warrant for locating the child as a social actor, an agent, and as a member of society. Following this, the question is how to reconcile the premises of the sociology of childhood with those of the other disciplines most commonly concerned with childhood in inter-disciplinary work? In this paper, I explore this in relation to the concept of children's agency and social competence, paying attention to the difference between inter- and multi-disciplinary approaches, and examining the gains that can come from inter-disciplinarity both theoretically and empirically.

RC11-131.5

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Poor Health and the Labour Supply of Senior Workers

As Lindeboom (2006) and Deschryvere (2004) highlight, the existing evidence seems to suggest that health plays a significant role in shaping individuals labour supply decisions. Much of the existing literature develops from the presumption that health displays a linear relation with labour market participation or, where endogeneity is ascertained, that it flows in both directions. However, a recent study by Boot et al. (2014) suggests that that health might play moderator effect, i.e. it can change the strength and the direction, on the factors that influence the labour market participation of senior workers. Acknowledging the moderating effect of health is very imortant as it will help us to work out more comprehensive intervention strategies that, among other things, help to boost the labour supply potential of individuals with poor health.

In this paper, we aim to further explore this hypothesis. In line with Boot et al (2014) we adopt a stratified approach, whereby we apply a similar explanatory model to two sub-samples, extracted according to the health status of individuals. However, we promose a more sophisticated analytical model, which recognises the presence of a selection bias (Heckman, 1979) in the analysis of the labour suply of senior worker. Our data suggests that the presence of multimorbidities has a stronger effect on the number of hours women perform, than on their decision of participating in the labour market. Our results also suggest that, for healthy seniors, the heavier the burden of care, the stronger the reduction in the number of hour reported. This is however not the case for people with multimorbidities. Finally, our results also suggest that investment in the prevention of mental health problems would have particularly positive effects in promoting the labour market participation of senior workers with multimorbidities.

WG03-650.3

MORENO ROBLES, SERGIO* (Autonoma University, Madrid, sergio-robles-moreno@hotmail.com)

Análisis de la Evolución de las Identidades Religiosas en la Fiesta de El Vítor (España) a lo Largo del Siglo XX a Través de las Imágenes de los Programas de Fiestas

La fiesta popular se entiende en esta comunicación como un hecho social total (Mauss, 1991), definido como elemento central de la cultura española (Gil Calvo, 1991) y caracterizado por ser un campo muy potente en el que explorar las transformaciones sociales (Ariño y García Pilán, 2006).

Por ello, en este trabajo se utilizan las instantáneas que aparecen en los programas de una de las fiestas más importantes de España, El Vítor de Horcajo de Santiago, para analizar cómo las identidades religiosas han ido evolucionando a lo largo del siglo XX en dicha ciudad. Los inicios de esta fiesta datan de 1650, es conocida por su procesión, la más larga de la cristiandad y existe una lista de espera para portar el estandarte hasta el año 2071.

La metodología utilizada es la cualitativa y la técnica el análisis documental. Se realiza la comparación de las imágenes y textos que aparecen en los programas de fiesta de 1944, 1959, 1969, 1978, 1982 y 1997. Resulta imposible entender la comparación propuesta sin tener en cuenta el contexto social, político y económico en el que se encontraban Horcajo y España. Dada esta circunstancia, se analizan años clave de la historia de España, tomándose uno programa de cada década desde el más antiguo que se conserva en el ayuntamiento.

Las imágenes muestran como la rueda del cambio social marca el rumbo hacia un nuevo destino al que se dirige la identidad religiosa, la tradición pasa a ser la protagonista frente a una desgastada religión. Década tras década la religión se va difuminando dejando paso a una nueva sociedad democrática y capitalista. Resulta de especial importancia la promulgación de la Constitución Española en 1978 y su artículo 16.1, gracias a él España pasó a ser un país aconfesional, conformando los elementos sustentantes de nuevas identidades religiosas.

RC32-369.25

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ALMEDA, ELISABET (Universitat de Barcelona)

Gestational Surrogacy in Spain: Parental Transformations in the XXI Century in Spain

Gestational surrogacy is an increasingly way to access to motherhood and parenthood. This paper deepens, from a feminist approach, on the questions that surrogacy raises about two key concepts of Western society: motherhood and family.

First, gestational surrogacy challenges the concept of "motherhood" as socially has been constructed and accepted, since it separates the roles of gestational motherhood, social motherhood and genetic motherhood. It also raises a challenge to the existing heteronormative ideals about motherhood the way that traditionally has been understood. The surrogate, rejects social motherhood, leaving the care of the baby to someone else, therefore, she rejects the ideals that place women as primary caregivers (Teman, 2010).

Secondly, surrogacy also states that family becomes a social construction and not a natural product. Through surrogacy, family happens to be created through the market, being no longer a question of destiny but becoming a choice.

Finally, although the Spanish law on human assisted reproduction does not allow surrogacy, since more than twenty years ago Spaniards have been creating families through it. This paper will also give some outputs about the general situation of surrogacy in Spain and its implications. This paper is part of an I+D research project (CSO2014- 55556-P) which holds the first survey about the topic, primary data from this survey about the sociodemographic profile of families created through surrogacy as well as about their experience will be presented.

RC15-191.5

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Sexual and Reproductive Health of Immigrant Women in Catalonia: Consequences of the Application of the Royal Law Decree 16/2012 for Sanitary Regulation

The Royal Law Decree 16/2012 for sanitary regulation, led to the elimination of certain benefits for people not registered in the Spanish National Security Social System. Thus this means the end of the universal and free health care for all citizens who live in Spain. This regulation creates an unequal access to a recognized basic right, a human basic right and legally recognized. This paper aims to provide an assessment of the impact of the elimination of such health care rights for immigrant people, specifically by exploring their implications for immigrant women, both regarding health rights abolition as a whole and the attention related to sexual and reproductive health in Catalonia.

WG03-659.6

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Disputes Between the Rainbow of Social Movement and the Green "Pink Money": Analysis of Political Disputes in the 9th LGBT Pride March in Florianópolis (Brazil) through Visual Sociology.

Florianópolis is a tourist town known as the Gay capital of Brazil. 13% of Brazilian LGBT resides in this municipality. The 9th LGBT Pride March was held in 2015. 30,000 people attended the event. Important political disputes took place between the social movement and the politicians elected by the LGBT population. The tensions stood out in the Brazilian media. The LGBT social movement claimed that Pride March is no longer a struggle for rights event but that it comes to tourism and profit. Using the considerations of Douglas Harper on Visual Sociology, there were photographs from the beginning to the end of the event. Bourdieu's theory was used in the analysis. The photographs show a strong presence of white people and middle class. Few participants were lesbians and transsexuals. The political and financial use of Pride March was marked in the arrangement of sound trucks and speeches. A representative of the LGBT social movement was present in the main sound truck and he wasn't allowed to do speech. The presence of poor vendors and old from distant cities was a relevant information that visual analysis showed. In event were few banners and posters were claiming

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citizenship rights or were protesting, characterizing the event as a big party and not as a protest or a moment of political reflection.

RC20-257.3

MORGNER, CHRISTIAN* (University of Leicester, cm570@leicester.ac.uk)

Global Reputation: An Inquiry into the Question of Why Jurgen Habermas Is a Global Household Name and Niklas Luhmann Is Not

In 1987, Michèle Lamont posed the question of how one becomes a dominant philosopher. His answer to this question formulates criteria for the quality of scholarly work.

The main drawback of this approach is that it reconstructs an already successful author's career, formulating criteria through a backward narrative. After all, there were many outspoken and critical French philosophers in the 1960s. In addition, most of Lamont's data are restricted and anecdotal, relying on biographies and a small, random sample of interviews.

This study uses contrasting cases of two social scientist or philosophers: Jurgen Habermas and Niklas Luhmann. Both authors share a similar post-war German biography and publication record, and both developed a grand, complex social theory. However, Habermas has gained a large following, whereas Luhmann's work has remained a luxury shared by a few scholars. A large bibliometric database, using the Web of Science, was created primarily of patterns of reception, from quantitative and qualitative perspectives. These analyses revealed that, for instance, reception does not follow a linear process, in which a few initial scholars convince others and those persuade even more, but instead, at first, a quite erratic path. Furthermore, only a few works appear to underpin the reputation of particular authors. Using text mining, analysis of titles, abstracts and keywords suggests that external events (e.g. the Eastern bloc) triggered waves of success. A detailed analysis of top papers citing Habermas shows that these shifted from content-driven citation to merely standardised citation in later years.

These findings suggest a much more complex picture of global reputations driven by external events, the Matthew effect and formulaic citations of certain authors. Overall, these results suggest that Lamont and others' analysis needs to be revised using more sophisticated tools to track global reputation patterns.

RC48-553.1

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How to Clarify the Interactions Between Social Movement and Its Opponents: A Case Study of Anti-Base Construction Movement in US-Occupied Okinawa.

This presentation clarifies a methodology that opens up one of the research possibilities of the interactions between the Social Movement and its opponents from the strategic perspective.

Social Movements define its opponent strategically in order to achieve its goal. However, internal strategic process of the opponents, such as the state, is often concealed or difficult to access due to the security reason. Therefore, the theory of the relational approach of Social Movement focusing on the strategic process has to be made and sophisticated through the empirical practices of SMs and archives of the state institutions in the past. This type of accumulation will contribute the relational approach that analyzes the ongoing SMs as well as the reassessment of the historical approach of the SM.

As a case that illuminates strategies of both Social Movement and state institutions, I focus on an anti-live firing base construction movement in Okinawa in the 1970 under the US military occupation. This movement emerged after the US-Japan agreement on reversion of Okinawa to mainland Japan in 1972. The case shows how the strategy of the movement split US military as a global network and the US military administration of Okinawa (United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyus) in two in terms of the responsive strategic process of those institutions. By tracing the internal strategies of both sides, I want to deepen the understandings of the mobilization and interaction process of the Social Movements and its opponents.

Literature

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RC52-600.8

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Creative Professionals. Innovation and Creativity in Architecture and Biotechnology

At present, the discussion and analysis of the constitution processes of the knowledge-based economy, modelled by learning and powered by innovation become increasingly necessary. An important aspect to this contribution is represented by the subject matter of our research: to analyse the importance of innovation within the so-called creative occupations, in the case of Catalonia (Spain). We study the creative process that the creative professionals carry out and the influence that the cities, where these professionals live, exert over this process/ the influence exerted by the training that they receive. For this purpose, we analyze two creative professions within the exploratory phase. The architects and the biotechnology scientists; professions that we have selected after an analysis of the composition of the creative occupations in Spain and their evolution in the class structure through secondary data sources (Labour Force Survey - EPA, Population Census, etc.), considering that in our research we also study the implications that these occupations have on social mobility. Therefore, we have followed a qualitative strategy with in-depth interviews and generational analysis. Our paper aims to present the results of this exploratory phase and open the debate on creativity and innovation, as well as the relationship between creative cities and creative occupations, and whether they are important aspects of the processes of institutional and social construction of the knowledge-based economy. But, how do these relationships take place? How do they work today, in Spain, the relation between the training received by the professionals/creative city and creative occupations, between creativity and innovation? In what aspects should it be improved?, and, What impact do creative occupations have on social mobility?

RC25-315.11

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How Communicative Acts in Dialogic Literary Gatherings Contribute to Enrich Language Skills and Increase Social Cohesion

Social cohesion is a global challenge in the information age. The Lisbon Strategy from the European Commission marks social cohesion as a priority. The present paper analyzes the role of communicative acts in Dialogic Literary Gatherings (DLG) to enrich language skills and increase social cohesion. DLG is a successful action identified under the FP6 INCLUD-ED project. The main feature of DLG is that classic literature is read and discussed in egalitarian dialogue. To make egalitarian dialogue possible, some crucial aspects are contemplated. DLG depart from the conception of dialogic understanding of knowledge, thus, participants regardless of their social background or educational level provide their interpretations of the text. It is the validity of the arguments (Habermas, 1987) that are decisive for the discussion rather than the social position of the person who emits them. From the perspective of communicative acts (Searle and Soler, 2004) DLG provide a space in which power relations are reduced and dialogic interactions prevail opening up the possibility for linguistic, cultural and social diversity. In this context, especially those people who are traditionally excluded and bereft of their cultural intelligence, such as working-class people or migrants can participate on an egalitarian basis and enrich not only their linguistic skills but also their cultural skills through the reading of classic literature and their social relations. In this space people get empowered and personal and collective transformation is enhanced. The dialogic interactions taking place in DLG offer the possibility to establish new social relations in the community which fosters social cohesion and participation in other areas of social life. The present research evidences that the language situations in DLG with communicative acts free from social power constraints contribute to increasing language skills especially among vulnerable groups such as migrants and linguistic minorities and improve social cohesion.

RC44-509.24

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Communism Is Dead, Long Live the Labor Movement?

Recently, sociology of work has been most interested in transformations and innovations in labor mobilizations. The persistence of traditional forms of industrial conflict has been on the contrary largely ignored. Taking a historical perspective covering the last four decades, I analyze the cycles of collective action of motorcycle factory workers in a small town of Tuscany, in the middle of a region known for adhering to the "red subculture". This subculture emanates from the first peasants' mobilizations at the beginning of the 20th century, and it is based later on the local hegemony of the Italian Communist Party. After WWII, the Party, excluded from the national government, has been organizing the local civil society with the help of its tight network of associations, from the 70's getting as well the control of the local government. The local community became, therefore, a "political community" coordinated by the Party. Thus, in the late 70's the com-

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munist framework regarded virtually all workers of this territory. However, the construction of this institutional and cultural framework underwent a process of progressive bureaucratization which often limited labor unions collective action by constraining workers choices of mobilizable institutions and collective action frames. The dissolution of the Party in the early 90's and the progressive erosion of its sub-cultural background left the labor movement weakened and defenseless. Nevertheless, the workers 'culture of solidarity' has still persisted and has been transmitted to the younger generation through family and local community socialization, as I show in a recent ethnographic research of mine. Today, when workers are facing threats of delocalization and policies of labor flexibilization, we assist finally to a partial political disentanglement of the local labor movement, through a renewal of the traditional repertoire of contention as well as of resistance practices at work.

RC15-193.15

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'I Really Have Thought This Can't Go on': Housing Tenure and the Health of Older Australians Dependent on the Age Pension

Although life expectancy is generally increasing there is a growing consensus that the affordability, adequacy and security of tenure of housing are key factors determining the health status of older people. The importance of affordable and secure housing for 'ontological security' is well-established. In the case of older (65 plus) Australians, the minimal regulation of the private rental sector means that older private renters are generally in a very different position to older social housing tenants or homeowners. Older private renters often have minimal security of occupancy and the cost of their accommodation often accounts for a substantial proportion of their budget. This study draws on 125 in-depth interviews with older homeowners, private renters and social housing tenants dependent mainly or solely on the age pension. It examines the impacts of the cost of accommodation and security of occupancy and illustrates that the financial stress and minimal security of occupancy experienced by most older private renters potentially have serious health implications. Besides precipitating substantial anxiety, the high cost of their accommodation made it difficult for older private renters to look after themselves adequately. Most of the private renters felt that they had limited or negligible control over their present and future housing circumstances. In contrast, the older homeowners and social housing tenants because of the low cost of their accommodation and guaranteed security of tenure could usually control their budgets and their present and future housing situation. The study shows how their housing situation generally laid the basis for a positive outlook. Many felt that their home and their status as outright homeowners or social housing tenants were absolutely central to their health and capacity to lead a decent life. They felt secure and in control.

RC16-201.7

MORRIS, ALDON* (Northwestern University, amorris@northwestern.edu)

W. E. B. Du Bois: Erasure from Classical Sociological Theory

There is a major gap in classical sociological theory. In a new book, The Scholar Denied: W. E. B. Du Bois and the Birth of Modern Sociology, I demonstrate that for over a century mainstream sociology ignored and marginalized Du Bois's innovative work in sociological theory. In this paper, I show how Du Bois was first to develop a structural theory of racial inequality. He was the first to advance a social constructionist theory of race. He was the first to offer an intersectional theory of stratification highlighting the interactive nature of race, class, and gender. By excluding Du Bois's theoretical contributions, the field of sociology has only recently come to embrace Du Bois's seminal theoretical ideas. The paper argues that if this gap in theory had not occurred, the field would be far more advanced. Ideas are advanced as to how scholars can improved their theoretical work by taking Du Bois's work into account.

TG06-695.2

MORRIS, CAROLINE* (University of Leicester, cm582@le.ac.uk)

Risk-I: Exploring Risk-Identification to Prevent Cardiovascular Disease - an Institutional Ethnography

Identifying individuals who may be 'at risk' of disease has become increasingly prominent in healthcare policy. As the demographic of disease becomes dominated by so-called 'lifestyle' related conditions, many of these diseases are seen as preventable.

In the UK, screening for cardiovascular risk is achieved through the NHS Health Check and opportunistically in routine primary care consultations. It hinges around a computerised tool which calculates risk based on risk factors such as: age; diabetes; blood cholesterol; blood pressure; weight; ethnicity; and address. Efforts in preventative care are focused on increasing uptake of screening

- through which individuals are presented with information on how likely they are to have a heart attack or stroke over the following 10 years. This is calculated as a numerical probability, and may also be represented visually. The assumption is that this information will trigger them into altering their lifestyle, or taking medication to modify their risk.

People's experience of being targeted for risk identification may not reflect the ideology of preventative care. Many healthcare professionals working in primary healthcare are concerned that strict adherence to clinical guidelines may harm, rather than benefit, individual patients through side-effects of medication, or harms from being labelled as being 'at risk'. As risk thresholds are reduced, there may be increasing uncertainty about the balance of benefits and harms, and a greater role for shared decision-making between patient and practitioner. Uncertainty is particularly acute in cardiovascular risk identification, where guideline-based care is largely based on surrogate outcomes, rather than on outcomes which have more relevance to patients – such as morbidity or mortality.

This study, using institutional ethnographic methods, investigates problematics around preventative care from the standpoint of people who are the target of screening for risk.

RC31-359.8

MORRISON, IAN* (The American University in Cairo, imorrison@aucegypt.edu)

Interculturalism and the Question of National Identity in Québec

Since at the introduction of *La politique québécoise du développement culturel* in 1978, a succession of governments in Québec have sought to develop a model of pluralism that explicitly rejects both the American model of an assimilationist melting pot and the Canadian model of multiculturalism in favour of a policy of integration. Québec's model of integration, which would come to be labelled interculturalism, is based on two main principles. First, integration is defined as a long-term process culminating in the ability of immigrants to participate fully in, and develop a feeling of belonging to Québec society. Central to this is a mastery of the French language, enabling the participation of all citizens in public life. Second, interculturalism is to be guided by a moral contract which outlined the rights and responsibilities of Québécois of all origins, and the relationship between immigrants and the host society. As such, the limits of pluralism are defined by the boundaries of the fundamental values of Québec society.

The institution of policies of interculturalism has coincided with, and revealed the complexity of an attempt to develop a civic conception of the Québéc nation. Since the early 1990s a series of controversies related to the integration of migrants has led to a renewed concern about what the inclusion of migrants into a reconfigured sense of nation means for a national project. While some nationalists have argued that interculturalism undermines the particular identity of the Quebec nation through de-ethnicisation and what they consider a reduction of Quebec identity to one based solely on language, others argue that interculturalism fails to provide a means for genuine integration and belonging, as it is founded upon the history and values of a particular ethnic group. It is this relationship between interculturalism and nationalism that this paper will examine.

RC34-399.6

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Decline of "the American Dream?" Outlook Toward the Future Across Three Generations

Inspired by the "American Dream," generations of parents have encouraged their offspring to get ahead by working hard, achieving in school, and holding high aspirations for the future. Women's continuing advances in education and the labor force, and other feminist movement gains, have provided an increasingly positive climate for girls' thinking about their futures. However, a deteriorating economic climate, particularly since the "Great Recession," may have diminished the outlooks of many contemporary youth as they envision their futures.

We examine shifts in future orientations across three generations of Midwest American families. Our unique data archive from the Youth Development Study includes 266 Generation 1 (G1)-Generation 2 (G2) parent-child dyads and 422 Generation 3 (G3) children. We assess within-family change over the past two decades in parental expectations about their children's educational attainments and adolescents' own future outlooks, with special attention to shifts in girls' future orientations. Using confirmatory factor analysis, paired sample t-tests, and within-family regression models, we examine adolescents' aspirations for socioeconomic attainment, their perceptions of their parent's expectations for them, the obstacles they perceive to their career progress, and more general optimism about the future.

With controls for age, socioeconomic status, parental unemployment history, and parental work attitudes, we found that parents' (comparing G1 and G2) ed-

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ucational aspirations for their children, and adolescent children's (comparing G2 and G3) own socioeconomic aspirations, have increased. Upward shifts across generations were especially pronounced among adolescent girls. Compared to their mothers (G2), observed at about the same age, teenage girls (G3) also had more positive life course expectations in general, and anticipated less work-family conflict. We conclude that the "American Dream" is still alive---especially among adolescent girls, whose educational and occupational opportunities have expanded across generations, and whose optimistic outlooks are supported by the long-term successes of the women's movement.

RC06-82.1

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Life Experiences Linked to Positive Trajectories during Adolescence and the Transition to Adulthood

Key formative experiences have the potential to influence youths' movement through the transition to adulthood. Positive experiences promote resilience and success among at-risk youth; negative experiences can derail young people who are doing well at the outset. Taking a holistic and person-centered approach, we leverage data from the Youth Development Study, which followed 1,139 St. Paul youth from the 9th grade to age 38 (19 waves of data collection).

First, using latent class analysis, we identify youth who exhibit constellations of attributes indicating greater or lesser age-specific "success" in mid-adolescence (age 14-15), late adolescence (age 17-18), and early adulthood (age 25-26). In mid and late adolescence, more successful youth had higher grades, educational aspirations, and intrinsic school motivation, and avoided smoking/alcohol use. More successful young adults were employed, economically self-sufficient, making progress toward career goals, satisfied with their jobs, and lacked physical and emotional problems.

Second, we trace shifts between classes as respondents moved from middle to late adolescence and from late adolescence to adulthood. Though the majority was "stable," considerable movement occurred between classes.

Finally, using multinomial logistic regression (controlling background characteristics), the following experiences distinguished adolescents moving from less to more successful classes ("resilience"), and affected the likelihood of staying in the more successful class (versus "downward mobility"): positive parent and teacher relationships, peer support, and school autonomy. These experiences continued to predict positive trajectories during early adulthood. Key protective factors emerged in early adulthood: a teacher/professor who influenced career goals, work autonomy, supervisory support, and delayed child-bearing.

We conclude that the quality of family and peer relationships, and specific experiences in school and work settings, differentiate youth exhibiting more or less positive trajectories. Because the quality of adolescent experiences continue to influence trajectories during the transition to adulthood, it is especially important to address deficiencies in adolescent contexts.

RC17-218.4

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SKRIPCHENKO, ANNA* (University of Bonn, askripch@uni-bonn.de)

Endangered Legitimacy: Survival Strategies of Russian Non-Governmental Organizations Under the "Foreign Agents" Law

Our contribution investigates the survival strategies of Russian non-governmental organizations under the condition of endangered legitimacy. The state bill "Introducing Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation Regarding the Regulation of Activities of Non-Commercial Organizations Performing the Function of Foreign Agents", which is in force since November 2012, required Russian non-profit-organizations that receive foreign funding to register as so called "foreign agents" if they are conducting political activities. The implementation of the law started hesitantly in 2012. However, it has gained momentum since mid-2013, with 90 organisations having ended up on the foreign agents list through enforced registration in September 2015. These organizations not only will be under tightened governmental control, but also are obliged to declare as a foreign agent in all their public actions. Empirical evidence suggests that particularly the latter significantly distorts their relations to their key constituencies by attacking their identity as nonprofits and suggesting them being actually "for profit" and remunerated for their services by foreign states. Moreover, by damaging the organizations' credibility as participants in public debates and restricting their possibilities of informal cooperation with and access to state bureaucracies, the label "foreign agent" undermines crucial operational preconditions of many NGOs. In spite of these burdens, however, most organizations have managed to persist and further pursue their goals – even if they had to change or abandon their original organizational form. Referring to detailed case studies of Russian NGOs coping with the aftermath of the "foreign agents" law, we explore (1) how this legitimacy crisis has affected the relations between the organizations and their key constituencies (members, clients, donors, media, state bureaucracy), and (2) what strategies the organizations are following in order to survive and preserve their autonomy and identity (such as emigration, formal commercialization or the transformation into informal networks).

RC49-573.5

MOSSBERG, LINDA* (Department of Social Work, University of Gothenburg, linda.mossberg@socwork.gu.se)

Designations and Categorisation: Its Content and Consequences in the Swedish Mental Health Landscape.

Designators for people who use welfare services have been under change and are under continuous debate. This paper investigates the usage and meaning of designations used in interaction between human service organisations representatives (HSORs) and service user organisations representatives (URs). 75 unique terms were found in audio-recordings of observations of eight Swedish mental health strategic collaboration councils' meetings. Seven analytical categories were set up in relation to characteristics, aim, when it was used, and who were using the category. These were *the cog in the organisation, the representative, the ordinary but eccentric, the independent but dependent, the person in need of change, the trapped,* and *the member.*

HSORs mostly used the Swedish equivalents of "service user", "client", and "patient". The URs mostly used "members", followed by "people", and "persons", or expressions like "many of us who...". Results showed that participants were in negotiation on what characteristics service users had, where the categories were used for certain aims. URs and HSORs shared some categories, such as *the ordinary but eccentric*. Some categories were used with differing aims and starting points, such as *the representative.* One group exclusively used some, e.g. the URs and *the trapped*. The use of categories were divided in a collective and an individual perspective. Participants agreed on service users having complex needs but not essentially different. Service user representatives emphasised a structural perspective, a society unequipped to meet service users' needs while respecting their citizenship. Professionals more often used the individual perspective. Their categories were better established and thus more resilient to resistance, while also connecting to the individual explanation models widely spread in mental health care. Agency was seen in both the URs' use of alternative designations and the joint aim to emphasise the "normal" found in category *the ordinary but eccentric.*

RC53-604.2

MOTOMORI, ERIKO* (Meiji Gakuin University, motomori@soc.meijigakuin.ac.jp)

How Do Adults Realize Children's Freedom in Modern Settings?: A Case Study of the Japanese Adventure Playground Movement

"Children are social actors." "Children have agency." These slogans are easy on the ear. However, in reality, children live in modern settings that presuppose asymmetrical relationships between adults and children such as school education and child protection systems. Sociologists of childhood should not stop analyses at the point of finding children's agency. Instead, we have to tackle questions, such as how they enjoy agency and how we are able to let them have it in this structure.

This paper will show one case study of the Adventure Playground movement in Japan, analyzing documents and interviews with participants.

The movement originated in Europe and appeared in Tokyo in the 1970s. The park is a paradoxical place in which adults offer children "free" and even adventurous play, which had been missing from urban life. In the course of its development, the members of the movement had to cope with claims that the place was dangerous and dirty. They appropriated modern notions such as "responsibility" and "risk," and contrived a challenging motto to the existing views on children: "Be Responsible and Play Freely"

It is true that this space is being preserved by adults with elaborate strategies. It is none other than adults who cope with matters of laws, economics and politics, especially related to safety issues, which children cannot solve due to the (lack of) responsibility given to them in the modern social systems. However, by doing so, the space is being suspended from the modern conception of the adult/child dichotomy and has become a free space not only for children but also for adults.

My paper will show the way the movement realizes this utopia, intentionally or unintentionally. This will serve to show the contemporary constellation of concepts related to childhood and a practical way to dislocate the existing system.

RC22-266.3

MOTTA, ROBERTO* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco at Recife (Brazil), rmcmotta@uol.com.br)

The Protestant Ethic Thesis: Some Forerunners of Max Weber in France and Brazil

It is well known that the "Protestant Ethic" thesis had existed for a long time prior to Max Weber's own formulation. Some specific cases of anticipation are represented by Napoléon Roussel (who wrote over 1,000 pages of historical analysis of the subject) and Émile de Laveleye in the French speaking world of the 19th century. Apparently Weber never mentions Roussel, but he does occasionally mention Laveleye in his essay on the Protestant Ethic. During the same century or by the beginning of the following one, Brazilian writers T. Bastos and E. Carlos Pereira, among others, in addition to a certain number of missionaries of English and North-American also dealt with the issue of Protestantism and Progress. It is unlikely that Weber was acquainted with Brazilian authors and English-speaking missionaries working in Brazil. In any event, Weber, never seems too eager to mention predecessors and sources on the issue of the Protestant Ethic and this also includes Hegel's writings on the philosophy of History. These precursors did not necessarily reach the same level of theoretical or theological sophistication as did Weber (Hegel certainly did), they view adhesion to Protestantism (albeit, at times, in a rather secularized and cultural sense) as a necessary condition for modernization and economic development. Indeed, Weber's own formulation of the thesis seems to represent a secularized version of a central tenet of Protestant apologetics. And, again in largely secularized terms, this is still, in early 21st century, a fully living, indeed a burning issue in both France, Brazil and elsewhere, being but a continuation of the *Kulturkampf* that has for so long opposed the traditional Protestant and Catholic conceptions of society and modernization.

RC12-149.3

MOTYKA, KRZYSZTOF* (Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski Jana Pawla II, kmotyka@kul.pl)

Petrazycki in Paris

The paper will present the place of Paris in the intellectual biography of Leon Petrazycki and the reception of his work in the French-language scholarly literature. In addition to the contributions of his Russian students and followers from St. Petersburg, who formed the so-called Petrazycki school, particularly those of George Gurvitch, the paper will present the works of other Russian emigrees: Alexander Grouber, Nicolas N. Alexeev, André Mandelstam and Konstantin Stoyanovitch, as well as Raymond Saleilles, Edoard Lambert, Georges Cornil, Bichara Tabbah, Claude du Pasquier, Jean Polydore Haesaert, L. Šulcs and Jean Piaget. Also discussed will be the role of Poles publishing in French, including Georges Langrod and Georges Kalinowski, as well as contemporary French scholars such as Jean André Arnaud or Jean Carbonnier, in the dissemination of Petrazycki's ideas in French-speaking academia.

RC12-152.2

MOUHANNA, CHRISTIAN* (Centre de recherches sociologiques sur le droit et les institutions penales (CESDIP), mouhanna@cesdip.fr)
BASTARD, BENOIT (CNRS)

How Organization Transform Law- Sociological Thoughs on Judicial Work

Dealing with the issue on the « quality of justice », our presentation is based on a synthesis of our different fieldworks on Justice courts these last ten years. We have observed the growing impact of managerialization inside these courts, and their consequences on the magistrates' work. If the structures of the courts and the functions of each magistrate is governed by the Law, empirical researches show beyond doubt that organizational adaptations and assessment objectives have deeply transformed their work. Efficiency, quickness, and productivity have imposed new standards in the decision-making process. The pressure for more repression, based on law and order policies, has also had an impact on the magistrates' choices

However, our different studies -on the criminal courts' *quick answer* system, on the family justice system, or on the children courts- point out that this movement of managerialization is not leading to a single movement of standardization, but to a large range of adaptations. If some magistrates subscribe to this logic of efficiency at any price and accept a weakening of the quality in order to produce more decisions, many other resist to this movement. Admittedly individual beliefs in what is good justice play a big part in this choice, but our results underline that some functions inside the judicial system are more likely to favor the support of managerialisation whereas any others make magistrates inclined to resist to this movement. We will present a comparison of what we call « the different pattern of Justice », linking them to the magistrates' function inside the courts and comparing public prosecution, criminal courts, family courts and youth judges.

RC25-314.15

MOULENE, FREDERIC* (Universite de Strasbourg, frederic.moulene@orange.fr)

These "Others" Who "Are Not Charlie": A Slogan to Unity, a Rhetoric of Exclusion?

On 7 January 2015, the offices of the French satirical newspaper *Charlie Hebdo* were hit by a terrorist attack in which 8 members of the editorial were murdered. Just one hour after the tragedy, an art director created the slogan "I am Charlie" that was immediately adopted by a growing mass of supporters of the paper and largely spread on social networks. The next week-end, four million people joined street demonstrations with the slogan on their placards. It became a symbol of defense for freedom of expression and resistance against terrorism. But if the slogan was effective so as to bring people together, there was not a complete consensus. Some "others" refused to join this movement. On January 15, the well-respected daily newspaper *Le Monde* dedicated an article to "those who are not Charlie": this group of people was described as "horrified by the attempt (but) do not recognize themselves in the *sacred union* of a France in communion with the slogan". Our aim is to investigate how language has been used to identify the "others" as "not Charlie" knowing that the pro-Charlie movement had the best reason to consider itself as "natural", "obvious" as sure as the event was terrible and indefensible. We would like to analyze the labeling process in this special case, knowing that it was difficult to reject this incomplete unanimity without being seen as "pro-Terror". How did "others" react when they were "in the hot seat", required to justify themselves? Their silence could be interpreted as an admission of guilt but as well their arguments were under the pressure of the majority. In such a perspective, we will review the origin of the classification between "we"/"others" on the intersection of sociological and linguistics issues. Our conclusions will concern the performativity of this kind of categorization

RC29-337.1

MOYLE, JUDITH* (Deakin University, judith.moyle@deakin.edu.au)

Considering Disability As Functional Difference in the Diversity Discourse in Australia

Over the last decade, Australia has undertaken one of the greatest sociological revolutions in the history of disability care. The question raised in this Paper is whether the introduction of the Australian National Disability Insurance Scheme Act (2013) has unwittingly led to the enshrinement of DIS/ability as a distinct and permanently separate 'othering', or is there still room to replace 'DIS/ability' terminology and move toward celebration of functional difference in the diversity discourse?

From the time the Australian disability community started searching for a way to provide a more equitable service system, and a National Disability Insurance Scheme was first mooted, debate has hovered uncomfortably around whether acceptance, equality, relationship and inclusion can be crafted through legislation. Although many had hoped to move the perception of people living with a vast array of functional impairments (currently bundled together into the DIS/ability domain), into the broader embrace of the diversity discourse, a burgeoning disability budget drove a powerful alternative productivity-led debate down a different pathway. The felt - need for greater equity and fairness within the disability service system itself somehow drowned out the emerging desire for a change in the perception of people living with functional impairments, to be embraced and celebrated within the diversity population that the rest of the community enjoy.

The passionate intention of many well-meaning leaders in the consumer advocacy movements was to reduce structural discrimination and inequity in the funded service sector, while at the same time promoting inclusion and participation in preferred community based activities. The inevitability, however, of attempting to partner a government-led productivity-based structural revolution with a utopian dream of authentic community relationships has begun to be felt in the disappointments of many who dreamed of welcome and acceptance, but have discovered little change in attitudes of discrimination and exclusion.

RC42-499.12

MOZER, KONSTANTIN* (University Konstanz, konstantin.mozer@uni-konstanz.de)

Factorial Surveys in Social Psychology: External Validation of a Factorial Survey with Longitudinal and Administrative Data

In Factorial surveys (FSs) the experimental variation allows assessing the causal impact of dimensions on the evaluations, while at the same time the multifactorial design forces respondents to make judgments based on trade-offs. Moreover, the hypothetical nature of the stimuli enables researchers to focus on rarely observed events. The experimental design provides a high amount of internal validity, while the implementation in a survey is assumed to ensure a high amount of external validity. Given this advantages, factorial surveys have a long tradition in many

disciplines of social sciences, including social psychology, to measure attitudes, norms, social definitions, and behavioral intentions.

However, from an empirical point of view, it is still unclear to what extent factorial survey show external validity, and in particular, to what extent behavioral intentions measured by a factorial survey help to predict real behavior. Hypothetical decisions and stated preferences might differ from real decisions for many reasons, including discrepancies between planned and real behavior. So far, there are only few empirical studies focusing on the validity of factorial survey results. Most of them suffer from severe limitations such as mixing up different concepts of validity and using different samples for stated and revealed preferences.

To overcome this research gap, in this presentation first theoretical reasons are provided why stated and revealed preferences might differ. Second, results from a validation study based on job-related mobility decisions are presented. The study was performed in a large-scale German panel study, which offers the possibility to utilize non-reactive, administrative data on job search behavior. All in all, the research tries to gain better knowledge about the validity of FSs, but also the designs needed to allow validation of results: Do stated and revealed preferences diverge? If yes, for what reasons? Which design features help to validate FS research?

RC44-509.5

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BEMBIC, BRANKO (University of Ljubljana)
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MACIEJEWSKA, MALGORZATA (University of Wroclaw)
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Renewal in a Crisis? Union Responses to Precarious Work in the Retail and Metal Sectors of Estonia, Poland and Slovenia

Based on company-level case studies and sector level expert interviews with trade union activists, this paper addresses the problem of trade union responses to the precarisation of work in the retail and metal sectors in Estonia, Poland and Slovenia following the 2008+ economic crisis. Even though the crisis led to some convergence, Estonia and Poland remain the examples of decentralised systems of collective bargaining while Slovenia represents a neo-corporatist system. Due to the differing industrial relations systems and sector-related union capabilities, responses to precarisation have differed. Central-level collective bargaining – which in certain cases only institutionalised the developments springing from the grass-root mobilisation – aimed at halting the growth of precarious employment during the economic downturn proved to be more effective in Slovenia than in Estonia and Poland. Conversely, trade union responses in Poland and Estonia were predominantly based on company-based union organizing and social campaigns. Simultaneously, some innovative union strategies emerged: (1) bottom-up organising of temporary agency workers and subcontractors by large company-level unions in the automotive sector; (2) centralised organising in Polish and Estonian retail and Estonian metal sector based on the transfer of the 'managed' organising model to the sectors; (3) public awareness raising campaigns using new electronic media and pressure on customers in the retail sector; (4) experiments with community-based organising by smaller radical unions and non-union organizations in retail sector (in Poland); (4) strengthening cross-sectoral cooperation; (5) the use of European employment relations institutions and international informal contacts to counter-act precarisation at the company level. We suggest that the final outcome of a successful mobilisation, nonetheless, depends heavily on the importance of particular sectors (or even particular company) in the national economy as well as on the established institutional infrastructure of industrial relations in a given country.

RC49-570.3

MUCKENHUBER, JOHANNA* (University of Graz, johanna.muckenhuber@uni-graz.at)
FERNANDEZ, KARINA (University of Graz)

Association Between Social Capital and Depression

Social relationships are known to be related to different aspects of health. One specific concept of social relationships is Pierre Bourdieu's conception of social capital. Bourdieu developed a theory of different forms of capital. He argues that besides economic and cultural capital also social capital is an important resource for individuals and their chances in their lifes. Previous studies showed that low social capital is related to poor health in general but also for example to higher rates of obesity. Previous research showed that in general weak social networks and weak social support are related to bad mental health. But also low socio economic status, low income and low education are known to be related to bad mental health.

Our aim was to analyse whether low social capital is also related to bad mental health and to mental conditions close to depression. We took particular interest in the question whether social capital retains its influence after adjusting

for variables like socio economic status, income and education since these are known to be related to social capital.

We analysed the association between social capital and depression by means of multivariate regression analyses. The database was the 2006/07 Austrian Health Interview Survey (ATHIS), in which 15000 individuals in Austria aged 15 years or older where interviewed. Our results show that low social capital is related to proxies of depression even when adjusting for education and income.

RC19-JS-48.1

MUELLER, ARMIN* (University of Goettingen, armin.mueller@sowi.uni-goettingen.de)

The Interface Between Migration and (Global) Social Protection in China

Economic globalization and the accelerated growth of the reform period have reinforced spatial and social mobility within and through the PRC. Its labor markets are fueled with rising numbers of migrant workers and foreign citizens crucial to its new position in the global economy. How are those migrants protected socially while being on the move? Based on institutional analysis and semi-structured interviews, this paper compares the social protection arrangements of domestic and transnational migrants. It relies on the new conceptual tool of the "resource environment" to explore the interface of migration and social protection between migrants' sending and destination points. In the post-planned economy, both groups face similar challenges regarding formal social security, which largely depends on citizenship, residential and occupational status. Their mobility exposes them to gaps and overlaps between the protective institutions of both places and problems of portability when crossing international and/or sub-national borders. For both, integration into social insurance in Chinese cities depends primarily on a formal Chinese labor contract. Formal protective institutions at the sending points can serve as fall-back-options upon return, or be extended across borders to cover (some) migrants in their destination areas. Markets provide functional equivalents for those able to pay. In similar ways, informal social security via family or community networks can be extended to, or integrate migrants. The inter-penetration between different national and sub-national welfare regimes determines the stratification of international and domestic migrants' resource environments in the PRC. The individual policies of the sending and receiving states and sub-national jurisdictions alter the coverage of formal protective institutions, and migrants' dependence on informal social security. The level of protection largely depends on the social positions they simultaneously hold at their sending and receiving points.

RC31-364.1

MUELLER, GEORG* (Univ. of Fribourg, Georg.Mueller_Unifr@bluewin.ch)

International Student Migration and the Field Theory of Kurt Lewin

This paper aims at a field theoretic reinterpretation of the classical pull-push migration-theory of Everett Lee (1966). It assumes that pull- and push-factors of a migration-target are in the psychological terminology of Kurt Lewin (1964) "positive/negative valences", which generate a field of "driving forces", that determines the "locomotion" of migrants to the mentioned target. The strength of this field depends on the migrant's social attributes as well as on the number of structural holes (Burt, 1992) in the target-region. Even more complicated, the field of the considered target also interacts with the fields of alternative migration targets as well as the retaining field at the origin of migration.

In the second, empirical part of the paper, the outlined theory of fields of K. Lewin is used in order to explain observational data of the inter-university flows of Erasmus students (European Commission (2014), "Erasmus"). The strength of the field of a target-university is hypothesised to depend on positive valences like its international academic ranking, the number of structural holes in terms of study-places reserved for Erasmus students, but also on negative valences such as the cost of living or the particularities of the language of teaching. These factors are assumed to interact with the migrant student›s position in the mentioned social attribute space, operationalized by the teaching language, the cost of living, and the university ranking at the place of origin. By taking all these factors into account, it is possible to explain the observed migration flows by means of statistical regression techniques.

RC11-140.2

MUENCH, ANNE* (Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, anne.muench@uni-jena.de)

„It's God-Awful, but You Have to Deal with It." - Individual Patterns of Action and Interpretation Among Older Male Caregivers

When asked about retirement, especially older men often report of freedom and their plans how to catch up with things they couldn't do during work life. Thus first associations with life in retirement are usually pretty positive. But what does

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

it look like, if the individual plans for retirement cannot be realized? Apart from factors like a weak financial situation or health problems it is mainly the situation of becoming a caregiving relative that can change the life in retirement very strongly. And while there is already a growing scientific discourse about professional care work in ageing societies and general gender aspects within this field, so far, only little attention is paid to the situation of older men whose spouses are in need of care.

This contribution takes up this topic and presents preliminary findings from analyzing individual patterns of action and interpretation among older male caregivers with regard to the meaning of gender roles and male identities for their daily care practices. The methodological framework of the study consists of problem-centered interviews that are analyzed based on Grounded Theory. Even though the process of iterative theory-development is not finished yet, so far our analyses have already shown narrative constructions of a certain role-migration older men have to deal with when starting to care for their spouses. And although the decision to take responsibility for the daily care practices is framed as a matter of course, there seem to be specific limits of care that are connected to gender identity and the role allocations that have been practiced within the relationship before the wife became in need of care.

RC53-607.3

MUKHERJEE, UTSA* (Royal Holloway, University of London, utsa.mukherjee.2015@live.rhul.ac.uk)

Locating the Transnational and Studying the Diaspora: A Study of British Indian Children

The concept of transnationalism has gained considerable attention in the study of diasporic communities. Theoretical interventions in this field have often problematized the association between the notions of transnationalism and diaspora. The transnational context is deemed to be implicit in the very conceptualization of what is meant by the 'diaspora' and is therefore an integral part of the same (Safran, Sahoo and Lal 2009). By focusing on the Indian diaspora in the UK, this paper seeks to trace the ways in which such processes of transnationalism, through its institutions and structures, impact the everyday lives of children belonging to such diasporic communities. The site of leisure becomes a crucial marker in assessing the interplay of these forces as they shape the cultural milieu of British Indian children in contemporary England. Moreover, the processes of globalisation have initiated modes of economic transactions and cultural preferences which have played their part in influencing modes of consumptions. The nuances that foreground the relation between the 'host' nation-state, the 'homeland' and beyond inform the cultural consumption and socialization of these children. For instance, the transmission of heritage languages to these children involves factors that continually connect these communities to memories, institutions and ideas of the ancestral homeland (Barn 2008). The study of cultural consumption throws up critical questions that reflect on the very theoretical premises of transnationalism and globalisation and their implications with regard to diasporic families, especially those belonging to the Indian diaspora in contemporary England. It is through the study of British Indian children that the paper attempts to yield meaningful insights into the debates on transnationalism and families.

RC25-310.5

MUKTUPAVELA, RUTA* (Latvian Academy of Culture, rm@latnet.lv)
TREIMANE, AGNESE (Latvian Academy of Culture)

Restoration of the Linguistic Tradition of Ethnic Livs (Latvia): Aspects of Motivation

Livs are one of the Baltic Finnish ethnic groups, their historical location is northwestern part of Latvia. According to the 2011 census, 250 individuals defined themselves as Livs, and this marks a significant rise of their population, compared to 48 individuals in 1970s.

Linguistically Livs are Fenno-Ugrians, thus differing from Latvians, who represent Indo-Europeans. Ethnological data of 19th and 20th century provide evidence, that Livs have been predominantly bi-literal: they were in command of both Liv language and Latvian, leaving their own language in the second place as a communication tool in families and local community. During the Soviet occupation the Liv language was actively destroyed and it did not appear in public space. Therefore the natural inheriting of the language diminished consequently, until it was broken as, supposedly, the last native speaker Grizelda Kristiņa (b. 1910) deceased in 2013.

Nowadays one can observe a strong tendency to restore Liv culture and linguistic tradition. The present-day statistics indicates about 200 speakers of Liv language, but only 40 are fluent in conversation (level B1), besides, only half of them are ethnic Livs. It can be stated that the interest towards culture, language and its revival has been stronger outside the Liv community than inside it. Field research shows that members of the Liv community recognize the increase of prestige and popularity of their language, nevertheless the main language experts today are researchers and interested amateurs. This might serve as an evidence

that the language tradition is revived rather than inherited within the Liv community.

What is the motivation to restore the language tradition in the 21st century, if the instrumental linguistic function of ethnic minorities has become clearly marginalized and only symbolic aspects have remained topical – this question will be examined in the paper.

RC05-66.4

MULLEN, ASHLI* (University of Glasgow, a.mullen.1@research.gla.ac.uk)

The 'Blonde Angel' and the 'Gypsy Childsnatcher': Racialisation of Romani Family Relations in the British Press

The 'Gypsy Childsnatcher' scandals of 2013, in which three Romani children were illegitimately taken from their families in Greece and Ireland, provoked extraordinary levels of international media attention. This paper will explore this case as a specific episode in the racialisation of familial relations. These relations were racialised in two senses: the basis of the removal of the children was founded upon assumptions of a seeming incongruity between their pale skin and blonde hair and their 'darker' parents, and the explanations offered for their alleged abduction by way of motivation were centred around imagined social relations of exploitation (as begging or stealing 'tools'). The contemporary valorisation of the historically constant 'Gypsy Childsnatcher' trope demands greater attention, in line with the need to destabilise the consistency of the 'conceptual Gypsy' over time to reveal the differential *functions* of its deployment (Selling, 2015). Based upon exhaustive qualitative empirical analysis of 339 UK newspaper articles and informed by an intersectional framework which seeks to reveal the relationality of particular representations (Anthias,1998), this paper will explore the manner in which the construction and reproduction of these highly racialised stereotypes were also reliant upon classed and gendered discursive repertoires. I will argue that as Romani people in Britain are discursively constituted as an underclass, insofar as the stereotypical representations produced draw upon the same language, discursive strategies, imagery, and modes of articulation, the historical Gypsy Childsnatcher trope is imbued with its contemporary resonance due to the connection forged between Roma and the politics of welfare at the level of the British national imaginary. In keeping with the theoretical contention that the 'Conceptual Gypsy' is borne of images and myths (Selling, 2015), this presentation will be punctuated by a series of images that proved to be definitive at particular junctures of the case.

RC14-176.1

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CORDEIRO, ISRAEL (universidade federal do ceará)
MORIGUCHI, STELLA (Universidade Federal de Uberlandia)
REINALDO, HUGO (univeridade federal do ceará)

The Hyperreality of the Trailers As a Communication Strategy: A Reflection on Simulation Approach

The hyperreality is present in the technological world and could be defined as the technological capacity to combine virtual reality, physical reality, artificial and human intelligence, integrating them in a natural way to serve as a user interface for access to advanced applications (Tiffin and Terashima, 2001). In this context, underlying the fundamental elements of audiovisual language, there is a discourse that supports the argument of what appears in the form of audio and visual advertising discourse (Iuva, 2007). We can see then that the trailers are an important tool for communication and dissemination of a movie or proposed idea, seeking to attract individuals or by objective aspects (measurable), or subjective experiences (sensory). There are three types of narrative strategies in the trailers, which can be combined with each other: direct argumentation, narration and seduction, fascination. In the latter, it raises the question of this research: Does the hyper-reality of the trailers lead the individual's seduction to create distortions of what is real?

On the other hand, the media influence the behavior of post-modern society, especially television wich created a "simulational world" where individuals change very quickly their perceptions, and cancel any relationship to the past. Baudrillard (1991) did not believe in the the good use of media as he saw them as a non-communicative way, a quality that allowed them to manipulate people, creating constantly several simulations. Baudrillard (1991), initially propose a resistance to this simulations and destruction of the transmission and the world of media technology through a revolutionary action to return to the conversation face to face. Based on these discussions, the objective of this paper is to analyze the hyperreality of the trailers based on the simulation approach proposed by Baudrillard.

Baudrillard, Jean. Simulacra and Simulation. Lisbon: Clock D'water, 1991

RC39-457.1

MURAYAMA, MASAYUKI* (Meiji University, masayuki.murayama@gmail.com)

Looking Back the Nuclear Compensation Process in the Tepco Nuclear Power Plant Accident (Tentative)

Four and half years passed since the East Japan Disaster occurred. The Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO) nuclear power plant accidents caused nuclear contamination in a huge area in East and North Japan, ramifications of which still overshadow lives of the people in the region. TEPCO paid damages for real property to most claimants in 2014 and began to terminate the payment of compensation for evacuation as the Government gradually lifted evacuation orders in the region. Although thousands still have not received compensation, the payment process for nuclear compensation for economic loss is approaching to the final stage. This paper looks back the whole process of nuclear compensation from the setting up of the Nuclear Compensation Dispute Review Commission in April 2011 to early summer 2016. Lawyers have tried to manage individualized claims of victims mainly through the Nuclear ADR, but they failed to reach victims effectively because of their lack of the human resource and internal conflicts inside the legal profession. The TEPCO and the government which controls the TEPCO have dominated the whole process of compensation, deciding the amount of compensation and terminating payment based on government's schedules. The courts are virtually invisible except only in scattered few cases. The nuclear power plants have been constructed as a national policy of the conservative party and the compensation process has been heavily affected by the policy that would keep nuclear power as a significant part of the energy resource in future.

RC05-59.2

MURJI, KARIM* (Open University, karim.murji@open.ac.uk)

Publishing in Journals

This workshop for early career researchers will provide tips for submitting to and being accepted by refereed journals based on my experience of Sociology. There will be space for questions and I will be available after the session for any one to one chats.

RC02-31.4

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Australian Think Tanks: Key Sites in a Global Distribution of Power?

Murray argues that Australian think tanks are permanent persuaders, that is, they fight at the frontline in a war of insinuation: a battle to get their ideas into the popular consciousness as a common fair dinkum understanding. Although Australian think tanks cover the left-right political spectrum there are many more of them on the right where the dominant ideology is neoliberalism, that is, they openly acknowledge and promote an acceptance of a market driven society that satisfies their corporate funders and convinces labour of the necessity to make sacrifices in relation to their labour and their welfare.

TG04-679.1

MURRAY, KRISTOPHER* (Concordia University, flythefriendly@yahoo.ca)

Lifestyles of Risk and Infamy

Approached from the perspective of edgework, a visual ethnography of graffiti writing and street art offers a unique perspective to the exploration of the growing participation of voluntary risk taking behaviors in the urban setting. Both the lifestyle and practices of graffiti writers can involve a considerable degree of risk and personal danger –criminal records and long-term legal consequences, illness, addiction, physical harm, and even death. The participation in and documentation of graffiti writing 'missions' also presents the researcher with considerable risks and dangers which are shared with the research participants creating new ethical and methodological challenges for ethnographic work. It also provides a fertile position from which to develop a situated reflexivity in relation to these shared risks and dangers that can help to further empirical analysis of this type of research. How can the ethnographic investigation of graffiti writing help cultural analysts to better understand the relationship between risk taking behaviors, creative expression, alienation, and disobedience? What methodological and ethical considerations must a researcher confront when dealing with edgework that enters into the realm of illegality or crime? This paper aims to address these methodological and ethical concerns through an analysis of fieldwork experiences and photographic documentation of graffiti writers and street artists in Canada, Germany, and Portugal.

RC34-396.2

MUSLEH, ABEER* (Bethlehem University, abmusleh@gmail.com)

Youth Led Organizing in Jerusalem: How Does Gender Change the Game for Young People

Youth engagement is essential for youth and society development and change. Yet not all young people have the same opportunities to access and practice the equal right of participation. This research will look into gender and how it impact young women engagement within youth led organizing groups in Jerusalem. It will look at the challenges faced by youth led organizing groups when planning and implementing their actions for change in Jerusalem, and it differ based on gender. It will explain what types of assets are accessible to youth based on the gender difference, and whether youth utilizes different resources based on their gender. Further, it will look if gender affect youth differently based on their education, locality. Assets and challenges studied are related to the group itself as in structure, capacity, networks, culture, and leadership style; It is related to the assets and challenges that the local society is facing and type of resources and challenges in it; and finally the sociopolitical context and how it impact youth led organizing.

This research utilizes institutional ethnography and survey research as research methods. The survey that will cover all active youth groups members will explore the main challenges and assets that are identified by youth activists over the period of the last five years. Institutional ethnography will facilitate understand the position of youth groups within a larger field and its interaction with that field. The research will follow 8 youth led organizing groups that are active in the city of Jerusalem. 6 of these groups are still active, and two of them halted their activities. The comparison across the groups will permit us to look into what ensures groups ity and reaching its best capabilities.

RC47-JS-56.3

MUSLEH, ABEER* (Bethlehem University, abmusleh@gmail.com)

Youth Mobilizing in the City of Jerusalem on a Cross Road: Changing and Teaching Ourselves

Statistics about youth engagement in Palestine has been showing a decline in youth participation. Youth has been stepping away from political parties and development organizations working with youth. Although they have been trying to have their own youth led initiatives, yet over the years they could not merge into a power that can make a change in their society. Knowing the history of youth engagement in Palestine the withdrawal of youth is an alarming issue. This research aims at presenting from a youth perspective, their perspective about their role, the challenges they face, and how they perceive their position in a larger field of actors. This research is part of a reflective process of youth community leaders in which they are trying to evaluate their previous approaches and develop a better practice of community organizing.

This research is based on Participatory action research with youth led organizing groups in the city of Jerusalem. A core group of youth leaders are part of the research team, and they are supported with their groups' members for implementation. The research works on an issue recognized by all members of the core group to be the place for their intervention and community change. The intervention and making change process will include a continuous reflection process among young people to ensure the learning process, and the awareness about the previous and current practices, what works and what fails. Youth will be bringing their experiences from the various groups to polish, develop, and enhance their own model of community change. It will be built on their worldview and their capability to make it take place.

RC18-226.5

MUSTAFINA, RENATA* (Ecole Normale Superieure, mustafina.renata@gmail.com)

Ethnographying the Juridicization of Protests in Russia: Assistance to Resistance?

Soon after adhering to the Council of Europe in 1996, Russia accepted to ratify the European Convention on Human Rights in 1998. However, the compliance of the Russian justice system with democratic standards has been often questioned since. This paper, based on the ethnographic research held in Moscow in march-may 2015 within one of the Russian oldest and biggest human rights NGOs, the Memorial Human Rights Center (HRC), seeks to avoid the normative approach of condemning human rights violations in this country. It aims to analyze, instead, the existing forms of legal mobilization, relying on the case of the Memorial HRC lawyers' bureau. In cooperation with European Human Rights Advocacy Centre they are working on preparing complaints to be addressed to the European Human Rights Court (EHRC). Lawyers treat cases of individuals, who haven't found justice in national Russian courts: bypassing the national level, lawyers' practice aims to bring pressure on the state from outside and create the so-called "boo-

merang effect". Taking the case of pleadings concerning participation in opposition protest actions, the paper questions this legal practice not only as one of the human rights advocacy strategies on the international level, but as a set of practices, which go beyond their legal definition. Getting ready for representing "victims'" pleadings before the EHRC, lawyers adapt in advance their legal tactics on the national level not only to the European legal pattern but also to the "European" vision of a situation of protest. While supervising or participating in hearings on the national level, they realize operations of preliminary translation to get at the end of national hearings a case "ready" to be addressed to the EHRC.

RC01-21.4

MUSTATA, MARINEL-ADI* (Carol I National Defence University, mustata_a@yahoo.com)

MUSTATA, AURELIA (Carol I National Defence University)

Critical Thinking and Decision Making in the Military

That the mind has its limitations is no news. However, only after the 1970s topics such as heuristics began to receive thorough scientific scrutiny. One by one disciplines such as Economy, Management or Medicine began to report irrational decision making and behavior in contexts where reason should have been the norm. Debiasing research in the Military is still in its infancy. We were able to identify some studies performed for the U.S. Army but they are just at an informative and descriptive stage. Moreover, we identified some internal manuals (Field Manuals) that identified the need for debiasing, and addressed it a promising fashion as "operations design" – "applying critical and creative thinking to understand, visualize, and describe complex, ill-structured problems and develop approaches to solve them". However, when analyzing the content of design we found that the problem of critical thinking is treated in a lapidary and vague fashion. As for the Romanian Army, we were not able to find references to cognitive biases in the manuals and instructions used for planning and conducting military operations, nor in the Doctoral thesis that were defended thus far in Carol I National Defence University. We propose a new approach to debiasing heuristics by means of critical thinking and offer the theoretical and methodological benchmarks for testing the framework (cvasi) experimentally.

RC44-512.6

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The Crisis of the Social Dialogue in Poland and Labor Unions' "Constitutional" Response

After the crisis, Polish government has undertaken certain actions (flexibilization of working time regulations, rise of the retirenement age, limiting the early retirement schemes, freeze on public sector wages) despite labor unions' strong objections. Government's disregard for the labor unions caused a serious crisis of the social dialogue. As a result of the marginalization of the unions by the government, all three nation-wide unions suspended their participation in the Triapartite Commission as of 2013.

One of the ways that labor unions adapted to the technocratic agenda of the cabinets of Donald Tusk and Ewa Kopacz was an increased activity on the level of the Constitutional Tribunal. Paper will include an empirical evaluation of those actions after the crisis. According to the Polish Constitution, nationwide labor unions have the right to appeal to the Constitutional Tribunal for the judgment on the conformity to the Constitution or ratified international agreement of a law or other normative act. Since 2007, labor unions used this right 25 times. More importantly, the character of the actions has changed, and they are no longer solely defensive as was the case in the past (i.e. are not limited to simply blocking the austerity/neoliberalization agenda). Recently, one of the unions succesfully proved inconformity of regulations limiting the unionization right to the employees hired on labor code contracts, that prevented the access to the unions for the civil law workers and self-employed. It is a huge success of the labor movement given a substantial increase in the non-standard contracts after 2007. The judgment of the Constitutional Tribunal forces the legislature to pass a new law that will enlarge the scope of the access to the labor unions, which shows that right to appeal to the Constituional Tribunal may be replacing ordinary policy-making influence that became ineffective after the crisis.

RC04-48.19

MUSZYNSKI, MAREK* (Educational Research Institute (IBE), marek.a.muszynski@gmail.com)

Inequality Despite or Due to Educational Expansion: English Teaching in Rural Areas Versus Big Cities in Poland.

English speaking is nowadays a crucial factor that influences success on labour market. It also conditions further education, thus providing an equal access to English learning is a concern for many governements in the world. Any inequalities in access to or serious discrepancies in results of English learning rivet the attention of policy-makers and educational researchers. Frequently found phenomena of lower English proficiency among the pupils in rural areas (Hu, 2003; Sharplin, 2002) exists in Poland too, as identified both by nation-wide exams and specific research projects (Gajewska-Dyszkiewicz et al., 2015). Moreover, it seems that the proficiency gap between rural areas and the cities is (at least for Poland) larger for English, than for other school subejcts (Dolata, 2014). This lowers the odds for pupils from rural areas on labour market or in a university career.

In our two nation-wide empirical studies- one in primary school (age 9-12), second in junior high school (age 13-15)- we have addressed questions concerning English teaching in Polish public schools. In this paper we will aim to identify differences between English teaching in Polish rural areas and cities. Teacher preparation and qualifications often pose a problem in rural areas (Boyd et al., 2003; Monk, 2007), but in our study it did not differ from these in bigger settlements. Socio-economical status (SES) of families and fact of taking additional English lessons were identified as having strong relation with lower English proficiency in rural areas. Moreover, we determined that many pupils did not take on additional lessons not because of limited financial capacities of their families, but because of the limited accessibility to the high-quality additional lessons in their vicinity. We will conclude with recommendations of how this situation can be solved to promote equality in education.

RC53-607.2

MUTIARA, MEDIAN* (Nagoya University, median.mutiara@yahoo.com)

Children's Dynamic Roles in Migration: From Social to Cultural Actors for Diplomacy

Introduction: Children's roles are often overlooked in migration and in a family unit they are also considered as passive, with evidence of (still) lack of research showing their active roles in familial and social relationships in transnational migration. The dynamics roles of Indonesian migrant children in Japan in social and cultural contexts is the focus of this research.

Aims: The aims are to reveal and elaborate the roles of children in migration contexts, which is one of them to be cultural actors through school exchange programs, cultural exhibitions and festivals, evoking their identities through languages, religions and cultures in exotic minority.

Methods: This research is qualitative descriptive research, integrating library and ethnographic research. The library research includes media sources and related publications to explore the participation of Indonesian migrant families and children in Japan. The researcher also conducted interviews to children, parents, from 20 households in Nagoya and Indonesian School of Tokyo, teachers and the principal, including an in-depth observation in the school for a year.

Results: Almost two-thirds of the parents interviewed, acknowledged receiving language supports from their children in daily and social activities in Japan. While in the school, children actively and regularly participate in continuous cultural and exchange programs among local schools, and encouraged by the embassy. Their activities include performing traditional martial arts, indigenous musical performances and various outdoor activities. They are purposively trained and prepared for these events. Teachers also grants permission for them to leave classes, aiming for promoting the cultures of Indonesia, by means soft diplomacy.

Conclusion: Children have dynamic roles in migration, being the social actor in language supports contributing the well-being of their families, and cultural actors for soft diplomacy. Although the roles of children in migration are irrefutable, the next question should be whether they feel exploited with such responsibilities.

RC25-315.5

MUTLU, MEHMET* (Middle East Technical University (METU), mehmet.mutlu@metu.edu.tr)

Publishing Experience of the Urban Poor: Katik Newspaper

Solid waste recycling workers, who work in the streets and garbage of Turkey, were publishing a newspaper called *Katık*, in order to share and struggle the problems they encounter in both work life and various spheres of social life.

This study is on *Katık* newspaper. The study endeavors to read poverty through the pages of *Katık* and attempts to find the answers of questions such as "How do the urban poor experience, make sense of and express their poverty, their exclusion from society and their encounters with others?"

This study is designed as an ethnographic research and uses qualitative methods and techniques. The data of the study is collected by analyzing some documents, participant observation and interview techniques. The main analysis material is 9 issues of *Katık* newspaper. In addition to this, the data collected through participant observation process, such as the production phase of Katık, the working and daily lives of recycling workers are also included in the analysis. Another information source for the study is the semi-structured and informal interviews with the editors of the newspaper and recycling workers. Other reference sources used in this study are, the original forms of *Katık*'s content, in other words, manuscripts as well as various videos, reports and relevant legislation documents focusing on recycling workers.

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

RC04-48.8

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WITTEK, RAFAEL (University of Groningen/ICS)

Social Capital and Pre-School Participation in Indonesia

Pre-school enrolment has a wide range of beneficial effects on educational outcomes. Consequently, policy makers in many countries actively seek to increase preschool attendance rates, and Indonesia is no exception. At the same time, academic research has consistently shown that children from low-income households or poor communities are underrepresented in preschool. Drawing on social capital theory, we argue that high levels of household and community social capital not only lead to higher preschool enrollment rates, but also temper the negative effects of socio-economic status on preschool attendance. Hypotheses on socio-economic status and social capital effects and their interaction were tested with Indonesian census data, collected in 2009, on 43,879 children, nested in 42,855 households, nested in 14,774 villages. Three dimensions of social capital were measured at both the level of communities and the level of households: association, reciprocity and trust. Multilevel regression analyses confirm the strong negative main effects of low socio-economic status. Preschool attendance is significantly lower for children from low-income, low education households, and for children from poor or rural communities. Also low levels of exposure to modern mass media significantly decrease preschool attendance. We found positive main effects for two of the three social capital measures: household association and community reciprocity increase preschool attendance. Interaction analysis yielded two significant effects. First, trust at household level amplifies the effect of household education on preschool enrolment. Second, reciprocity at household level tempers negative effects of a low income on preschool enrolment. The findings point towards the importance of social capital as a potential buffer for low income households and communities. Policy implications are discussed.

RC24-296.30

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LUTZ, WOLFGANG (Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital (IIASA, VID/OAW, WU))

Newer, Smarter, and Greener: Demographic Metabolism As a Driver of Green Consumption and Pro-Environmental Behaviour

Based on the theory of demographic metabolism – a macro-level theory describing how societies change as a consequence of the changing composition of their members with respect to certain relevant and measurable characteristics – this paper assumes possible lower per capita carbon emissions in the future. Demographic metabolism is the process whereby individuals with certain characteristics from older birth cohorts are replaced by individual with other characteristics from younger birth cohorts. The entry of new better-educated cohorts is in fact the key driver of various socioeconomic changes including transition to low fertility society and increase in longevity. With respect to environmental issues and climate change, greater exposure to public discussions, political debates and media reports on environmental problems and climate change can result in greater environmental concern among younger cohorts. Likewise, individuals with higher level of education are found to be more likely to take pro-environmental actions e.g., recycling and buying green products. Therefore, with the exit of older generation and the entry of younger better-educated generation given universal educational expansion, this can contribute to lower carbon emissions in the long run. Indeed, preliminary analyses of pooled Eurobarometer Surveys data for the years 2008, 2009, 2011 and 2013 covering 111,648 respondents from 28 EU member countries suggest that behavioural change may well take place following demographic metabolism process. For instance, considering the proportion of individuals who regularly use environmentally-friendly transportation as opposed to using their own car, evidently the younger cohorts are significantly more likely to opt for eco-friendly transportation means than the older ones. Furthermore, we also found that the number of mitigation actions taken is positively associated with years of schooling and climate change concern. This implies that the entry of new better-educated cohorts can subsequently bring about more sustainable consumption patterns and lifestyle.

WG03-659.4

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NATALI, LORENZO (University of Milano-Bicocca)
KUNKL, ANDREA (Exposed Project)

Images, Mind Maps and Itinerant Soliloquies: A Transdisciplinary Exploration of Social Perceptions about Expo Milano 2015

This contribution explores the effectiveness of a method (i.e. PAK MAP: Photo Apperception Knowledge Map - http://pakmap.net) that proposes the combination of different visual and participatory techniques to collect qualitative data on the social perception of a complex, public and international event such as Expo Milano 2015. Such a method adopts an interdisciplinary approach that sees the dialogue between social researchers, visual artists and a variegated constellation of social actors (inhabitants, tourists, etc.) as a crucial component of the research. The proposed method – still a work in progress – specifically avails itself of the construction of "mind maps" within the setting made available by "interviews with images" (i.e. in particular a photographic composition on the past-present cityscape of Milan) and of a peculiar declination of what radical interactionism calls "soliloquy". In the research process described, the temporal dimension assumes a decisive consistency in methodological and content terms, both for the techniques employed and for the different timing considered of the phenomenon observed, i.e. 1) the "before" tied to the expectations about the event; 2) the "here and now", represented by the opening of the Universal Exposition (1st May - 31st October 2015); 3) the "post" event, and the effects perceived in the following months. Such a research process is articulated, as a whole, through the different visual, multi-sensory and narrative itineraries that the actors involved in the research develop of the social world and places, that, from various angles, intercept the "fleeting" cosmos represented by the Expo. Using sociological imagination to make visible the interweaving of individual stories, collective narratives and hidden/dominant images tied to a great event occurring in a city, this paper intends to contribute to the building of a sociological knowledge that is the result of collaborative and programmatically open ways of doing "research".

RC34-396.5

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Politic Activism from the State

This paper presents results of my PhD thesis "Youth and Political Share: the youth situation in the contemporary Peronism" (Institute of Development Economical and Social (IDES), National University General Sarmiento (UNGS) in Argentina) on youth share in Peronist political organizations in the city of La Plata, Capital of the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, during the second term of government of President Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner (from 2011 to 2015). It presents some new elements to think the articulation of notions about the state and the state bureaucracy and its relationship to the everyday practice of youth's political activism, putting the focus on the subject and different political practices that circulate around the state as articulating element of politics. The interest is not accidental, since the last period of Peronist management (from 2003 to 2015) of the Argentine government has promoted a revitalizing his national state as an axis of social transformation, as opposed to the adverse effects to Argentina who have had prescriptions international financial institutions in the orthodox neoliberals policies from nineties and early two thousand. This paper is divided into two stages: in the first, some representations that themselves young activists have of what the state itself is, and which should be its functions in relation to the world of politics, we'll call "1. The state as a tool, as a solution and as an object of care "; and in the second section, analysis of the practices of young activists it appears in state management through the interpretations of themselves young activists, who call them "2. Politic activism from the state and activism to the state, "Politic activism from the state ".

RC32-378.3

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Canadian Women College Presidents, Deans and Senior Faculty, Their Professional Identities and Contributions to the Hi Tech Knowledge Economy

Community colleges (as compared to universities) are not constructed as sites for knowledge production, but rather as training facilities for 1) the trades; 2) technology workers supporting professions such as engineering; 3) female dominated fields such as early childhood education; 4) workers supporting businesses; 5) literacy workers; and 5) female-dominated health professions, This paper argues, based on a national study of 320 college administrators and faculty, that sexually- or racially-minoritized women presidents of colleges; deans of, for example, trades, technology, so-called 'allied' health professions; or faculty members developing innovative curricula in both feminized and masculinized fields can be reconstructed and thus become visible as essential workers in the global knowledge economy. These individuals have taken up discourses of entrepreneurialism in the construction of their professional identities, which they may incorporate unproblematically or as a work of social justice or making-a-difference. Even where deans and coordinators in these fields were not women, male and racially-minoritized administrators were found to work with national or local organizations to

recruit women and students (such as Aboriginal students in northern colleges, or women in the trades) into college programs where such students were difficult to engage. The paper will examine the discourses taken up by these college administrators and faculty, showing the complex interplay of their contributions to the knowledge economy as well as problematizing their roles in the construction of a global economy.

TG04-678.2

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The Problem with Radicalisation: A Critique of the Logic of Drivers

The idea of radicalisation has come to prominence as a means of explaining the process by which individuals become attracted to extremist ideology and endorse the actions of terrorist groups that use violence. Over the last decade, the notion of radicalisation has gained traction in policy, political and media circles in Britain, being commonly indexed to concerns about the threat of 'home-grown' terrorist attacks. This paper directly addresses and critiques the understanding of radicalisation outlined in PREVENT, the UK Government's strategy for combatting violent extremism. I wish to focus in particular on how radicalisation is *constructed* in PREVENT and how evidence is *deployed* to generate a particular narrative of the process. First, the analytical logic underpinning the radicalisation thesis and the interventions that this logic permits are examined. Second, the evidence for the specific 'drivers' of radicalisation articulated within PREVENT are questioned. Third, we discuss the key problems that arise when the problem of terrorism is approached via the concept of radicalisation, focusing on elisions and iatrogenic effects.

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RC13-170.3

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Leisure Providers and Consumers: A Case of Art of Living

Leisure in public life has declined, however, the commercialization of leisure and recreation is catching up at fast speed. In the contemporary time, on the one side, we find that leisure and recreation is around family or in the intimate association. On the other hand, people are more and more engaged with television, video games, computers, ipads, internet, chatting devices. The entertainment and leisure activities with the electronic devices are more of a commercializing in its nature. At the same time people are also in search of leisure moving towards visiting Ashrams for "Art of Living". Vast numbers of people are regularly visiting Ashrams at different places. This activity has also enormous growth and commodification and becoming popular in world and particularly in India.   It is not only becoming popular among the old age people but also becoming popular among the younger lot also. Going out in the Ashrams for "Art of living" is also more relying on market principles. Thus, in the present paper we will discuss about the consumers of leisure i.e. "art of living" and providers (Gurus) of leisure. Further we will also focus on some of the specific selected "Ashrama" and look into their various activities.

RC55-626.4

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KUTSAR, DAGMAR (University of Tartu)

International Comparative Usability of the National Index of Interpersonal Destructiveness: A Validity Analysis

Human well-being is determined by a number of factors including quality of interpersonal relationships. The creation of the National Index of Interpersonal Destructiveness (NIID) was inspired by adverse impacts of violence on interpersonal relationships as research evidence on one hand and the 1996 World Health Assembly that emphasized the need for violence prevention on the other. The NIID is based on nationally representative subjective data of various sources (Integrated Database of World Values Survey and European Value Survey, WHO Online Mortality Database, World Bank Open Data, and the Standardized World Income Inequality Database), and national statistics of 62 societies around the world covering 21-year period from 1989 to 2010.

The paper introduces the NIID that is created as an internationally comparative index and addresses its internal (IVA) and external (EVA) validity analysis. By IVA, special attention is paid to how NIID is working in comparison of different societies while by EVA, we looked at the relations between NIID and different variables measuring interpersonal destructiveness that were excluded from the Index structure due to low availability of relevant data across the countries and the time points in focus.

The analysis demonstrates that interpersonal destructiveness of a society is related to attitudes towards interpersonal violence spread in this society and more specifically with the interpersonal destructiveness in schools. However there are a couple of outlier societies in terms of how the NIID is working. These societies are examined in more detail. It is concluded that the NIID has a potential as a valid instrument to provide a yardstick for evaluating and comparing the situation of societies worldwide.

RC22-274.6

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Diverse Differences of Youth Spirituality Between Unchurched Believers and Liminals in Korea

How do youth and young adults construct and practice the meaning of life in the post-modern life-world? The privatization of religion (Luckmann, 1967) has accelerated today's religious discourses on spirituality on which scholars do not have a consensus but emphasize its social characteristics such as autonomy, experience, authenticity, self-fulfillment, etc. There appear more and more blurred boundaries between religionness and non-believers in the religiously pluralist society; however, less has been researched about the different types of spirituality between "unchurched believers" and "liminals" (Lim, MacGregor, Putnam, 2010).

For this task, our reseearch team interviewed 30 college students for five months in Seoul, Korea. They can be classified as "unchurced believers" or "liminals". Data analyses resulted in various codes regarding the types of individual belief or spirituality of 'unchurched believers:' religious spirituality (Christian or Buddhist), alternative spirituality (e.g., New Age, holistic practices, fortune-tell-

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

ing, healing programs, etc.), the immanent frames (e.g., scientism, materialism, post-materialism, etc.). Our findings suggest that the types of authenticity should be systematically analyzed in accordance with its social implications: emotive authenticity or reflexive authenticity. Also, autonomy as the core concept of spiritual individualism, needs to be empirically categorized as anomic egoism, transitory individuation, or responsible autonomy.

In addition, both unchurched believers and liminals showed the high degree of antipathy against the external authority of institutional churches. However, there are clear differnces: whereas the unchurched believers, especially holistic practitioners show more post-material interest like well-being or holistic health than liminals, liminals may show less interest in spirituality than churched believers. For liminals, the ultimate significance of life or the ways of pursuing happiness tend to go toward consumptive gratification or material goal-attainment in the immanent frames.

RC44-510.6

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FRIEDMAN, ELI (Cornell University)

Neither Reform Nor Regime Change: Labor Politics in China and India's Automobile Industry

The summer of 2010 saw an unprecedented upsurge of labor unrest in the automobile industry in China, beginning with the much-discussed wildcat strike at the Nanhai Honda transmission plant in Guangdong province. The Nanhai strike set off a chain reaction of unrest among autoworkers around the country as strikes erupted in supplier plants for Honda and other foreign automakers. While worker activism in auto plants in India was not as concentrated as in China's 2010 strike wave, the period 2009-2014 witnessed 20 strikes nationwide, indicating a significant uptick after the global recession. Like their counterparts in China, the striking Indian auto workers demanded representative unions, wage hikes, job security and end of draconian work discipline. How might we characterize this labor-capital conflict? The 20th century labor movements created reform, typical in northwestern Europe and North America, in which liberal democratic states incorporated labor movements into systems of industrial relations, which allowed for rationalized contention between labor and capital. Without discounting huge internal variation, the reform path implied a democratic negotiation of class compromise. Labor movements in the newly industrialized countries of the late 20th century showed a different political trajectory of regime change. When we look at the paradigmatic cases of South Korea, Brazil, and South Africa, we see that politicized labor movements in particular – and autoworkers in particular – played a key role in anti-apartheid and democratization movements. Drawing on this historical experience, we might reasonably expect a strong labor movement challenging state power in authoritarian China, while the democratic Indian state should be relatively supple in adopting reforms in response to labor agitation. But despite very different conditions in China and India, we show that intensified labor resistance from below is translating into neither reform nor regime change.

RC40-473.4

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Thinking about Alternative and Local Food Networks in Japan: Exemplification of Organic Food Groups Facing the Fukushima Nuclear Accident

Concerning about the safety of domestically grown foods has spread in Japan since the Fukushima nuclear accident. In case of the nuclear accident, no one can forecast when the accident will be truly over.

This study examines how the Fukushima accident has influenced farmers› and consumers' behaviors. The analysis bases on two data sources: the open-data researched by Miyagi prefectural government and the central government, and my own interview with an organic farmers group in southern area in Miyagi prefecture from 2013 to 2015.

One of the findings of this study suggests that declaring a state of safety based on the official safety standard influence sales recovery. In this research, secondly almost all farmers' and fishers' groups declared a state of safety based on the national standard. On the other hand, some organic farmers' groups are reluctant to declare the safety. Why are they reluctant?

Firstly, generally organic farmers are skeptical of government's positions. The government has often protected industry's interests first in case of severe environmental deteriorations.Organic farming movements in Japan were affected and supported from anti-pollution movements in urban areas. Both farmers and consumers who concerning about organic foods are skeptical of the argument that government could manage the food safety in the case of the Fukushima accident.

Secondly, these organic farmers believe that consumers should be the crucial main actors who make a decision on food safety. Their strict and sincere policy

has been supported by some consumers, but it resulted in delay of the recovery of sales.

Finally, we discuss the implications of this study focusing on the trust making process between farmers and consumers.

RC35-407.2

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"Invisible" War Trauma in Japan: Medicine, Society and Military Psychiatric Casualties

In Japan, it was after the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake in 1995 that the concept of trauma and the diagnosis of Post- Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) had been accepted and recognized more widely. Although Japanese modern society had faced and caused massive violence so many times before the devastating earthquake and there were some moments when terrified people after massive violence were drawn attention, they were "forgotten". Where have they gone?

This paper deals with the war Japan had experienced from 1937 to 1945 and its military psychiatric casualties as an example of "forgotten" trauma. There were two important institutions for war psychiatry in Japan. One was Kohnodai Military Hospital, which specialized in mental and neurological disorder and was established in 1938 after the Second Sino-Japanese War started. The other was Musashi Military Sanatorium, which received veterans with mental disorder and was established in 1940.

This paper explores how Japanese wartime medicine and society responded these casualties. One reason why these people have been "invisible" is the absence of wartime official documents which Japanese military incinerated or concealed just after the end of the war. To make up for this absence, this paper is based on the survey of the archives of clinical records documented in Kohnodai Military Hospital and Musashi Military Sanatorium. Although these records were documented mostly by doctors, they will provide us plenty of quantitative and qualitative data on patients. Through analyzing these records, this paper reconsiders war trauma not only in medical but also social, political and cultural contexts.

RC05-65.2

NAKAMURA, SHOHEI* (Kyoto University, fodelsekontroll@gmail.com)

Notion of Ethnicity and the Sense of Belonging to a Neighborhood Community: An Insight from City Life of Betawi in Jakarta, Indonesia

The greater Jakarta area represents a heterogeneous social space where a multi-ethnic condition is omnipresent. This presentation focuses on neighborhood districts historically dominated by ethnic Betawi, the so-called "Batavian Indigenous." The presenter examines the sense of belonging to "face-visible" neighborhood communities as is recognized and represented in everyday lifeworld of Betawi residents in regard with ethnicity, an abstract concept of human-classification designed by the nation-state as sub-categories under the nation. The aim of this presentation is twofold. First, it attempts to depict the layered structure of group consciousness perceived in neighborhood districts, which cannot be reduced to a singular abstract category. The notion of Betawi Ethnicity, as it emerges in the immediate social settings, does so in relation to the sense of belonging to respective neighborhoods. This analysis will clarify that the abstract group consciousness is based on attachments to neighborhood communities. An ethnic community and a neighborhood community are both imagined but in very different styles. The secondary aim is to point out some of the characteristics of the style in which the "face-visible" communities are imagined in contrast to ethnicity. Cases of Betawi dominated neighborhoods in Jakarta shall exemplify that the imagination of a neighborhood district as a community to which people feel their belonging is essentially made possible through daily face-to-face interactions where individuals are recognized in their singularity; but that this community is imagined in an abstract manner in that people often do not have holistic knowledge of, nor are acquainted with most of its members. In Jakarta, what makes this abstract community feel so "face-visible" is the recurrent juxtaposition of it to a more abstract community of ethnicity. And this reiterated juxtaposition is what ensures a channel so as to recognize and represent individuals in Jakarta not by the homogeneous classification but by multi-layered ascription.

RC51-588.5

NAKANISHI, MACHIKO* (Chukyo University, machikon@mecl.chukyo-u.ac.jp)

The Transformation of Reflexivity and Japanese Market

The purpose of my presentation is to discuss the transformation of reflexivity and to study reflexivity in the Japanese market. Reflexivity refers to the concept of reflecting oneself in the presence of others, and discovering oneself by other's

reflections. By repeating this feedback process, we change who we are. In self-reflexivity agent reflects on itself. Institutional reflexivity refers to social conditions upon which agent reflects.

Anthony Giddens thinks it is very important for reflexivity to be based on sociological and linguistic foundations. He suggests many personal habits become collective as they are shaped by commodification, or as a result of the influences of institutional reflexivity. Urlich Beck distinguishes reflection as self-conscious and reflexivity as autonomous. He defines the autonomous, undesired, and unseen transition from industrial to risk society.

Scott Lash criticizes Beck and Gidddens, as they presuppose that reflexivity is essentially cognitive and institutional. He draws attention to the aesthetic dimension of reflexivity than the cognitive. He insists capitalism opens up possibilities not only cognitive but also aesthetic reflexivity. Aesthetic reflexivity is fundamentally mimetic in nature, and is in the tradition of European modernism in the arts. It can be seen in the expressive individualism in contemporary consumer capitalism. He also argues about hermeneutic reflexivity.

The concept of reflexivity changes according to social change. The senses of sight, hearing, taste, smell and touch are changed by markets and, globalized by commodification. Including senses, emotions, and consumer behavior etc., new reflexivities can be born and transform themselves according to markets, which I call market reflexivity.

I conclude that in the global information society, market reflexivity will change us more radically and quickly than at present. It is important especially for Japanese, to be conscious of market reflexivity to predict its future affects and other reflexivities that may arise.

RC31-356.12

NAKANISHI, YUKO* (Department of Sociology, Musashi University, ynaka@cc.musashi.ac.jp)

Ethnic Ties Stronger Than Family Ties: Ethnic Network Utilized By Japanese Immigrant Women in the US.

After the rapid economic growth era of Japan (1960-1990s) there are some Japanese women who were dissatisfied with the patriarchal society and migrated to other countries to seek better career opportunities and alternative life. Their transnational migrations were not motivated by political or economic reasons, but by the cultural reason; escape from the patriarchal society. This paper aims to discuss how those cultural migrants utilize their ethnic network for their mutual support.

On the basis of semi-structural interviews with 27 Japanese women who voluntary immigrated to a metropolitan area of California after the Second World War, the author found that they rely on their Japanese friends immigrated to the US more than their family they had made in the US. This tendency increases when they are getting older.

Unlike immigrants from other East Asian countries, many new Japanese immigrants came to the US are women now. Many came to the US alone and not accompanied by their Japanese family. That is to say, many Japanese immigrant women start their new life in host country without "strong ties" (Granovetter 1973).

Informants rely more on formal and informal ethnic networks instead. There are some NPOs established to help elder Japanese women living in the area. They also created semiformal networks to help others or to share information they needed (i.e. child care systems for working mothers or groups for expectant mothers). More informally, most of them have Japanese friends to support each other when they become physical or mental illness. Although most of them married transnationally, some women even said their Japanese friends are more important than their husband.

The author concluded that extra-familial ethnic network of Japanese immigrant women works as proxy family systems that can cover the shortage of their relatives in host country and support well-beings of their lives.

RC45-516.1

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Inequalities Based on Caste System and Relative Deprivations in Nepal

This study clarifies (1) how caste system causes inequalities and relative deprivations in contemporary Nepalese society, (2) how these inequalities and deprivations effect on their social lives. Caste system is one of the strongest social stratification systems which affect on status, occupations and other social atributions of individuals within that society, and which cause inequalities in that society. Officially caste system has been destruted in Nepal, it still remains influential in their daily lives nevertheless. Ongoing democratization and globalization is throwing the caste system into confusion; some higher caste group is missing their advantageous positions, some lower caste group is uprising economicaly. We could define relative deprivation between (1)caste groups and between (2) time(past-present-future). We conducted a questionnaire survey in Kirtipur which contains old Newar community and newly ethno-mixture community in Nepal.

Respondents were asked to evaluate their own status in Cantril's ladder(0-10). Furthermore, they were asked status of their own group and other(higher and lower) groups. Status is not only that of present but also that of past, future and ideal. From these evaluations we could define several types of relative deprivations and inequalities. There are different tendency of deprivations between caste groups. It is confirmed that relative deprivations effect on subjective well-being and dissatisfaction. We'll examine, from rational choice point of view, whether these inequalities and deprivations are affecting their attitudes and behaviors to other social organizations from our survey data.

RC29-337.4

NAKAO, YUKIE* (Kyoto University, s.yukie.e@gmail.com)

Capturing What Impairment Enables: A View from an African Urban Situation

For a long period of time, medical sociology and disability studies have been the main disciplines that concern disability/impairment from a sociological perspective, while recent sociologists are starting to contemplate disability/impairment as a sort of equality and diversity problems just like gender, "race", social class, etc. However, there is room for theoretical sophistication to bring up the issues of disability/impairment for discussion of diversity. A way to achieve this is to examine case studies from different time and space.

This presentation aims to evaluate the viewpoint which regards impairments as diversity as an analytical tool for ethnographic research on survival strategy of people with physical impairments in developing countries. To achieve this, I analyze qualitative data collected during my field research in Dar es Salaam, the largest city of Tanzania. In the Tanzanian society, like other African countries, two different conceptual sets of disability/impairment coexist: concepts imported from the global north, like "disability" as distinguished from impairments, and local terms used in daily situation to recognize a part of people by their physical or mental features, which are similar to "impairments" in words of the north. The society does not afford adequate welfare systems provided by officials for the "people with disability." In such situation, people designated "disabled" or "impaired" utilize their physical features to survive. In the Tanzanian context, impairments and disability do not directly mean the people's exclusion from the society, and impairments can even function positively in getting a job. This is relevant to the historical socio-economic backgrounds, the general economical disability (poverty), and the situation that most economic activities are carried out in informal sector. I assert that, to capture their survival strategies and to describe complicated situations around people "with disability" in Tanzania, an approach which regards impairments as a sort of diversity is effective.

RC32-381.1

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Female Activism, Empowerment, and Social Networks: In Case of Female Genital Mutilation

Discourses on human rights in the 21st century have developed a spectrum from universalism to ethnic parochialism. Women's human rights are a significant issue in underdeveloped and developing nations, and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is one of the most controversial practices causing violence against women. Scholars have utilized varied theoretical approaches to the practice, including intra-culturalism, socio-culturalism, patriarchism, feminism, modernization theory, convention theory, etc. Anti-FGM activism strategies of many NGOs, however, are limited to education about FGM's harmful effects. Such strategies are not sufficient to challenge traditional and patriarchal hegemony and the social reproduction system that make FGM continue in practice. A different way of social imaginary as a new cultural frame should be devised based on overall networks as a newly "imagined community." A girl's cultural and societal contexts need to be broadly included to empower women's sustainable change of their positions against FGM. This study demonstrates a field work in Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia for three months in 2010-2011. Interviewees were selected from five tribes including mutilated and un-mutilated girls, FGM practitioners, village leaders, policymakers, and community members. Research findings show that FGM is the process of cultural construction of the girls' self-identity as culturally legitimate wives and mothers. When girls escape from the community to avoid the threat of FGM and return with consistent survival tactics, they could gain societal acceptance. The findings emphasize that social safety networks for anti-FGM are very significant in supporting not only value education but also community-oriented survival strategies. Female activism should utilize social networks to ensure women's social survival and enable women to be accepted in their community despite refusal to undergo FGM. This study provides the contextual analyses could develop social networks and policies that may pave a new way of social imagination.

RC15-192.13

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Comparative Dynamics of State-Society Relations for Health Provision in Argentina, Pakistan and Singapore

We study how the political organization of society changes the provision of basic health in Argentina, Pakistan and Singapore. Our approach implies combining the analysis of social movements and the state bureaucracy to understand how a grievance (lack of good provision of health) is translated into specific state health responses when the degrees of political organization of society are different. Through this study we hope to examine how social inequality in the Global South is shaped by diverse patterns of state-society relations, bureaucratic capability, and the associational capacity of the society.

The specific dynamics between the elements of grievance, type of bureaucratic organization and degree of societal political organization change the state's provision of health services. The countries represent three distinct types of state-society relations, illustrating interesting diverse societal dynamics and outcomes. Singapore is a case of a society whose needs are anticipated by the state bureaucracy in the provision of services, while Pakistan is the extreme opposite – an atomized society which rarely sustains the articulation of collective grievances and a bureaucracy that is more responsive to patronage. In neither country do we find effective citizenship-based claims for service delivery, although a key difference is that those services are nonetheless provided in Singapore but not in Pakistan. Lastly, Argentina represents a case in between, where the society is organized to claim for their rights, and – even though patronage is used many times – the bureaucracy responds to some of these claims in relatively successful terms. Based on this comparison we elaborate a possible explanation to one important dimension of the persistence and reduction of social inequality in health provision in the Global South.

RC47-549.5

NARANJO BOTERO, MARIA* (Universidad Nacional de Colombia, melviranaranjo@yahoo.com)

Acciones Colectivas De LOS Destechados Colombianos Desde La Subjetividad Y La Raz"N

Por: María Elvira Naranjo. Socióloga, Candidata al doctorado en Estudios Políticos de la Universidad Nacional de Colombia.

El texto es un avance de la tesis de grado sobre el movimiento social integrado por los colonos comunistas de Provivienda, en Colombia, desplazados del campo a la ciudad, que emprendieron acciones colectivas para obtener vivienda propia por autoconstrucción; resistieron a la violencia estatal mediante proyectos solidarios que les posibilitaron sobrevivir, superar el desarraigo y crear una nueva identidad colectiva como pobladores urbanos y actores transformadores de su entorno.

Inicialmente, fueron barrios organizados con prácticas colectivas de ocupación de ejidos y posteriormente por compra comunera. Con procesos de movilización y apoyo a las luchas sociales de otros sectores, lograron la solidaridad de organizaciones sindicales y consolidaron procesos de urbanización autogestionarios. En cada barrio construían una escuela, una casa cultural y un amplio parque. No construían iglesia.

Fundaron barrios populares con pobladores que a pesar de la intensa persecución estatal, participaron en el movimiento político de la Unión Patriótica y con sus votos llevaron a sus dirigentes a hacer parte de algunas corporaciones públicas, concejos municipales y alcaldías, logrando la legalización de sus viviendas pero también fueron víctimas del genocidio contra los opositores políticos, al culminar el Siglo XX.

Son de alguna manera, protagonistas de una transición y precursores de los movimientos sociales alter globalización que emergen a partir del Siglo XXI. En América Latina, Provivienda es la única organización social de viviendistas que, desde 1959, ha logrado fundar 500 barrios con aproximadamente un millón de personas, en 125 municipios a lo largo y ancho del país.

En el análisis se exploraron las posibilidades que ofrece la interdisciplinariedad, el pluralismo teórico y metodológico incorporando diversas categorías de las ciencias sociales.

RC13-166.2

NASH, MEREDITH* (University of Tasmania, meredith.nash@utas.edu.au)

Gender on the Ropes: An Autoethnographic Account of Boxing in Tasmania, Australia

This paper documents how I fought for a place as a boxer in a regional Tasmanian boxing gym over a 30 month period. This work builds on existing ethnographic accounts that argue that, for women, becoming a boxer is more than just a matter of developing a fit body and physical skill– it is a continual project of negotiating gendered identity. Through a series of evocative stories and drawing on contemporary theories of masculinity, I share my individual experiences as a boxer, and in turn, reveal the complexities of bodywork and gendered identity within Tasmanian amateur boxing culture. I conclude that my performances of masculinity were precarious, fragmented, and anxious.

RC25-315.4

NASSER, RIAD* (Fairleigh Dickinson University, nasser@fdu.edu)

Nationalism Vs. Cosmopolitanism: Postcolonial Interpretation of Identity in Mass Education

This study focuses on role of post-colonial state-commissioned mass education system in the process of identity formation of co-nationals and citizens under state sovereignty. It asks whether education does or does not promote civil society and universal values of inclusion compatible with current modes of cosmopolitan identities, driven by globalization.

In my conceptualization, the use of the term "civil society" is used in its broadest sense to include universal and cosmopolitan identities. It views all cultures as equally important to human civilization. As a result, "Identity beyond Borders," is attempting at unpacking the process of collective-national identity formation. It assumes that identities are developed in the dialectic between sameness and difference, where difference turns into hierarchy in which "we" - the people- is defined against an external "Other." Therefore, the study analyzes how state-commissioned education textbooks deal with the process of identity formation, and the relationship between the particular and the universal.

The study analyzes history, geography, and civic studies school textbooks currently used in Jordan, Israel, and Palestine, and analyzes how these national narratives -- particularly, myth of origins -- is constructed, and the ways by which national identities are formed. It also draws upon similar studies covering cases from Africa, Asia, Europe, Middle East, and Latin America.

Theoretically, the study adds significantly to our understanding of political socialization and the role of the nation-state educational system in the production of collective identities. Postcolonial theories have been very critical of the project of Enlightenment and its failed emergence form of the nation-state system as a universal system of organization of world societies. Importantly, postcolonial theories ask whether the recent waves of globalization mark the return of neocolonialism in the form of cultural, economic, and political domination of the west over postcolonial societies in rest of the world.

RC36-421.2

NAVA, CELESTE* (Universidad de Guanajuato, México, celenava@gmail.com)

Relevance of Critical Theory in the Tourism Research: A New Formulation

Tourism as a study object has been complicated because it has become a dependent discipline. There is mostly a traditional and conventional tendency in tourism research. Tourism is a social phenomenon that should integrate into a transdisciplinary research co-involving a critical perspective.

The critical turn has been a new approaching for tourism research driving the researchers to a new borders of tourism thinking and reflexivity. Critical realism in tourism research is a pointer to get into a new formulation of critical theory. There have been a few tourism researchers who participates in this filing.

The tourism researchers must think over the importance of knowledge tourism research and its alienation to traditional standards. Rethink under a reflexive critical perspective the importance of the new formulations form Critical Theory is one new challenge in tourism studies.

The Critical Theory is a possibility to think reflective the tourism research. Maybe it is not the only way but it´s do one that involve and articulate the total social changes in the present. The future of Critical Theory should be written in the present. The Critical Theory implications should be updated in the discipline's performance.

The present research aims to develop a critical framework for tourism research getting challenges to approximate through a critical reflection of method and theory as categories involved in the construction of tourism as study object. In this context the emerging question is: ¿ Could be the critical theory the future research program in tourism research?

First, the tourism as a transdisciplinary study object. Secondly, the critical theory in present of tourism research. Some reflective thinking about tourism and critical theory through tourism as study object.

Key words: Critical realism. Critical Theory. Method. Tourism.

RC05-63.3

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Medios De Comunicación Indígena: Entre El Acceso y La Exclusión

En los años ochenta y noventa del siglo XX, varios países de América Latina transformaron sus legislaciones intentando adaptarse al modelo del derecho internacional, donde el reconocimiento de la diversidad cultural se hacía explícito y denotaba las nuevas relaciones entre los estados y los pueblos indígenas. Estos cambios en las legislaciones nacionales desembocaron en políticas multiculturales que coadyuvaron a la relegitimación del estado (Gros, 2003 *apud* Burguete, 2008).

El caso que presentaré devela, a través de la etnografía, las tensiones entre la exclusión parcial y el acceso diferenciado al derecho a la libertad de expresión de los pueblos indígenas en México. El foco de este trabajo se centra en los procesos de comunicación comunitaria e indígena en el estado de Oaxaca; aborda algunas maneras en que grupos de actores indígenas se articulan localmente para posicionarse frente a la legislación federal de telecomunicaciones.

La discusión sobre el estado racial de Goldberg (2002) nos dará luz sobre el asunto, al mostrarnos cómo el estado en relación a sus pueblos indígenas se realiza en un entramado de fuerzas y caminos, entre la homogeneidad y la heterogeneidad, entre el racismo y la resistencia, y cómo vive la paradoja de la inclusión de la alteridad y su rechazo (Goldberg, 2002: 6). Además, la perspectiva de "la colonialidad del poder" de Quijano (2000) nos permitirá reflexionar sobre el acceso/ exclusión de los pueblos indígenas al derecho de la libertad de expresión, pues muestra cómo la idea de raza, como instrumento de dominación de la alteridad, subyace a las relaciones entre Estado y pueblos indígenas.

RC01-21.2

NAVARRO, ALEJANDRA* (University of Buenos Aires - Argentina, navarroalejandra@ymail.com)

"Argentinean Army Officials in Democracy: New Challenges for the Military Profession"

As a part of Argentina's democratic transition after 1983, the Armed Forces faced a series of challenges which implied in normative, organizational, and educational reforms. Among the later, some of those changes implied for most educational institutions the revision and redesign of their syllabi. A modernization landmark for the Army was the creation in 1990 of the Army's Higher Education Institute (*Instituto de Enseñanza Superior del Ejército, IESE*), which gradually took under its direction most of the army's existing educational centers. The reform also reached the country's Military School (*Colegio Militar de la Nación*), whose institutional status was upgraded from tertiary to university. Army cadets started to receive an important amount of academic training to the detriment of military training. For some cadets, this meant some sort of defeat: "we applied [to this School] *to receive military instruction"*, as an official puts it. The changes involved entailed substantial symbolic transformations for both institution and its members.

Our work deals with the following questions: How are the abovementioned changes experienced by those who have studied and are working as Army officials within the after-military-dictatorship context? What is the meaning of a military career in the present scenario? *"It's like attempting a surgery without a surgical knife"*, as someone put it. The testimonies collected in our fieldwork seem to suggest a feeling of pointlessness, ultimately discouragement, with respect to the profession. Based on biographical interviews, we attempt to reconstruct Army cadets' educational and professional trajectories as a means to explore their perceptions about the changes experienced.

RC51-579.3

NAVARRO, PABLO* (University of Valencia, pablo.navarro@uv.es)

Social Subjects, Social Objects and Their Mutual Bootstrapping: A Constructivist View on the Morphogenesis of Human Societies

Human societies emerge and develop their multifarious forms through a double process of sociogenetic bootstrapping. This process intertwines the progressive differentiation of human social subjects and the correlated differentiation of (constructed) social objects. It is a process of mutual boostrapping: human subjects differentiate by means of their dealings with other subjects; but these dealings are meditated through social objects. And social objects are socially constructed in the process of interaction between subjects. The sociogenesis of the individual subject may be viewed as a process of progressive differentiation between *ego* and (the representation *within and by ego's mind* of) other subjects. Initially, the child is an undifferentiated subject (there is no difference, within its mind, between *ego* and *alter*). Through a process of subjective boostrapping, the child starts to distinguish between itself and other subjects. This process may be conceived as a process of agential symmetry breaking. Agential symmetries are broken *reflectively* (through the production of different, contrasting images of *ego* and *alter*) and they are recomposed *transactionally* (by means of a trans-action between *ego* and *alter*). The sociogenesis of social objects is parallel to that of social subjects. Initially, the child lives in an undifferentiated world. Progressively, this undiffentiated reality starts to break into distinct (physical) objects endowed with peculiar properties. A similar process drives the emergence of social objects. In this case, those objects are defined not by means of physical interaction, but by means of social interactions (which involve *ego*, but *alteres* as well). The differ-

entiation of the social subject amounts to the constitution of internal, imaginary societies that guide the interactin of the social individual. On the other hand, the differentiation of social objects amounts to the constitution of internal "social world views" that are in gear with the "individual society" of each social agent.

RC14-181.5

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Lobbying As a Systemic Social Force: An Analysis of Spanish Policymaking System.

Lobbying as a systemic social force: an analysis of Spanish policymaking system.

Who governs? Who really rules in Spain? Who takes part in public policymaking and who knows it? Spain is formally a democratic system. However, the dominant framework for understanding public policymaking has a lack of transparency and accountability.

According to a lobbied point of view, the best way to explain it is to focus on the many organized groups jostling to advance their interests through government decisions.

This paper presents some results of a study about lobbying and the role of think tanks in Spain using a participatory action research and sociocybernetical approach. Theoretically, we consider that lobbies and think tanks are necessary to maintain a proper functioning of the democratic system, if we understand that neither the government nor the civil servants have a monopoly on common sense and knowledge of the subject. However, lobbies concept as an imperfect systemic social force must be reformulated, as we, as a country, don´t have a robust theoretical and normative debate over whether this is good or bad, the general opinion about the phenomenon is mostly critical.

Since the Spanish legal system is probably one of the most decentralized in the world, it allows more possibilities to be lobbied, so a new regulation proposal should analyze not only the national situation but also the regional and local one.

The paper is divided in five sections including introduction and conclusions. First we describe the general context. Second we explain a concept developed in comparative law, 'traceability', a sort of legislative footprint as a memory accompanying any legislation in which it would expose everyone who has proposed concepts introduced and who has prevented others from entering. And thirdly, we characterized who´s been lobbying and who´s been lobbied.

RC04-47.18

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Los Investigadores En Las Universidades Ante Un Nuevo Esquema De Trabajo

El contexto laboral de los investigadores en las Instituciones de Educación Superior (IES) es complejo porque las condiciones de trabajo distan de ser las mismas con relación a décadas pasadas. Ahora sobresale la subcontratación, el trabajo por horas y en ocasiones, la desprotección social. Eso en cuanto a algunos grupos de académicos que laboran en las IES porque cada vez son más reducidos los espacios de inserción en este ámbito. Este aspecto adquiere relevancia porque las IES enfrentan el problema del envejecimiento de la planta docente y limitaciones estructurales para renovarla. En el caso de México el Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACYT) ha puesto en marcha un programa denominado Cátedras para Jóvenes Investigadores, con ello se pretende impulsar la investigación en las IES a través del desarrollo de proyectos que incidan directamente en beneficio de la sociedad. El eje central es la contratación de jóvenes investigadores altamente calificados y su asignación a grupos en las IES para desarrollar el proyecto.

El objetivo de esta ponencia es mostrar que este programa rompe con los esquemas de los grupos de trabajo de las IES en cuanto a los procesos de inserción. El argumento central es que las dinámicas de inserción son distintas en las culturas académicas de los grupos a los cuales fueron asignados, a ello se suman las diferencias organizacionales e institucionales en las IES. Lo que aquí se presenta forma parte de un estudio en curso que tiene el propósito de explicar el proceso de inserción de los jóvenes investigadores a partir de la socialización profesional. La metodología es cualitativa porque busca comprender las prácticas, convenios, alianzas y estrategias de los jóvenes investigadores ante esquemas organizacionales e institucionales tanto de los grupos a los cuales fueron asignados como ante las IES y del CONACYT.

RC04-57.4

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IZARRA, DOUGLAS (Universidad Pedagógica Experimental Libertador)

Responsible Teachers in Venezuela and Mexico

This work is part of the research project: *Professional Ethics in Teachers Training*. The principal purpose of the paper is to present and compare the results obtained in Venezuela and Mexico, with 250 teachers from six universities specialized in training teachers that work in different educational levels, about the answers to the open question "In your opinion, which are the main features of being a responsible teacher?" The teachers who answered the open question, in general, are simultaneously working in education institutions and are graduate students in this type of universities. We selected this special question, because responsibility is the most important value in professional ethics in the theoretical framework and in the empirical outcomes. The answers were classified with the methodology of "Content Analysis". They were also organized in five types of competencies: cognitive, ethical, affective-emotional, technical and social. We found interesting differences between the two Latin American countries. By example, in a descendant order the highest percentages were the ethical and technical competencies in Venezuela (30.89% and 28.28%) and in Mexico (both with 29.22%). In the first country the social competencies are in the third position (21.97%), meanwhile in México they are in the fifth place (5.84%). The cognitive competencies are in the fourth situation in Venezuela (8.92%) and in México in the third (22.58%). The affective – emotional competencies obtained the last place in Venezuela (8.24%) and in México the fourth (13.15%). In Venezuela the principal features are Attendance and punctuality, Being a good worker, Responsibility, Autonomy and Planning. In Mexico the highest are Responsibility, Actualization, Planning, Attendance and punctuality and Emotional capacity.

RC26-JS-29.2

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PATTNAIK, BINAY KUMAR (Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur)

Women Empowerment and Participatory Development through Women Self-Help Groups: Empirical Explorations from the Eastern India State of Odisha

Self-help group (SHG) is a small, economically homogeneous and affinity group of poor people that helps its members save some money in a common fund and meets the emergency needs of the members by providing collateral free and low interest loans on terms decided by the group. This paper intends to examine: 1) the extent of economic, social and political empowerment of women through Participation in SHG activities, and 2) the relationship between the level of participation of women SHG members and economic, social and political effectiveness of Self-help Groups,. Adopting a survey method, and using a structured interview schedule modeled before the Likert's summative scale, we studied 353 women SHG members (a sample selected by the joint method of multistage and simple random sampling method) and analyzed the result applying Chi-Square, Correlation, ANOVA and Regression. In the first section, our findings suggest that increasing level of participation in SHG brings for its members better employment opportunities, better income, stabilization of old jobs, and entrepreneurial skills, which together we call economic empowerment. The second section reveals that increased level of participation in SHG brings for its members more household decision making power, better health facilities, increased self-confidence & self-esteem, capacity building and financial literacy (which are all indicators of social empowerment). The third section divulges that level of participation in SHG is positively and significantly associated with the community mobilization and political participation of members (that we term as political empowerment). The quantitative results have been triangulated with the qualitative findings obtained through observation and case studies.

RC22-262.6

NDLOVU, LOVEMORE* (Maranatha Christian University, lodizah@yahoo.co.uk)

Religion As a Tool for Legitimization of the Political Institutions – Lessons from the Anglican Church Crisis in Zimbabwe

Sociologists of religion have noted that there are some situations when religion provides explicit legitimizations of the political power apparatus. Examples include instances when churches support political projects or political parties. To contribute to this debate, the author examines the Anglican Church crisis in Zimbabwe. The study finds that the Anglican power struggles are closely linked with the power struggles in politics, and different political players used the church for political mobilisation and legitimization, in their quest for power. The study demonstrates the infiltration of the church by political players and how they used the church for political leverage. The study concludes by noting that in the case of Zimbabwe, religion and politics are intertwined and it is difficult to draw a demarcation between the two. Religion is thus used as a tool to legitimize the political power institutions.

RC26-319.2

NEGRI, MICHELE* (University of Tuscia, Viterbo, michele.negri@gmail.com)

New Indicators for the Study of Pathways to Political Participation

The study of political participation is firstly based on the construction of data ensuring an adequate description of the structural aspects of this phenomenon. They represent the core element in sampling, in stratified analyses and in comparative research. In the light of the multiple and multiplying forms of political participation (diversified not only according to its organizational structure (institutions, parties, movements, associations, etc.), but also taking into account other aspects such as intensity, duration, scope, coherence along the right/left axis, or based on the civil society/institutions dichotomy or continuum etc.] the need emerges for a review of the old indicators or development of new indicators so as to detect and interpret changes . The research on transformations in party systems may inspire and meet such demand for innovation, especially as concerns the degree of fragmentation and of cross-party conflicts. This was the case for some indicators, which proved crucial for an analysis of political culture in Italy.

RC01-21.3

NEGRI, MICHELE* (University of Tuscia, Viterbo, michele.negri@gmail.com)

Present Situation and Perspectives in the Educational System of the Italian Armed Forces: General Aspects and in-Depth Analysis of Military Health System

The paper analyses the characteristics of the current educational and training system of the Italian Armed Forces with a view to assessing its capacity to meet the professional requirements associated with an extremely variable operational context as well as its flexibility (i.e. its spendibility over space and time in different working realities, such as institutions, private companies, non governmental organizations, civil associations, etc.)

Special attention shall be reserved to a specific working area of the Armed Forces: Military Health, which appears of particular relevance for its combination between the two professional dimensions. Medical professions transcend the organizational boundaries of the working reality where they are carried out, which might be regarded by some as a problem for the military health system, having regard to its hierarchical and organizational requirements, and by others as an opportunity for professional inter-organizational cooperation, extending beyond the military establishment, capable of generating positive spill-over effects in terms of social security and defence.

This paper is a desk-based study, it relies on a number of secondary data, which have led to some original elaborations, as well as on the exploration and analysis of scientific papers or documents written by authoritative experts in this field of work.

RC14-175.2

NELSON, FIONA* (University of Calgary, nelsonf@ucalgary.ca)

Dead Girls: In Fiction As in Life?

An emerging sub-genre of Young Adult (YA) literature, which I refer to as the "dead girl genre", is characterized by recently deceased female narrators/central characters who not only often embark on exciting new adventures once dead, but sometimes also find that it is only once dead that they are listened to and have their experiences taken seriously. Most strikingly, these books are, for the most part, romances. According to these books, once one is dead (although sometimes it is good enough to be dying), one can find true love and can have sex without consequences. There is no parallel "dead boy" genre; boys do not need to be dead or dying in order to freely pursue sexual relationships. My concern is with these books as artifacts of a culture that allows little to no sexual agency/ subjectivity for (living) teenaged girls and young women. Young women's sexuality is closely monitored, policed and condemned. We frequently hear of cases of young women being harassed and bullied for their (real or imagined) sexual activity (even when it was nonconsensual), sometimes to the point of suicide. I will consider the questions of how it is that "dead" has come to be promoted as a viable sexual subject position for young women, how these books might actually nurture a culture of bullying and suicide, and how this literature both reflects and contributes to profound inequalities between young men and women. Do these fictions expand young women's imaginative subjectivities or do they merely reflect and reinforce cultural constraints on both young women and young men?

RC25-318.3

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NOLASCO, MA LAUREN (Research Institute of Tropical Medicine, Mandaluyong, Philippines)

MANZANILLA, DUANE (Research Institute of Tropical Medicine, Mandaluyong, Philippines)

Eliciting Perceptions on Malaria Using Photovoice in Endemic Communities in Palawan,Philippines

Malaria being place-specific disease is endemic in Palawan, Philippines, The disease was once ranked as one of the leading causes of morbidity in the country. Photovoice, a participatory Action Research strategy developed by Wang and Burris in 1994 was used to elicit social risk perceptions on malaria. There were two groups of 5 adult male participants per group. Each of the participant was loaned a camera for a period of 1 week and were instructed to take pictures that can suggest answer to the question, How does one get sick of malaria? The participants were then gathered for focus group discussion to share their perceptions on risk factors associated with malaria using the pho-tos taken by the participants. The common perceptions as a possible cause of malaria are drinking water contaminated with mosquito eggs and larva. It was found that perceptions on causes of malaria were not widely varied and have hardly changed over time. Despitethe intervention efforts and increasing biomed-ical knowledge on diseases, folk beliefs such as *pasma (diseases related to abrupt change in temperaturature as in weather conditions)* and *pilay (broken limbs)* tend to be persistent. *There is an evident need for health professionals to be more innova-tive and creative in communicating health education messages on the prevention and control of malaria to address underlying perceptions and rectify erroneous notions of illness causation.*

RC19-241.2

NELSON, MOIRA* (Lunds Universitet, moira.nelson@svet.lu.se)

Sustainable Citizenship on the Local Level in Sweden: Towards an Understanding for How to Resolve Tensions Between Social, Economic, and Ecological Sustainability

This paper aims to illuminate the challenges in capacitating lifestyles that are at once socially, economically, and ecologically sustainable. Although these three spheres of sustainability are inherently linked not least by the finite resources of the planet, they are often discussed in isolation and thus the tensions between each type of sustainability are rarely addressed in an explicit manner. Starting from the perspective of citizenship as a lived experience, the paper theorizes how regular people advance or hinder sustainability in their everyday lives. To approach this research agenda empirically, the paper analyzes the policy and reg-ulatory environment on the federal and local levels in Sweden in order to gain insight into how much these structures incentivize people to care, work, and con-sume in a sustainable manner.

The literature has already expounded to a large degree on how to address sus-tainability dilemmas intrinsic to each social role: social sustainability depends on enabling care-giving, economic sustainability depends on enabling labor market participation, and ecological sustainability depends on responsible consumerism. Although the best way to promote each sphere of sustainability remains debated, even less is known about how to capacitate all three roles simultaneously in a sus-tainable manner. What implications do best practices regarding social sustainabil-ity hold for ecological sustainability? How do best practices to address ecological sustainability influence economic sustainability? And so on. Although these ques-tions have been taken up by various research communities such as de-growth and social investment, much more attention is needed to delineate how lifestyles can become truly sustainable in the future. An analysis of Swedish policies on the local level promises to deepen our theoretical and empirical understanding of how to resolve tensions between social, economic, and ecological sustainability.

RC33-383.6

NEMIROVA, NATALIA* (Saint-Petersburg State University, nnemirova@yandex.ru)

New Way: Renaissance of Neokantian Tradition in Sociology of 21 Century

The rise of a new social reality challenge sociologists on forming new sociolog-ical theories, developing research methods of social processes. Nowadays we are speaking not only about the common European crisis, but also about the common world economic, political, international, and social crises. The same social phe-nomena and processes were happening at the turn of the 19th – 20th centuries.

The main Neo-Kantian goal was reformation of sociological knowledge and a turnaround of the young science of sociology from a long-drawn methodological crisis. The main branches of Neo-Kantian activity can be put as follows:

1. Methodology plays a specific informative, sense-making and purposeful role in sociological knowledge. Methodology itself explains the structure of knowledge and the ways of its acquisition. Sociology should form its own methodology which differs from the methodology of social philosophy or natural sciences.

2. Classification of scientific knowledge, position of sociology in this science ty-pology. Search of a "sensible compromise" between cognitive methods and "rea-sonable synthesis" of nomothetic and ideographic approaches.

3. Definition of the key role of the purposeful actions of an individual and, as a result, development of teleological formations, separation of the principles of teleologism and causation in sociological and social knowledge.

4. Operationalization of scientific notions. Generation of new mechanisms of the formation of new theories and class notions.

5. Breakaway from subjectivism in sociology, formation of the objective eval-uative judgments based on the principle of "attribution to value", while endue-ing it with greater psychological and moral load. In general, the leitmotif of the neo-Kantian work was the ideas of moral foundations of personality.

The ideas of neo-Kantianism are consonant to the development of a modern situation in society and sociological science.

RC23-JS-71.5

NEMOZ, SOPHIE* (International Centre REEDS, sophie.nemoz@gmail.com)

The Intertwining of Macro-, Meso- and Micro-Social Scales to Understand Innovation in Sociology. the Case of Eco-Housing in Europe.

According to a common view, innovation proceeds in a more or less linear model of diffusion from research through to engineering and applied develop-ment, and then to commercialisation. Nonetheless, the growing adoption of a prior discovery in science does not reflect the dominant processes by which most innovation has occurred historically. Looking beyond R&D at the firm level, mul-tiple perspectives highlight the innovative capacity of societies. Taking as witness the dissemination of eco-construction in France, in Finland and in Spain under the auspices of sustainable development, the paper aims to report on opportunities offered through the sociology of innovation within the context of a systemic and multicultural approach. This allows one to break with a strictly linear concept of innovative processes, as well as breaking with the blind form of analysis which sometimes gives rise to contradictions in the parallel evolutions macro, meso and micro-social observation due to divergences of scale. From the socio-political landscape to householders' homes, passing through the foyers of production in initiatives already in place, my thesis provides a reading of change and inertia concerning the dissemination of eco-housing in three dimensions (Nemoz, 2009). It emerges that policies can support and channel innovation through promiting standards and initiatives. However, they cannot allow one to avoid the fact that the systematic transitions to the works in place are somewhat uncontrollable in as much as the latter can neither be initiated nor arrested. Innovations are neither individual acts nor isolated artefacts. The assemblages that organize and disorga-nize them evolve through very long time horizons which explain that innovations are simply never introduced in their final forms.

RC15-195.6

NENGNEILHING, RUTH* (Women Studies and Research Centre, Rajiv Gandhi University, ruthneo223@gmail.com)

MIR, SALEEM (Cluster Innovation Centre)

Sociological Analysis of Maternal Healthcare in Madhya Pradesh India

Reducing maternal mortality ratio forms one of the objectives of Millennium Development Goal (MDG-5). Institutional delivery has been promoted to curtail the high MMR in India; however, there are barriers which prevent the use of insti-tutional deliveries among the women especially in the rural areas. These barriers are believed to be essentially borne out of their perception about childbirth which influences their choice of the place of delivery. The objectives of the study com-prise of conducting a sociological analysis of the perception of mothers in regard to institutional delivery and the provisions of healthcare in the select district of Madhya Pradesh and to study the various factors that influences the perception of the mothers towards institutional delivery and help formulate suitable inter-vention on reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio on the basis of understanding the perception of the mothers. The research project is conducted in a select district of Madhya Pradesh. The study involves both qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis employing both statistical analysis as well as content analysis. A sample size of one hundred and twenty has been selected from the age group of 15-49 who have children of five years and below. Purposive sampling is used to select the samples. Research tools such as questionnaire and interview are used to collect the data. The study brings out cases of divergence in the provisions of

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public and private healthcare. The paper asserts on the pertinent need to look at the socio-cultural factors that determine maternal healthcare while designing a policy as there is a tendency to disregard them.

RC32-369.14

NENGNEILHING, RUTH* (Women Studies and Research Centre, Rajiv Gandhi University, ruthneo223@gmail.com)

Women in the Forefront: Women's Movement in Manipur

The twentieth century witnessed a number of significant instances of participation by women in socio-economic and political uprisings in India. Similarly Manipur, situated in North East India also witnessed such women led movements. Women in Manipur have always played outstanding role in the political history of the state. The paper explores the sequence of such movements starting from the 1st Nupilan (First Women's Agitation) in 1904 against the British rule; the 2nd Nupilan (Second Women's Agitation) in 1939 against the economic policies; the Nisha Bandh movement; and the Meira Paibis (torch bearing women); movements led by the Kuki Mother's Association, the Naga Women's Association, All Tangkhul Women's Association. Even in the individual level, there was Rani Gaidinliu who led a freedom struggle against the British in Manipur. In the present scenario, Irom Sharmila who has entered her 15th year of fasting and protest demanding the repeal of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act is one remarkable women activist. Interestingly, the paper brings out that despite their valour, industriousness and contribution in their respective community during critical situation, women hold a very inferior social position. The paper brings out how women are poorly represented in the larger decision-making bodies. The paper brings out this lack of female representation and asserts for a larger representation of women in the decision making bodies in the state. The paper also points out the lack of interaction, their isolation and independence and calls for a need of strategic action to be initiated among them. The paper also recommends on bridging the gap and work towards improving women's rights and empowerment.

RC44-507.4

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Workers' Militancy in the South African Mining Sector, 2009-Present

South Africa's embrace of neoliberal capitalism in the post-apartheid era has been accompanied by an unequivocal decline in organized trade union power under the Tripartite Alliance (African National Congress, South African Communist Party, COSATU Federation of Labour). For more than 20 years, the government has channelled spontaneous Black worker agitation and dissent against poor conditions and despotic corporate management into a formal system of labour relations directed at regulating and containing strikes and rank-and-file militancy. The failure of the state and the National Mineworkers' Union to address the rise of precarious labour and declining wages has stimulated informal and migrant worker self-activity and unsanctioned mass action that is challenging the credibility of the government and trade union leaders. In the process, a new trade union movement is forming in the mining sector through the Association Mineworkers and Construction Union and throughout the South African labour market. This paper examines the rising challenge to neo-corporate labour relations, viewed by most labour activists and academics as the ideal frame to represent workers' demands in the Global South. Instead, in South Africa, as elsewhere in the Global South, militant workers are emerging and are forming independent committees and organizations, or directing the demands of new and existing unions in opposition to the institution of neo-liberal capitalism which has severely eroded worker rights. New struggles are taking on a new, more militant character, which is driving unrest against transnational corporations, existing unions, and the accommodation of states to the strictures of global capitalism.

RC09-112.4

NEUBERT, DIETER* (University of Bayreuth, dieter.neubert@uni-bayreuth.de)

Intellectuals and Activists Against the Rest of the World. Why (post-)Development?

Since Escobar's and others radical critic of the development concept the intellectual discussion of post-development is unbroken and united with the notion of post-colonialism. What started as a left-wing skepticism of modernity has now reached the core of sociological debate. Gurminder Bhambra's book "Rethinking modernity: post-colonialism and the sociological imagination was an intensively debated topic at the Yokohama ISA conference. This debate merges with a radical critique of neo-liberalism by the anti-globalisation movement and its offspring such as the occupy movement. This critical debate (e.g. Rodrguez et al.: Decolonizing European Sociology) creates the impression that the narrative of development is at best part of the history of science; or even more critical it is the root of all evil.

At the same time the World Bank, the IMF, UN, numerous NGOs and mainstream economists do not stop to praise development and growth as the panacea for the problems of the Global South. Interestingly large parts of the population in the Global South pin their hopes still on development, especially in Africa but also in the poorer parts of Asia. Even those groups who criticize neo-liberalism and capitalism like the left-wing movements in Venezuela or Bolivia present a socialist version of development. How is it possible that the intellectual debate that claims political responsibility and normative leadership is so far away from popular thinking? And how is it possible that the large scientific staff of World Bank, IMF and UN widely ignores the critique of the development concept and of neo-liberalism? Is there a chance to re-link these separated strands of scholarly thinking in a productive way? What kind of macroscopic political, economic and social changes facilitated this divergence of scholarly thinking?

RC07-JS-24.4

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Kenyan Visions of the Future Between Individual Advancement, Uncertainty and Political Hopes

Kenyan visions of the future seem to be quite uniform: individual advancement via education and entrepreneurial activities and a strong support for economic development and a democratic society. A closer look shows remarkable differences. At first, the majority of Kenyans including the biggest part of the middle class actually live in a situation of uncertainty. Even well paid jobs or a running business cannot guarantee a certain future because of economic instability and weak social security systems. The way how this uncertainty is managed shows different schemes of life linked to different visions of the future and a different range of future planning. Second, the overwhelming support for democracy is linked to quite different political expectations. A widely shared expectation is that democracy will lead to economic prosperity via the control of corruption inside the powerful political elite. This goes in line with international development debates on good governance. There are groups that work for a political future with a system of checks and balances, civil rights including minority rights. However, corruption is still endemic and other groups in the society accept it as long as they, and their regional-ethnic constituency benefits of clientelistic favors. In a similar way democracy is understood as simple majority rule on national but also on local level. This understanding marches very-well micro-nationalist tendencies.

The different future visions do not simply follow socio-economic class interests and they are marked by rising socio-cultural differences with new relations between individualism and family and group orientation and/or different concepts of political freedom. Therefore, there are no future visions of "the South" or "Kenya" in general but the future visions are sign for an ongoing process of social differentiation.

RC30-343.1

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From the South to the North – Theoretical Insights on Gender and Work from Latin America

The paper draws on critical perspectives on the Sociology of Work that have pointed at the eurocentrism and male bias of labor studies. With the erosion of formal work during the current capitalist crisis, the structural similarities of labor markets in the Global North and the Global South have increased. Even tough social scientists from northern countries identify new trends of labor precarization and informalization, they disregard the existing research on similar processes in Latin America. Furthermore, labor studies reproduce androcentric perspectives by neglecting the sphere of social reproduction and the specific insertion of women into the labor market. In order to address these shortcomings, this paper introduces scientific knowledge from Latin America into academic debates centered in the Global North, by focusing on the nexus between gender and work. Therefore, three historical phases of knowledge production are identified: the first during the 1970s, when development theories dominated the Latin American academic discourse and feminist approaches emphasized the particular intersection of gender and class in the structurally heterogeneous labor markets; the second, during the neoliberal era of the 1980s and 1990s, when scholars pointed out the "feminization of work/poverty"; the third, during the recent consolidation of post-neoliberal trends, when studies focus on the extent to which gender inequalities on the labor market could be reduced by new state policies. Finally, the paper discusses the transferability of these analytical perspectives to other contexts and their theoretical insights for current debates in European labor and gender studies. It

will be revealed that the analysis of labor and gender relations in Latin America can make important contributions to the reflection of the entanglement of different axes of inequality to the understanding of precarization during the European economic crisis and to a political perspective beyond structural adjustment and austerity programs.

TG06-688.4

NEUHOLD, PETRA* (University of Vienna, petra.neuhold@gmx.at)

Multilingualism in the Monolingual School. An Institutional Ethnography of Viennese Secondary Schools from the Perspective of Teachers

Multilingualism is an essential part of everyday life in Viennese secondary schools. A majority of pupils (and some teachers) think and chat in different languages. Furthermore, communication among teachers, pupils and parents is often only possible through translations by dedicated neighbors, pupils, relatives or multilingual teachers. Nevertheless, the German language remains the sole official language of teaching and communication in schools. This contradiction between lived multilingualism and official monolingualism, as well as its entanglement with the neoliberal restructuring of the Austrian educational system, creates a wide range of challenges for pupils, parents and teachers.

In this paper, I adopt the perspective of secondary school teachers on this situation, describing their ordinary practices and the related challenges they face. The aim of this paper is to map parts of the complex ruling relations that structure teachers' everyday school life and hinder democratic education for multilingual pupils. As a sociologist and secondary teacher, I draw on the methodological strategies of institutional ethnography and auto-ethnography. My dual role enables a critical analysis of the educational reproduction of linguistic, racial and social inequalities by acknowledging secondary teachers' local knowledge, practical experience and emancipatory strategies.

RC45-516.3

NEUMANN, ROBERT* (Technische Universitat Dresden, robert.neumann@tu-dresden.de)

Charitable Giving in the Field - Evidence from a Quasi-Experiment at Bottle Refund Automats in Germany

The study of the emergence of a social norm of helping strangers by donating money to charities or non-profit organizations has been scrutinized from different perspectives. Theoretical approaches like warm glow behavior or feelings of social obligation to help others have mostly been tested using either laboratory settings that come with the usual drawbacks or within survey experiments that were conducted to mobilize donors. Additionally, a few field experiments have highlighted the importance of framing decision contexts by providing descriptive cues about the social expectations to enhance contribution to a collective good. Using a unique research design from a supermarket chain in Germany, we systematically alter the information provision of the decision context at bottle refund automats with the option to donate the refund. By that, we are able to test competing hypotheses about the emergence of a social norm of helping by donating money to a non-profit organization.

RC24-296.28

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Pro-Environmental Behavior in High Cost Situations –Evidence from a Mixed-Mode Panel in Germany

Empirical studies reveal that even respondents with pro-environmental concerns frequently do not show pro-environmental behavior. According to the low-cost hypothesis on the one hand pro-environmental concerns only matter in situation where pro-environmental behavior is perceived as low-priced by the actors, pointing to additive effects of instrumental incentives (e.g. low costs) and concerns or a positive interaction between them. On the other hand, dual process theories claim a negative interaction between pro-environmental concerns and constraints, i.e. actors with strong concerns behave in an automatic-spontaneous way by neglecting the costs. Our study operationalizes both approaches to assess which one performs better in an empirical test. The data come from two waves of the Gesis Panel, where two different forced choice scenarios were presented, systematically changing the costs of pro-environmental decisions. Using a multi-level-logistic regression model, we are able to control for the perceived definition of the situation (high vs. low-cost) and will check for framing effects regarding the interpretation of differential wording of gains. If respondents have to choose between green energy and conventional energy, pro-environmental concerns have a robust positive effect on choosing green energy regardless of the definition of the situation as high or low cost. Further, strong pro-environmental concerns have still an effect on the choice if conventional energy is much cheaper than green energy. If respondents have to choose between sustainable and conventional investment opportunities the effects of environmental concerns depend on the situation´s definition as high or low cost: while we find positive effects of environmental concerns on the probability to choose the green investment in low cost situations, we do not find any significant effect for high cost situations. We conclude that the explanatory power of the low cost hypotheses depend on the framing of the choice problem.

RC47-541.6

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When Police Hijacked #Blockupy Frankfurt: A Critical Analysis of Activists' Social Media Tactics

In this article, we critically question the idea that street action in combination with activists' social media tactics can produce alternative perspectives and public visibility. We argue that social media grant authorities potential for greater control over public discourse concerning protest events – through surveillance opportunities as well as active use of social media tactics to produce their own "counter-information". The argument is based on the case of the trans-European Blockupy alliance mobilized to block the opening of the European Central Bank offices in Frankfurt am Main, Germany. The study combines ethnographic fieldwork with an analysis of social media data. The ethnographic fieldwork is composed of field notes from participant observation during the Blockupy action, interviews with activists and an online ethnographic inquiry into Facebook groups. The social media data consists of a social network analysis of Twitter (n=229.911), collected on the basis of protest hashtags (#Blockupy, #Destroika, #NoTroika).

Identification of social media practices and tactics reveals two trends: a) an interaction of surveillance and improved social media tactics by authority such as the police; and b) a focus on violence and property damage, mass action, and performativity in protest events to produce publicity on social media. In today's over-mediated environments, activists use new tactics to report from street protests through social media in combination with mainstream and alternative media. Smartphones have replaced the tent through which information was formerly uploaded onto the IndyMedia alternative media platform, and activists risk becoming subject to surveillance. On social media, images of riots, peaceful protests, artistic action, as well as police and news media struggle for public visibility in today's saturated media environments. In the Blockupy Frankfurt action, police became the dominant actor in this struggle by hijacking the protest hashtag and tactically using images of riots to produce a positive image.

RC11-133.5

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Towards Socio-Gerontechnology: Modelling the Theoretical Intersection of Social Science and Gerontechnology

This paper investigates the theoretical gains which can be made by combining conceptual and theoretical insights from social gerontology and science and technology studies with gerontechnological theory. Although ageing is globally recognized as one of the biggest societal challenges and investments in technologies to deal with this challenge are high, current gerontechnologies mostly fail to live up to expectations. Partly this is due to the poor connection between social scientific understanding of ageing and the mostly technically focused discipline of gerontechnology. This paper presents a theoretical model in which the relationship between designers and users is modelled as reciprocal and evolving over time. The connection between design and use is made via the script concept whereas the connection between use and design is made via the user representation concept (both pertaining to actor-network theory). Acceptance is seen as dependent on technological literacy, technology generations, perceived stigmatisation, perceived benefit and domesticability of a technology. Older users are, in turn, seen as potentially active actors who are both enabled and constrained by gerontechnologies. However, older users are also constrained within their context (having to act their age, bounded within pension systems, care relations etc.). The evolution of the connection between older user and the technology can subsequently be followed over time, which allows for conceptualizing the life course as a user-technology hybrid. This model sensitises us to the stereotypical imagery of ageing that underlies many gerontechnological designs, to the constraining (and enabling) effects of age scripts that are the result of such user representations and to the ability of older people to act as active technology users who change and circumvent such scripts. It thus allows a deeper and theoretically more re-

fined understanding of the ageing-technology nexus. We conclude by exploring the implications of our model for policy making and gerontechnological design.

RC52-597.2

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Fostering Professional Development Among UK Dental Undergraduates with a Dental Scrubs Ceremony: Findings of a Two Year Study

Professionalism is a key aspect of the teaching and training of dental students. However, the task of instructing professionalism to dental students can be challenging (e.g. Ziljistra-Shaw, Robinson and Roberts 2013, Riley and Kumar 2012, Coulehan 2005). Students tend to understand professionalism as a set of behaviours (Riley and Kumar 2012, p.9) that they are told they must adhere to or avoid, rather than appreciate professionalism as 'a special form of personal and professional formation' (Inui 2003 quoted in Coulehan 2005, p. 895). While students need to have a clear 'cognitive base'(Cruess and Cruess 2006, p.205) in terms of what professionalism entails in the first place, the formal curriculum must also be supported by an informal curriculum and organisational culture which sustains and reinforces the socialisation of their fledgling professional identities(Birden and Useherwood 2013, p.380).

This conference paper documents a pilot initiative at a UK Dental School to strengthen its informal curriculum on professionalism with the introduction of a scrubs ceremony for its second year students. The Scrubs ceremony was inspired by the White Coat ceremonies that medical students have in North America universities (e.g. Huber 2003, Karnieli-Miller, Frankel, Veatch 2002). This event marks the students' first step in their professional and clinical development, as they transition from pre-clinical to clinical stage of their studies, with the public presentation of dental scrubs to the student cohort and the recitation of a pledge of conduct. An evaluation of this initiative and its impact on students and faculty staff's perception of dental professionalism will be presented and discussed.

RC47-539.6

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ENRIQUEZ, LAURA (Sociology, University of California-Berkeley)

The State and the Agrarian Public Sphere in Venezuela

Does socialism eviscerate civil society? Theories of the transition from absolutism to bourgeois society identify several factors that impel or at least facilitate the emergence of the public sphere of civil society. Theories of 20th century totalitarianism suggest that state socialism annihilates, suppresses, or at least fails to allow the emergence of civil society. Yet "21st-century socialism"—pursued most stridently in Venezuela—has witnessed an efflorescence of civil society organizations among the popular sectors. This paper contributes to a growing critique of the totalitarianism literature by incorporating this anomaly into, and thereby extending, the Habermasian theory of the emergence of civil society and the public sphere. Focusing on agrarian civil society, we reconstruct Habermas's theory—which argues that vertical contradictions between the state and the public sphere were characteristic of the transition from absolutism to bourgeois society—by showing that *horizontal contradictions within the public sphere characterize the transition to 21st century socialism in Venezuela*. This is due to two factors: as Habermas noted, (a) the state establishes the conditions in which public sphere participants develop their positions; but, as Habermas failed to consider, (b) the state's communicative and economic activities have not coincided in the Venezuelan case. That is, the state there has pursued an increasingly radical-socialist agenda as articulated in its words, and a moderate-nationalist one maintained in political-economic policy implementation. The organizations in the agrarian public sphere have defined their political perspectives against the state, but differ due to referencing discrepant aspects of it. This has given rise to myriad mutually-conflicting positions in the agrarian public sphere. We support these arguments by analyzing laws and presidential discourse; lending practices, the land structure, and marketing support for farmers; and agrarian civil society organizations in the key agrarian state of Portuguesa.

RC32-370.3

NG, ANGIE* (Durham University, angieng0815@hotmail.com)

Racial Segregation and Inhumane Treatment of Foreing Domestic Workers in Hong Kong

Since the time of the *mui jai* system in Hong Kong, a system in which impoverished girls and women were bound to households as servants and which did not disappear until the 1970s, mistreatment of women as carers in other people's

homes has been documented. However, these women were ethnic Chinese, and since the time when Hong Kong first started allowing foreign women into Hong Kong to fill the caring gap left by rapid economic development, the policy has been to hire women from Southeast Asia, mainly the Philippines and Indonesia, instead of culturally and racially closer Vietnam or Mainland China. This has been to prevent the integration of foreign domestic workers into local society, as they are to be treated as disposable and replaceable sources of caring labour, not potential new immigrants. From 2011 to 2013, foreign domestic workers fought for the Right of Abode in Hong Kong after seven years of residing in the territory, to which highly skilled foreign workers or 'expatriates' are entitled. This presentation introduces the 'herstories' and experiences of eight women who were in a shelter for foreign domestic workers during that period, illustrating the racial- and gender-based dehumanisation, segregation, exploitation and abuse of these women and others.

RC34-390.9

NGAI, STEVEN SEK-YUM* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, syngai@cuhk.edu.hk)

Factors Leading to Development or Stagnation in the School-to-Work Transition of Economically Disadvantaged Youths

This paper examines the factors leading to development or stagnation in the school-to-work transition of economically disadvantaged young people. Based on eight focus group interviews with 50 youths growing up from low-income families in Hong Kong, our results show that this population is among the most disadvantaged in school-to-work transition, as the majority of these youths were either engaged in low-skill jobs with limited career prospects or disengaged from both work and education. Among the interviewees, those who left school early were at the greatest risk for social exclusion, as most of them were unemployed for more than one year. Contextual influences such as lower levels of parental involvement and lack of further education opportunities were found to constrain both the formulation and pursuit of educational and career goals. In contrast, service use and supportive interactions with parents and non-family adults were found to foster more adaptive transition. Furthermore, our results indicate a striking difference in intrapersonal agency and coping styles between young people who were attending further education or engaged in jobs with advancement opportunities and those who were not. The implications of our findings for future research and policy development are discussed.

RC30-347.1

NGAI, STEVEN SEK-YUM* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, syngai@cuhk.edu.hk)

Informal Employment and Social Exclusion Among Young Rural-Urban Migrant Workers in China

This study investigates informal employment and social exclusion among young rural-urban migrant workers in China. Based on interviews conducted in Hangzhou, China, the study found that the deprivation of rights for social protection among these workers during the informal employment process is a result of total and structural surplus in the Chinese labor market. Such exclusion is further intensified by systemic problems in the social insurance system and by problems in its regulation and implementation. Based on these results, this paper argues that the social exclusion of young rural-urban migrant workers in China is different from the new poverty in the West: it is intake exclusion within the labor market in the context of globalization. In China's present socio-economic environment, informal employment, which has resulted in the social exclusion of this population, still has a positive effect on both rural-urban migrant workers and the wider society. As a result, measures that address the problem of social exclusion should also place more emphasis on the development of the social insurance system and the use of investment policies, including human capital investment, to facilitate the empowerment of the target group and achieve the goal of social insurance for all.

RC04-51.3

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"I Don't Really Have Time for People Who Get Moody": Young Men Negotiating Emotions in Education Contexts.

This in-depth case study project involved 16 Australian male high school graduates over the course of the year in a series of interviews. The study focused on masculine identity formation in the transition from adolescent to adulthood and the role of boys' social contexts in this process. A grounded theory approach was taken to analysing the interview transcripts. This paper will draw on data from the

first interview, in which the young men reflected on their school experiences and the second, in which they compared school to tertiary education settings. One of the strong themes emerging from this analysis was the role of emotion regulation in sustaining male peer social networks in the school setting. Specifically, the boys learned, from their participation in male friendship groups at school, how to avoid experiencing intense feelings and thus avert the risk of appearing emotional. We will show how, through a gendering of the meaning of emotion, girls were attributed with inherent emotionality which was seen by the boys as prone to spill out, producing "drama". We argue that the social space of school, which produces a high degree of visibility for identity performances, creates a high risk environment for males to be explicitly emotional. We identify some regulatory mechanisms which, the boys report, assist in sustaining an even emotional tone in the male peer environment. One of these is "paying out", an Australian colloquial term for banter, which is an important competency for successful male peer group membership. Through ritual insults, boys probed each other's sensitivity and hardened each other to emotional attacks. In the process, boys learned who they could trust and how to be trusted and, paradoxically, experienced positive emotions associated with belonging.

WG02-640.8

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Sociocultural Evolution: The Case of Modernity. the Discourse on Modernity from the Perspective of a Theory of Long-Term Social Change

The paper departs from the thesis that sociology without a genetic perspective cannot deal adequately with its object of knowledge. However, after a phase of intense discussion in the 1960s and 1970s in sociology as well as in social and cultural anthropology, the modelling of long-term sociocultural processes of change was set aside in the great recent theoretical conceptions. Research on macro-social processes of change nevertheless is simply indispensable for an understanding of early and contemporary societal forms of organization and knowledge structures since they build upon prior structures. Thereby, it is not a matter of a causal chain in the sense of an if-then constellation for the determination of social processes; it is not a matter of a logic determining and inherent in processes of change which realizes itself in a pre-determined succession of forms. Moreover, it is a matter of the analysis of facilitating and restricting conditions for systemic change.

At the example of the discussion about modernity and in special reference to the analysis of civilizations of Shmuel N. Eisenstadt as well as its critique I will make clear the meaning the historical perspective attains for a sociological theory of modernity. At the same time I will elaborate critical points out of his analysis which in turn are to be taken into account for the development of a general theory of a long-term change. In conclusion, I will sketch a sociological model of sociocultural evolution which takes into account the contemporary state of knowledge.

RC44-504.8

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Trade Unions and Environmentalism – the Case of Austria

Although trade unions are crucial societal actors, their role in the current debates on social-ecological transformation is usually neglected (e.g. WBGU 2011). In Austria the relation between trade unions and environmental issues has a long, contradictory and conflicting tradition. The most important occurrences in the younger past are the conflicts around the nuclear plant "Zwentendorf" and the hydroelectric plant "Hainburg" in the 1970s and 1980s. Both conflicts must be considered as central experiences regarding the relation of the trade union movement and ecological issues. Although the sustainability debate also had certain impacts on Austrian trade unions (e.g. Ritt 1998), these experiences continued to shape the collective memory of the trade union movement regarding environmental questions. The central axes of conflict regarding the two power plants were the creation of jobs and competitive and locational advantages – arguments that are significant for the discourse on labour and the environment in general. For a comprehensive consideration of the relation between trade unions and environmental questions it is, however, inevitable to go beyond this discourse (cf. Räthzel/Uzzell 2012).

Following this assumption and considering the newly arising debates and coalitions in the wake of the crisis and its management, the project "TRAFO LABOUR" is asking the question how trade unions and workers' interests can be appropriately taken into consideration in social-ecological transformation processes.

RC38-446.3

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The 'GDR Children of Namibia'. Outsiders with a Problematic Sense of Belonging

The term 'GDR children of Namibia' is used to describe a group of approximately 430 people. They were taken to the German Democratic Republic (GDR) from refugee camps in Zambia and Angola in order to remove them from the threat posed to their lives in the camps during the war of independence which was fought by the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) against South Africa's occupation of Namibia from 1979 onwards. As part of a solidarity project between the GDR and SWAPO, the children were cared for in Bellin, Mecklenburg, and in Staßfurt near Magdeburg. In this socialist environment, they were educated to be the elite of a future, independent Namibia. However, once Namibia had achieved independence and the GDR had ceased to exist, the children and adolescents were suddenly and without preparation flown to Namibia without completing their school education. Due to their socialisation in the GDR, they were now experiencing typically European problems in Namibia – it was too hot, they were shocked by the eating and lifestyle habits and experiencing problems with the language. Girls in particular were experiencing serious problems, especially with the highly patriarchal family structures in Ovamboland in northern Namibia. Some of the group were the first 'black' pupils in Namibian German Schools where they were feeling like 'aliens' and facing racism. The analysis of the biographies shows how the 'GDR children' figurate themselves as outsiders with a problematic sense of belonging. They label themselves as part of an outsider grouping. The study of the media discourse about the group offers that multiple cultural identities are attributed to the GDR children which mark them out as being different. This paper examines their problematic sense of belonging and their problems finding a place for themselves in society.

RC23-288.1

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Digital Myth? Visions and Open Questions in the Field of "Digital" Work

The "Internet Age", and hence the widespread introduction of digital technologies in diverse work environment(s) are recognized as *the* important change in work in all sectors in industrialized societies in the last decades. Visions like "industry 4.0" or the unlimited mobility of "virtual work" fuel discussions on scientific but also on political levels. The question, however, how digital technologies concretely affect current work and how these are initiating changes is still largely unexplored. Furthermore empirical evidence of "digital" work still is rarely discussed within theoretical models of work.

Based on a review of current visions of digital work it will be argued that the scientific and political debate is still in a phase of "digital myth" creation. In order to understand and shape the characteristics of "digital" work it seems crucial to develop a theoretical model of work and technology. This model should be able to (a) reflect the highly different work environments of "digital" work and (b) to identify technology as enabler for changes at work. Thus, the paper proposes a contextualised approach towards work and technology: The introduction of digital technologies creates socio-technical spaces that are initially influenced by technical parameters to which organizational and individual working structures adapt ex-post.

The authors conclude that it is important to deliberately design socio-technical working spaces – on a micro-level – according to normative principles for "good" employment. Furthermore – on a macro-level – a societal debate on "digital" work should start in a sense that the power of digital technologies may be transformed into the 'classical' ideal of work and technology: "*machinery, considered alone, shortens the hours of labour, but, when in the service of capital, lengthens them; since in itself it lightens labour, but when employed by capital, heigthens the intensity of labour*" (Marx, Capital, Vol I, ch. 15).

RC37-440.3

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The Involvement of Art Institutions in the Construction of a New Symbolic Order. Polish Art Institutions after 1989

Art institutions are among the players in the field of art, along with artists, institutions raising artists (art colleges/institutes, known in Poland as academies of fine arts), art critics, art collectors and art dealers. Each of the entities with its own interest in mind strives to gain advantage over other players in a given field to obtain a monopoly for dictating rules, norms, and guidelines concerning artistic activity. The field of art is also influenced by external factors, both economic and political.

This paper is aimed at analysing the status of Polish public art institutions in the strengthening of the social impact of art following 1989. The art of the 1990s is a record of its own kind, of the Polish social and political transformation. This was a time where art institutions competed against each other to gain the symbolic

upper hand to decide on the shape of the Polish art domain. Since art institutions belong with the state administration system, whereas a critical description of reality was at the core of critical art's purpose, it remains to be answered whether the institutions in fact guaranteed the freedom of artistic expression and work. Therefore, it has been my intention to resolve if, and to what degree, art institutions were actually involved in the discussion on the shape of the Polish society, and to establish the role they played in constructing and maintaining the discourse of the so-called "critical art" which dominated the Polish artistic scene back in the 1990s.

RC31-352.5

NIKIELSKA-SEKULA, KAROLINA* (University of Southeast Norway, Department of Cultural Studies and Humanities, karolina.nikielska-sekula@hit.no)

The Taste of "the Stranger." Performing Heritage in Culture and Language Festival in Norway.

Cultural heritage can be understood twofold – as a set of cultural norms and values or as an artistic patrimony of a group. Passed on from generation to generation and constantly being negotiated, cultural heritage is usually inscribed in the ethnic identity of immigrants and becomes an important marker of group boundaries in multicultural societies in Europe. Being a source of pride and a reference to culture of origin, cultural heritage is both a chance and a limitation of integration that often causes tension between the host and immigrant population. It enables development of a sense of belonging to both – the group of origin and host society by negotiating norms and creating narrations that allows linking new practices to one`s background. Simultaneously it may be seen as a factor that negatively distinguishes immigrants and threatens the host society`s values.

This paper discusses how heritage is being used and negotiated by the participants of Language and Culture Festival in Drammen, Norway, allowing them to cross group boundaries. It exemplifies the role of art in providing new space for mutual relationship between the locals of different ethnic backgrounds including the major society. The paper is based on an ethnographic observation accompanied by photo documentation conducted by the author in Drammen in 2013-2014 . Special focus is put on two groups of Drammenians – ethnic Norwegians and Norwegian Turks.

Since 2009 the Language and Culture Festival has provided a platform of cultural heritage exchange between its participants in Norway. The festival takes the form of a competition in which locals of different ethnic backgrounds, including the representatives of the host society present a song, folk dance, text composition, drawing or stage performance in a different language other than one`s mother tongue.

RC41-488.6

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Demographic Diversity in the Kostroma Region in Russia: Indicators and Dynamics of Local Communities

The Kostroma Region is one the most well-known historical areas in the Russian Federation. In the public opinion it is considered to be 'the Heartland of Russia', the cradle of the Romanov dynasty, and symbol of '*Russianhood'.* The Kostroma Region is located 450 kilometers North-East of Moscow. According to the last Census (14 October 2010) in the Kostroma Region full resident population is 667,6 thousand people. The population is very unevenly distributed among 24 municipalities and 6 urban districts. In the past two decades, the population of the Kostroma region, as in many other regions of Russia, is declining. The Kostroma Region is among the champions of the depopulation in the Russian Federation. Inside the Kostroma Region the difference of the pace of depopulation and other demographic characteristics among the municipalities is very high. What are the differences in the dynamics of the population of certain areas in the region? How can these differences be interpreted? We assume that the demographic characteristics of the region correlates to the location of municipal districts depending on their proximity to the regional capital (City of Kostroma). Best demographic situation is characterized by a positive growth of population, highest life expectancy, and younger population which is recorded in the capital. The combination of the worst demographic indicators is typical of the areas that belong to the so-called periphery and far periphery. The basis of this spatial patterns is the unequal distribution of public goods (hospitals, universities and colleges, workplaces, police, etc.), access to which is reduced as the distance from the capital expands. Thus, therefore basic demographic indicators in the Kostroma Region are, in fact, the markers on the scale of social well-being.

RC26-326.4

NIKOLAEVA, ULIANA* (Lomonosov Moscow State University, ynikolaeva@list.ru)

The Concept of 'Archaic' in Interpreting Contemporary Community Life

The concept of linear progress for a long time dominated in social sciences. The primitive irreversibly is replaced by more sophisticated, new and efficient. As it turns out, the past does not disappear without a trace. Most modern processes - for example, the process of globalization - generate two opposite effects: (1) The worldwide distribution of the latest technical and economic progress; (2) Re-animation and spread throughout the world of the most archaic forms of social and economic interaction (criminal shadow economy, corruption, violence, and other). When we say 'archaic', we mean the following (*see* Malinowski, Mauss, Polanyi). Firstly, it is the earliest - primitive, primordial, pre-class. It is a relationship of mutual aid, reciprocity and exchange of gifts. Secondly, the period of transition from a primitive to a civilized society, or a period of "barbarism." It is a relationship of direct violence and physical pressure on the part of the militarized groups. Small, mobile, well-armed groups regularly rob neighbors, draped their tribute. Thirdly, the so-called "eastern", "redistributive" societies (Polani), or "Asiatic", "Asiatic mode of production" (Marx). One can see these societies, in retrospective, in Ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia and China. It was a relationship of complete domination of the state in the economy, politics and culture. It was at the same time a lack of autonomy of the individual and equally domination of the so-called 'collectivistic ethics'. The flows of immigration—the outcome of globalization—brings into being a multicultural mosaic of cultures, including the archaic one with all its pre-historic and early historic facets. In this sense globalization seriously undermines the communal way of life in the countries of so called 'peripheral capitalism' and makes the archaism more aggressive.

RC24-298.2

NIKULA, ILARI* (University of Lapland, inikula@ulapland.fi)

Environmental Crisis and Depoliticization

Along with the idea of global environmental crisis there has emerged depoliticizing trends that are driven by processes that are justified by their capacity to improve the sustainability of societies and individuals. This paper examines these depoliticizing political and societal implications that derive from this crisis. Also the ways in which the crisis has been constructed and governed are analyzed. For a theoretical framework Michel Foucault's studies of power and governing is used. The analysis is specifically built around the concepts of governmentality and biopower. Thus, this research has a foucauldian premise and it presumes the political nature of all knowledge-claims. It approaches the knowledge of the world discursively.

It is argued in this paper that the environmental crisis is moving us towards a post-political, or post-democratic state. This includes the tendency of issues being centralized under global technocratic management and consensual policy-making of institutions like Kyoto protocol or annual climate summits, and other institutions that are further called for to police the world. These depoliticizing tendencies reduce the sphere of democratic political deliberation and debate. As the current understanding of the environmental crisis as a "*supra*-national and *non*-class-specific *global crisis"*transcends social differences, proper political choice between competing ideological visions of a different social order is slowly reduced.

Furthermore, the global framing of this existential threat creates one global polity. It makes global governmentality possible. It centralizes the tools of rule and governing, as 'the biosphere' and 'global climate' are brought into being only through biopolitical practices of assessment, such as the generation of statistical data and graphic representations. This allows a governing from a distance, using policy and statistical evidence to influence how people see their local environments and their relation with it.

RC25-315.3

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Socio-Political Events and Language of Twitter: The Representation of Events in Ukraine in Russian Twitter

Today social networks undoubtedly play an important role: it is a source of information, a mean of mobilization and an environment for the public discussion and reflection. Nowadays social reflections research takes new turns using language technologies. We propose the simple approach to the interpretation of social networks' language.

The topic of the following research is concerned with many neologisms appearing in the period of popular socio-political events. Unlike Mass media language, language in social networks is more uninhibited and as far as Twitter is online

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

platform users are free to use new words. The emergence of new emotionally charged words that directly reflect actual events is more likely in Twitter. Users create new words that express new concepts or new ideas or include the most popular emotional evaluation. E.g. "майдаун" (Майдан [Maidan] +даун [daun] = [maidaun]) expresses negative attitude as it's ending sounds like Russian insulting word "даун" (~mentally retarded).

Currently much research is being done on the analysis of neologisms. For example, BBC Magazine published an article "Twitter spawns twitterverse of new words" (5 September 2011). Lots of works are focused on detecting neologisms on Facebook. However, the majority of these studies do not pay attention to the reason of appearing of certain words, i.e. neologisms are studied in general, without any communicative focus. We focus particularly on factors leading to the creation of new words and/or changing the words meaning (key words, neologisms, memes), pointing out inseparability of society and language. The other task is to match the words and the communicative roles (information, manipulation, self-expression, etc.).

Our research is actual and reliable as it based on representative corpus of tweets and the survey of 110 informants. The primary set was obtained by the statistical analysis to extract the most significant keywords (February-April 2014).

TG06-689.3

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Travelling Texts. Justifying Early Intervention.

Building on ideals of social equality and a welfare system promoting equal opportunities, there has been an increasing awareness in the kindergarten sector in Norway of kindergarten employees' responsibility to identify children at risk and to initiate early intervention. When kindergarten employees talk about children they are worried about, they tend to refer to their "gut feeling". Indeed, a terminology for worries seems to be lacking. Consequently, different educational programs have been initiated to enhance kindergarten employees' knowledge about various risk factors and to increase interdisciplinary collaboration to find suitable interventions. The process from identification to intervention involves a complex chain of actions in which documentation is at stake. In this paper I follow this process, departing from the standpoint of kindergarten employees, particularly highlighting how texts are integrated in the chain of actions and how individuals enter into the text-reader conversation. The texts often serve to justify intervention from agents outside of the kindergarten. Acknowledging the "power of the written word" kindergarten employees need to find ways to articulate their gut feeling, e.g. by documenting their observations. In doing so, they build on existing terms and categories and implicitly (re)construct "children at risk", "children with learning difficulties", "children with delayed motor development" etc. Like Ian Hacking warns, there is a risk herein of "looping effects", in which certain people are 'made up' and the categories making them up reinforced.

RC11-JS-9.8

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How Can We Understand Senior Camps in Relation to Social Policies and Images of Ageing?

Since the beginning of 2000 senior camps have been established on several places in Sweden,with the purpose to decrease social exclusion and improve health amongst old people. These senior camps build on notions of what it means to age and to "be old" in relation to activity, health, functional abilities and participation in society. In addition, the camps are firmly grounded in cultural norms on how to "do camps", and what is important values for well-being, often connected to nostalgia and national icons. In a cross-scientific and holistic study at CASE, Lund university these senior camps have been studied from three perspectives 1) History of ideas. What is the cultural meaning of senior camps? 2) Ethnology: how is age made visible and important at senior camps? 3) Occupational Science: What are the individual social and health aspects of the senior camp?

In this presentation we focus on the results from part study 1, that is, the cultural and historical meaning of senior camps.The data consists of material from the camps and interviews with directors for the senior camps. We will frame senior camps in a cultural context and discuss them in relation to discourses of active ageing and care. Furthermore, we will show examples of how the organisation of, and the rhetoric surrounding senior camps is similar to the child camp tradition in Sweden where culture, the idea of nature, activity and governing becomes central issues. What structural and ideological values about age and "Swedishness" are made visible in these utterances? We will discuss this in relation to our findings.

RC11-135.5

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New Social Roles and Well-Being in Later Life

New social roles are central to the Innovation Theory of successful aging (Nimrod & Kleiber, 2007), which differentiates between two types of innovation: Self-Preservation Innovation (SPI), that somehow continues earlier roles, and Self-Reinvention Innovation (SRI), that has nothing in common with previous roles. The theory suggests that both SPI and SRI may contribute to well-being in later life. Based on a telephone survey of 545 retirees (age≥60), the present study aimed at examining the two types of innovation and their association with well-being.

Analysis indicated that SPI activities were significantly more common than SRI activities. Moreover, innovators who reported adding at least one SPI activity had significantly higher life satisfaction than the rest of the sample. No such difference was found regarding innovators who added SRI activities. To determine whether differences in life satisfaction resulted from SPI activities or from differences in background characteristics and activity repertoire, a three-step linear regression was conducted. Results showed that it was not the type of innovation, but rather its result – namely, a greater activity repertoire among innovators – that predicted post-retirement life satisfaction.

The prediction of life satisfaction according to total activity repertoire is in line with the main tenet of Innovation Theory, as Nimrod and Kleiber maintained that the impact of innovation on well-being is not direct. Accordingly, it appears that the innovators who added SPI activities reported more satisfaction with life than others because they had a greater activity repertoire that accorded them more sources of challenge, companionship and meaning. One may still inquire why this was not the case for innovators who added SRI activities, even though they too enjoyed a greater activity repertoire than the rest of the sample. A possible explanation posits that only SPI promotes well-being in later life, underscoring the importance of internal continuity.

RC29-330.3

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Project of Citizen Identity Card and Institutional Design of Security Policy in México

In Mexico, the Personal Identification Card has been a controversial theme since it was first mentioned in 2009. The official objective of the Card was to procure the unified identification of all citizens, concentrating the data that forms their legal identity, linked with biometric data in order to incorporate fingerprint registry, face and iris of every Mexican.

News of the project gave footing to diverse controversies, for one part, it was warned about the duplication of work invested in the expedition of a citizen identity card, since it was argued that the current Voter Card (expedited by the Federal Electoral Institute, IFE) serves as one of the main identifications in the country and that the possession of the unique identification card could discourage the inscription of the citizens in the voter rolls and could negatively impact the influx of citizens to the elections.

The second issue was of an administrative character and turned around toward what instances of public and private character would be the ones to carry out the management and control of the administration of the card. Linked to the administrative issues, another group of themes was the possession and protection of personal data.

In 2013 the Identity Card ICM project was included in the public agenda as a result of the recent acts of violence and insecurity in the country. The main argument is that a new Identity Card will ensure the identification of criminals. This issue is going to be central in the public debate because concerns the privacy and protection of personal data. In the case of Mexico, the main debate is about the weekness of the governability, the lack of moral authority of the government and the enviroment of social discontent in which this new changes are being constructed.

RC25-314.3

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Medicine, Media and Identity: The Discourse on "Developmental Disabilities" in Japanese TV Programs

The term "developmental disabilities" (DD) generally covers learning disabilities, ADHD and autism-related disorders in Japan, and discourses around the term typically describe specific characteristics such as relatively short attention span or particularly strong preferences for certain things as defining features. However, these characteristics have not always been regarded as disabilities. Some research has observed a cultural tendency towards "medicalization": certain behaviors have been pathologized over time and controversy continues among medical professionals and lay people concerning over-diagnosis of DD. NHK, Japan's national public broadcasting organization, has regularly aired programs related to DD and may be considered an influential medium for discourse

on the subject in Japan. This presentation describes discourse analysis of 51 NHK TV programs—selected using an electronic program guide and covering almost all programs on this subject aired between 2012 and 2014—examining how identity is constructed.

The analysis reveals that the majority of programs about DD are "welfare programs" (38 programs), and individuals who are introduced as having DD are highly represented. They are identified as having DD multimodally, including captioning when they are introduced. Various aspects of individuals' lives (strong preference for a certain color, for example) are identified as typical features of DD. The effect of such forms of representation is to define and delimit individuality through the discourses of medicine and welfare, even though the medical definition of DD is itself unstable. In fact, this tendency in representation is sometimes questioned by newscasters and those introduced as having DD on the programs. These constitute exceptions, however, and are usually unexplored. Thus, the dominant discourses are demonstrably those which directly or implicitly pathologize behaviors. This study suggests the need for greater critical awareness, flexibility and diversity in representation of individuals with specific characteristics.

RC06-77.5

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Women's Employment after the First Childbirth in Japan

Women's employment after the first childbirth in Japan

The employment patterns of Japanese women show unique features among industrial societies. They are; relatively lower employment rate of mother of infants while higher employment rate of women as a whole, and unclear impact of higher educational attainment on women's employment. This paper tries to explore reason for them by analyzing employment patterns and their determinants of women mainly born in the 1960s and the 1970s.

There are several reasons for focusing on the women's employment patterns of these cohorts. First, it is worth exploring why employment rate of mothers are still low regardless of some policy changes aiming at gender equality, such as Childcare Leave Act and the Equal Employment Opportunity Act for Men and Women, which were enacted and expanded after the 1990s when women of these birth cohorts had their childbirth.

Second, more women of these birth cohorts pursued higher education, and got into the workforce after graduation, compared to the earlier birth cohorts. Investigating the reason why they could not utilize their human capital in the workforce is another important issue because even more women of subsequent birth cohorts have been seeking for university degrees.

Using Japanese Panel Survey of Consumers (JPSC), this paper presents descriptive analyses on employment patterns around the time of their first childbirth, and results of multinomial logistic regression analysis on determinants of women's employment status at a year after the first childbirth. The main finding of analysis is that type of occupation rather than educational attainment has a significant impact on Japanese women's regular employment after the first childbirth. Based on the results of data analysis, the interaction between labor market structure and social policy, and its impact on women's employment and gender role in Japan will be discussed.

RC05-67.7

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Racial Discrimination: An Experience of North East Indians in the Metropolises

One of the challenges in the construct of a modern political nation of India is the competing identities that confronts in the making of an Indian identity with regard to Northeast region (NER) and their women working in the metropolitan cities in India. The NER is the melting point of South Asia and Southeast Asia, as a result of which there is microcosm of cultures that reflect both the regions which are uniquely of its own and do not reflect the Indian counterpart in their society and culture. Many North East people have sought livelihood in the cities. After the advent of liberalizing in the Indian economy there has been an onslaught of MNCs in which many Northeastern women are employed wearing western attire to suit the image of the company, which has led to stereotyping them in a derogatory manner that makes them vulnerable to confront violence in the changing social landscape of the metropolitan cities. The paper seeks to study how the hyphenated identities of Northeast Indian is confronted as gender relations gets strained with increasing tensions between men and women belonging to a different racial and cultural milieu. The racist hate crimes of Richard Loitam, Ms.Sangma and Nido Tania followed by a rape of 14 years old girl from Manipur in New Delhi drew massive protests and formulation of anti-racial laws. Why do the mainstream Indians perceive the North East Indians with prejudice? Why has the new spirit of intolerance increased? How will the new anti-racial laws be used effectively? What are the strategies to reduce racial discrimination in India? The intersectionality theory would be used to comprehend why the North East women are the easy targets of discrimination, racism and violence comprehending the social realities of the hyphenated identities of being a North East Indian.

RC47-540.1

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"This Is My Dream, That's Why I Fight". Love, Law and Solidarity: Stories of a Brazilian Young Activist Pro-MST

In September 2015, the "red" prevailed in a auditorium at the Federal University of Ceara, in Fortaleza. João Pedro Stédile the director of the social movement *Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra (MST)* was acclaimed by young people, politicians, community leaders and academics. A young man despertor us attention. He had glint in his eyes, chanting anthems calling honoring the MST movement, but he showed anger when angry in speeches given by Stedile. He had glint in his eyes, chanting clamor anthems honoring the MST movement, but he showed anger when angry in speeches given by Stedile: which was said to have suffered a recent assassination attempt by a wealthy local businessman - "against to a agrarian reform rights", as he spoke - while the leader of the movement arrived at the airpot. This paper reports love and party identification stories, sense of solidarity and rights defended by this young activist. It is questioned: what future visions of this young man had on the political militancy and which influences made him traverse between love and ideological hatred and belonging to this social movement? It was used the qualitative method through a life story, problematized in light of Sociological Theory Critique of *recognition struggle* of Axel Honneth. This research argue with the concept of the *public sphere* of Jürgen Habermas, and the theoty of *affection of authoritarian* of Brazilian philosopher Renato Janine. It was understood that the social reality of the young interviewed, their dynamic conflict and its future vision on the political militancy in Brazil.

RC16-201.1

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Does Diversity Enrich or Jeopardize Society?: A Critical Answer to an Oversimplified Question

There is still a controversial debate about the question if diversity implies enrichment or a threat for societies. The sociological theory offers at least three different answers. Optimistic representatives of the diversity concept as well as representatives of corporations emphasize the positive aspects. In their perspective, diversity and multiculturality are seen as a societal asset that pays off both operationally and economically. In contrast, the culture conflict theory (e.g. Huntington 1998) argues similar to Parson's structural functionalism that cultural differences threaten social cohesion.

The third answer criticizes both approaches as they likewise tend to reduce human identity to a singular attribute such as gender, race or religion (see Sen 2006). Starting points are Simmel's metaphor of the "intersection of social circles" (1908) and the diagnosis that the diversity concept, similar to the concept of exclusion, distracts from economic inequalities (see Michaels 2006) and, therefore, promotes the neo-liberalization of sociological theory.

In consequence, it is argued that diversity might only lead to social cohesion if the differences are not linked with economic inequalities. In other words, diversity research should be aware of "horizontal inequalities" (Stewart 2008). Moreover, it has to recognize that criss-crossings of cultural and economic cleavages use to enhance social cohesion.

Therefore, the diversity concept will only survive within sociological theory if it does not obscure economic inequalities and ignore economic conflicts. In short, diversity researchers should resist their instrumentalization by culturalists, politicians and managers. This argument is underpinned by empirical evidence, such as entrepreneurial mission statements, the development of economic inequalities in South Africa and the multicultural practice in the UK.

RC20-249.2

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A Qualitative Comparative Analysis of Patterns in the Catching-up Performance of the Former Soviet Union Republics

There is no consensus about the causes of dissolution of USSR. But surely Soviet Union most probably would not have dissolved, had it fulfilled the promise to catch up economically with U.S. – even if this would have happened only in 1990 or in 2000, and not in only in 1980 (as was solemny promised in the III Programme of the CPSU adopted in 1961). Although Perestroika initiators did not promise that „shock therapy" style market reforms („500 days" or so) will enable reformed

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

Soviet Union to catch up with U.S. in some 20 years, the hope and promise was that they will lead Soviet economy out of low growth trap. The market reformers in Boris Yeltsin circle believed that „sheding off" the internal empire will boost catching up performance of Russia even more. Nationalists in other Soviet republics believed the same about the economic effects of the independence. The paper uses „American standard" (did a fSU republic decrease the GDP per capita gap, separating it from U.S., or failed to do this during recent 25 years?) to measure economic success of the restoration of capitalism and national state independence. After division of the fSU republics into two subsets (the „success" and „failure" cases), qualitative comparative analysis (QCA) is applied to explore the causes of the difference in the catching-up performance. The pride of place is given to the institutionalist explanation: did the differentiation of fSU economies into the liberal market capitalism, state capitalism, political oligarchic capitalism etc. varieties matter? Or was the economic success (defined by „American standard") conditional on other interacting or counteracting causal forces?

RC53-604.4

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KUZMINA, ELENA (Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO University))

Children Play Activity in Russia: Coexistence of the New and Traditional Types of Playing

The paper analyses some issues concerning with the specific of children play activity in modern Russia. The first one is the transformation of the playing behavior under the influence of changing mechanisms of socialization. The second one is the coexistence of new and traditional types of children playing. The theoretical grounds of the research are the classical and the modern social theories concerning with socialization, personality, identity, playing process (G.Mead, M.Mead, E.Ericson, M.Parten, J.Piaget, L.Vygotsky).

The paper deals with the content and structure of contemporary children play activity as a factor of forming and shaping child's social behavior. The authors present the results of two empirical researches. There were conducted 300 formal interviews with children of 10-15 years old and the 15 in-depth interviews with mothers of pre-school children.

The questions of interview were focused on the different dimensions of play activity. Authors distinguish two main dimensions: the play as collective activity when a child plays with others and the play as individual activity, when a child plays alone. The paper emphasizes on the set of the most popular plays and games and the set of rare, not popular plays. The play in the family group is also analyzed. The in-depth interviews with mothers were aimed at the research of family factor, which influences the playing activity of pre-school children. The disappearing and new playing practices were defined.

It is found out that the modern children in Russia play outdoor group games much less in comparison with generation of their parents. The virtual reality becomes more and more important and influential even for pre-school children. However, traditional types of playing remain the most significant factors of socialization. Play activity forms children's reality, helps them to understand the social world and rules, teaches them how to behave in different situations.

RC36-425.3

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"Anonymous Soldiers": The First Facebook Protest of Israeli Soldiers

David Adamov, a soldier of the Nahal Brigade of the IDF (Israel Defense Forces), was videotaped having an aggressive confrontation with Palestinian teenagers at the occupied city of Hebron, in which there is a constant ongoing tension. The videotape which has a prominent title: "Youth against Settlements", was constructed by this Palestinian activists group, aims to trigger the incident while videotaping the confrontation with Adamov, as part of "Electronic Intifada" (uprising) campaign. After the video was posted by Ma'an News Agency – a Palestinian independent news agency at the occupied territories – it was posted by the independent Israeli right wing online news site 0404 and then broadcasted on Israeli television (29.04.2014), accompanied by a military spokesman declaration that Aamov behaviour was not compatible with the IDF's code of conduct.

The Facebook protest was characterised by anonymous soldiers, also women soldiers, wearing common army uniform, some only pants, some declaring their military units, soldiers photographed from their backs, since no one showed his face on facebook. Photographs were taken by Smartphones, presenting hidden faces of soldiers covered by a hand written paper or a placard: "We are all with David the Nahlawi" (about 3000 photos and 100,000 likes). The main facebook slogans where common right wing demands, opposing the Israeli military legal code of ethics and conduct that reduces and constrains the use of military power by the IDF in relation to Palestinian civilian population of the occupied territories.

The paper analyses the paradoxical outcomes of this protest which was supported by right wing politicians as well as by the left-wingers. In addition, a peculiar question arises about the representation of the protest in Israeli media: why the source of the videotape was rarely discussed in Israeli mainstream media.

RC05-60.1

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Anti-Muslim Racism and the Feminization of the Extreme Right. Examples from France and Germany

Some scholars estimate that the female vote will be decisive for the future success of extreme right parties in Europe. Only until recently most of the extreme right movements and parties were facing a gender gap. According to opinion polls, women seemed to be less attracted by the extreme rights' anti-Semitic and often misogynist ideology and more reluctant to vote for the extreme right than men. However, latest electoral trends show that some extreme right parties like the Front National are becoming increasingly accepted by women. Similarly, more women are holding political leadership position like Marine Le Pen in France, Pia Kjaersgard in Denmark and Frauke Petry in Germany. While anti-Semitism represents an important feature of the traditional extreme right's identity, new right wing populist parties which did not directly emanate from the traditional extreme right often distance themselves from these positions. As part of her "de-demonization" and "normalization" strategy of the Front National, Marine Le Pen refrains from any public and explicit anti-Semitic articulations. This ideological make-over also includes a shift towards anti-Muslim racism, which seems to echo with a much broader societal acceptance. Moreover, through the juxtaposition of women's and gay rights with Islam and Muslim communities, anti-Muslim racism got justified and normalized. By drawing on examples from the Alternative for Germany (AfD) in Germany and the Front National in France we will discuss to which degree the apparent ideological shift from anti-Semitism towards anti-Muslim racism in the contemporary extreme right is facilitating women's support of and identification with these parties. We will argue that an analysis of old and new entanglements between gender, sexuality, racism and nationalism are central to the understanding of these recent developments.

RC33-JS-65.4

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The West Vs. the Rest – Locating the "Transnational" in Discourses on Islam

The aftermath of the 9/11 and the ensuing 'War on Terror' have reactivated and provided a new air to racial constructions of Muslims and Islam as the violent enemies of what is deemed the West. The problematization of a Muslim ontology seems to disperse and transpire uniformly trough different national contexts. Notions like "the west", "Muslim countries", "the Muslim", and the "Umma", to name just a few, function as signifiers of the transnational characteristics of the issue. While Orientalism and its contemporary avatar Islamophobia are usually described and conceptualized as genuinely transnational emphasizing the continuity, recoding, and legacy of colonialism and imperialism, empirical studies of these discourses often remain within the national framework.

In this paper, we want to address two interrelated issues: On the one hand we will examine how in public media debates in France and in Germany "Islam" and "Muslim communities" are discursively constructed as transnational phenomenon. In particular, we will focus on the discursive positioning of self-labeled secular Muslim intellectuals who have appeared as the most credible critics of Islam and Muslims, since they are deemed as "authentic voices" and representatives of an alleged transnational Muslim community. On the other hand, we want to address the above mentioned gap between the transnational in theory and the national in discourse analysis concerning the study of islamophobia.

We argue that contemporary Islamophobia poses a challenge to its academic inquiry since the entanglement of this discourse articulates beyond the borders of particular nation-states. We seek to contribute to the critique of methodological nationalism through showing how statements of native informants circulate both at the national and transnational level. Finally, the analysis requires taking into account the transnational scope on methodological level but also the specific embeddedness according to its local and national contexts.

RC22-262.12

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Extremism, Its Different Types and Influential Factors That Help Shape It

Extremism is a notion which becomes meaningful in democratic and lawful societies. This is sometimes interchangeable with the terms, Fundamentalism and terrorism. It is often said that one who aims to fight against terrorism, must first challenge and overcome extremism. Thus, Analysis of the potentials of extremism in a society is highly articulated. Whereas Fundamentalism intend to bring about changes in sociopolitical system and always work within the regulations of the system, extremist pursue domination over the whole system and consider violence justifiable. At the end of this continuum is terrorism which aims to sabotage the system through military and terroristic deeds.

Extremism is mostly a political rather than sociological notion and refers to individuals who exploit equipment and strategies beyond the laws and regulations of system to protest sociopolitical system. They are the minorities of the society who intend to introduce changes within the accepted principles of the majority of the society. This can be stated through different means namely: a plan, a Discourse and or an ideology. In fact, they diverge from the norms of the society. Nowadays, there are different types of religious extremism which have their roots in social, political and psychological factors. Analyzing extremism can be categorized in 3 ways: doctrine, organization, and action. The following paper intends to analyze extremism in its ideological walks. Furthermore, it will expand upon social factors that highly impact on forming this in the Middle East in particular.

RC25-315.16

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Social State and Gender Equality in Modern Russia

In recent years scientific disputes on prospects of the social state and its possible alternatives became more actual. There are objective and subjective explanations of these premature conclusions about a decline of the social state. Reproduction and development of gender equality can serve one of factors of neutralization tendencies about a decline of the social state. Social position and features of female mentality in a bigger measure are aimed at preservation of the basic principles and achievements of the social state.

Among heads of the companies in Russia women make 43% - it is one of the highest rates in the world, is almost twice higher than an average for the European countries. But in power structures this indicator in Russia isn't enough. Low representation of women in power structures isn't connected with our historical roots. Russia was the seventh country in the world, which affirmed a vote for women in article 1 of Provision on elections to the Constitution assembly of Provisional Government of September 11, 1917. In such countries as the USA, France, Great Britain, women acquired a vote at general parliamentary elections for 60 and more years later, than men. In the USSR general literacy of women, as well as men, was reached in the middle of last century. The Russian women – the most educated women of the world: among them the higher education have 61%.

Modern Russian business learned to convert successfully knowledge, education and talent of Russians women in effective work, but increase in number and a share of women in the sphere political power structures deserves the special studying, aimed at a sustainable development of civil society and social state.

RC33-JS-65.1

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Transnational Dispositive Analysis? Cross-Cultural Limitations of Post-Foucauldian Methodology

The aim of this paper is critical reflection on how Michel Foucault's concepts of discourse and dispositive work in different political and cultural settings. For Foucault (1981: 52) order of discourse means "that in every society the production of discourse is at once controlled, selected, organised and redistributed by a certain number of procedures." The application of Foucauldian perspective in discourse research carried out in the context of global diversity challenges, however, the assumption that the procedures of rarefaction of discourse are universal and transnational on the meta-level of scientific communication. We tend to forget that Foucauldian model of knowledge production and his method of an analysis of power derive from Western European lines of thinking and are deeply embedded in particular tradition of critical reasoning. Incorporation of Foucault's concepts to analyzing discourse within e.g. post-communist democracies in Eastern Europe, post-colonial societies all over the world or emancipatory movements emerging in non-Western dictatorships, entails cultural and geopolitical translation of this methodology.

The question of the cultural specificity of Foucault's concepts particularly concerns today an approach of post-Foucauldian dispositive analysis. As an analytical category dispositive refers to a heterogenic composition of discursive and non-discursive elements of social reality, producing knowledge and linked together with dynamic relations of power which can be studied empirically on the basis of discursive and non-discursive data. In the historical perspective, dispositive always responds to a certain form of power/knowledge emerging within the Western heuristic models of government. Consequently, globalizing of the concept of dispositive can be discussed as *traveling theory* (in Edward W. Said's terms) entangled in the process of translation and hybridization of its meaning. This consideration of cross-cultural and transnational inconsistencies and deficiencies of this methodological approach is illustrated with chosen examples of empirical research done in various political and epistemic arenas.

RC24-294.6

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Negative Aspects of Noneconomic Compensation for Technological Disaster Victims-Contemporary Issues of Minamata Disease-

In the context of technological disaster issues, it is often claimed that financial compensations for victims is not enough to solve a problem: noneconomic measures such as security of medical treatment, education, job training and residential care services need to be developed. Implementing both will be positive for the comprehensive solution. Through analyzing Minamata Disease problem, this presentation will also point out negative aspects of noneconomic measures and discuss its meaning for the framework of environmental sociology.

Minamata Disease was caused by quicksilver pollution of Shiranui sea, south Japan, by wastewater from a large chemical factory. 60 years have been passed since the occurrence of the disease. In recent years victim's symptoms and disabilities have become more severe as they grow older. Residential care services for the aged victims have been percepted as an urgent issue by authorities and have implemented some measures in practice. Especially congenital victims have confronted with severe situation because of deterioration in disabilities. This presentation will focus on them.

The interview surveys with the victims and their caretakers will show that the necessity of further residential care services. Careful supports need to be implemented by the authorities. However this result has or will lead two problems. One is that behind implementing noneconomic measures existing financial compensations and certification process has been stagnant. Second is that the more careful care services the authorities offer the victims, the less services people with disabilities in the damaged area get relatively. It will lead to relative deprivation. Especially from second issue, as a conclusion, this presentation will suggest that to understand and solve environmental disaster problem, Environmental sociology needs to be developed not only by connecting with similar discipline like environmental law, economics, politics, but also by disciplines related to social problem like social welfare, disability studies.

RC41-482.2

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Family Structure and Men's Health Behaviour in Nigeria

Life expectancy at birth, health-adjusted life expectancy and adult mortality in Nigeria are lower for men than women. For instance, the probability that a fifteen-year old will die before age 60 (adult mortality rate) in 2011 for men was 393 per 1,000 people and 360 for women. Even though the economic well-being of most households in Nigeria depends largely on men little research attention has been paid to men's health in relation to their demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. The current study examined the association between family structure and men's health behaviour, and the mediating effect of their socioeconomic characteristics. Although health behaviours are not direct measures of health, they are among the very important factors that influence health. Data were obtained from 2013 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey, and the study population consisted of 8980 ever married men. Health behaviour was indicated by tobacco smoking (cigarette, pipe, chewing tobacco, using snuff). Family structure was measured by number of wives, number of unions, age at first union duration of union and number of living children. Measures of socioeconomic status were place of residence, highest level of education, household wealth index, and employment status Results of logistic regression models showed that all the family structure indicators except number of living children were significantly associated with tobacco smoking. Adjusting for socioeconomic characteristics slightly attenuated the effect size for most of the significant family structure variables, but did not change the direction of association. Contrary to the perspectives that marital union enhances health-promoting behaviour, marital union does not seem to promote healthy behaviour for men in this study, although longer marital duration increased the likelihood of health-promoting behaviour. This calls for more research on the association between intra-family relationships and men's health behaviour in Nigeria.

RC15-187.6

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HIRANO, YUKO (Nagasaki University)

The Extent of Competency in Socio Cultural Adaptation in Maintaining Psychological Well-Being of Indonesian Migrant Nurses in Japan

International mobility of the "Knowledge worker" such as health care worker, being noticed as a trend in the current globalized world. The increasing number of health care worker migration such as nurses is partly a result of industrialized countries attempting to solve their skill shortage (WHO, 2012) in the caring field. Since 2008, there are approximately 1000 of Indonesian nurses migrated to Japan under bilateral agreement namely Japan-Indonesia Economic Partnership agreement (JI-EPA). Migration is the process of social change whereby an individual moves from one cultural setting to another for the purpose of settling down. Successful adaptation in the new culture may lesser their cultural stress and improve their psychological wellbeing. This study aimed to figure out the relationship between the competency in socio-cultural adaptation and mental health. This study conducted one year after migration, a total of 166 Indonesian nurses who migrated to Japan participate this study. This study utilized the SCAS-R to measure the socio cultural adaptation, whereas the psychological wellbeing measured by General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12). The result showed that there were statistically significant correlation between the competency in Socio-cultural adaptation and mental health (r=.359, p<0.001). Furthermore, the sequence of correlation coefficient by the component of sociocultural adaptation were, personal interests & community involvement (r=.402, p<0.001), followed by academic/work performance (r=.358 p<0.001), interpersonal communication (r=.289, p<0.001), language proficiency (r=.189, p<0.001) and ecological adaptation (r=.176, p<0.005). This finding can be assumed that the competency in sociocultural adaptation is a critical point in maintaining migrant's mental wellbeing. Divided by the component of socio-cultural adaptation, this finding assumed that those who able to maintain their personal interest and involving with the community's activity tend to have better psychological wellbeing in the first year of migration

RC48-560.3

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Unanticipated Outcomes of Social Movements: The Case of Football Fan Activism

The aim of this paper is to critically explore unanticipated outcomes of social movements on the example of transnational football fan activism. The study is focused on the unintended social dynamics that arise following a critical engagement of football fans with contemporary football culture (e.g. the processes of commodification, securitization of the game or corruption and mismanagement). To analyse different types of unintended social dynamics, this study theoretically extends Simmel's distinction between social form and social content by introducing the notion of meta-form. By assuming that any standpoint of social movements represents a meta-form that is strictly intertwined with existing and contested social forms and contents, I would argue that unanticipated outcomes of social movements are materialized as reconfigurations of the assumed relation between meta-form, social forms and contents. Hence, a critical perspective of fan activists can be understood as a meta-form that is related to social forms and social contents of contested football culture and aims to transform these forms and contents. However, the stated goal of fan activism, to transform social forms and contents of football culture, is frequently undermined due to internal differentiation of football fan activism and due to the dynamics between political and football authorities, and football fans. The research is empirically informed by a transnational qualitative study. The data that underpin the analysis are drawn from a variety of primary and secondary sources available online and offline. Firstly, semi-structured interviews with supporters, football associations' and football clubs' officials, mainly from Italy, the UK and the Czech Republic have been carried out. The research is further informed by a documentary analysis of newspaper articles, e-zines, blogs, internet discussions and websites. The paper is part of the wider FP7 EC project "Football fandom, reflexivity and social change (FANSREF)".

RC15-190.3

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KANKONDE, PETER (African Center for Migration and Society-Wits)

ZULU, MELEKIAS (African Centre for Migration and Society - Wits)

Migration, Insecurity, and the Steaming Body: Healing Rituals in Johannesburg

Hidden away from the public gaze, women and men, migrant and members of different Zionist and Apostolic Churches, gather to participate in healing sessions using the steam bathing structure they have constructed next to a mining dump site located in a southern suburb of Johannesburg. Steaming is a common practice in Southern Africa as well as in various other geographical contexts worldwide. Although participants report to have used steam baths at home before, this practice was less frequent and mostly used individually to treat minor physical ailments. Now it is also to address spiritual problems. With steaming people become shielded and their powers enhanced.

We argue that the body is at the centre of the experience of insecurity, it is the preferred target when harm is intended and also when harm is inflicted through invisible agents. This work conceptualises the religious practices of the body in the practice of steaming as performative acts in search of healing and the state of 'being healed' as an unaccomplished one which requires investments of the body through physical and emotional work. The spiritual work encompasses body techniques (Mauss, 1979) such as observing sexual abstention, fasting, and observing sexual abstention, vomiting, praying, and wrestling against the devil. The work of healing in turn, involves body practices to cleanse, to open and to enhance the body such as the induction of vomits, performing body incisions and steaming. Genealogically these body practices rooted in both Christianity and in African traditions. While this amalgamation of tradition is well documented in the literature and often explained in the syncretised origins of the African Independent Churches, not enough has been said regarding differences and tensions between these traditions.

RC48-564.3

NUNGESSER, FRITHJOF* (University of Graz, f.nungesser@gmx.net)

The Elephant (Pig, Cow, Chicken, Sheep,...) in the Room. Mass Violence Against Animals As a Non-Topic in the Sociology of Violence

Despite its upsurge in the last decades, the sociology of violence has almost completely ignored one of the largest, most systematic and most long-lasting phenomena of mass violence. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in 2012 around 67 billion land animals were slaughtered worldwide (in Austria 83 million; in Germany 765 million). Hence, every year almost 10 terrestrial animals are killed per head. These numbers only became possible through the modernization of the economic, political, judicial, technical, and medical conditions of animal production – especially since the 1950s and 60s. Therefore, mass violence against animals can be regarded as an essentially modern and rationalized form of violence. This very fact, however, also poses a problem for the self-understanding of modern societies which see themselves as basically peaceful and non-violent. For this reason, violence usually is explained (away) by referring to "pathological" developments within individuals or societies, a "relapse" into premodern times et cetera. Yet, for obvious reasons, these narratives do not really work for violence against non-human animals. As a consequence, the question arises, how we cope with the uneasiness many of us feel with regard to the treatment of our non-human relatives. In this talk, I will analyze some of the narratives and methods through which emotional and cognitive disengagement from mass violence against animals is produced. These help to explain why violence against animals is, in most cases, not conceptualized as violence at all. This also helps explain why it has not been much of a problem for sociology – just as for society at large.

RC38-JS-4.2

NURSE, LYUDMILA A.* (Oxford XXI, lyudmilanurse@oxford-xxi.org)

Biographies on-Line: Interaction Between Biographical and Imaginary in Video Essays

Video essays could be described as a "new variety of qualitative methodology" (Shrum, Dugue and Brown 2005), and also as a "documentary turn" of critical art production (Biermann 2008, Charleworth 2009, 2015). My paper addresses on- and off-line biographical material and works of art by a Portuguese transnational artist who practices a genre of video-recorded essay by "video-portraying" individual lives of Portuguese emigrants in search of a new home, created both online and for online audiences. The boundary between media consumption and media production gradually disappears due to constant reflection upon the artist's own biography through her artistic subjects which very often include members of her family or close cultural community. Biographical narratives comprise memories about places she visited, lived, and dreamed about. The artist consistently refers to particular reference objects: photographs, diaries, drawings, and soundtracks in order to recreate (activate) her memory "lanes", her travel diaries, and her drawings as converted to work of art. I argue that when research materials involve auto-biographical video-essays we first engage with the imaginative material in which artist's biography "acts" as means of artistic expression, and then secondly as a "documentary" source. The methodological approach to the analysis of video-recorded essays is developed on basis on T. Scheff's "part/whole morphology"

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(Scheff, 1997) and B. Roberts' studies on interconnections between biographical, auto-biographical and imaginary, "the life and the text" (Roberts 2002).

RC34-398.1

NURSE, LYUDMILA A.* (Oxford XXI, lyudmilanurse@oxford-xxi.org)

Jürgen Hartmann on Youth Mobility and Cultural Contacts and Their Relevance to the Youth Research of the 21st Century.

Swedish sociologist and youth researcher Jürgen Hartmann (1944-2015) was ahead of his time on the most significant issues in youth research: the importance of new technologies, youth mobility and travel. My paper addresses just one of Hartmann's legacies-the research concept of "youth mobility" as related to the "emergence of a European consciousness and a fruitful co-operation in economy, politics and culture" (Hartmann, 1995). In the 1990-s he analysed consecutive types of youth mobility in Europe after WWII: initially labour market mobility-particularly of young people to areas with a higher demand for labour, which was regarded as a social-economic tool in fighting regional imbalances between the European north and south as well as between rural and industrialised regions. Then, from the mid 1990-s a changing concept of mobility that included three main aspects which Hartmann related to the rise in youth mobility of a different kind: (1) individual rights of free movement as embodied in the EC Treaty and as developed in the Single Act; (2) sufficient occupational and geographical mobility to maximise the benefits of the development of the Internal market and (3) a need to maintain social cohesion and regional balance across the Union and to avoid some of the negative effects of previous migrations.

Hartmann provided an analysis of Euro barometers on the statistics of young people aged 15-24 who have experience of travelling abroad. In 1991, 50% of that age band had travelled. He also argued that in case of Sweden, for example, the European inter-rail ticket has contributed to young Swedes' experience of being "European" to a much higher degree than any institutionalised exchange programme. With youth migration back at the top of the political agenda Hartmann's methodological and analytical advances on youth mobility could be an invaluable resource to address new challenges.

TG03-671.5

NWAOZUZU, DAISY* (University of Dundee, d.nwaozuzu@dundee.ac.uk)

Restricted Internet Access: Students Perspectives on the Right to Expression and Privacy in a Developed Nation.

The challenges posed by globalization and the knowledge-driven society, has resulted in the development of new policies in education across the world. The internet freedom is one of such policies in the educational setting as it has been identified to provide both academic and social benefits which can be accessed anywhere ranging from home, school, libraries and on the go, with the aim of equipping students to be a well-rounded individuals.

There were cases of government restrictions on access to the internet, including certain web sites, credible Reports, and also a monitoring of e-mail and internet chat rooms by law enforcement agencies, thereby challenging users freedom of expression and privacy. This study investigates the perspectives of students in the Scottish higher education regarding restricted access as a challenge as aspect of their human right and dignity. Data was collected through qualitative enquiry conducted among 30 students using a random sample selection and analysed using Nvivo 10. recomendations were made thereafter.

RC32-378.4

NYKLOVA, BLANKA* (Institute of Sociology, Czech Academy of Sciences, nyklova@email.cz)

The Chemistry of Time-Poor Gendered Lives: Institutional Gender Culture, Technology and the Politics of Knowledge Production

The European Union supports the building of a democratic "European Knowledge society," which includes a focus on mutual interconnections between science, technology, society and culture. One of the approaches to tackling these is oriented on the gendered nature of scientific and university institutions, the resulting "waste of talents", the impact this may have on knowledge production, its characteristics as well as the lives of women researchers. The funded projects often take the form of introducing changes to S&T institutions in hopes of improving the conditions for women already working there, and opening them up to women candidates that might be interested in them.

In the past eight months, I have taken part in a feminist research and advisory team that conducted twenty in-depth semi-structured interviews with women researchers of different generations, positions and specialisations at a Czech technical higher education and research institution. While fairly broad, the interviews also focused on the perceived role of women in science, the obstacles they face and ways of overcoming these as well as the very desirability of striving to overcome them. At the same time, the interviews covered individual biographical paths to the research participants' current position and their strategies of combining their time-poor research, teaching and personal lives. In the paper, I specifically focus on how they understand, embody but also challenge highly gendered cultural and institutional practices (such as Czech/institutional values regarding the provision of childcare) in the context of their professional lives. I show that personal stances and strategies are always already contingent on specialized technological equipment and fundamentally time-constrained in a gendered way. This makes me argue that their complex experience cannot be understood or assessed without a direct link to the particular politics and culture of science and knowledge production.

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RC02-33.3

O'BRIEN, JOHN* (Portland State University (ret.), je.obrien@wanadoo.fr)

"India's Overdetermined Précarité: Caste and Class Between Tradition and Modernity"

Indian caste identity, coupled with the emerging neoliberal class logic, is intensifying the précarité for the bottom of the labor and economic ladder; leaving half-billion people in poverty. What's to be done and what might a Public Sociology contribute?

After moving intrepidly from colonial subservience to the world's largest democracy, India is a favored case of modernization. Is the result enlightened opening to the world, or a threat to the symbolic infrastructure that allows governances for this huge, diverse population? Blocked opportunity, prosperity and privilege at the bottom, allows less than one-percent to enjoy life in the comfort zone at the top. This resists modification in a way that eludes the normal language of Western analytics.

India's burden on the bottom is equal to the entire population of European Economic Union. Still, because of the unusual power of the Indian spiritual system, with less concern about material conditions and an identity linked to caste, there is little alienation of the sort experienced in London, Berlin—or New York. These people want food, clothing and shelter, but leave such worry in the hands of the gods; with powerful sub-national social movements none the less showing its explosive nature. The marginally employed, undereducated and poor in India are squeezed twice: once by their caste identity and once by the growing importance of technical economic class processes.

Indian government data will be used to profile the inequality related to labor status and life style. Interview material developed during six field visits over the past three years (government, industry, academic), are used to explore alternative scenarios, from entropic collapse due to précarité and overpopulation, to a second heroic political movement. Theoretical foundation will rest on the work of Marx, Weber, Durkheim and Smelser; with stress on macro-processes of allocation and constraint in dialectic relation.

RC15-193.16

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PHILLIPS, JUDITH (Swansea University)

Older Workers and Caregiving in a Global Context: A Theoretical Analysis of Pressures Towards Convergence and Differentiation

This paper develops a theoretical analysis which seeks to explain the range and variety of policy responses to the issues of work-care reconciliation for older workers. This phenomenon is increasingly studied and has become the central focus for policymakers and campaigners in diverse areas of the world as exemplified in the forthcoming special issue of Journal of Cross Cultural Gerontology. The introduction outlines the background to this development, showing the part played by population ageing, the rising proportion of citizens in advanced old age, increased female labour force participation and longer lives of people with serious illness/disability.

The paper's main focus is on the range of policy responses to this issue, and the social, political, economic and cultural factors behind these. Developed initially by Fast and Yeandle (2014) in a policy publication comparing policy developments in Australia, Canada and the UK, the paper is in two main sections. Part 1 explores the conceptualisation of support for work-care reconciliation, as evidenced in policy and practice around the world. This highlights four types of response: rights and recognition of people providing unpaid care to others; financial support for their foregone earnings; workplace rights/support for working carers; and local provision of care services. A theoretical model is developed which explains how these types of support have emerged and relate to each other. Part 2 considers the extent to which responses in different jurisdictions tend towards convergence or differentiation, seeking to explain these in relation to cultural values regarding care and ageing, policy choices about funding support and political priorities in relation to gender equality.

The paper concludes with an assessment of the direction of change in work-care reconciliation policy and practice regarding older workers, setting out some still unanswered questions and indicating areas for future research and theorisation.

RC04-49.19

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ONI, GBOLABO (University of Lagos, Lagos)

Refugee Education:the State of Nigeria's Preparedness

The spate of insurgencies and conflicts in the country and around the sub-region have led to the increased presence of refugees and Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in Nigeria. This has resultant challenges on the basic needs of refugee and IDPs at different levels. One of the highest priorities of refugees and IDPs communities is education. Nigeria is obviously struggling to provide basic education for her citizens hence the emergence of refugees and IDPs and their need for education put a double burden on the nation's education system. Sections of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Fundamental Human Rights; 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees, 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child, and 1990 Declaration of World Conference on Education for All call for no discrimination in the education of men, women and children irrespective of status; compulsory and free education for all and the right to education in emergencies. These are supposed to be policy and implementation guidelines for ratifying countries.

Observations show that in spite of the challenging situation, there is little evidence of commitment by the Nigerian government through the Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC) to the education of refugees and IDPs. In cases where some levels of provisions are available, one wonders about the quantity and quality of such provisions.

Since there is no guarantee that the situation will change soon, this paper examines available provisions and institutional approaches for the education of refugees and IDPs in Nigeria; establishes the level of Nigeria's preparedness for providing education for refugees and IDPs persons; and makes propositions for meeting this global reality.

RC45-519.4

OBAYASHI, SHINYA* (University of Tokyo, obayashi@e.u-tokyo.ac.jp)
KANDORI, MICHIHIRO (University of Tokyo)

An Alternative to Reputation Mechanism in Modern Society: Case Study and Game-Theoretic Analysis on Labor Unions

We present a detailed case study and game-theoretic analysis on labor unions to examine the validity of various theoretical possibilities suggested by the existing literature on the mechanism of human cooperation. The unions we studied are individual-affiliate unions in Japan, so called, community unions. The community unions are loosely knit organizations that have a very high turnover rate of members. They seem to have a small amount of social capital. Previous theoretical studies showed reputation mechanism is crucial for sustaining cooperation (Nowak and Sigmund 1998). Reputation mechanism requires much information about members' past actions. Thus this mechanism cannot function well in loosely knit organizations, where members have very limited information. However we found that members help each other in community unions.

What mechanism functions in the community unions? In order to solve this puzzle, we made an overlapping generation repeated game with imperfect private monitoring. We found an equilibrium to sustain cooperation that can function well in such organizations. The equilibrium strategy based on interviews to union members mainly has the following feature; a player helps the other player who he has met in the previous helping activity. Due to this feature, every player has an incentive to help cooperative players because he can meet other players who will help him in the next period. Thus this strategy can construct belief-free equilibrium in the private monitoring game. Therefore this belief-free mechanism has potentials to sustain human cooperation in loosely knit organizations in modern society.

RC14-175.5

OBI, YUKO* (Graduate School of Interdisciplinary Information Studies. The university of Tokyo, yuko1811@gmail.com)

The Iconoclastic Spirit of Literature and Art: The Case Study of the Street-Propaganda(gaitousenden) Performances in 1920s Japan.

In the 1920s, avant-garde and modernist writers resisted against and reconstructed the centralizing "Literary world" (bundan) through the possibilities of new media, magazines and a printing type（Katsuji）.

The golden age of this movement was the mid-1920s, the time when print media became widespread and a new concept of "the masses" emerged. In this period, the most influential journal in the *bundan* was "*Bungei Shunju,*" founded in 1923 by Bubdan leader, Kikuchi Kan.

In opposition to this, the iconoclastic writers built their own networks and they published and distributed magazines such as Kon Toukou's "*Buntou"* and Umeha-

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ra Hokumei's "*Bungei Shijo*" at their own expenses. Their common method was "iconoclasm", the attack and destruction of beliefs, institutions and established values of "literary world".

This presentation examines the iconoclastic spirits of the literary and art world in 1920s Japan through the case study of their Street-Propaganda performances. In particular, I show how the Street Propaganda movements relates to the message of "*to the streets*" and discuss the social background of this message.

WG01-633.1

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Aesthetic Cosmopolitanism: After the Omnivore Thesis, an Entry to the Cosmopolitan Theory. the Case of Young People in France

Aesthetic cosmopolitanism of young people in France: after the omnivore thesis, an entry to the cosmopolitan theory.

The rise of globalized cultural industries and digital media led to a cultural turn, transforming consuming strategies and path, from the snob and elite sole preference for highbrow culture (Bourdieu, 1979) to the ability to mix different products, either lowbrow or highbrow, as a distinction (Peterson, and Kern 1996). This omnivorism is, according to Peterson himself, partly a mechanical effect of the increasing circulation of cultural products. This shift is mainly analyzed in terms of volume and composition (seldom in term of leisure time) of the cultural repertoires (how many different consumption, which tastes, how many time), mostly in the case of music listening : but the effect of this shift on aesthetic repertoires, modes of reception and imaginaries (Appadurai, 1996) are seldom shed light on, especially related to social stratification and mobility. Research either choose to focus on social stratification of cultural repertoires, either to discuss the modification provoked by the circulation of cultural goods (standardization versus indigeneisation or hybridation).

Based on a national enquiry conducted in France among young people aged 18 to 29 (N= 1650), the presentation will discuss different forms of aesthetic cosmopolitanism. We propose to consider aesthetic cosmopolitanism as a combinaison of consumption of foreign products, use of foreign langages, knowledge and taste for foreign cultural repertoires in a wide range of cultural consumption and participation, that both 1°) reshapes the social stratification of cultural participation 2) presents the aesthetization of every day lives as a new point of entry into the cosmopolitan theory. This gives opportunities to consider a new figure in the sociology of culture : the cosmopolitan amateur, that may either be considered an heir of the omnivore or a renewed entry to the cosmopolitan.

RC13-170.5

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Celebration of Holy Ramadan: The Case of Turkey

Ramadan is the holy month for all Muslim world. During this period, Muslim people have to fast all day time. actually the basic purpose of this month is not only fast but also stay away from all forbidden activities which are written in the Kur'an while fasting.

if we examine with functional perspective, leisure is the basic institution in sociology and the main aim of it to let people to be a part of in which he or she lives in. by doing so, the sense of belonging can be created in people. similar to this, ramadan activities can be accepted as leisure time practices. since by taking a place in these practices such as Teravih (a kind of praying activity practiced during only ramadan month), the sense of being Muslim is recreated.

in addition to religious practices of ramadan, in Turkey there are different type of celebration facilities like festival during this month. this is very old custom goes back to the time of Ottomans and afore. since the rising of religious tendencies in Turkey during last decades, these unforgetten activities have been remembered by particularly government and its agencies. this recreated identity is accepted and liked by people. some claim that, by ramadan festival the spirit of "we" is recreated.

ýn this presentation the tools of recreating «we» is examined in terms of Ramadan festivals in Turkey. these tools are investigated by symbolic interactionalist perspective.

RC16-207.2

ODHAV, KIRAN* (North West University, kiran.odhav@nwu.ac.za)
AMIN, NYNA (University of Kwazulu Natal)

Theorizing the History of Youth and Being Young in South Africa

Through much of South Africa's history, youth have played critical, challenging and epoch-defining roles in galvanizing political change and in the social, cultural and economic transformation of the country. Paradoxically, while youth are recognized in formal national and local structures today, many are marginalized, unable to enter the formal economy or the higher education sector, with poor prospects for a bright future.

This paper reviews the predominant theoretical elements of youth culture and politics over three generations: the 1950s, 1970s-80s, and after 2000. In the first era, youth had radical views within the confines of liberal-transformational resistance ideology, whilst simultaneously being creative in challenging both state and authority structures within their own organizations. Importantly, this period produced a proliferation of writers, reporters and journalists: writing emerging as a force of resistance and radical thought. In the seventies (1976 in particular) youth continued with disciplined resistance politics whilst its leadership was in prison, exile or hunted down. Though violence was directed at apartheid structures it spilled over into black townships, universities and into households.

In the new millennium, youth are somewhat ahistorical ('Ipi-machini-wams': 'where is my machine gun') sentimentalizing the 'violence' of their elders, imitating a struggle of the past, yet also seeking new lines of resistance (to decolonize universities for instance). Some move to 'alternative' political parties in search of hope or to resist the ruling party's dominance. Others traverse national or provincial politics, or the corporate world, for access to wealth and better lifestyles. Those caught in the maelstrom of resistance may emerge as another lost generation especially as the African Charter's (UNESCO, 2006) definition of youth stretches up to 35 years.

RC25-317.5

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DHONDT, STEVEN (TNO)
GASPERSZ, JEFF (Nyenrode Business University)

Defensive Behaviours in Innovation Teams – an Analysis How Teams Discuss It

Project team members and project leaders of innovation projects were interviewed about the possible presence of defensive behaviours within the team. Discussing defensive behavior is not self-evident. While investigating defensive behavior can be done validly by observation techniques, to talk about defensiveness often leads to socially desirable and therefor invalid information. However, applying discourse analysis techniques from the discursive psychology sub discipline reveals how intentions to discuss defensiveness leads itself to defensive behaviour. The study demonstrates that how individuals are using pauses, taking turns, and respond to the questions and to each other, provides a view that even meta-discussing defensiveness is very hard. The relevance of this finding is that defensive behaviours in teams, whose members are working on innovation projects, might be detrimental to the innovation goals, given that defensiveness may lead to risk avoidance. Controlled risk taking is crucial for innovative outcomes of such projects. The implication of these findings is the need to develop socially safe team climates in which team members can regulate feelings and emotions in such a way that defensive behaviours can be avoided or that the causes for defensiveness can be made discussable, in order to reduce the possibilities of innovations to fail. The teams under study are responsible for an innovation or renewal and come from both private and public organisations.

RC52-595.7

OEIJ, PETER* (TNO, peter.oeij@tno.nl)

Innovation Leadership in Innovation Projects: The Application of the Reflective Practitioner Model

In 1982 Donald Schön wrote the *Reflective Practitioner* which implicitly but never explicitly contains a model of steps what it is to act as a reflective practitioner in real life. In this paper we apply that model and try to make this latent (tacit) model into a manifest (explicit) model. Project leaders of innovation teams were studied via in-depth interviewing to assess how they dealt with critical incidents in their projects. Some of these project leaders were able to set in motion actions of recovery which led the project back to the track into which the chances improved to achieve a desired result. Without being aware of it, they applied the steps of Schön's model. These steps are roughly: recognize a problem, research the problem, develop solutions, test solutions and alternatives on their validity, try and experiment with solutions, select and apply a solution, evaluate the process. The results of the study can help innovation leadership in practice.

RC07-91.17

OETSCH, SILKE* (Department of Sociology, silke.oetsch@mailbox.org)

Economic Practices and Role Models of the Transition Movement: From Market Societies Towards New Modes of Provisioning?

The contribution discusses Karl Polanyis theories of marketization and alternative modes of provisioning in regard to today's interrelations of markets, man and nature. It focuses on the potential of the Transition Movement. Studies on the state of the environment usually suggest technical solutions or, recently, the need for a social transformation. Despite of criticism regarding the rebound effect, propositions for a transformation of the economic system are largely left aside.

This paper first puts Polanyis analysis in the context of actual discussions on marketization and disembeddedness. It then takes out the Transition Movement to discuss economic practices and ideas that are found within the movement. As data basis I use a) reports on modes of provisioning (*REconomy*) from the networks publications and homepages and b) qualitative interviews I conducted with persons involved in the movement. The interviews deal with conceptions of society and economy and role models. I reconstruct the functioning and logic of the economic models in question. I later compare practices and ideas with those types of provisioning, which Polanyi derived from anthropological studies. I also contrast them with forms and theories of alternative way of economizing from the 60s onwards.

It turns out that concepts of provisioning in the Transition movement are diverse and little theorized. Radical concepts and forms of self sufficient life or collective swarm behavior coincide with neo-liberal ideas of entrepreneurial action, leadership, "alternative" finance and the market power of the consumer. Most of the models had no clear concepts about how to keep achievements of the welfare state (such as retirement provisions or medical devices) and how to manage the transformation from capitalism to a degrowth society. I finally try to identify convincing concepts and indicate crucial problems to be solved by the movement and researchers engaged with transformation.

RC18-JS-2.4

OETSCH, SILKE* (Department of Sociology, silke.oetsch@mailbox.org)

The Welfare State, Taxation and Tax Privileges

In Sociology, inequality is discussed under categories of labor-capital relations, social closure, types of capital, dominance, capabilities, in a vast number of empirical studies and much more. The role of taxes and public finance is often regarded as subsidiary. As historical studies show, the extension of public finance by the implementation of collective assurance and tax systems paralleled the emergence of modern welfare states.

Using the example of post war Germany, Wolfgang Streeck distinguishes the period of the "tax state", the "debt state" and the "consolidation state". The welfare state coincides with the tax state and is increasingly questioned. Susan Strange emphasizes the role of international capital markets and transnational companies, allowing international actors to misuse the scope of action in overlapping tax systems to avoid taxes (Piciotto 1999). Up to recently developing countries lose high amounts of capital because of tax avoidance and evasion. On average, multinational companies pay increasingly lower taxes than the official rates, even in rich countries. As corporate taxation is related to other forms of taxation, especially of capital, financial structures are expected to change.

Although tax avoidance and evasion are often framed in national categories and jurisdictions, structures of the offshore economy only partly go back to national interests. From the beginning of the extension of tax systems in the 19th century, political authorities designed tax systems containing loopholes for the benefit of elites. Tax systems – either on the regional, national or international level – reflect power relation in the time of their installation, namely power within a society and between states. The paper takes out crucial practices of offshore finance, e.g. Luxembourg's tax rulings, the European banking secrecy, Delawares company taxation, to trace flows of capital, the role of elites and consequences for public finance and the welfare state in typical cases.

RC52-JS-31.2

OGAWA, REIKO* (Kyushu University, reiogawa2@yahoo.co.jp)

Construction of Migrant Care Workers in East Asia: Intersection Between Migration Regimes and Care Regimes

In many developed countries, lack of paid or unpaid care which is referred to as 'crisis of care' has been met by various measures including the introduction of migrant care workers. In East Asia, rapid population aging, decreasing capacity of the families and state's retrenchment from the social security induced the transnational migration of care workers. While increasing number of women in East Asia are mobilized into the labour market to achieve gender equality at the national level, the women in Southeast Asia have to cross borders to undertake care work in richer households and care facilities. However, the meaning of care work differs significantly depending on how care regime and migration regime intersects within different contexts. Migration regime shapes the social status of the migrants in the host society and care regime defines the quality of care work undertaken by migrants.

In Taiwan, migrants from Southeast Asia care for the elderly predominantly in private homes; in Japan, migrants from the same Southeast Asian countries

entered under the bi-lateral free trade agreement and working in care facilities; and in Korea, Chinese Koreans enter the care labor market as co-ethnics. The presentation aims to compare how the different configuration and intersections of migration regimes and care regimes in Japan, Taiwan and Korea have defined the entitlement of the migrants and resulted in different construction of care work. It also aims to unpack the notion of 'migrant care workers' by analyzing the role of institutions such as state, market and family through the perspective of the migrants and discusses the sustainability of globalization of care work that is emerging in East Asia today.

RC11-134.1

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Intergenerational Coresidence Between Adults: A Form of Mutual Support

Intergenerational coresidence can be associated with precarious circumstances, such as an adult child who is supported by an older parent, an older parent living in the household of an adult child, or the two generations living together and supporting each other. The French Family and Housing survey that was linked to the 2011 census is used to explore how multi-generational households are organised. The results confirm that this type of household continues to exist and should be considered other than a form of living arrangement that is destined to disappear. Approximately 8% of individuals aged 30 years and above with a parent alive coreside with a parent, representing 1.8 million individuals. Overall, coresidence is associated more with men, individuals not in a couple, childlessness, unemployment or inactivity, crowded housing with poor amenities, and poor urban areas where the monthly income is below the average. Sharing a household can be considered as a family response to life course hazards. Three types of response can be identified. Adults living with their parents (38%), who are more likely to be men with low resources, whereas women who have comfortable housing conditions are associated with living conditions where a parent is supported by an adult child (32%). In the third group (30%) the two generations are more likely to belong to higher social class sectors, although the available data cannot distinguish whether children accommodate their parents or parent accommodate their children.

RC47-545.4

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SENER, GULUM (Arel University)

Digital Activism and Censorship in the Post-Gezi Era

Gezi Movement, the uprising against the neoliberal politics of the ruling party (AKP), represents a milestone for the emergence of digital activism and citizen journalism in Turkey. Social media and mobile phones, which were mostly used for entertainment became technologies of resistance. Similar to many square protests in various countries, Gezi activists were mobilized around social networks where they communicated, coordinated the movement, especially through Twitter and Facebook. Gezi resistance was intertwined with the interaction of offline and online performances of activists, who created a symbolic resistance space via the internet. They constructed a collective identity, leaded new ways of resistance, especially cultural jamming.

Two years after Gezi protests, activist media still continue to resist despite the state censorship and repression. While the government is attacking alternative voices using brand-new 'state apparatus' (Althusser) such as surveillance technologies, trolls, internet censorship, hate speech and/or legal sanctions, activist media create their own survival tactics. Turkey ranks 149th out of 180 countries in the 2015 World Press Freedom Index. Moreover, in February 2014, the former prime minister increased oppression via telecommunications authority (ICTA) over Turkey's internet users, such as storing user data for up to two years, or blocking URLs without court approval. Also, Erdoğan ordered to ICTA to block Twitter and YouTube in March 2014.

In this presentation, we will focus on the news production practices of Turkish alternative media under the censorship. How can digital activists deal with this censorship? Which survival tactics are used for it? Our methodology consists of in-depth interviews held with the editors of alternative media networks between July 2013-August 2015. Furthermore, we made observations on the working methods of media activists in both online and offline world.

RC54-JS-73.4

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Exploring Youth Religiosity and Multiple-Secularities in Korea: Quests for Happiness in the Immanent Frames

In the post-secular life-world, "religious nones" and secular types of spirituality are becoming more apparent and significant in contrast to religiosity. Scholars have, so far, talked of a variety of thematic categories such as religiosity, spirituality, and secularity in accordance with theism, spiritualism or New Age, atheism, etc. However, from the perspective of the Immanent frame (Charles Taylor, 2007), the quests for happiness, namely, "the fullness of life" need to be empirically and systematically explored in order to better understand a variety of youth religiosity and multiple-secularities.

Our research team utilized both quantitative and qualitative method for the youth religiosity and multiple-secularities in Korea: we surveyed 900 college students and interviewed 40 students in the Western Area of Seoul. In addition, our team performed participatory observations for four atheist associations of college students.

Findings report that the youth generation has greater emphasis on autonomy and seeking spirituality rather than conformity and dwelling religiosity in Korea. The quality of life for the youth generation also differs depending on theistic, spiritual, humanistic or scientific atheism. The quest for happiness should be categorized in accordance with different layers of agents' quests: self-transcendence, spiritual values, and secular goal-attainment. Discourses on autonomy, authenticity, and authority gain different socio-cultural significances depending on emotion, consumption, or reflexivity. Types of atheist movements vary in accordance with its value-orientations: autonomous or interdependent, scientific or humanistic.

This research might open a new horizon for understanding a variety of the immanent frames like happiness beyond dualistic tension between the religious and the secular: it will shed light on a common ground of the quest for the fullness of life for the better world.

RC48-564.2

OHIRA, AKIRA* (Waseda University, akira@waseda.jp)

The Change of the Habitus of the Japanese Since the End of the Second World War

This presentation aims to analyze how the habitus of the Japanese has changed since the end of the Second World War through the Americanizing, informalizing and globalizing processes. Americanization has changed the political and economic systems of Japan by giving the Japanese the opportunity to understand how democracy brings them peace and prosperity; informlization has replaced the rigid and feudalistic samurai code (the habitus of the warriors) with more realistic, flexible and business-like lifestyles. And globalization has also taught the Japanese how they can gain more profits by transforming an agriculturally oriented society into an industrially based one. This sort of sociogenetic and psychogenetic change has continued to occur in Japan especially from the 1970s to the 80s. Norbert Elias's essay entitled 'Technization and Civilization' is very useful to show that the Japanese case is a suitable example.

On the other hand, many Japanese people have suffered from a tragic memory of war, so-called war trauma. Even 30 years after the war when the Japanese economy was rapidly growing, older generations were not able to leave behind the crime they thought they had committed as supporters of ultra-nationalism caused by their 'collective fantasy' during the war. Meanwhile, younger generations (some were extremely leftist) began to criticize older ones who cooperated with the military government in invading other Asian nations. Thus, younger people wanted to create their own new identity in global society different from the war-time identity of their parents. This historical process of Japan seems somewhat similar to that of Germany. So, Norbert Elias's book *Studies on the Germans* will play an important role in this comparative sociological study.

RC30-345.5

OISHI, AKIKO* (Chiba University, akiko.s.o@gmail.com)

Nonstandard Work Schedules and the Work-Life Balance of Mothers in Japan

With the prevalence of '24/7 economy,' an increasing number of mothers across the industrialized countries work hours that fall outside of a typical daytime. Japan is no exception. This labor market trend has raised concerns about its potential impact on children's well-being. The issue is more important for single-mother families because single-mothers are more likely to work nonstandard hours and they have fewer time and money to spend on children when compared to their married counterparts. Furthermore, not only in the US but also in Japan, the gap in time spent on children between single-parent families and two-parent families has widened in the past few decades (Fox et al. 2013, Tamiya and Shikata 2007). Despite the growing concern over inequality in children's well-being in Japan, there has been no study that explicitly focuses on mothers' nonstandard work schedules and their possible effect on family resources spent on children. Thus, using a unique survey that comprises of single and married mothers in Japan, this study investigates factors affecting mothers' decision to work nonstandard hours,

and the effect of mothers' nonstandard work schedules on the time and money spent on children. I also use the Statistics Bureau's Japanese Time Use Survey between 1991 to 2006 to examine the trend of mothers' time spent on children.

RC05-70.3

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KEE, POOKONG (The University of Melbourne)
ITOH, MAYUKO (The University of Melbourne)

Workforce Diversity in Higher Education in Australia: The Representation of Scholars with Asian Backgrounds

This paper will examine the workforce diversity in Australian universities by focusing on faculty representation of scholars with Asian backgrounds. In recent years, the Australian government has been actively promoting its economic ties with Asia, and adopting various policy strategies symbolized in the term "Asian Century." This policy orientation is reflected in various education policies as well. While the significance of Asia has been widely acknowledged, however, the roles of Asians and Asian Australians in higher education have received relatively less attention. Existing studies mostly focus on the growing prominence of Asians in the student body in Australian tertiary education. The diversity of teaching professionals in universities, on the other hand, has not been recognized as an issue in research and policies. To what extent has the current government's policy orientation been reflected in the diversity among scholars in teaching and research? Are Asians and Asian Australians well represented in Australian higher education, especially at the managerial level? Based on both quantitative and qualitative data collected from major Australian universities, this paper will analyze the positions of scholars with Asian backgrounds, and address various issues surrounding minority representations in higher education.

RC11-132.1

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Age Management, Anti-Ageing Practices and Working Class Masculinity

The neo-liberal ideologies that point to individual responsibility for risks increasingly influence countries of the global North. The anti-ageing industry reflects this dictate and encourages middle-aged people to use their products and services to manage their ageing. However, given the negative connotations attached to the term 'anti-ageing', which is usually seen to focus on aesthetics and thus be a woman's concern, men may be likely to disavow being involved in such activities. However, men live in the same ageist culture in the global North as women, and thus are not immune to the dictate to fight the visible signs of growing old. The paper uses interview data collected from Finnish working class men aged 50–70 to explore how men adhere to the call to manage their ageing when such anti-ageing activities are seen to be potentially feminising. We find that these men reflected neo-liberalism in the sense that they felt that, although ageing cannot be prevented, it can be controlled. Also while they generally rejected anti-ageing products and services that they judged to affect aesthetics, they reported using those that they define as promoting health and masculine performance instead. In talk of their age management, working class men distanced themselves from women and especially from other men: Americans, Swedish, homosexuals, white collars, and celebrities. These differentiations show that in distancing themselves from anti-ageing products and services men do not only emphasise their masculinity in contrast to women. Simultaneously they also (re) produce a normative version of a working class masculinity. Groups to which men attach the consumption of anti-ageing products represent an antithesis of the working class masculinity. This illustrates that there is not only a gender divide in the use of anti-ageing products; this consumption is also largely a matter of class-based values, identities and distinctions.

RC13-170.8

OKUN, SARIT* (Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, sarit.okun@gmail.com)

Online Religious Communities: Spirituality and Faith through E-Leisure

Throughout the Cyberspace, there are many active "Online Religious Communities", from which we can learn about the offline and online leisure of different religious audiences. Applying a netnographic approach, this case-study research aimed to explore the leisure culture of such online community, the *Bechadrei Charedim* forum, that target orthodox Jewish Internet users. Five months of ob-

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

servations and analysis of 3000 online discussions led to identifying four main characteristics of that community:

1. Personal and group identity games, which indicated that this religious community maintained a 'relative anonymity' regarding its members along with exchanging distinct messages as for their personality, beliefs and life styles.

2. 'Religious-secular discussion', that included nine major topics: current affairs, leisure, "Halacha" (religion and its statutes), politics, courts struggles, life cycle events, orthodox identity, health, and technical-technological.

3. Teeming online leisure activity, in which participants were engaged in writing, responding, expressing thoughts and witnessing events. Prolonged asynchronous interaction as well as almost synchronic interaction amongst members were observed, taking place in unusual times such as after midnight and around holy days sundown.

4. Unique religious expressiveness manifested in the emotional and style aspects as one. While we observed mutual criticism, which sometimes resulted in insulting exchanges, it was clear that the orthodox community asked to lead its members for solidarity and care, as expressed by the biblical commandments on behaviors between humankind.

The novelty of this research is evident in two aspects. On the empiric aspect, this research made use of a fascinating qualitative and interpretive methodology, which enables a deep observation of the many faces of a society, especially one that is considered "enclave culture". On the theoretical aspect, this case study contributed to increase our knowledge in the study of E-leisure of different segments of the society in the digital era.

RC22-260.3

OKYEREFO, MICHAEL* (University of Ghana, Department of Sociology, okyerefo@ug.edu.gh)

"I Am Austro-Ghanaian" - Citizenship and Belonging of Ghanaians in Austria

To what extent do Ghanaian migrants who have become Austrian citizens really belong to their new home? By means of analyzing life histories of nine individuals, the paper interrogates current narratives on migration, citizenship and belonging. The work emanates from ongoing fieldwork among Ghanaian residents in Austria. Using a qualitative method, the paper draws on interviews with eight Ghanaians and an Austrian wife of one of them in order to tease out these Ghanaians' understanding of their citizenship and belonging in Austrian. Some respondents described themselves variously as "Austro-Ghanaian", "Ghanaian-Austrian", "Ghanaian" or "Austrian". The common denominator of these individuals is that all of them have obtained Austrian citizenship, which raises the question of what it means for Ghanaians to be Austrian within the crucible of stringent European immigration laws.

RC15-JS-64.2

OLAFSDOTTIR, SIGRUN* (Boston University, sigrun@bu.edu)
BARMAN, EMILY (Boston University)

Do Societal Ties Matter? the Role of Associational Participation in Shaping Health and Health Inequalities in Advanced Welfare States

Health inequalities are shaped by various individual and societal level factors. Researchers have long recognized the importance of individual social position in shaping health outcomes and increasingly look to macro-level factors, including social policies, to explain health outcomes and inequalities. At the micro-level, the focus has been on various factors, including social location, social capital, and lifestyle choices. At the macro-level, we have often looked at the welfare state as a key institution in shaping inequalities. While both streams of research are important, they do not capture the interaction between individuals and society in determining health and health inequalities. In this paper, our main interest is on whether and how individuals are tied to society through their participation in various voluntary associations (e.g. religious, civil, or political) and whether the impact of such social capital varies by the type of welfare state. Using data from the World Values Surveys and the European Values Study, combined with national-level indicators for the welfare state, we test the impact of organizational OR associational participation on health and health inequalities in advanced, industrialized nations. We use Hierarchical Linear Modeling to evaluate how the welfare state and organizational OR associational participation impact health and health inequalities, with a focus on whether participation matters more in certain kind of welfare states. Our preliminary results indicate that participation in voluntary associations may matter more for health in weaker welfare states, possibly compensating for the positive health effects that a more encompassing welfare state may provide. This line of research highlights the importance of moving beyond an understanding of macro-level indicators of health toward an approach that evaluates how individuals are embedded in a specific welfare context and how this interaction impacts health and health inequalities.

RC15-188.4

OLAFSDOTTIR, SIGRUN* (Boston University, sigrun@bu.edu)

The Freedom of Making a Choice: How Social Policies Shape the Possibilities for Healthy Lives and Positive Health Outcomes Across 32 Nations

The interplay between society and individual status in shaping health outcomes is a key sociological concern. Comparative health researchers have found mixed evidence for the health effects of the welfare state in general, with some findings supporting the notion that the population is healthier in more encompassing welfare state, but other findings contradicting that pattern. However, much of this research simply focuses on policies at the macro-level and does not take into account how individual actions are shaped by the broader context. The theory of constrained choice allows us to link together the macro-level of social policy and the micro-level of individual choices. Using data from the 2011 Health Module from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), I evaluate how the choices people make across 32 nations translate into physical and mental health outcomes. Importantly, the ISSP includes variables that have been shown to impact health, including use of health services and lifestyle factors. One of the key elements of the constrained choice approach is a consideration of whether certain choices are more or less difficult within certain social policy contexts. Therefore, I use analytical strategy that evaluates whether healthier choices are more likely to take place in contexts with social policies that facilitates such choices. From there, I evaluate how factors at the national and individual level impact health and health inequalities and more importantly whether there are interaction effects between the two levels. The findings indicate that individuals that live in a social policy environment that is more pro-active in promoting health and health behavior are more likely to engage in such behavior, and that individuals who reside in countries with such policies experience better health outcomes. They also indicate that groups that are vulnerable in society may benefit especially from such policies.

RC20-256.14

OLEKSIYENKO, OLENA* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, olena.oleksiyenko@gmail.com)

Political Inequalities and the Formation of Russian Ethnic Minorities in Post-Soviet States (1993 – 2014). Comparative Study.

The main aim of this paper is to compare the patterns of non-electoral political participation in the former soviet states namely, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan during the process of transformation with a special focus on differences between majority and the Russian-speaking minority populations of these countries.

All post-soviet countries share the "legacy" of the common Soviet past, i.e., Russian-speaking minority, which consists of not necessarily ethnic Russians, but people using common language and characterized by certain social identity opposed to the full integration (Hagendoorn et al.2001). During the Soviet Period ethnic Russians were the most mobile group among all nationalities. Some experts perceived this mobility as an "empire expansion to the peripheries" (Tishkov et al. 2005). Ethnic Russians in republics were settling mostly in urban and capital areas and belonged to privileged social classes (Kolstø 2011). After the USSR dissolution, they status changed to minority group.

Currently post-soviet scenery presents a great variety of the scope conditions for the political participation. There are differences in regime types- from democratic to authoritarian, different attitudes toward Russian minority-from exclusion to favoring, as well as different levels of the economic development. All these factors, along with social policies toward ethnic minorities in countries of settlement, shape different pattern of participation typical for minority and majority groups. Minority status influences the political participation, but the nature of this influence is to the great extent context-specific and associated with the state characteristics.

In this paper processes of ethnically and linguistically based political inequality formation will be put into historical context and examined using statistical analysis of the available secondary data from the international survey projects (e.g. *World Values Survey* and *Life in Transition*) conducted in former soviet republics from 1993 to 2014.

RC04-53.5

OLIVEIRA, AMURABI* (Federal University of Santa Catarina, amurabi_cs@hotmail.com)

Race and the Brazilian Sociology of Education Renewal from South Theories

The sociology of education has expanded significantly in recent years, following the expansion of access to formal education in various parts of the world, in Brazil the theoretical discussion in this field is still largely seated on theories

produced in American and European context. However, the changes that have occurred in Brazilian education, with affirmative action for the black population in higher education, the introduction of african-Brazilian history and culture in the curriculum of schools, has sued the search for new theoretical frameworks to understand the reality produced in schools and universities. In this article I seek to discuss how the southern theories can collaborate to understand the changes taking place in the educational reality in Brazil, especially with regard to transformations in higher education. I will do this discussion articulating with empirical data on the presence of black population in public universities in Brazil in recent years through affirmative action, realizing that the race issue brought the demand for new theoretical approaches, renewing the brazilian sociology of education.

WG03-655.3

OLIVEIRA, ELSA* (University of Witwatersrand, elsa.alexandra.oliveira@gmail.com)

Making Visible (re)Presentations: A Paper That Explores the Use of Participatory Arts-Based Methods (visual and narrative) with Lgbtiq Migrants and Refugees.

Can participatory arts based research contribute to social justice movements? Do these methods reveal increased insights into 'hard to reach' groups of people? How are issues of power addressed between research participants and the researcher/research team? This paper will discuss the use of arts-based methods, with special attention paid to two participatory visual and narrative projects that were conducted with LGBTIQ refugees living in South Africa. Using these two projects as case studies, this paper will critically examine the role of community-based participatory projects that seek to engage research and research participants with social justice action. The paper will attempt to address issues and concerns of representation, ethical considerations and epistemological quandries of visual and narrative research with populations that are considred 'vulnerable' and under-represented. Furthermore, the paper will examine tensions, links and strategies when seeking to share bodies of visual works in public spaces.

RC37-428.4

OLIVEIRA, LUCAS* (University of Sao Paulo, lucas_amaral_oliveira@hotmail.com)

Aesthetic Experiences in Movement: Literary Production in the Periphery of São Paulo

The more central the disputes over urban spaces and their meaning become, the more the problems and the cultural landscape of cities become both the object of and stage for diverse interests. As a result, the margins occupy a prominent position in social science, because they redefine the points where art and urban life, inclusion and exclusion, culture and violence intersect. In this context, a cultural phenomenon emerging in the outlying areas of São Paulo has been observed for over a decade now: the rise of literary writers from poor neighborhoods, who use the adjectives "marginal" and/or "peripheral" to refer to themselves and their products. The phenomenon has evolved to the point where one can speak of the consolidation of a new marginal literature. This robust literary production is written by authors who do not "fit" in the symbolic hierarchies' canon and do not utilize the more traditional spaces of consecration. Between the late 1990s and early 2000s, these writers began to lead an important artistic transformation of their respective territories by organizing massive events popularly known as *saraus*. Even today, the *saraus* gather hundreds of people from across the city on a regular basis, which has been altering the cultural dynamics of these urban spaces, as well as the representations of the outskirts of São Paulo. The goal of this work is to analyse such a specific literature – namely works that are centred on experiences of violence, exclusion, and racism – and to map out the process of forming of new writers and the community of interpersonal and translocal networks that these actors have been developing since the late 1990s. Thus I would like to verify to what extent it is possible to link literary creation to community participation in that phenomena in evolution.

RC25-308.2

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Repertoires of Diversity: Ethnic Boundary Construction in Contemporary Brazil

The stir on the quotas for blacks in public universities placed, once more, the issue of race in the Brazilian public sphere. This is however only part of the implementation process of affirmative action that has been consolidated in the last decade. This article examines how racial categorizations are appropriated by different cognitive frameworks that provide a reading of collective identities and how their borders are perceived. In such repertoires, national, group and individual identities intersect allowing to organize the perception of ethnic and racial diversity as well as its public expression according to different frames. We distinguish three main repertoires of ethnic and racial categorization, namely social-fusionist, structural-categorical, dialogical categorical, that have implications for the ways how modalities of governance of diversity are conceived, the social force of collective identities and the perceived role of the State in distribution and recognition practices.

RC04-51.2

OLIVIER, ALICE* (Sciences Po/INED, Paris, alice.olivier@sciencespo.fr)

Shaping Professional Bodies and Emotions: Male and Female Students in Midwifery and Social Work Schools in France

Because they imply quasi-permanent physical interactions with users, midwifery and social work are two occupations in which professionals' bodies play a key role (Dubois, 2010) and which call for a significant emotional labor (Hochschild, 1983). In this paper, I focus on the consequences this has on students in midwifery and social work study tracks: how do the institutional discourses and practices shape their bodies and emotions as a central element of their education (Becker et al., 2003)? How does this contribute to (re)producing inequalities between male and female students (Boni, 2013)?

Drawing on 120 interviews (students, teachers, internship supervisors) and 400 hours of observations (classes, internships, student sociability…) conducted in two midwifery and two social work schools in France, I develop my analysis in three points:

- I compare the ways in which students' bodies and emotions are educated in these two tracks. Because they are both highly feminized and require competences seen as "natural" to women, students are encouraged to express "feminine" emotions such as empathy and tenderness. They are however discouraged to develop "too feminine" body characteristics such as wearing strong make-up or figure-accentuating clothes. There is nonetheless an important difference in the ways they are asked to present themselves to users: midwifery students are educated to become exchangeable health professionals while social work students are pushed to become personalized interlocutors.
- I show next how the few male students are considered in this process: being encouraged to develop their "manly" physical and moral assets, they are given better learning opportunities than their female counterparts, which contributes to a "glass escalator" process (Williams, 1992).
- Finally, I present the resistances developed by a few male and female students against this shaping of their bodies and emotions. I analyze how these can contribute to redefining the study tracks and, therefore, the professions.

RC07-JS-35.3

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Citizenship Projects for a Better Future: The Struggle for Education in Mexico

Citizenship projects for a better future: the struggle for education in Mexico
Key Words: alternative futures, utopia, citizenship projects, social movements, educational structural reforms

One approach to analyze possible futures from social movement perspectives is organized through the critical theory of citizenship. Social movements seek to build utopias, as alternative futures through spaces of experience, memory production and a future vision (Pleyers, Habermas, Heller, Lefebvre, Tamayo). Utopias are dialectical processes of social construction, expressed in alternative projects of citizenship, being movements seeking to establish themselves as a universal alternative for social change (Dagnino, Olvera, Panfichi, Tamayo).

Mexico is an example of an uneven and combined impact of globalization, expressed in the categorical imposition of structural reforms towards privatization, such as education, and the dismantling of workers' rights at the turn of twenty-first century (Olivier).

Teachers, Zapatista indigenous communities and Ayotzinapa young people normalistas have raised, not without difficulty, distinctive citizenship projects, which place the aspect of education as a solid foundation of social and pedagogical construction of alternative futures.

The emphasis of this paper is to reconstruct and compare these distinctive projects of citizenship. It will outline the dense and paradoxical path of citizenship building, facing the challenges of the global era. At the same time, it will show limits and opportunities to align contention discourses in the definition of viable utopias (Laclau), in the face of globalization.

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RC24-296.16

OLLINAHO, OSSI* (Independent Researcher, ossi.ollinaho@iki.fi)

Exploring the Foundations of Human Environmental Behavior: A Deep Dive into Relevance Systems and Practical Intelligibility

This paper argues that answering late Ulrich Beck's question: "Why is there no storming of the Bastille because of the environmental destruction threatening mankind" we have to understand the non-epistemic dimension of human behavior. I claim, building on Alfred Schütz's, Theodore Schatzki's and others' thoughts, that the intellectual nature of environmental predicament for the bulk of urban citizens is incommensurate with the pragmatic dimension of their everyday activities. The relating between the pragmatic necessities borne upon the lifeworlds and the cognitive dimension – knowledge, morality, ethics and values in terms of the natural environment formed through experiences, education, mass medias and so forth – of human activity has to be better understood if environmental sociologists want to provide better founded guiding for public policies. It is obvious that this relating is partly cultural, but to what extent it is and can be so?

The exacerbation of global environmental predicament requires that we social scientific scholars take a close look at our assumptions of the nature of human behavior. Instead of assuming that behavior is either epistemically or pragmatically motivated, Schütz argues that people do according to what appears relevant for them in daily situations with their actual biographical state. For Theodore Schatzki it is the practical intelligibility that governs action by specifying what makes sense to do and causes what an actor does next in the continuous flow of activity. The key to understand Beck's dilemma is that environmental experts' system of relevances differs from that of all the other people in terms of the environmental predicament – what seems to be relevant on one level may become entirely irrelevant on the other. This paper contributes to and recapitulates the recent critique against cognitivism in environmental social sciences.

RC07-101.4

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The Global South Powered By the Sun

Solar resource is the largest energy source in the planet, larger than all the other combined. This is rarely understood and even less, it seems, is this abundant form of energy considered as a principal energy source for nations. There seems to be a northern as well as an establishment bias in the research; sunlight is a much more evident solution for the southern countries. Countries of the Global North are typically situated in higher latitudes with less sunlight and much more seasonal variance in sun's radiation. Fossil fuel sector is one of the largest and most established in the current era and they have much power in setting the agenda for energy research in addition to directing government subsidies. The answer for solar future is to be found in the realm of politics rather than economics and technology, even though the latter have to be analyzed and got right as well.

Regardless of the manifold reasons why the Global South has not embraced solar energy as a major form of energy, sunlight offers unique possibilities for alternative political economy of energy. The ubiquitousness of sunlight allows for a genuinely decentralized energy production in technical terms. Harnessing the solar resource through millions of households would radically increase the economic autonomy and hence political power of these masses. This promise of democratization is desperately needed in various southern countries. Yet, an alternative political economy of energy is not an easy feat in technological or organizational terms and is likely to face resistance by the hegemony of the Global North and the dominant energy forms through collusive governments. Therefore the emergence of a solar energy in the Global South is likely to require massive mobilizations and social struggles. This paper studies possible sociopolitical pathways for solar futures in the Global South.

RC44-509.7

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LEKVE, ISAK (Department of Sociology, University of Bergen)

Organizing Workers in a Changing Labour Market: The Norwegian Experience

Compared to most other advanced capitalist countries in the global North, the Scandinavian labor movements – and not the least the Norwegian trade unions – have been spared the most severe consequences of neoliberal globalization. Union density has remained relative stable and labor market regulations have been defended. Indeed, it is mostly in connection with intensified labour migration that Norwegian unions have experienced the most direct impacts, as the use of labor migrants particularly in the Norwegian construction industry and oil-related manufacturing exploded after the inclusion of Eastern European countries

in the EU from 2004. A special challenge for the unions in this situation was the growing tendency to employ workers through temporary staff agencies and subcontracting. In meeting this situation, the union that organizes workers in these branches of the economy was, after initial resistance from employers and several years of political and ideological preparation, succeeded in establishing an institutional framework for securing equal pay for equal work, based on their slogan of "we are the union of all construction workers in Norway, not only the Norwegian workers". A central element was the use of a general application of the collective agreements, which prescribes the right of access of the local unions to tenders from subcontractors and temporary staff agencies, which gives them the opportunity to control the use of subcontractors with regular agreements. In this paper we will discuss the role of local union leaders in their observations of the general agreement, their attempts of organizing the foreign workers and urging them to make demands for collective agreements, under conditions of radical transformations of manning and work organisations through extended use of subcontracting and temporary work agencies. The paper builds on ongoing research and its empirical basis is mainly interviews with local and regional union leaders.

RC35-410.4

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BUENO, ARTHUR (USP (University of Sao Paulo))

Social Exclusion: Pathology or Misdevelopment?

If critical theory seeks to distance itself from traditional theory by means of its orientation towards emancipation, a decisive part o f the work of the critical theorist lies in formulating an interpretation of the present time based on an analysis of the emancipatory potentials embedded in social reality and the obstacles thereto. Each critical model features, therefore a (specific) notion and a (radical) condemnation of what it considers to be the obstacles or hindrances on the path to an emancipated society. The orientation towards emancipation that is distinctive of critical theory is expressed, therefore, only in this eminently negative way.

Hindrances to emancipation were denounced throughout the history of critical theory with the aid of a number of concepts, such as "exploitation" and "alienation" (Marx), "reification" (Lukács), "domination" (Adorno and Horkheimer), "oppression" (Iris Young), and metaphors such as "colonization" of the lifeworld by the system (Habermas). Recently, the analogy to medical language has gained importance, according to which it is necessary to identify (via precisely a "diagnosis" of the present time) the "social pathologies" that affect contemporary societies (especially after Axel Honneth). In this paper we intend to examine the different meanings tha idea of "social exclusion" throughout different moments of Honneth`s model of critical theory and its relation to the diagnosis of social pathologies.

The hypothesis of interpretation we try to demonstrate following the path of theconcept of "social exclusion" in Honneth's œuvre is that the shift from misrecognition to the suffering from indeterminacy and, then, to the social misdevelopments of the spheres of ethical life is intimately connected to a theoretical turn in which the paradigm of the struggle for social recognition is gradually replaced by the institutionalization of social freedom – and this results, we argue, in a decrease in the critical nature of Honneth's theoretical model.

RC20-258.1

ONAKA, FUMIYA* (Japan Women's University, fonaka@fc.jwu.ac.jp)

The Pono' (Pondok) Examinations in the Context of International Relations in the Southern Border Provinces of Thailand

This paper discusses examinations in traditional Islamic boarding schools (*Pono'* in Patani Malay and Thai, *Pondok* in Standard Malay) in the southern border provinces (or the deep south) of Thailand based on participatory observation in *Pattani* province for six months in the 1990s. In this type of education organization, neither paper tests nor interviews for evaluations are conducted, except for elementary Jawi and Arabic; this is entirely different from Western-style schools and universities in Thailand and modern Islamic schools in Malaysia or Indonesia. For this purpose, they dwell in small cottages (They are also called *Pono'*) built around the house of the *Babo* (the most important leader of the *Pono'*). They study these books repeatedly for prolonged periods, and gradually begin to teach at their own dwellings according to the extent of intelligence recognized by younger students. Students who attained fame as good teachers increased their chance of being invited to dinner or to special ceremonies with the leaders. This is a long process of examination culminating in the students becoming to *Ustadhs* (Islamic teachers), and finally, becoming the *Babo*. This examination procedure is a tradition among the *Pono'*. However, it also results from the present international relationships between Thailand, Malaysia, Islamic powers such as Saudi Arabia, and Western powers such as the United States. This is because it is considered as being too dangerous to use any textbooks or testing papers sourced from these global or local powers for evaluating students in the midst of severest tension between them since the end of WWII. It is inevitable that these traditional styles of

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teaching, learning and examinations will continue. Despite the image of the *Pono'* as being shelters for violent terrorist groups, the teachings as well as the students' lives are characterized by non-violence, peace, and civilized behavior.

RC39-464.1

ONDA, MORIO* (Ryutsu Keizai University, morio.onda@nifty.com)

Rebuilding Communities Following the Great East Japan Disaster: Restoration of Ties Among the Victims

The earthquake and tsunami that struck northeastern Japan on March 11, 2011 not only caused extensive direct damage to local residents and their property, but triggered a nuclear power plant accident bringing the terror and reality of radiation.to the surrounding populace and beyond. The reconstruction of communities in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima Prefectures has posed enormous problems. While communities affected only by the earthquake and tsunami can possibly be rebuilt physically and socially, it will be very difficult for people in the radiation-contaminated areas in Fukushima to restore.

The social bonds among both groups of sufferers have changed. Though some people have already redeveloped ties in the quake-tsunami disaster areas, others, especially those whose houses were not destroyed by the tsunami, have hesitated to communicate with less fortunate neighbors because of "survivors guilt." In Fukushima, the additional nuclear disaster inflicted quite another kind of damage on people. It was not only physical, but mental. Many people who fled the radioactivity to evacuate to areas dispersed far and wide throughout Japan, weakening or even eliminating ties from their original communities. Further, in spite of having directly heard the concerns of the displaced, through both public meetings and surveys, central and local governments have done little or nothing to alleviate their social problems to date and the refugees are losing hope and confidence in their governments.

This paper summarizes the ongoing community consciousness of refugees based on the results of a questionnaire and interview survey of those who have been living in temporary housing both near and far from the areas. In addition to discussing these conflicts in communities arising from the disaster, the paper also explores the possibilities of rebuilding, focusing on how to cope with "social demise of communities" that local people had formed and occupied all their lives.

RC32-369.15

ONYIGE, CHIOMA DAISY* (University of Port Harcourt, chioma2nv76@gmail.com)

Women, Indigenous Knowledge and Climate Change in the Niger DELTA Region of Nigeria

Climate change has become very topical in academic and policy discourses. This derives prinicipally from the phenomenal impact that climate change is having on global resources and livelihoods. The Niger Delta coast is currently faced with a gamut of environmental problems, including: soil and coastal erosion: oil pollution; population pressure; and flooding. A study of the Niger Delta region by the World Bank in 1995 states that the major economic and environmental problem of the region is land resource degradation manifested in flooding, and renewable resource degradation as it affects agriculture, fisheries, forestry, biodiversity loss, etc. The impact of climate change increases livelihood vulnerability of the rural farming households in this region. Climate change makes access to food sources unpredictable and increases poverty and disease. On the whole, economic activities can be truncated and infrastructure destroyed in an event of sea level rise caused by climate change, while the already common problems associated with the local rainfall regime and tidal influences, can be accentuated, thus increasing the physical and socio-economic vulnerability. Research has shown that women are disproportionally affected by natural disasters such as drought, floods, and heat waves. Studies on climatic variability and changes in Nigeria have been carried out ,but there still exists a gap in knowledge on the impact of climate change on the most vulnerable groups, especially women in rural Nigeria, and how they adapt using their indigenous knowledge. Often in research, it is wrongly assumed that rural and indigenous women do not offer scientific knowledge even though, in many communities in the Niger Delta, they are the caretakers of biodiversity and experts in herbal medicines. This paper intends to contribute to the debate about the role of local knowledge in environmental policy. We are looking at cultural responses to specific social and environmental conditions.

RC24-302.3

OOSTERVEER, PETER* (Environmental Policy Group, Wageningen University, peter.oosterveer@wur.nl)

Practices, Flows and Networks: Towards Understanding Sustainable Global Food Provision

Food provision involves important environmental challenges, including a large contribution to climate change and severe impacts on biodiversity. Addressing these challenges needs engagement with the complex dynamics of contemporary, global as well as local, food production and trade in conjunction with the multiple, locally diverse, ways and forms of consuming food. Conceptually the challenge is to understand global versus local dynamics, small versus large scale and material versus social dynamics in multiple modes of food provision. Different elements for building such a conceptual framework are available, such as global environmental networks and flows and social practices. This paper intends to contribute to theoretical innovation within environmental sociology by analysing the possibilities to integrate these two conceptual frameworks.

Environmental networks and flows build on material flows studied in environmental sciences but combines this with notions of non-material flows and social networks from sociology. This framework has already been applied to study global food flows but does not include consumption. Social practices, on the other hand, constitute a framework to study routinized activities such as consumption and by taking material aspects and dynamics into consideration this approach may generate a better understanding of environmental issues in everyday behaviour. Social practices are however rather time and place-bounded concepts.

On the basis of existing literature this paper analyses the conceptual frameworks and ways to integrate them to assess possibilities for analysing environmentally relevant global and local dynamics in contemporary food provision. This conceptual framework is illustrated with case-studies on palm oil and seafood.

RC45-520.2

OPP, KARL-DIETER* (University of Leipzig and University of Washington, opp@sozio.uni-leipzig.de)

What Is the Best Micro-Foundation for Mechanism-Based Explanations in Analytical and Rational Choice Sociology?

In AS (Analytical Sociology) as well as in RS (Rational Choice Sociology) micro-macro relationships are center place as a major mechanism. This presentation addresses the question of which theory is best suited as a micro foundation for this mechanism.

The presentation continues the discussion in the special issue of Social Science Information from 2013 (with contributions by Opp and responses by Ylikoski, and Manzo and, finally a response by Opp). The comparison of DBO and RCT is taken up again in new publications by Manzo and Hedström/Ylikoski in the volume "Analytical Sociology," editd by Manzo (2014). These contributions provide new arguments some of which are discussed in this presentation.

I will offer a discussion that goes beyond my previous work and will be of interest to AS as well as RS scholars. One argument I will address is the claim that the wide version of RCT includes every factor and is thus without explanatory content (repeated in Hedström and Ylikoski 2014). Another point I will discuss is the assumption of subjective utility maximization (claimed in the wide version) that is rejected in AS. What are the alternative "principles" in AS? I will analyze some contributions in AS to answer this question.

RC05-60.2

OPRATKO, BENJAMIN* (Department of Political Science, University of Vienna, benjamin.opratko@univie.ac.at)

"Devils from Our Past". Racist Historicism in Contemporary Anti-Muslim Discourse

This paper provides insights from original research on current forms of articulation of anti-Muslim racism in Austria. Combining theories of hegemony with Critical Discourse Analysis and Critical Race and Postcolonial Studies, I analyse interviews conducted with journalists and editors of major Austrian news media outlets (print and TV) to tackle the question: How can we understand the broad appeal of anti-Muslim discourse registered by recent research in 'Islamophobia Studies'? Or, put differently: What is it that allows anti-Muslim discourse to be articulated with a broad range of social positions and political allegiances, becoming part of an emerging social consensus?

Following Stuart Hall's analysis of 'moral panics' in the context of a social and political crisis, I trace the discursive modalities in which Muslims are summoned as 'folk devils', and how they are linked within a wider ideological field of anti-Muslim racism. I specifically identify 'racist historicism' as a crucial discursive mechanism which allows actors from diverse social, cultural and political background to inscribe themselves into a common ideological horizon of anti-Muslim racism.

Anti-Muslim racist historicism is organised around the notion of Muslims as 'non-contemporaneous others', belonging to a different temporal order. One of the key topics articulated in this discursive operation is antisemitism. In this paper, I show how the articulation of the figure of the Muslim with the topic of antisemitism effects a 'temporal othering'. Muslims are constructed quite literally as being 'backwards', belonging to a past where sexism, homophobia, violence, authoritarianism and, not least, anti-Semitism ruled the day, and which is represented as thoroughly overcome. The threatening presence of the Muslim other is thus revealed to be part of the summoning of a peculiar kind of folk devil: 'The muslim' as a 'devil from our past'.

RC07-JS-8.4

ORCHARD, MACARENA* (University of Nottingham, lqxmao@nottingham.ac.uk)

The Place of 'Respect' in the Sociological Understanding of Inequality: Some Reflections Based on the Chilean Case

This paper reflects on the place of "respect" in the sociological understanding of inequality. Respect has been a central topic in moral philosophy, but it has not received enough attention in sociological research. Certainly, sociology has addressed some dimensions of respect through the analysis of the concept of status and more recently through the analysis of the problem of identity politics and recognition (Fraser & Honneth, 1993; Honneth, 1995, 2009). However, the analysis of the several dynamics involved in the granting and neglecting of respect to others at the level of everyday life is still a pending task. This is a relevant failure. In fact, several authors in recent times have argued, although from different reasons, that a better understanding of respect –or similar phenomena such as worth, recognition or status- is needed in order to improve the general sociological understanding of inequality (Lamont et.al. 2014; Ridgeway, 2014, Therborn 2006; Sennett, 2003). In light of this, the paper proposes an analytical framework for the sociological study of respect at the everyday level. In order to show the performance of this approach, the paper discusses some preliminary findings of a mixed method study carried out by the author in Chilean society. Finally, the paper argues that studying respect is relevant in explanatory terms, but also in normative terms. By highlighting how and why the experience of lack of respect is unequally distributed and how it produces moral suffering to people, sociology has an opportunity to put the problem of inequality into the front.

RC22-263.6

ORESHINA, DARIA (St.Tikhon's University)
PRUTSKOVA, ELENA* (St.Tikhon's University, evprutskova@gmail.com)

Factors Influencing the Diversity of Non-Liturgical Activities in Russian Orthodox Church Parishes

This paper examines the factors that influence the diversity of parish non-liturgical activities in Russia. According to congregational studies in other countries (Chaves 2004; Sider, Unruh 2005; Ammerman 2005), the number of different non-liturgical activities is a very important indicator of the development of social life in a parish. On one hand, the higher the variety of social activities available at the parish, the higher the probability that every parishioner finds something that fits his/her interest and predisposition. On the other hand, it allows us to compare parishes with different welfare service and social activity profiles on a unified scale.

The analysis is based on the Orthodox Monitor data – a representative survey of the core Russian Orthodox Church members (http://socrel.pstgu.ru/en/orthodoxmonitor) conducted in 2012 (412 respondents). Some of the questions were designed to ask the respondents to describe their parish as experts. These are the questions we use as the basis for the model described in this paper.

We used confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation modeling with M-Plus 7.2 software to construct the models.

The results of the analysis suggest that the main factors influencing the diversity of parish non-liturgical activities are the presence of a strong parish community, the presence of children in the parish, and the parish prior leadership style. The leadership style is one of the most important factors influencing congregational social life, social services and programs. In some parishes it is the priest's fundamental responsibility to perform social work and organize social life, while in the other parishes this duty is outsourced to the laity. Partial delegation of these responsibilities to the laity has a positive effect both directly and indirectly (through the overall effect of community development), while the full delegation has a far more significant positive effect.

RC01-20.4

ORIOLA, TEMITOPE* (Department of Sociology, University of Alberta, oriola@ualberta.ca)
CASSIANO, MARCELLA (Department of Sociology, University of Alberta)

Boko Haram in Nigeria: Statistical Trends, Patterns and Social Implications

The rise of *Jama'atu Ahlis Suna Lidda'awati Wal Jihad* or Boko Haram continues to generate major concerns in the West African sub-region. In particular, the kidnap of 276 girls at Government Secondary School Chibok, Borno state, Nigeria on 14 April, 2014 remains a watershed moment in the insurgency. The incident was a spectacular criminal act even by the standards of a country in which kidnapping had become relatively routine since the late 1990s, particularly in the oil-rich Niger Delta region. Boko Haram's response has been to kidnap more people and destroy more homes. This paper draws on the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) to analyze the trends, patterns and social implications of the Boko Haram insurgency.

Findings indicate that the average number of victims killed in terrorist activities in Nigeria was much lower prior to Shekau's Boko Haram. Nigeria registered about 124 terrorist fatalities per year on average in 2006, 2007, and 2008, while 730 fatalities were recorded on average in each of the following five years (2009 to 2013). This represents approximately six-fold increase in the number of deaths from terrorist attacks. The analysis also indicates that armed assault, bombing and explosion, and facility/infrastructure damage are the main techniques employed by Boko Haram. The paper concludes by articulating the implications of these findings vis-à-vis Nigeria's war against Boko Haram.

RC32-JS-14.3

ORIOLA, TEMITOPE* (Department of Sociology, University of Alberta, oriola@ualberta.ca)

"the Fight for the Soul of Nigeria": Framing Strategies of the #Bringbackourgirls Movement

The kidnap of 276 girls at Government Secondary School Chibok, Borno state, Nigeria on 14 April, 2014 by *Jama'atu Ahlis Suna Lidda'awati Wal Jihad* or Boko Haram had the unintended consequence of raising consciousness among a relatively privileged class of Nigerian women. The incident and attendant inertia by the Nigerian state led to the formation of the #Bringbackourgirls organization by a group of highly educated women. Although there has been significant media coverage accorded the activities and goals of the organization, its operational micro-mechanics and framing strategies remain unexplored in scholarly literature. Scholarly attention has been focused on examining the tactics and mode of operation of Boko Haram. The aim is to fill the gap in the burgeoning literature. This paper is based on data garnered through participant observation at the daily "sit-out" of the #Bringbackourgirls organization as well as interviews with activists during field work in Abuja, Nigeria in summer 2015. Primary data is complemented by secondary data — publicity and strategy-related materials published by the group. The paper analyzes the operational dynamics and framing strategies of the #Bringbackourgirls movement.

The findings demonstrate three major master frames in the movement: The human/women's rights frame, failed state frame, and the injustice frame. The paper explicates how changes in Nigeria's political process has led to evolution from violent antagonism towards the movement to tolerance and accommodation of the movement by the state.

RC25-317.2

ORLETTI, FRANCA* (Università di Roma Tre, franca.orletti@uniroma3.it)
IOVINO, ROSSELLA (Università di Roma Tre)

Latin As a Tool for Social Differentiation. a Study of the Italian Juridical and Medical Language.

Sharing language is an important way to encourage social inclusion, while using different languages can be a tool for social discrimination (Philips 2005). In our research, we consider Latin, an ancient language which is no longer used in any context, including the scientific and religious one. Latin gained great importance as the formal language of the Roman Empire. After its collapse, it evolved into a variety of spoken-only languages, Latin being still used for writing. In other words, Latin was used as a lingua franca up until the 18th/19th century, when it was replaced by national European languages. Nowadays, Latin's social use has radically changed to a point that it is no longer a language of social cohesion, but rather a powerful tool for social differentiation. In this perspective, the main focus of our research is the analysis of its use within Italian languages for specific purposes such as the juridical and medical one, where Latinisms are often found. More precisely, we aim to present the outcome of a research carried out on five hundred judgments rendered by the Italian Supreme Court from 2010 to 2015; also, a wide number of clinical records made available from two Italian hospitals will be taken into consideration. Our study shows that the study of Latinisms' use in specific scientific areas is crucial, despite instances of simplification of the language of public administrations are more and more perceived. Our project is inserted in the series of studies dedicated to languages for specific purposes understood not only as specific vocabularies (Beccaria 1973; Berruto 1987; Cortelazzo 1990; Sobrero 1992), but mostly as "discursive patterns" that express precise and distinctive professional visions (Orletti 2000). Concerning the juridical language, cf. Gunnarson (1984), Shuy (1993), MortaraGaravelli (2001), Bellucci (2005). As for medical language, cf. Mazzini (1989), Serianni (2005), Orletti&Fatigante (2013).

RC25-314.10

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MARQUEZ-REITER, ROSINA (University of Surrey)

Social Customer Service: Responses to Customer Complaints

Over the past few years, companies have increasingly started to utilize social media to influence and build rapport with customers online. This is illustrated by the numerous marketing strategies modern businesses regularly engage in to attract new customers and maintain existing clients (Márquez-Reiter et al., 2015). Although the subscribed customers consume what the page administrator generates on the company's profile, the affordances (Gibson, 1979; Hutchby, 2001; Herring, 2010) of such participatory websites allow them to complement or undermine the messages (Walther, 2012). Given that the customers increasingly understand Facebook as way of voicing their concerns, it is inevitable for companies not to provide customer service, although this may not be their primary aim.

Drawing on publicly available data from the Facebook page of a Slovenian public transport company called "I'm going by train", the study examines interactional instances of polylogal interactions (Kerbrat-Orecchioni, 2004) between the company's anonymous Facebook page administrator and its customers. The interactional analysis presented in this paper focuses on the way the customers post disparaging comments on the company's Facebook page and rant about (a) particular issue(s) or event(s). To prevent the complaint from becoming a customer service disaster, the administrator uses strategies to block the complaint, preventing customers from seeking redressive action. This is achieved by means of sequential deletion (Jefferson, 1973), by posting generic, scripted responses or by refusing to respond to the complaint altogether. While customers' complaints do not necessarily trigger remedial actions over the phone either (Orthaber & Márquez-Reiter, 2011), this type of asynchronous technologically mediated interaction, unlike the telephone, allows company's agents to ignore them. The analysis provides further evidence of how open-comment platforms such as Facebook create ripe conditions for public outrage to erupt on corporate walls (e.g. Champoux et al., 2012; Matzat & Snijders, 2012; Bruxelles & *Kerbrat-Orecchioni, 2004*).

RC24-294.3

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Environmental and Social Impact Assessment of Golf Tourism: A Social Participatory and Multicriteria-Based Process Applied in Southern Spain

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is an extremely useful tool for identifying and evaluating the social and environmental repercussions of a wide range of projects. Especially when the project and its impacts are very complex, an ESIA can result in the identification of a high number of impacts needing to be prioritized in order to be addressed effectively and efficiently.

In recent decades, southern Spain has experienced an explosion of golf tourism. Favorable climate and a wide tourist offer of Andalusia has made a major golf destinations. However, the construction of the golf courses and the accompanying tourist developments are assuming enormous pressure to local ecosystems suffering environmental, social and economic. Although an strategic planning for reduction of risk and impacts is needed in the studied area, it is also necessary, and urgent, taking decisions in order to restore the balance socioeconomic and environmental

This paper shows the main results from a methodological proposal for the assessement of impacts within an ESIA based on participatory and social justice criteria applied on a golf-based tourism project in Huelva (Spain). This methodological approach is structured into four main phases: 1) Creating the stakeholders' platform; 2) Preliminary identification and assessment of impacts; 3) Categorizing and reducing the selection of impacts; 4) Assessing and prioritizing impacts using MCDA.

RC45-522.3

OSAKI, HIROKO* (Seikei University, osakihiroko@gmail.com)
SAKANO, TATSURO (Tokyo Institute of Technology)

Institutional Conditions for the Creation of Moralistic Trust

This study investigates the effects of individual's evaluation of political-institutional conditions on the moralistic aspects of generalized trust. In studies of social capital, institutional conditions are considered to be one of the main determinants of generalized trust. With the knowledge that institutions can impose sanctions on untrustworthy behavior, people trust others as rational choice. However institutional conditions influence not only the rational aspect of generalized trust. Institutions also produce habits and norms, and make people inherently trust-worthy through socialization mechanisms. This leads to create moralistic aspect of generalized trust, which is beyond rational prediction. Specifically, institutional conditions such as the fairness of police and legal system and the achievement of social equality are considered to be the determinants of moralistic trust. These theories have not been empirically tested hitherto, since previous studies did not differentiate rational and moralistic aspects in measuring generalized trust.

Therefore this study differentiate two aspects of generalized trust, and examine the effects of the confidences in police and legal system and the evaluation of social equality on two aspects of generalized trust. We use the data of Japanese internet survey conducted in 2011(sample size=1,137).

From the results of regression analyses, first, we find that while the confidences in police and legal system promote both rational and moralistic trust, the evaluation of social equality increase only moralistic trust. Second, there is a negative interaction effect between these two predictors on moralistic trust. This result suggests that the evaluation of social equality further promote moralistic trust when people have little confidences in police and legal system.

RC32-373.3

OSIRIM, MARY* (Bryn Mawr College, mosirim@brynmawr.edu)

Facing the Challenges of Precarity: African Women Migrants in a Globalized World

This presentation will explore precarity in the lives of African women on the continent and in the Diaspora in case studies based on my research during the past two decades: – 1. Zimbabwean entrepreneurs involved in cross-border trade with South Africa and 2. African women immigrants in the Greater Boston and Philadelphia areas. The presentation begins by defining precarity as the widespread condition of temporary, flexible, casual work in postindustrial societies, brought about by neoliberal labor market reforms. These reforms have strengthened the employers' ability to "manage" workers and weakened the bargaining power of the latter since the late 1970's. Precarity affects many members of our societies – especially women, youth, immigrants and disproportionately populations of color.

The case studies that I will examine involve women who have voluntarily migrated or are refugees and have experienced marginalization in the labor market and in the broader society. Globalization and neo-liberalism in the Global North and the South create precarious circumstances for many at the bottom of the socio-economic hierarchy. And many poor immigrant women often find themselves at the bottom. Despite the difficulties of precarity and intersectionality in their lives, these women are resilient and continue to demonstrate agency.

The feminist political economy paradigm informs my work and will be discussed and applied to the case studies investigated in this presentation. Further, a transnational lens also assists in "making sense" of the precarious situations that Zimbabwean women cross-border traders experience as well as African immigrant and refugee women in the US. In the midst of the challenges presented by precarity, African women migrants "recreate home" in part through the organizations that they establish and have helped create a new Pan-Africanism that emanates on the continent and in the Diaspora.

RC06-75.4

OSO CASAS, LAURA* (Universidade da Coruña, laura.oso@udc.es)
SUAREZ-GRIMALT, LAURA (University of Barcelona)

Reproductive and Productive Social Mobility Strategies of Latin American Migrant Families in Spain

The general aim of this paper is to study the transnational social mobility strategies, focusing in the interaction between reproductive and productive strategies, of Latin-American migrant families in Spain, in a context of economic crisis. We will look into the way households negotiate family social mobility strategies, by analyzing the actions individuals choose in order to climb social ladders, as well as the series of personal and collective itineraries they undertake within the social hierarchy and the transnational social space. Our analysis will be based on an inter-generational and gender perspective. What is the impact of migrants' transnational reproductive and productive strategies on their social mobility trajectories? And on those of their children? How do they differ in terms of gender? Do some transnational strategies represent social stagnation for some household members, yet revert on the other ones in the form of upward social mobility? We will analyze the articulation of reproductive, economic, affective and social practices of immigrants, and how this articulation determines the social mobility of households and the gender relations. The methodology is based on in-depth interviews and family life stories. The fieldwork was conducted in Madrid, Galicia and Barcelona (Spain), including different communities (Brazilian, Ecuadorian migrants), as well as in some of the migrants' countries of origin (Equator and Argentina) in the framework of the Research Project "Gender, Transnationalism and Inter-generational Social Mobility Strategies" (FEM2011-26210, Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación, Spain).

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RC52-599.7

OSRECKI, FRAN* (University of Osnabrueck, fran.osrecki@uni-osnabrueck.de)

Play to the Rules: Managerialism, Neo-Liberalism and the Sociology of Professions

In modern sociology the term neo-liberalism describes very diverse and sometimes incompatible developments. Largely used by its critics, the term is ascribed to the shrinking of the welfare state, the rise of global free-trade arrangements, the privatization of public goods and the introduction of markets in hitherto protected fields. However, the term is also used in relation to managerialism, i.e. the import of methods of business administration in organizational settings that have been dominated by professional self-regulation: health care, education, public administration etc. In this presentation, it is argued that neo-liberalism and managerialism form two very distinct logics of reform, the latter being centered around the vision of making professional practice not only more cost-efficient, but also, if not primarily, making it more accountable in terms of enforcing professional rules and standards as strictly as possible to enable (often formalized and quantified) lay control. In fact, the lack of accountability and transparency is a critique shared by both managerialist reformers and scholars influenced by the "power approach" in the sociology of professions. Thus, it is argued that the "audit explosion" (Michael Power) in professional work was to some degree enabled by social scientists critical of professional autonomy. This rarely explored coalition is meanwhile critically reflected in the sociology of professions, especially by researchers who highlight the unintended consequences of auditing and formalized mechanisms of transparency in professional practice. Yet, a model of limits of lay control in professional practice is still missing. To fill this gap, the organizational concept of "functional deviance" is presented. This somewhat neglected concept shows that there are necessary limits of operational control in organizations and that the sociology of professions should in more detail discuss limits of rule following and lay control in professional settings.

RC52-600.5

OSRECKI, FRAN* (University of Osnabrueck, fran.osrecki@uni-osnabrueck.de)

The Transparent Professional: Unintended Consequences of Rule Following in Professional Practice

Over the last decades the autonomy of professionals became heavily criticized from several perspectives. While some social movements (e.g. environmentalists, self-help groups) and large parts of the social sciences attacked professional autonomy as an outdated, uncontrolled, non-democratic and often abused power relation, managerial reformers in most Western societies saw it as a hotbed of inefficiency and lack of accountability. Though very diverse visions emerged on how to control professionals, the perhaps most influential one was to make professional practice transparent via formalized audits and control mechanisms. Meanwhile, a well-established field in organizational sociology has emerged that deals with the rise, the spread and the consequences of this "audit explosion" in professional work. Most studies in this field criticize auditing and control mechanisms for unintentionally creating over-bureaucratization and an obsession with self-observation. In this presentation, it is argued, first, that both the sociological critique of professional autonomy and managerialist reforms share a similar vision: that formalized (often quantified) techniques of transparency can and should force professionals to play to self-defined rules as strictly as possible in order to enable lay control. Second, it is shown that an unintended consequence of this vision is that it binds affected professional organizations to an inflexible "work-to-rule" mode in professional practice. Here, case studies are compared that show how this enforced rule following paralyzes decision making in public administration (corruption control) and health services (evidence-based medicine) and creates incentives to outsmart surveillance and transparency techniques. Finally, a theoretical model is presented that explains such professional reactivity by re-discovering the organizational concept of functional deviance, i.e. the need to break formalized rules on a regular basis to maintain organizational adaptability.

RC34-400.8

OTAYA, SATOSHI* (the University of Tokyo, s_otaya@iss.u-tokyo.ac.jp)

The Role of Spaces As Support for Social Inclusion of Youth in Japan

About 20 years have passed since young people's independence began to attract attention in Japan. Since then, youth support programs have been institutionalized. However, in the process of institutionalization, it was found that there were many young people who had serious difficulties in finding employment (for example, because they were socially withdrawn, developmentally disabled, or had complicated family backgrounds, which couldn't be solved,) in the existing supports to young people's occupational self-reliance.

Within this social context, attention has been given to means of support that provide safe, comfortable spaces to youth who cannot find their place in the society, and especially youth in a state of social withdrawal in Japan, in what are called "free spaces" or "*ibasho*."

"*Ibasho*," is a Japanese term which translates as "a place where one feels at home." It has been thirty years or so since the word "*ibasho*" started to be used in scholarly articles. Nowadays, it is closely related to discussions of social withdrawal.

The "*ibasho*" support aims to make young people adapt to the space. Therefore it does not seem compatible with support to young people's occupational self-reliance that aims for their transition to work. Furthermore, it is difficult to measure the effects of the support quantitatively.

Because of these reasons, this research studies youth support facilities that absorb people with developmental disabilities and have a free space for self-help groups for people with developmental disabilities. We conducted ethnographic research and interviews to find out about the underlying philosophy of supports and users' opinions about them. Through a comparative study of the two entities, we aimed to find out how "*ibasho*" currently function and how it is understood in the social context of youths' occupational self-reliance.

RC54-617.4

OTIS, EILEEN M.* (University of Oregon, emotis13@me.com)

China's Beauty Proletariat: The Body Politics of Hegemony in a Walmart, China

In her best-selling book, *Beautiful Faces Grow Rice* (*Meili liandan zhang dami*), author Lu Junqing articulated an emergent aesthetic and economic logic: women's pursuit of beauty is the most certain means of achieving career success. Now anxious about the state of their appearance, millions of women flock to retail beauty counters where they consult with cosmetics sales agents about how to best enhance their appearance so as to ensure their place in the labor market. This research examines the workers of China's beauty economy through a case study of rural migrant cosmetics sales representatives in an outlet of a major global retailer. The Author asks, how are the new "body rules" generated by the beauty economy used to organize and discipline labor in the workplace? Body rules are norms for the public presentation of different types of bodies. Retail cosmetics employers recruit bodies to become models for customer emulation, vehicles of display, and vessels of communication. Employers seek to alter and control this physical capacity. The author argues that as retail employers offer women workers opportunities to master new body rules for femininity, perceived as a form of cultural capital, they are less apt to question the low-wage and insecure conditions under which they labor. This state of affairs is termed embodied hegemony.

RC07-91.14

OTTO, DANNY* (University of Rostock, danny.otto@uni-rostock.de)

Post-Crisis Utopias? - Future Orientation and Sociological Imagination

Guy Standing's "Politics of paradise", Göran Therborn's "Decisive Battlefields of future (in)equality" or the "Convivialist Manifesto" of Les Convivialistes are only few examples of post-crisis utopias in the social sciences. With this term I am referring to socio-political scenarios for future development published after and in reference to the financial crisis (2007/2008). Rather than outlining a new form of utopias, contrasted to pre-crisis types, I want to zoom in on offers of orientation through social scientific research in times perceived as critical junctures. Much like diagnoses of time this kind of "sociological imagination" (Mills) is a contribution to broader contexts beyond "academia" and aims at societal and political influence.

Besides the interest in a comparison of the imagined scenarios, it is worth looking at the ways in which different authors/author collectives conceptualize their visions to make them powerful. To do so I want to pronounce the "how" in the analysis of these interpretations: How are the ideas configure and promoted? How do they gain plausibility and potentially stability? Metaphors, subject positions, connections to social movements or relation to prior interpretations are examples of associations that might be involved in these processes. For this task I combine a theoretical framework based in Science and Technology Studies (ANT, Post-ANT) and an empirical approach that links content and rhetorical analysis.

My goal is to gain further insights into sociologists' involvement in public affairs, something that is commonly seen as marginal, while retaining a critical perspective on the production of knowledge in the own discipline. For this session this is highly relevant since social scientists can be spokespersons or inspiration for social movements based on their outline of desirable futures. They are (or rather want to be) involved in the shaping of possible futures – an involvement that needs further elaboration.

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

RC22-262.3

OVERLAND, GWYNYTH* (RVTS - Ragional trauma compeency centre Southern Norway, gwyn.overland@sshf.no)

Religious Radicalisation: The Ways of Norwegian Jihad

How do people become radicalised and what does the term really mean? "Radical" comes from the latin *radix*, root. Etymologically, "religious radicalisation" thus suggests a process of returning to the roots of a religion, to its fundamental teachings. Using both theoretical and empirical sources, this paper explores the background and processes involved in the radicalisation and recruitment of young Norwegian citizens into militant Jihadi groups by means of appeals to religion and meaning incentives (Weggemans, 2015). What are they missing, the vulnerable outsiders who risk becoming the prey of scouts for extremist organisations, and what do they find?

Theoretically, the paper is based on classical sociology of religion sources, historical and religious explorations of the Crusade-Jihad nexus and contemporary radicalisation research.

Empirically, the sources are interview and observation data from an on going evaluation study. The focus of the study is a longitudinal project aimed at preventing the recruitment of vulnerable young men from Norwegian secondary schools into violent extremist organisations. The paper will present preliminary findings from the research.

RC46-525.1

OVERLAND, GWYNYTH* (RVTS - Ragional trauma compeency centre Southern Norway, gwyn.overland@sshf.no)

The Radicalization Awareness Workshop – Providing Analyses and Interventions for Marginalised Lives and Communities?

Led on by the European Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN, www.ran.eu) competency milieux in Norway have been mandated to implement the RAN prevent workshop among frontline helpers. This paper will briefly present the workshop and our experiences with implementation.

The work of analysis and intervention in this field is often divided into two main areas: 1. Prevention, involving social and political transformation as well as interventions with marginalized youth, and 2. De-radicalisation - involving disengagement, reintegration, mentorship and exit programmes.

Prevention is the focus for the RAN workshop. Does the workshop help workers to redeem disaffected youth? Does it give them adequate tools for effective interventions? These questions will be addressed in the presentation of the workshop. It is in the second area, de-radicalisation, that the counter narrative motif becomes central. ISIL appears to be "winning the narrative war", winning the hearts and minds of thousands of young people from 80 countries, succeeding where Al Quaida failed. ISIL narratives weave together historical symbols, beliefs and core grievances with the narrative of a global caliphate - an Islamic Camelot if you will (Lavoy et al., 2014). How to meet the challenge and supply satisfying alternative narratives?

The paper explores the common ground for prevention and re-integration from a clinical sociology point of view. Both prevention and re-integration initiatives must be informed by an understanding of why people actually take the step from mainstream to marginal - loneliness, alienation, fear of never belonging, lack of a belief in a future, lack of meaning. Recent research indicates that these problems are the same for returning Jihadis as for disaffected youth (Weggemans 2015, Harris, 2014). Both prevention and re-integration posit strategies for meeting these challenges.

RC15-JS-26.6

OVSEIKO, PAVEL* (University of Oxford, pavel.ovseiko@medsci.ox.ac.uk)
EDMUNDS, LAUREL (University of Oxford)
BUCHAN, ALASTAIR (University of Oxford)

Barriers and Facilitators to Women's Advancement and Leadership in Academic Medicine

Academic medicine is currently characterised by the underutilisation of women's talent and potential, especially, at senior levels and in leadership roles. This presents a serious threat to the quality and international competitiveness of the future health workforce. In order to identify barriers and facilitators to women's advancement and leadership in academic medicine, we conducted a systematic review of empirical studies published in peer-reviewed journals since 1985. We searched Medline, CINALH, ERIC, and Theses and Dissertations. Two reviewers thematically analysed data from included studies and assessed their methodological limitations.

Most included studies were from North America and frequently had methodological limitations. Eight themes emerged: women may attain lower research productivity than men (as measured by publications and grants); women tend to be more interested in teaching and clinical work than research; women may lack career advancement and leadership skills; there is a lack of adequate mentors and role models for women; women may experience gender bias and discrimination; the culture of academic medicine is less supportive to women; work-life integration is harder for women than men; women are more likely to leave academic medicine than men.

Medical schools and university hospitals should take immediate action to eliminate all forms of gender discrimination and unconscious bias. Strategies and interventions aimed at providing women with the necessary support to increase their research productivity, with adequate mentors and role models, and with opportunities to develop career advancement and leadership skills may encourage more women to stay and seek senior and leadership roles in academic medicine. Institutions can better align research, teaching, and patient care in academic careers and develop more flexible working conditions for both genders. High-quality studies are needed to monitor and evaluate experimentally such strategies and interventions.

RC15-190.7

OYEWOLE, DAMILOLA* (Nottingham Trent University, damilola.oyewole2010@my.ntu.ac.uk)

The Role of Culture and Health Beliefs in Diabetes Self-Management Among Black African Community in the UK

THE ROLE OF CULTURE AND HEALTH BELIEFS ON DIABETES SELF-MANAGEMENT AMONG BLACK AFRICAN COMMUNITY IN THE UK

The research draws on a qualitative study to identify the impact of cultural beliefs on self-management behaviours and the significance of sociocultural approaches to health and illness among Black African people with type 2 diabetes. The study will examine lay perspectives and how they can contribute toward reformulating diabetes management policy in the UK in order to reduce health inequalities.

Type 2 Diabetes is a significant public health issue and one of the growing health problems particularly among Black African community, which presents a multi-faceted challenge to health care systems and expenditure in the UK. There are evidences that people from African descent with type 2 diabetes has poor health outcomes. Behavioural changes approaches to health promotion have increasingly been influenced by social, economic and collective model of health. However, the role of culture and health beliefs is yet to be integrated into such an approach when working with the Black African community in the UK. Realizing the multi-faceted nature of type 2 diabetes, integrated, cohesive and holistic approaches shaped by a sociocultural perspectives are important for promoting self-management practices among people with type 2 diabetes to avert any long-term complications, improve diabetes care delivery and reduce health inequalities.

Data will be collected through interviews conducted amongst the Black African community who live with type 2 diabetes and then, also, health practitioners to examine the difference in cultural understanding and interpretation of diabetes self-management behaviour within the cultural group. Better understanding of the relationship between the contextual determinants of healthy behaviours and outcomes among people with type 2 diabetes could facilitate the development of culturally sensitive interventions programmes that can help to modify beliefs, assist acceptability and support self-management lifestyle among this population.

RC24-303.1

OZAKI, RITSUKO* (Imperial College London, r.ozaki@imperial.ac.uk)

Shifting Household Activities at Peak Demand

In order to supply electricity, demand of which varies daily and seasonally, generation capacity must be able to meet peak demand. To avoid potential shortages it is useful to identify households who would be willing to 'shift' their energy-intensive activities so as not to use electricity at peak times (Strbac, 2008). This paper reports on the findings of a 'dynamic' time-of-use tariffs trial conducted in London, UK, and explores how householders responded to dynamic tariffs. Unlike 'static' time-of-use tariffs, which are regular and predictable, dynamic time-of-use tariffs are irregular and unpredictable, because they are based on renewable energy, such as wind power, and tariffs change according to the availability of electricity from the renewable source. A recent study of time-of-use tariffs found that people dislike the unpredictability of tariffs and that dynamic tariffs are the least popular option for consumers unless an automation feature is added (Fell et al. 2015). Similarly, research has identified a number of issues that limit people's abilities to change their routines in the household. For instance, certain domestic appliances cannot be discarded no matter how they are 'greedy', and life is for living and the use of certain appliances or household activities are necessity. There are temporal rhythms of the household. Also, family negotiate about electricity consumption with possible disputes and conflicts among household members (Hargreaves et al., 2010). So, how our trial participants felt about dynamic tariffs? How did they respond to price changes? We found some trial participants enjoyed

the dynamic tariff and changed their routines. In this light, this paper investigates: to what extent people shift their daily and weekly routines to go along with the tariffs; how environmentally sustainable practices can be incorporated into people's everyday lives; and how sociocultural shifts towards more sustainable ways of living can be created.

RC05-70.6

OZDEMIR, FERIHA* (University of Siegen, oezdemir@wiwi.uni-siegen.de)

UN-Doing Differences. Towards Creating and Managing Capabilities

With regards to the challenge of shortage of skilled workers especially for SMEs as engines of the German economy, companies depend on creative employees as key actors. Nevertheless, demographic change is perceptible so that the labour integration of resident immigrants and women become more important. But *doing differences* in the labour market in sense of discrimination persist. To counter this, diversity management is a possible tool but predominantly used by bigger enterprises. However, managing diversity makes differences visible and is therefore considered critically.

Statistics state persisting occupational segregation which contributes to a gender pay gap. This challenge is not only identified as a gender problem, it also reveals a social one and depends on the interaction of different social power structure of the dominant groups, especially by reducing the number of women at higher levels of the career hierarchy facing a glass ceiling. According to Hartmann (2004), career opportunities are defined by social origin, cultural capital and upper class habitus which are responsible for social reproduction. These issues are hidden in the discourse of managing diversity in business.

This qualitative research examined diversity activities in German SMEs and shows that diversity management is in very little usage by SMEs. Besides, it was also examined the challenges of mastering the transition into occupation of higher educated women in Germany additionally with foreign origins. The results tend to underline inequalities in career paths predicated by social constructions ethnicity, gender and social milieu – also defined as categories of inequality. In terms of the research lack of implementing Nussbaum´s *Capability Approach* (2012) on the meso level, promoting capabilities and competences of employees are key policies. Every enterprise should be able to design a framework to support development of capabilities defined as enlargement of freedom in sense of real and available opportunities.

RC25-313.5

OZEKI, AYAKO* (chilibou, ozeki@center.wakayama-u.ac.jp)

The Generality of Language, and Diversity of Reality ---Positioning of the Language in Bergson and Durkheim---

The background of this presentation is an awareness of the issues whether the difference between sociology and philosophy consists in essential difference of their disciplines or segregation of their domain. For this purpose, I compare the methodology of Durkheim, the founder of sociology and his contemporary philosopher, Bergson. Then I clarify their similarity and difference. For that, their views of language will be the theme of this presentation.

As in generally known, Bergson criticizes the language, being reduced to a commonness with the others, for the reason that with that we cannot seize the reality of "my" life in a lively way. As opposed to it, Durkheim considers that human nature consists in the ability to synthesize the special, accidental and individual by his reason and to think according to a universal form. And he points up that such language is given by the society.

What I entertain doubts is a question that the following simple schema is self-explanatory or not. That is, Durkheim emphasizes the fact that even though there is a certain difference and diversity in our actual everyday life, in point of fact, we abstract them and grasp our reality notionally, and then we lead social life smoothly. In comparison with him, Bergson recognizes the actual condition of such "closed" society too, and furthermore, he aims at a stricter understanding.

Supposing this schema is right, it naturally follows that the both aims only different purposes. Durkheim merely judges that sociologist needs not to insist on trifling difference. On the contrary, Bergson merely focuses on the exclusive exception.

Or, this schema is inapposite? Is there a fundamental difference between their view of language and thus their view of human being? I expect that this question will be solved in my presentation.

RC47-551.4

OZEN, HAYRIYE* (Atilim University, hozen@atilim.edu.tr)
OZEN, SUKRU (Yildirim Beyazit University)

Rights-Based or Anti-Systemic? Environmental Protest Movements in Turkey

A new wave of popular protest activity has flashed onto the Turkish political scene since the 1990s in response to big energy and mining projects. Although they initially emerged at local levels by expressing the right of the locals to live in a clean environment as well as by referring to the importance of local space-based identities, these movements have acquired a different character than the so-called new social movements emerged in the Western European countries. Unlike their counterparts in the industrialized world, these movements did not mobilize around a particular environmental issue, but linked local environmental concerns to broader economic and political grievances, and questioned not only specific projects but also energy and mining policies of the government as well as broad economic and political structures that shape these policies. This study argues that the leadership of left groups and the dominance left frames in these movements played a critical role in the shape that they have taken. The leftist figures, who have the necessary political skills and experiences to lead a movement, heavily involved in environmental movements by regarding them as part of the broader leftist struggles against capitalism and corporate globalization. They articulated a discourse that portrayed the energy and mining projects as 'exploitation of local people and natural resources' by multinational corporations, and presented environmental movements as 'anti-imperialist' struggles against imperialist powers and their national collaborators. Although environmental protest movements go beyond particular rights-based movements in this way, they could not turn into a broad counter-hegemonic political collectivity mainly because the leftist leadership prevented the involvement of both liberal groups and rival leftist groups. Moreover, the involvement of the leftist figures was used by the state as a pretext to repress environmental movements.

RC47-540.8

OZEN, HAYRIYE* (Atilim University, hozen@atilim.edu.tr)

Was It a Hopeless Battle? Consequences of the Gezi Park Protests in Turkey

Turkey has recently witnessed the emergence of one of the largest popular movements in its republican history. The particular struggle against the demolition of Taksim Gezi Park in Istanbul turned into nationwide mass protests within just a few days. During the nearly two-month long period, many social groups and individuals with diverse identities, positions, and social demands poured into the streets and squares to express their discontent not only with the current neoliberal and conservative hegemony in the Turkish context, but also with the increasing authoritarian tendencies of the AKP (Justice and Development Party) government. This study focuses on the effects of the Gezi Park movement on the Turkish politics. It argues that Gezi protests produced two contradictory consequences. On the one hand, in contrast to the intended aim of the protests, the government became more and more authoritarian, creating a more repressive environment for the Gezi protesters in particular and social movements in general. On the other hand, Gezi protests made its participants more sensitive not only to urban and environmental issues, but also to social and political rights. Many local informal organizations were established, leading to the emergence of subsequent mobilizations in various cities and towns against the privatization and commercialization of urban spaces as well as the destruction of natural environment. Moreover, new civil initiatives emerged which range from those that monitor elections to prevent fraud and corruption to those that support labor strikes, and a political front consisting of a number of left-leaning small parties, academics, and NGOs was created. The study concludes by considering the implications of the increasing politicization of the society within an increasingly authoritarian environment.

RC40-476.1

OZOYA, MERCY* (Covenant University, ozoyami@gmail.com)
IRUONAGBE, CHARLES (Covenant University)
EDEWOR, PATRICK (Covenant University)
CHIAZOR, IDOWU (Covenant University)

We Want a Food Secure Future: Addressing Public Policy Failures for a Food Secure World

The prevalence of undernourishment across the countries of the world is disturbing. This is even more critical among developing countries within which Nigeria is situated. Despite the efforts of the United Nations (UN) through the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) number one to eradicate poverty and hunger by 2015, not much has been achieved. The latest UN report through the Food and Agricultural Organization shows that about 795 million people continue to experience undernourishment globally. This gloomy scenario is even more worrisome in the African region, as the total number of undernourished people continues to increase with an estimated 220 million in 2014-16 compared to 175.7 million in 1990-92. Out of the estimated 220 million undernourished people in Africa, 11 million consisting of 15% percent of the whole are from West Africa. The proportion of Nigerians among the undernourished people in Africa is significant, considering the huge population of the nation. More significantly is the fact that Nigeria is one of the countries that could not meet one of the two international hunger targets by 2015. With an extensive review of literature and primary data,

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

this paper examines how the failure of public policies has exacerbated food insecurity in Nigeria. Specifically, conscious attempt is made to show how public policy failure generated unemployment, rural urban migration, rural infrastructural scarcity, peasant agriculture and disempowerment of women farmers culminating in food supply crisis and persistent hunger ultimately. Some suggestions are proffered in the quest for a food secure future.

RC32-368.2

OZYEGIN, GUL* (College of William and Mary, gxozye@wm.edu)

New Desires, New Selves: Sex, Love, and Piety Among Turkish Youth (2015, NYU Press)

New desires, New Selves: Sex, Love and Piety among Turkish Youth (2015, NYU Press) provides a unique investigation of self-making among upwardly-mobile young adults in Turkey through the critical lenses of love and sexuality. Based on 87 in-depth interviews with a diverse group of young Turks in Istanbul who represent the most salient differences based on class origin, religious devotion, and sexual orientation, it links individual biographies with the "biography" of a nation, elaborating their interconnections in the creation of new selves in a country that has existed uneasily between West and East, modern and traditional, secular and Islamic. For these young people, sexuality, gender expression, and intimate relationships in particular serve as key sites for reproducing and challenging patriarchy and paternalism. As *New desires, New Selves* evocatively shows, the quest for sexual freedom and escape from patriarchal constructions of selfless femininity and protective masculinity promise both personal transformations and profound sexual quilt and anxiety.

RC34-JS-36.9

OZYEGIN, GUL* (College of William and Mary, gxozye@wm.edu)

Rethinking Patriarchy in Muslim Cultures through Unpatriarchal Male Desires

Rethinking Patriarchy in Muslim Cultures through Unpatriarchal Male Desires
Gul Ozyegin
ABSTRACT
Over the last decades, patriarchy has lost its prominence among Northern feminist theorists as a conceptual tool for theorizing and describing gender. "Outsourced" to the global South, especially to the Muslim World, in the words of Inderpal Grewal, "patriarchy" circulates to explain violence to women done "elsewhere" while remaining undertheorized and devoid of temporal and cultural specificity in our literature. Yet patriarchy remains a critical and named prism through which women and men negotiate their self-making in a variety of contexts. Our failure to adequately theorize patriarchy thus limits our ability to richly voice the lived experiences of these subjects. In this paper I suggest a rethinking of the place of patriarchy in gender theory from the perspective of young heterosexual men in Turkey who are the subjects of, and mediums for, (re)producing patriarchy but who have unpatriarchal desires and struggle to make themselves into men who are explicitly anti-patriarchal. This apparent contradiction is shaped, at least in part, by the historical link between patriarchy and paternalism in Turkey, which renders men the "protectors" of women and thus limits the potential for masculine self-expansion. In their projects of neo-liberal self-building, these young men are radically rethinking the models of masculinity embodied by their fathers and in the process seeking out new arrangements for their affective relationships with women. Their narrated experiences of sex, love, and romance constitute a rich site for furthering the theorization of the masculinity-patriarchy nexus in Muslim cultures.

P

RC52-598.5

PACEY, FIONA* (The University of Sydney, fpac1782@uni.sydney.edu.au)
SHORT, STEPHANIE (The University of Sydney)

Expanded Scope and Accountability? National Regulatory Reform of Health Professionals in Australia

In 2010, a drastic change occurred in the operation of health professional regulation in Australia. Prior to this date, there had been in excess of 80 organisations across the country involved in the registration and accreditation of health practitioners.

Those arrangements across Australia's six states and two territories had delivered inconsistences of governance, registration requirements, fees and comparative self-regulation. Within the context of a political desire for economic productivity and efficiency, regulatory failure galvanised governments into action and the 'National Scheme for the Registration and Accreditation for the Health Professions' came into being in July 2010.

Now, fourteen professional groups have consistent arrangements relating to continuing professional development, criminal history, English language skill, insurance and recency of practice. Consumers have a clearer pathway to have issues addressed, and the nation has more reliable workforce data.

This paper will report on the findings of a qualitative research project that has married the analysis of documentary evidence and policy mapping with key informant interviews of policy actors and core profession stakeholders.

Two core issues will be addressed in the paper. First, how in its first five years, the scheme's operational entities (its respective professional boards and the Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency) have expanded the scope of regulatory influence, and secondly – exploring how an entity established through legislation and parliaments, answerable to a collection of ministers with no legal standing can be accountable to the community.

RC13-166.9

PACHER, ALICE* (Meiji University, alisa.pacher@gmail.com)

Sexless Couple Relationship of Modern Japan

This study examines couple relationships, which avoids sexual acts in their relationship.

Since 1994, the Japanese society has started paying attention to the sexless couples; the discussion is focused on the reasons of not having sex and not about the prevention.

The purpose of this study is to clarify the actual situation of Japanese sexless phenomenom.

First, to understand the sexless phenomenon, this research looks at preliminary study of sexual consciousness and behavior of Japanese men and women in modern Japan.

Second, to understand the background of the sexless phenomenon deeply, the research method we used is an interview research aimed at 35 young adults of Japanese men and women in age of 20's-30's.

Especially among the interviewees of younger adults in 20's we can see that, they haven't got any specific sexual education to get close with the question about sexual health or sexual satisfaction. One main factor is that most of the younger adults believe that after turning 30, the interest in sexual relationship will decrease because of the age. Among Interviewees in their 30's it shows that, after living together, marriage, or childbirth, the interest for sexual contact decreases in general.

In this research, it comes out that the common grounds for sexless couples are, that they have less social support like sexual education to prevent the sexless phenomenon or learn about sexual satisfaction. On one hand, interviewees don't see sexuality as an important form of communication in a relationship and on the other, they consider love and sex as separate in a relationship. Some interviewees preferred to have sex outside the relationship, like dating another person or use some erotic services instead of having sex with their partner.

RC34-397.16

PADRON-INNAMORATO, MAURICIO* (Instituto de Investigaciones Juridicas. Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, mauriciopadron@gmail.com)

Jóvenes, Trabajo y Derecho. Condiciones Para La Construcción De La Ciudadanía En México y Uruguay

Desde hace ya varias décadas, el acceso al trabajo no es sinónimo de logro de integración social pleno, es más, este proceso se ha convertido en un problema, toda vez que la noción de trabajo se ha reformulado debido, entre otras cosas, a

las nuevas relaciones laborales que le han quitado la característica de mecanismo de aseguramiento y acceso a una serie de derechos.

Así, el proceso de inclusión social de los jóvenes, como sujetos de derechos, se enfrenta a una contradicción que en general parece imposible resolver. Por un lado, son ciudadanos de democracias más o menos avanzadas, lo que implica el reconocimiento pleno de sus derechos y, por otro lado, la inserción a un mercado de trabajo estructuralmente inestable, precario y flexible, los coloca en una situación de vulnerabilidad que no deja de ser peligrosa ya que es compartida por la mayoría de ellos.

De lo dicho, se asume como punto de partida el reconocimiento de la heterogeneidad de las situaciones laborales de los jóvenes y de sus consecuencias en las formas de integración social en los diferentes contextos. Además, se entiende que el efecto del derecho como instrumento de regulación de relaciones sociales (y como aproximación al marco institucional de los Estados nacionales), tiene un impacto decisivo en las posibles rutas de construcción de la ciudadanía de los jóvenes, por medio del trabajo.

Es así, que este trabajo busca caracterizar, discutir y debatir acerca de como los procesos de inserción de los jóvenes a los mercados laborales en México y Uruguay, no permiten, en general, romper con situaciones de vulnerabilidad, y favorecer así la construcción de ciudadanía en contextos donde, lo institucional, además de lo económico, parecería funcionar más como un obstáculo que como un facilitador para la integración social de este grupo particular de la población.

RC51-577.5

PAETAU, MICHAEL* (Center for Sociocybernetics Studies, michael.paetau@sociocybernetics.eu)

Money As a Medium/Form-Distinction: The Challenge of Blockchain-Economy to Luhmann's Concept of Money As a Symbolically Generalized Communication Medium.

With the emerge of „Bitcoin" since 2008 a new understanding of money arose which is a great challenge for Economic-Theory. Blockchain-Economy, based of experiences with Bitcoin says: Looking for a medium to solve the problem of the failing coincidence of wants at a certain stage of market-complexity, it was not in every case necessary to find a good which could play the role of an general equivalent to the complete world of goods on the market. It was sufficient and easier to account credits and debits of the actors of the market, and at certain point of time it was balanced. This idea turns the traditional understanding on the nature of money upside down: Money is nothing than a form of credit (or debit) represented by a specific form of currency. So Money is a sign for a specific social relation. In this view Money is not a good, it is the system of credit account and their clearing that currency represents. In his work „Die Gesellschaft der Gesellschaft" Luhmann calls the attention on the fact, that in economics the concept of money is reasoned with the facilitation of exchange but doesn't consider the medium, in which exchange take place. So – this is Luhmann's consequence - there is no reason for sociologists to take over this initial point of the economic discourse. „Probably money was generated not with respect to its intermediate function for exchange but as a sign for unbalanced performance ratios, first probably in household economies." (GdG 348) Even if systems thinking Sociology is better prepared for the challenge of cryptocurrency there are open questions. Particulary for Luhmann's Theory of Social Systems the question arise, if BITCOIN would modify the code in the sence, that a new media/form-difference could be dominant in the economic system of society.

RC51-576.4

PAETAU, MICHAEL* (Center for Sociocybernetics Studies, michael.paetau@sociocybernetics.eu)

Refugees Welcome? Mass Migration As a Highly Complex Steering Problem

The exodus of refugees in the year 2015 from Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan and different countries of Africa to Europe hits the European Union in a complicated situation, where the economic and social positions of the single member states heavily differ from each other and no consensus exists about an adequate strategy how to handle the surge of refugees pounding at Europe's gates. Finding a solution which can operate even on an approximate adequate basis, requires a way of thinking and analysis which is able to deal with highly complex and dynamic matters.

The paper proposed here, will show the potential of SOCIOCYBERNETICS to do this. It concentrates on the situation at the second half of the year 2015 in Germany, when the German government declared its willingness to accept entry of a very large number of refugees for offering them asylum. In contrary to earlier situations the German government and the German public accept that the question whether the refugees after a while will return to their homeland or not is an open question and one have to recognize that most of them will stay in Germany or another European country for the future. This presumption requires strategies to ensure the inclusion of a large number of asylum-seekers into society (and that means in all social systems) at an early stage. My paper using an observable model will show which arrangements are necessary in three different respects:

1) for different social systems (economy, education, family, health, etc.),

2) on different administrative levels (federal, single German states, administrative districts and municipality), and

3) in different time frames (immediately after arrival, within the first three month, within the first year, three years etc.).

RC07-101.2

PAIDAKAKI, ANGELIKI* (University of Leuven, angeliki.paidakaki@asro.kuleuven.be)

Resilience Cells in New Orleans: Challenges and Opportunities for Socially-Optimal Housing- Reconstruction Governance Models

By focusing on the post-Katrina New Orleans reconstruction framework, the objective of the paper is to analyze the potential of the affordable housing movement as a plug-in for building new urban visions with improved resilience for the city. The analytical kernel of the analysis is housing; a material artifact that is treated not only as a noun (a commodity) but also as a verb, 'to house', the emancipatory process of housing, which is itself part of a broader process of rebuilding socio-ecological systems.

The theoretical orientation of this paper is founded mainly on a building dialogue between theorists of social capital (Bourdieu and Castells), social innovation (Moulaert), political ecology (Swyngedouw), and housing (Turner). The theoretical insights are then applied in the case of New Orleans with a historical retrospect in order to analyze how housing actors have been built in and interacted with each other over the recovery years. This provides us with an analytically significant chronological platform on which we can test how redevelopment has been variously imagined and re-imagined, shaped and reshaped in terms of narratives, policy orientations and actions.

Over the course of a six-month fieldwork, various housing groups (i.e. non-for-profit and for-profit housing developers, CLTs, CDCs) were studied with the aim to: a) understand the diversity of claims, modes of actions, and sustainability challenges; b) investigate the functional and institutional complementarity with each other (bridging social capital) and with the state (linking social capital), and c) dig out the heterogeneity of the resilience dynamics.

This heterogeneity of 'resilience cells' consequently leads the discussion towards the investigation of the 'new' role of the government in formulating relevant disaster-recovery governance models that hold a potential to accommodate the redundancy in housing actions; which could also be seen as a strategic and democratic planning tool to incubate urban resilience.

RC07-JS-35.4

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Mobilizations and Social Movements in the Contentious Brazilian Public Sphere

In recent years we have witnessed several forms of protest in Brazil. June 2013 has become a kind of reference for new forms of social mobilizations and considered a watershed for contentious politics in the country. This proposal first aims to differentiate the various forms of mobilization and movements in order to understand the complexity of the political scenery. Secondly, it will be defended that the idea of rights is a powerful triggering factor to various forms of protests and is behind most of them: both to social movements based on demands of social and civil rights (such as the homeless or the gay movements), but also to several mobilizations whose motto is a diffuse list of claims which reflect the hardships of daily life in Brazilian cities. Finally, it is important to question which concepts dear to the theory of social movements have heuristic validity for the understanding of current mobilizations in the Brazilian public sphere.

RC38-444.3

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Interprofessional Research Between Social Work, Biographical Analysis and Psychoanalysis with Young Women Who Experienced Violence in Their Childhood and Adolescence

How can we succeed in interviewing persons that are often out of reach for social scientists? For my doctoral thesis I interviewed young women who had experienced violence in their families at an early age and whose later childhood and adolescence were marked by trajectories of suffering through violence, drug abuse, health problems, difficulties in school and at work, as well as in their personal relationships. Establishing contact and a sense of trust with my interview partners was based on the knowledge of concepts of social work and counselling experience in combination with the methodology of biographical narrative interviewing. Psychoanalytic theory, in particular on traumatic processes, adolescence, language and drug use was essential for the analysis of the interviews. Professional experience as social worker facilitated the working alliance with the interviewees and also their narration, as trust could be built through knowledge of

the interviewees' living situation, an understanding of their migrant and language background and also of the challenges drug users face in their relations with their partners and families. Communicative skills from social work practice were a pre-condition for conducting biographical narrative interviews. Psychoanalytic knowledge such as the theory of adolescence and trauma theory was decisive for case reconstruction and developing theoretical findings. The insights of trauma theory were also essential for understanding how severe events were reported seemingly lacking emotions and for how intensely the traumatic processes influenced the interviewees' lives. Holding on to the symbolic structure of the interview setting was thus only feasible because of the psychoanalytic knowledge of trauma theory, transference and countertransference. However, the biographical theory of process structures was essential in recognizing how the young women attempted to gain control of their life situation and develop agency.

RC34-390.13

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Practices of Making Active Citizens: Disciplining the Body in Finnish Youth Activating Workshops

This presentation analyses the everyday practices of activating labour market policies targeting young people. We analyse how these practices concentrate on developing the self-governance of the youth, which is put into practice through taking care of one's body, controlling time and managing sociality. Our analysis is based on ethnographic research in youth activating workshops in 2014-2015 in the metropolitan region of Finland. The workshops form part of the 'Youth Guarantee' that Finland introduced in 2013 to struggle against increasing youth unemployment and as a means to implement activating labour market policies. According to 'Youth Guarantee', a young person (16-25 years old) should be offered education, training or employment within three months of the registering as an unemployed job seeker. The official goal of the specialised workshops is to develop young people's professional and transferable skills. However, our research shows that the workshops follow a more or less implicit curriculum, which emphasises the construction of decent citizens through disciplining the body. The well-being (e.g. proper nutrition, proper amount of sleep) of the body as well as its conformity to the schedules of the society are seen in this curriculum as the basis for citizenship.

Feminist critique of the marshallian tradition of citizenship as duties and rights has emphasised that citizenship needs to be perceived as historically constituted set of rights and duties, but also as an embodied and gendered practice (Lister 1997). However, in our data the disciplining of the body and managing of time precedes rights. Thus, our conceptual argument is that citizenship needs to be understood as *a priori* embodied and practical – at least in the context of activation policies.

RC47-540.5

PAKER, HANDE* (Istanbul Policy Center, SabancÄ± University, hpaker@gmail.com)

Engaging Climate Change in Transnational Spheres: Cosmopolitan Concerns, Local Mobilization and Environmental Civil Society in Turkey

Even though a strong societal opposition has recently emerged in Turkey in relation to environmental issues, contesting nuclear, thermal and hydroelectric power plants, urban regeneration, mining, and mega infrastructural projects, mobilization for climate change has remained limited, an issue that excites hardly any concern among policy makers and the general public. The research focuses on environmental civil society actors to address the questions of what aspects of the issue they emphasize and what channels they use to mobilize support and advocate change in relation to climate change. Crucially, the role of environmental civil society is conceptualized in interaction with transnational environmental networks. The paper analyzes the extent and nature of participation of environmental civil society in the transnational public sphere of climate change as well as the impact of the climate justice networks on the local/national context. It shows how the dynamics of local mobilization embedded in particularistic attachments can infuse with cosmopolitan concerns beyond immediate localities and borders, albeit in contested ways.

The research is built on in-depth interviews with representatives of national NGOs in Turkey that work on climate change (e.g. Greenpeace Mediterranean; The Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion, for Reforestation and the Protection of Natural Habitats; Doğa Association; Climate Network of Turkey) as well as members of selected local mobilizations (e.g. against a thermal power plant, a hydroelectric power plant and a mega infrastructural project). It will be complemented by fieldwork carried out at the COP21 in December 2015 to understand the dynamics of participation of some of these environmental NGOs in transnational spaces of climate action as well as their exchange with relevant organizations and networks.

RC13-161.2

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Unemployment a Social Menace: (A study conducted in Nainital ,Uttarakhand,India)

All the leisure's of life are associated with work. Nothing shows the importance of work more than the loss of job or not being able to find one. Unemployment thus is a global hazard showing every indication of being a depressingly permanent feature of life for the foreseeable future. In India, there is a decrease in the percent of unemployment from5.20 percent in 2012 to 4.90 percent in 2013 reported by Ministry of Labour and Employment, India. This shows a significant growth in employment over the years. However, due to high rate of population growth and labour force there is an increase in the volume of unemployment from one plan period to another.

The GDP growth of India is 6.5 percent with just one per cent growth in employment. Uttarakhand alone recorded around six lakh unemployed youths (5.1 percent unemployed in Nainital) as per Directorate of Training and Employment. The objectives framed are as follows:
- To study the causes and consequences of unemployment among youth in Nainital, Uttarakhand
- To study the changing pattern of Leisure
- To suggest policy recommendations to combat unemployment

The researcher would study youth who are between (16 to 30 years), which are 25 all together constituting the universe of the study. Exploratory research designs with simple random sampling method would be used. One interview schedule will be prepared for data collection from the youth. Primary data would be collected from the youth and Secondary data will be gathered from journals, reports, libraries. Analysis of the data would be done using tables and graphs.

With no immediate prospect of a reversal in this disturbing trend and the likelihood that the continuation of high rates of unemployment in the future, it is becoming relevant to examine the contemporary influence of unemployment and leisure in life.

RC23-287.1

PALACIOS BUSTAMANTE, RAFAEL ANTONIO* (Investigador y Consultor Internacional, rpalaciosbustamante@gmail.com)

Economic Complexity and Creation of Non-Tradable Technological Capabilities

The technology transfer model (offer to produce knowledge / demand to receive knowledge), which is currently implemented by most developing countries and some emerging countries in Latin America, is not allowing to advance towards stages of technological and economic development, above to the already presents.

This initial hypothesis was reaffirmed in different analyzes carried out by Wu Peng Bert, Director of the Program for Energy and Environment (United Nations Development Program (UNDP), group of China), but also based on studies of evaluation about the impact of technological development, in the wealth of nations. There are strong arguments and empirical research references that show results about the negative effects that means resorting to international technology supply, through the purchase of turnkey technology and in the absence of State policies aimed to develop non-tradable technological capabilities.

Studies related with Economic Complexity, define the non-tradable technological capabilities, as a set of resources and skills related to the production of knowledge and intangibles susceptible to be quantified. This can be used for the generation of value and may appear from the education system, workforce, development of infrastructure, to scientific research and innovation activity.

In this conference, the aim is to show the theoretical composition and the impact variables related to the non-tradable technological capabilities within the international technology transfer process, which enables the development of new scientific and technological projects. In consequence, an impact on the sustained growth of GDP and the trade balance in Latin America occurs.

One of the main conclusions is that the complexity of determining the generation of non-tradable capabilities, allows developing alternative models in the field of knowledge absorption and international technology, considering aspects of economic complexity of technology and innovation.

RC10-118.2

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Women's Voices in Management in Different Cultural Settings

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

This proposal is to develop the issue of gender equality through contributions to a specific table in the Roundtable about "Sociology of the Future: Braiding Theory-Making and Policy/Practice Change"

Our own **presentation** for that table would explore women's voices in management in different cultural settings – contexts emphasizing and materializing gender equality such as in the Nordic countries and in other settings less committed to gender equality such as the Mediterranean and the more traditional societies. We attempted to extend the knowledge base on the relationship between gender and top management, entrepreneurship and leadership in the complex socio-political and culturally diverse societies. Due to the combined scholarly and pragmatic orientation, it aims to derive insights amenable to implementation into economic and educational policies; namely endeavours to enhance the research-practice interface, making the knowledge obtained from research usable - be converted to operations, in particular **policy recommendations** and **training activities** and point at potential partnerships among **international forums, national and local governments and NGOs** engaged in gender equality issues.

Bibliography: Helena Desivilya Syna and Carmen Eugenia Costea (eds): *Women's Voices in Management: identifying innovative and responsible solutions*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2015 (forthcoming).

Mino Vianello and Mary Hawkesworth (eds.): *Gender and Power: Toward a Just Democratic Future*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2015 (forthcoming).

RC38-451.1

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Shaping Perceptions, Meaning and Use of Holocaust Memorial Spaces: Two Case Studies from Vienna

Along two case studies of memorial places in Vienna, Turnertempel and Judenplatz, this paper reveals two diverging conceptions and understandings of Holocaust commemoration and the particular individual commemorative practices they generate. Differences are most prominent in the way civil society and residents were actively incorporated in the decision-making process and were invited/excluded to make use of these memorial spaces in everyday life. Whereas the Turnertempel project, located in a multi-cultural less privileged residential area, stems from a small scale, local civil society initiative endorsed by the district government, Judenplatz - located in a central tourist area - was initiated by a high profile public figure and negotiated in a politically charged and press-mediated process.

In both memorial places a contemporary and abstract design language has been employed, albeit connected to different regulations and expectations of use which reveal diametrically opposed understandings of commemoration: the Judenplatz memorial does not allow people to engage with it in any physical manner (e.g. step or touch it), whereas the Turnertempel memorial encourages its visitors exactly to do that.

Drawing on data gained through ethnographic and socio-spatial analysis, this paper argues that the initial process, the design and the official regulations around a memorial have little explanatory power concerning the actual perception and use of public commemorative spaces. The quality of the wider spatial configuration and its specific location in the city, demographic and socioeconomic parameters and not least the memorial's active "promotion" by civil society activists are more important in shaping perceptions, mnemonic practices and various forms of engagement with a particular memorial space.

RC31-355.5

PALMGREN, PEI* (UCLA, peipalm@ucla.edu)

Status Brokers and the Regularization of Irregular Migrants in Thailand

Literature on the migration industry has begun to move beyond a limited focus on illegal activities facilitating irregular migration to more multifaceted conceptions of industry functions relating to authorized labor migration and state migration control. This paper adds to this literature by introducing the case of "status brokers" in Thailand, whose activities, spawned from state efforts to regularize undocumented migrants, serve to link irregular flows with formalized migrant labor schemes. While Thailand has signed bilateral agreements to regulate temporary migrant labor from Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar, the vast majority of migration into the country is still unauthorized. In response to the estimated one million irregular migrants in the country, the Thai government sporadically opens registration periods in specific industries and provinces, requiring migrants to complete a nationality verification process in order to obtain documents and avoid deportation. Capitalizing on migrant needs to navigate state bureaucracies in an unfamiliar language, employer desires to hold onto cheap migrant labor,

and state efforts to manage a large undocumented workforce, a variety of brokers have emerged to facilitate this regularization process. Based on fieldwork in three provinces of Thailand, this paper examines the integral role migration industry actors of varying formality play in state efforts to manage migrant work and irregular migration flows. I argue that these actors and the services they sell serve to sustain migrant labor in several industries throughout the Thai economy in need of labor while also helping to manage a previously unauthorized and undocumented migrant population, thus serving both facilitation and management functions. Finally, I analyze the Thai case in comparison with more formalized migrant labor recruitment schemes in Malaysia and Singapore in order to characterize the varied role of the migration industry in infrastructures of migration management in Southeast Asia.

RC10-JS-25.3

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University Students' Perceptions of the Social Entrepreneurship Learning Environment

There is an avowed political commitment in most of the European countries to promote an entrepreneurial spirit through learning and training. It is accepted the potential of education systems to provide training in some of the skills required for entrepreneurship and social entrepreneurship. In Spain, in the recent education reform this objective is, with lots of critiques, strongly promoted. The 2013 Education Act state is to strength entrepreneurship for the performance of activities and business initiatives (LOMCE 2013). However, entrepreneurship is something more than just salaried employment; it is also related with social impact. Therefore, teaching entrepreneurship and teaching social entrepreneurship have some common elements but they involve different perspectives which sometimes are overlapping (DeTienne and Chandler 2004). We highlight the need to identify and make explicit the strategies specifically related to teaching social entrepreneurship. In the context of higher education, we can find numerous examples of universities that have implemented entrepreneurship extracurricular initiatives such as university-business foundations, business chairs, and programs to promote the creation of spin-offs. However, efforts in university programs to promote knowledge, skills, and abilities related to social entrepreneurship are insufficient (Palomares-Montero and Verdeguer-Aracil 2013). We would like to examine how the social entrepreneurship notion is being training and to identify knowledge, skills and abilities related to social entrepreneurship being promoted in Spanish universities. Thus, we apply a survey to students in the last course of their degrees, in the field of social and legal studies, at public universities in the Valencia region. We will know the student's perceptions of methods used in the classroom in an effort to identify perceptions of teaching and practice of social entrepreneurship.

RC30-JS-55.2

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What Makes the Difference Between Entrepreneurs and Social Entrepreneurs? a Pop up Discourse.

In the last decade, several governments are taking an active role as promoters of entrepreneurship. They have seen the value in entrepreneurial initiatives for enhancing economy development in turn of new professional careers. However, the idea of entrepreneurship cannot be limited to achieving economic benefit or alternatives to salaried employment (Mars and Rios-Aguilar 2010). There must be a commitment to create social impact. The perspective of social entrepreneurship is essential in order to have a deeper understanding and for establishing training programs adjusted to it at University. However, teaching social entrepreneurship is different from teaching business competences and it is necessary to identify which types of competences are closer to each approach. In both cases, the definition is open. There is no finite and comprehensive depiction of these phenomena and no clear understanding of social entrepreneurship (Mair and Martí 2006) and its related competences. Definitions of entrepreneurship are often tailored to fit specific purposes. The aim of this paper is to investigate how social entrepreneur people express themselves about being social entrepreneur (underlying conceptions). Thus, we should be able to identify which are the most relevant competences for being a social entrepreneur person, as well as to detect which of them clearly differentiate between being entrepreneur and being social entrepreneur, despite the absence of consensus on this topic. The Delphi technique to collect some evidences on consensus among panel of experts is carried out. The participants are people who have initiated a business or social project or who are willing with the topic in their professional career with in-depth knowledge

or experience of entrepreneurship or social entrepreneurship. To sum up, this paper tries to contribute directly to both theory and practice by providing a list of prioritized competences to characterize entrepreneurs and social entrepreneurs.

RC24-296.8

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Practices for Food Waste Reduction in the Digital Age

While world population is substantially increasing, the current global market system is unable to provide effective solutions for the optimal allocation of scarce food resources (treated just like other commodities), meantime local farming systems urgently need to mitigate and adapt to climate change and the basic inadequacy of transnational policy concerning nutrition, make the food waste along the entire production and consumption chain an ever increasingly priority.

Such issue regards especially rich Western countries, where the phenomenon is not only more severe, but it becomes an ethical and social problem increasingly urgent because of the persistence of the economic crisis and the growth of inequality.

In Italy there many social initiatives to tackle such issue are being developed. The most successful are those ones that took action especially downline the distribution chain, between sale and final consumption: initiatives like Food Bank or Last Minute Market tend to develop win win network, of a social and solidarity nature, between Large-Scale Retail Trade and civil associations, while as for domestic consumption, the initiatives mostly involve education and awareness communicative actions.

The new paradigm introduced by the development of digital social networks, however, fostered innovative practices mediated by web platforms and aimed at reducing domestic food waste by means of supplying and sharing food. An example is ifoodshare.org or scambiacibo.it, which constitute a kind of extended self-organized distribution between citizens.

The objective of this work is therefore to explore the potential of this new form of distribution through a qualitative survey aimed at such digital platforms managers and organizers and users-citizens who use them, trying to highlight models of use/utilization, modality of participation, motivation, limitations and emerging social effects.

RC46-525.4

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Leadership's Emotional Identity in Organizations: A Case Study of Social-Clinical Psychological Expression

In our research we study the creative personality and the emotional identity of the leadership in workplace of organizations. Social-clinical psychologists process the emotional intelligence as a "mental ability" as an 'aptitude' in common sense.

The question of the creative identity of the leadership includes some psychological theories abilities as verbal and non-verbal expression of emotions, communication with the employers and other multidimensional variables and plans.

The field research was a case study of a group of young students of the University of Athens. The hypothesis was to assess the stereotype of the current identity of the leadership and to study the active listening of the leadership reflects caring and respect of his employees. This means that there is a positive feedback from the superior (manager of the organization) to his employees.

The subjects want the head of their company to collaborate with them. Communication, responsibility, cooperation, knowledge, sociability are the words used by the students, but also have an achievement of quality goals such as creation, problem-solving, reliability of predictions, elimination of delays.

The active listening of the leadership is the most important thing for the students of our research. The words "communication", "cooperative" and "reliable" have been written 248 times (as we have seen to our figures of the statistic plan), either the leader was a third person (an ideal leader) or they imagine themselves as the leader of the company.

Leadership style plays a very important role and refers to the extent to which a leader is either relationship or task motivated. He must offer a positive feedback,

cooperation with his workgroup and create a collective common sense bands and social networks.

RC14-171.3

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Euroscepticism: Migration and the Challenge to European Solidarity

Euroscepticism among European citizens has increased in the last years. Primarily, the financial crisis in association to a subsequent political crisis and a pre-existent democratic communication deficit of the EU, have nourished extreme attitudes in many member states. On the other hand, international developments such as the numerous migration flows from Asia and Africa to EU countries have aggravated euroscepticism and have questioned the fundamental priorities of member states' solidarity. Many countries follow their own political decisions ignoring the EU efforts to shape a common policy regarding the new migration waves in the summer of 2015. It seems that in times of economic and political uncertainty, national interests and national policies tend to prevail and be sustained by larger parts of the population.

Nowadays extreme right wing parties appeal to citizens because they nourish all kind of prejudices, fears (racism, anti-immigrants' stances) and rage against the marginalization of broad social strata. Some parties, in close relation to fascism theories, sustain an anti-European political program that is based on national purity and xenophobia. The migration issue tends to become a major challenge for the future integration of the EU and members mutual solidarity.

This paper aims to analyze publications adopting a Eurosceptic approach and been published during April – September 2015 in two national newspapers in Greece, Italy, Germany and France. The aim is to present common arguments and scopes of parties' political stance regarding migration flows and a common EU policy. Adequate frames will be created intending to point out similarities, differences and intentions to shape a common EU policy towards migration. Regarding the monitoring of news items we will use a combination of framing and content analysis.

RC16-198.4

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The Human/Non-Human Imbalance in Science and Technology Studies: From Anathema to Exegesis.

The human/non-human distinction lies at the very heart of Science and Technology Studies. Nonetheless, there is little consensus as to how the two should be ontologically classified. Humanist accounts tend to ascribe to humans quasi-Promethean powers and downplay the significance of non-humans, while post-humanist narrations tend to conflate the two into a hybrid terminology. In this presentation I will critically examine how the human/non-human distinction is conceptualized in STS and argue that both voluntaristic and conflationist exegeses are equally unsatisfactory. By arguing that the human/non-human distinction should not be transcended, but should be sustained as an ontologically sound distinction, I will offer a different approach to the problematic by bringing closer together Ted Benton's ontological naturalism and Rob Stones' Strong Structuration Theory (SST). The presentation will argue that humans and non-humans should be placed in their broader social and natural environments and be embedded on a continuum where the relations between them are examined. SST will be suggested as a theory of action which can accommodate both humans and non-humans and can enable the researcher to perform hermeunetic and structural analyses. Specific examples which demonstrate the heuristic value of such an approach will be used.

RC18-230.3

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Islam, State, War on Terror and Democracy in the Middle East

Freedom House 2015 Report (entitled "Discarding Democracy") shows a negative pattern of freedom in the Middle East, and categorizes 18 Middle Eastern countries as follows: 2 "Free", 3 "Partly Free" and 13 "Not Free". In fact, the rise of terrorism, fundamentalism and violence in the Middle East in recent years, along with the gradual decline of the course of "democratic revolutionary waves" in the region (December 2010 to mid-2012), is evident in the region. Thus, some political theorists suggest that the current conditions may lead to the re-enforcement of authoritarian rulers in the region. However, others believe that the democracies with higher "State Capacity" may survive these detrimental situations. Besides,

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

one should consider the role of the so-called "war on terror" in this regard, to see whether it contributes to the rise or decline of democracy in this region.

To answer such question, we believe that the "history" of regional political conflicts might shed some light on this issue. Hence, we consider three themes in this paper: First, we discuss the role of Islam in the regional political developments. Second, we use both historical and institutional analysis to explain the role of State in the future of democracy in the region. Third, we focus on "WOT", "Globalization" and "Post-National" theories in which apparently state has lost its classical role. Our findings show that, the future of the peace, stability and democracy in the Middle East would not be achieved through WOT, but through moderate explanation of Islam and development of democratic political institutions.

RC32-369.10

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Women's Resources and Their Political Efficacy in Iran

Many studies reveal that women have lower internal political efficacy than men, which affects their political participation. Surprisingly, it is shown that this gender gap persists despite women's increasing participation in workforce and higher education. Few efforts have been made to study and explain women's internal political efficacy in some western countries, such as the United States. However, the situation of internal political efficacy of women in the developing nations, like Iran, is yet to be studied. The aim of this paper is first to find out the level of the internal political efficacy of women in Iran, and then try to explain it through the resources available to them, such as income, political knowledge and free time, and other variables. The data was collected from a sample of about 700 people from the population of the Tehranian women aged 18 and more, using a questionnaire. Our main hypothesis was that the higher the level of the resources of women, the higher the level of their internal political efficacy. Our descriptive findings indicated that from our respondents 25 percent had low, 52 percent had medium, and 23 percent had high level of internal political efficacy. In fact, about 70 percent of our respondents believed that women had equal or higher capacity than men for political activities, which is quite impressive for a developing society. Explanatory findings revealed that the women's overall resources (including their political knowledge, free time, and income) had significant impact on their feeling of political competence. Other variables, including political attitudes, political experience, religiosity, and reference groups also had significant impact on their internal political efficacy.

Key Words: Political efficacy, Iranian Women, Women's resources.

RC06-88.7

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Cyberspace and Intimacy: Maintaining Cross-Cultural Relationships at a Distance

This paper examines how online cross-cultural couples maintain love and intimacy at a distance. It draws on Thai women's experiences in dealing with and negotiating the process of moving in and out of the physical co-presence of their Western partners. The study considers emotional experiences connected to the absence of loved ones through the dominant perspectives of theories of emotion constructionism. I argue that intimate relationships are not only constructed through physical interactions between the two partners, but are also stretched across space and time. Thus, in order to maintain relationships at a distance, cross-cultural partners have to enact some behavior in order to preserve a sense of being in a relationship given the discontinuity between physically co-present interactions. The ability to access to new communication technologies increases the obligation and desire for regular and frequent contact. The exchange of virtual co-presence between cross-cultural couples can create more abstractly imagined forms of love and emotional care. It enables imaginary co-presence and allows cross-cultural couples to articulate their interdependence within their everyday lives and to create a sense of togetherness when physical co-presence is absent or non-existent.

RC05-69.5

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Ethnic Identity and Everyday Life: Madheshis and NON-Madheshis in Nepal's Eastern Tarai

This paper is an excerpt from the PhD research on ethnicity and everyday life on the backdrop of ongoing ethnic contention between the Madheshis (Indian origin) and non-Madheshis (Hill origin [Pahadis]) in Nepal's eastern Tarai. Interaction between the people of Madheshi and non-Madheshi ethnic background when taken as a part of everyday life of the people living in an ethnically mixed setting needs to be studied with a different lens. The research brings out the idea of "ethnic intersection" from the study of the everyday experiences of the Madheshis and non-Madheshis. Ethnic intersection simply refers to where the elements of two different ethnicities/ethnic identities crosscut or are shared. The idea of ethnic intersection unearths the greater possibilities of commonalities of, and interdependence of ethnic elements despite the impermeability of the boundary between them. The preliminary finding illustrates that ethnic intersection is a conceptual category that could be employed to understand various dimensions of inter-ethnic contact, communication, dependence and co-existence. Furthermore, there are several predefined domains with their specific attributes that provide the space for the intersection and dissection of certain ethnic elements.

RC44-JS-52.4

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Precarious Stateness: How Construction Workers in Beijing and Delhi Navigate Informality in Claim-Making

The construction sector is a key driver of economic growth in both China and India, and the largest employer of internal migrant workers in both countries. Yet practices of subcontracting, endemic within the construction sector, give rise to problems of informality which severely undermine this huge population of workers' means of claim-making. Within the lower echelons of the subcontracting hierarchy, agreements between construction workers and petty subcontractors are largely verbal. Without any written contracts, however, workers face difficulties in establishing formal labor relations between themselves and their employers, and, in turn, obstacles in accessing labor protections from the state, or social protections predicated on documented labor market participation. Based on a comparative ethnographic study of construction workers in Beijing and Delhi, and more specifically, through tracing citizen-state interactions in instances of rights contestation, this paper argues for the central role played by the state in constructing categories of informality which relegates certain market practices, and with them, citizens on whom these practices are imposed, to outside the purview of the state. Furthermore, the comparison between the experience of construction workers in Beijing and that of workers in Delhi highlights the distinction between *exogenous* informality, arising out of the construction of boundaries of stateness, and *endogenous* informality, arising within the realm of stateness out of jurisdictional fragmentation. I argue that, whereas construction workers in Beijing are hindered from making claims upon the state due to *exogenous* informality, that is, falling outside the purview of the state, construction workers in Delhi are doubly burdened both by *exogenous* informality and by *endogenous* informality.

RC38-449.1

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Material Spatiality As Condition of Female Violence. Qualitative Analysis Regarding Biographies of Young Female Offenders

Gender and violence tend to be negotiated in a restricting and stereotyping way. Not only a dichotomous construction of gender, but also the gender related generalization and homogenization of violent experiences – „women" as victims, „men" as perpetrators – reveals a normative reference to reality. Both deny as well the actually and constantly appearing polymorphy of gender identities in everyday life as individual life courses and experiences of violence.

In this context I will investigate the conditions of female actors in violent action, to understand how and why teenaged "girls" or "women" act violently: What does self-exercised violence mean for them? How do they arrange it in their own biographical context? The main focus is set on material spacial conditions of female violence: To what extent do spacial structures and realities in houses, apartments, residential communities or in public transport etc. have an impact on individual or collective, verbal or physical violence? How does space possibly promote violence against the own child, a flatmate or against an assaulted man etc.? And how is spacial structure woven into the individual treatment of self-exercised violence by the authors?

These questions I will follow by showing selected empirical material about violent teen „girls" and „women", that was collected by students of Social Work within a teaching research project from october 2014 till july 2015. At sequences from narrative interviews, which were analyzed by Grounded Theory, I will show spacial living environments as intervening parts of female life courses and violence.

RC06-81.4

PANOVA, RALINA* (Federal Institute for Population Research, panovaralina@gmail.com)

How Do Individual Normative Attitudes Influence the Childbirth Between Two Waves of Ggs in Germany, France and Bulgaria

Based on the 1st and 2nd wave of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) data this paper provides comparative analysis of fertility and individual attitudes

towards children in Germany, France and Bulgaria. The aim of this paper is to answer the question of how different aspects of normative family attitudes influence the birth of a child and how this link differs in the above mentioned countries. It takes a cross-cultural as well as cross-national perspective to explain fertility transitions. Observing three different societies allows a broader view which enables us to better understand how culture influences fertility. Furthermore this can contribute to explain the differences in fertility behavior between these countries. Germany and France both fall under the category conservative countries (Esping-Andersen 1990), however they differ in their structural family policy, childcare facilities und fertility patterns. The involvement of Bulgaria in the analysis provides an interesting east-west comparison regarding the link between cultural attitudes and fertility. This paper focuses on individuals between 18 and 45 years and analyzes a total of 9,387 men and women. The multivariate analysis is carried out using logistic regression. In addition to the overall sample with country as additional control variable, analyses are carried out for each country separately, revealing the influence of individual attitudes on fertility behavior. The main dependent variable is the transition to a/another child. It is operationalized as the birth of a child between wave 1 and wave 2 or current pregnancy at the time of the second interview. The explaining variables are attitudes towards children and family based on the Theory of Planned Behavior. The current study provides new insights into the link between individual attitudes towards children and the childbirth. It also reveals cross-national differences in the relationship between attitudes and fertility behavior.

RC55-JS-74.6

PAPADOPOULOS, APOSTOLOS (Harokopio University of Athens, Department of Geography)
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"Putting Their Lives on Hold': The Adventurous Path Towards Migrant Integration into Greek Society

By the mid-1980s Greece entered into a period of transition *vis-à-vis* migration. Emigration was gradually replaced with immigration from "the Balkans" as nearly three quarters of immigrants came from Albania, Bulgaria and Romania. Recently a 'new map of European migrations' was unveiled, where new migrant flows originating from Africa and Asia are passing through Greece to reach Europe.

While the development of Greek migration policy paved the way for better integration prospects into the labor market and society, migrants' aspirations and expectations where "put on hold". Even before the start of the economic crisis, the record of migrant integration policy was significantly poor, while half decade later there are limited improvements.

In the midst of the most severe recession, migrants are amongst the most vulnerable groups and usually the hardest hit by the economic crisis. Rising unemployment rates of migrants are accompanied by rising anxiety about the future labour market opportunities. Job scarcity fuels competition in labour markets, while migrant workers are much more likely to take up precarious jobs and to endure poor working conditions regardless of their qualifications or education.

The paper aims at deciphering the various features of migrant's journey to Greece, by analyzing their aspirations, their motivations, and the challenges that migrants face. First, the paper elaborates on the available statistical data about immigration in Greece and then will critically review the current migration and integration policies. Next the paper draws from various research projects that were carried out before and during the economic recession in order to juxtapose migrants' expectations and challenges that they face in Greece today. Both quantitative and qualitative data are utilized offering a more integrated picture of migrants' experiences and problems. Finally, the paper will focus on current migration policy issues to be tackled both by policy-makers and local societies.

RC30-JS-42.7

PAPADOPOULOS, APOSTOLOS* (Harokopio University of Athens, Department of Geography, apospapa@hua.gr)
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Migrant Labour, Casualization of Work and Social Clashes in Greek Agriculture: A 'Post-Crisis' Aftermath

The study of rural social structure in Greece unveils a diversity of family farm types which are gradually transformed into farm businesses or subsistence family units, while new social strata emerge due to the presence of migrant labour which is employed as regular or seasonal labour force. However, large number of migrants and segments of the indigenous population are increasingly affected by the casualization of labour in agriculture, which has significant repercussions upon the intensive agriculture systems and the well-being in rural areas.

Migrant labour has been of immense importance for increasing agricultural productivity in labour intensive agricultural systems, while its impact in local societies and economies has been highly disputed. The hierarchy of migrants, the ethnic division of labour, the employment conditions and the increasing antag-

onisms/ conflicts between migrants and farmers are major issues which will be discussed in the paper.

In Greece the 'return to the countryside' movement, which is considered by some commentators as a side-effect of the economic crisis, is related mostly to the reproduction of urban consumption patterns and less to an agrarian way of life. Migrants are those who are destined to carry out the manual tasks, while the returnees just like the farmers aspire to higher status jobs or to managerial tasks within agriculture.

The paper is based on a systematic analysis of the available statistical data provided by the Greek Statistical Service and also on empirical data collected at different time periods - before and during the economic crisis, in rural Greece. The focus of the paper is to compare the situation in Greek agriculture before and after the economic crisis, with the expressed aim to look at how migrant labour is incorporated into a constantly changing Greek rural society and economy.

RC25-315.8

PAPERNI, VLADIMIR* (University of Haifa, paperni@research.haifa.ac.il)

Kill Brother: A Hegemonic Discourse of the Russian Aggression Against Ukraine

Immediately after the second "Orange Revolution" in Ukraine, Russia has started a massive hybrid aggression against Ukraine, which includes, along with a limited military component, a massive propaganda offensive. Through this offensive, Russian authorities are seeking to impose on Russia, Ukraine, and the international community a very specific hegemonic discourse, which should to legitimize the right of Russia to control Ukraine and to delegitimize the Ukrainian authorities and Ukraine as a state.

Like the Russian aggression against Ukraine itself, its' discourse is hybrid. It combines elements of the official Soviet discourse of Brezhnev's epoch with elements of archaic Russian religious-political discourse on the Russian State as the sacred center of the world's only true religion – the Russian Orthodoxy.

In accordance with presuppositions of the Soviet discourse, Ukrainians are officially described as "our brothers", "a fraternal people" (the true value of this Soviet euphemism is 'subordinate people'; the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968 was officially named "a fraternal aid"). At the same time, the Ukrainian leadership is stigmatized as "junta", "fascists", and agents of the Americans/the West. The existence of the separate Ukrainian nation is negated, and the denoting this nation ethnonym is deliberately distorted (Ukrainians refer as "*ukry*" and "*ukropy*" [the Russian "*ukrop*" is *dill* in English]). Ukraine is symbolically interpreted as a brother that should be killed.

In the framework of discourse on the sacred Russian State, the Ukraine is interpreted as a part of the sacred Russian State. Several traditional Orthodox religious symbols, which are geographically associated with Ukraine, are systematically confiscated in favor of Russia (in this purpose, for example, the President Putin personally retold the old legend that Saint Vladimir, the Grand Prince of Kiev who converted the ancient Rus' in Orthodox country, was baptized in Crimea, i.e. on the territory of Russia!).

RC48-562.3

PARDO NUNEZ, JOALINE* (CIATEJ- México, joaline@gmail.com)

The Unintended Outcome of Emotions within Social Movements: Division of the Movement for Food Sovereignty in Mexico.

There is a large scholarly literature on networks and coalitions within and between social movements, but we know little about why and when movements divide. This paper analyzes the division of the Movimiento por la Soberanía Alimentaria (Movement for Food Sovereignty) in Mexico into two different movements that differ strongly on their social constituency and their strategic decisions. It is argued that the division of the movement was an unintended outcome of the movement´s dynamics based on emotional responses of leaders to unexpected political events, and on the constituencies' response to these actions. Arguments are based on interviews with leaders and grassroot members as well as on direct participation in both movements for a period of two years.

RC55-JS-74.5

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Life Course Perspective on Return Migration: Coming Back from Spain to Cochabamba (Bolivia)

Return migration has received increasing attention in recent years, both from the political and academic discourse. Because of classical approaches and the tra-

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

ditional way of understanding the phenomenon, the return migration has been analyzed as the last phase of the migratory project, isolated from the rest of the biography of individuals. The complexity of the contemporary migrations along with the current economic crisis in Southern European countries with a strong impact on employment rates have challenged the traditional analytical frameworks on return migration.

In order to overcome these approaches, the current paper aims to analyse the return migration from a transnational approach, including as an analytical and transversal tool, the life course perspective (Elder, 1994, 1995, 2003). More specifically, the objective is to reconstruct migratory trajectories of returnees from Spain to Cochabamba (Bolivia) in order to understand the role played by the economic crisis in their overall migratory trajectory. The proposed analytical framework seeks to understand how the four principles (agency; time and space; life-span development, and the principle of linked lives) interact to each other to macro, meso and micro level and generates transitions and turning points in the life of individual biographies. Based on twenty in-depth interviews with returnees from Spain to Cochabamba (Bolivia), the paper shows how the return phase connects with previous and forthcoming phases in the biographies of people and to which extent the economic crisis in Spain draws different scenario for the returnees depending on the configuration of the four principles of life course perspective. Our data come from two research projects led by GEDIME/CER-Migracions, Authonomous University of Barcelona: "Return from transnationalism, 2011-2014" and "Return Migration and Re-emigration: New migratory dynamics of Moroccans and Bolivians and the challenges for the mobility management, 2014-2017", both funded by the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness of Spain.

RC04-51.4

PARFITT, EMMA* (University of Warwick, e.l.parfitt@warwick.ac.uk)

A Managed Heart in Relation to Storytelling: How Education Policy Shapes Young People's Perceptions of Emotion.

Literature searches indicate that Hochschild's theories of emotion have not been linked to oral storytelling in an educational setting. In *A Managed Heart* Hochschild researched how flight attendants at Delta Airlines managed emotion. Hochschild proposed that people were trained to manage emotion in the workplace. This paper explores Hochschild's theories in the context of educational policy and oral storytelling.

A storytelling space was created in three schools in the UK, Warwickshire, in 2013. Analysis involved NVivo coding of storytelling and focus group sessions one hour long, over five subsequent weeks, with young people from 12-14 years. In total, there were six groups of four children, of mixed ethnicity, ability, and socio-economic background. The students' conversations were recorded and transcribed for empirical analysis.

The findings suggest that English literature guidelines, set by the Department for Education, influenced the students' interpretations of emotion. There were significant similarities between educational guidelines and the way students discussed oral storytelling. For instance, the students connected character motivation to emotion reflective of an educational approach (a standardised way to interpret classroom texts such as *Romeo and Juliet*). The students identified a character's emotional 'motivation' and linked this to 'actions or events' in a causative way. Through Hochschild's work parallels can be drawn between 'how society uses feeling' (2003, 17) and how individuals might be educated to use feeling through Governmental policies like the National Curriculum. The analysis indicates that oral storytelling is a useful method for exploring the theories of Hochschild in a social context. If education influences the students' analysis of texts, and the analysis of oral storytelling, similar aspects of interpreting behaviour and emotions might arise in other situations in the students' lives. In this way education might have structural influence over students' emotional connections, and potentially, the negotiation of social relationships with others.

RC39-459.1

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The Gendered Nature of Vulnerability: Evidence from Natural Disasters in India

The magnitude of the impact of natural disasters affects mostly the marginalized sections of the society because of their limited adaptive capacity. In case of women, the ideology of cultural-cum-material patriarchy forces them to be confined to the private sphere of life and the gender-based inequalities make them more vulnerable to disasters. Gender-based behaviours and stereotypes influence their coping capacity to natural disasters which have different means for the contribution to disaster risk reduction. The paper attempts to present a comprehensive literature on gender and disaster in India within the context of disaster management cycle, particularly evidenced from recent three major disas-

ters in India and aims to shed light on some issues and challenges relating to the integration of gender perspectives in disaster risk management in India.

RC22-262.10

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Conflicts Between Religions in the Public Sphere : The Problem of Validity Claims and Social Integration

What is the main role of religion in the public sphere? Scholars have viewed the issue from varying perspectives: functionalists (Parsons) and system theorists (Luhmann) tend to emphasize integrative forces of religion for the whole society, whereas the concepts of public religions (Casanova) and resistant religions (Smith) highlight the tension between church and state. In particular, how are the roles of religion manifested in the public sphere of a post-secular society?

This research addresses the conflicting roles of religion in the public sphere of Korean society, focusing on the recent case of a tragic failure of public safety (the Sewol ferry disaster on April 16, 2014). Utilizing qualitative methods such as participant observation and in-depth interviews, I selected Catholic and Protestant churches and examined the pro- and anti-government stances that church members took following the incident.

Each group employed different meaning systems by which they justified the validity of their respective claims – for instance, theodicy versus anthropodicy, patriotism versus humanitarianism, priest type versus prophet type (Weber), and nation-oriented civil religion (Rousseau) versus transcendental-principle-oriented civil religion (Bellah).

In addition, I found that religion does not remain in the private sector of society, but rather plays public roles both in integrative and disruptive ways. However, the different roles of religion have "elective affinity" with the different goals of a social system. Therefore, how the meaning systems of religion are interpreted in the whole contexts of social systems will color and signify religion's social implications.

RC22-262.19

PARK, JIN WOO* (Sogang University, jeja12777@gmail.com)

Sexual Discourses and Religious Conflicts in Post-Secular Korea : Dialogue about Queer Festivals

What age qualifies as "modern times," and what is the main role played by religion during this period? Scholars have proposed various views of the modern age: Hegel spoke of religion from a secular perspective, and Burger suggested discourses of desecularization. Recently, Habermas popularized 'post-secular' arguments featuring separation between the spheres of faith and reason. Specifically, how are the roles of religions manifested in a post-secular society?

This research addresses the "conflicting roles of religions" in post-secular Korean society, focusing on one case of a sharp conflict of sexual discourses (Korea's queer parade held on June 28, 2015). Utilizing qualitative methods such as participant observation and in-depth interviews, I divided study participants into a secular group and religious fundamentalist group and examined their stances supporting and opposing the homosexual discourses.

Each of the two groups employed different meaning systems by which they justified the validity of their respective claims. For example, their colliding belief systems – religious fundamentalism versus humanitarianism (human rights) – aggravate their deep-seated discontinuity. In these circumstances of fierce conflict between religious- and secular-minded people over a single issue, what prospects lie ahead?

I found that this stark separation was caused by the gap between the desecularized religious group and secularized rational group. Further findings indicate that their troubling was inevitable, and in the absence of immediate endeavors toward discussion, societal disintegration worsened. Also, in terms of seeking a novel public path in this struggle, possibilities for peaceful dialogue and tolerant coexistence between the two groups are revealed, based on the post-secular argument of Habermas. Based on these findings, I propose that it is adequate in the post-secular age to embody the public meaning of individual beliefs and the whole contexts of social systems, rather than maintaining only the private aspect of meaning systems.

RC55-JS-69.4

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Friendship Networks and Satisfaction with Life Among International Exchange Students in a Korean University

South Korea, which has been one of major origin countries for international students especially in the United States over the last several decades, has become

one of preferred destination countries in Asia in recent years. The number of international students in Korean universities totaled 84,891 in 2014. Undergraduate exchange students show much more diversity in terms of students' backgrounds such as origin countries, languages, religious and other cultural backgrounds. So far many studies on international students' life experiences have examined students' satisfaction levels or their well-being, focusing on the number of local friends that they make in the new land.

This study aims to explore the relationship between friendship networks and satisfaction with life among international exchange students in a Korean university. Using a survey (N = 128), which includes approximately 70.8% of all the exchange students program participants in a selected university, this study applies the cohesive blocking method (Moody and White 2003) to measure the extent to which individuals are embedded in the exchange student community. The analysis comes up with two important findings. First, while the number of new local friends (i.e. Koreans) that these international students made is an important factor in estimating their satisfaction of life, the number of new non-Korean international student friends also has significant influence on their satisfaction of life. Second, in estimating students' satisfaction with life, the embeddedness in overall international student community is a better predictor than the number of new friends that they made. Based on these findings, this study will discuss the implications of structural position in friendship networks.

RC09-115.4

PARKER, JENNIFER* (Pennsylvania University, jpt7@psu.edu)

Between Giant Corporate Retailers and Family Food Economies: A Focus on Mothers as "intermediaries" in India's Neoliberal Development Strategies

This paper discusses findings from a qualitative study (involving interviews and survey data) that targets mothers as agents of change in shifting food and eating practices in urban India resulting from the growing presence of multinational eateries and a new consumer culture centered on corporate branding, shopping malls, and fast food.

Although a growing literature explores changing consumption norms in India as an outgrowth of neoliberal development strategies there has been no specific focus on the role of mothers in facilitating or resisting these changes. Furthermore, there has been no direct focus on how mothers' own degree of influence on the family diet has changed with the growth of the neoliberal state.

This paper views mothers as "intermediaries" experiencing and negotiating change between giant corporate retailers and traditional family food economies. In this way we are able to examine from mothers' own experiences and perspectives on 1) how the structure of eating has changed, 2) shifts in the family diet with the growing availability of alternatives, 3) concerns and conflicts in the family as a result of these changes and specific strategies mothers employ to negotiate them, 4) perceptions of the causes and culprits of dietary change, 5) how mothers' own power and influence on the family diet have been affected, 6) shifting gender relations within the family.

A particularly concerning outgrowth of neoliberalism has been the sharp increase in health problems in India such as obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular disease that have been tied to lifestyle and dietary changes. Viewing mothers as intermediaries allows us to examine the intimate processes by which neoliberal social transformations take effect. It also allows us to see mothers as key agents in how public policy aimed at remedying the ill effects of the neoliberal food economy could be designed and implemented most constructively.

RC32-381.5

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De- and Re-Constructing Violence with Residential Care Girls

Since A Black Feminist Statement by Combahee River Collective (1985) various women' group have made claims to change their unjust oppressive realities. Empowerment is considered as a practice of sharing power with participants so that they can take over their own life and make initiatives and decisions related to it to improve their own agency in life. Empowerment is based on the idea that supporting the self-development and holding people accountable for outcomes of their actions, will contribute to their competence and further their participation.

In this article we elaborate empowerment of young women who live in residential care institution especially in relation to violence-free life. In general, young girls experience violence in several life sectors. However, the girls who are living in residential care institutions are particularly vulnerable due to their age, gender, race, and their previous and often cumulative victimization to various forms of violence.

We benefit from the main results of our participatory research on violence experiences of the girls in residential care institution when building the empowerment program. In our study, the residential girls' authenticity and feelings of be-

longing appear as the ability to share one's experiences and display vulnerability, which would in turn support their individual imaginative and thinking processes in terms of gender violence recognition and protection. We also considered the ability to relate or re-label one's experiences to be a strong aspect of empowerment.

It became evident that to understand the gendered construction of violence, and to be successful in de- and reconstruction of girls' conception of violence, we should take sexism into account in the design of empowering education. Therefore girls were provided a possibility to belong for a group and to receive an alternative experience for learning, sharing and caring.

RC37-437.1

PARRACHO SANT'ANNA, SABRINA* (UFRRJ, saparracho@gmail.com)

The Creative District in Rio De Janeiro and the Rio Art Museum As Trading Zone

Since 2009, when Rio de Janeiro was announced as host city for the 2016 Olympic Games, many urban design projects have been proposed. In the wake of this process, building a creative cluster in the harbor area was presented as the most lasting legacy left for the city. Founded in 2013, the Rio Art Museum was presented as the showcase for the major project formulated by the municipality, but it has also been, since its opening, the target for criticism of different sectors of civil society, who saw the institution as the symbol of a process of gentrification and commodification of the area.

Presenting itself as a key institution in the cultural agenda of Rio de Janeiro, the museum set the stage for contest between different players and created a trading zone for different meanings of city. On the one hand, its role as political agent in the urban intervention is undeniable. Sticking to the original plan, the exhibitions increasingly expanded public have served to give visibility to the region and radically changed the profile of the area. On the other hand, the museum, created in a moment of raising protests in the city, has shown a major number of exhibitions that took urban policy as a point of criticism and discussion.

Attracted by the institution, different players have been negotiating, through contemporary art, the future of the city that hosts the museum. This paper aims to discuss how the institution has incorporated discourses, dissolving contention in a same architectural image which is, nevertheless, defined by its exhibition value.

TG07-698.1

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Cosmopolitan Taste As Cultural Capital. Native Consumption in Immigrant Grocery Stores in Vienna

In many European cities, immigrant grocery stores with their manifold repertoire of "ethnic" food do more than satisfy the needs of migrants. They have become increasingly important for members of the majority population. By drawing on recent debates within the sociology of cosmopolitanism and cultural studies, a recent project at the University of Vienna examined the consumption practices of natives in immigrant grocery stores in Vienna. This paper presents the outcomes of this project and outlines the role of cosmopolitan taste within these consumption practices. The analysis of 31 in-depth interviews and 15 go-alongs with native customers in various immigrant grocery shops in Vienna showed that native consumption is based on several frames of evaluation, including "nostalgia", "authenticity", "patronage" and "cosmopolitanism". In this presentation we will focus on the latter, highlighting the importance of the senses for meaning-making-processes within cosmopolitan consumption. "Cosmopolitan taste" encompasses implicit meanings and imaginaries related to sounds, flavours and scents of the imagined "otherness" and "alterity". However, while we do acknowledge that this kind of "local cosmopolitanism" may facilitate cultural exchange, we want to emphasize that cosmopolitan taste also contributes to strengthening symbolic boundaries along class. It is mainly displayed by members of the privileged classes, who use their openness as a form of cosmopolitan cultural capital, resulting both in symbolic distinction and the demonstration of social superiority. We want to argue in favour of a more comprehensive understanding of consumption practices taking into account the effects of cosmopolitan taste on the (re-)production of social inequality.

RC31-352.1

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Shifting Symbolic Boundaries on Cultural Markets. Entrepreneurial Strategies of Immigrant Musicians in Austria

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

This paper explores the strategies immigrant musicians apply to actively address members beyond their "own" community. By drawing on the findings of ethnographic research on immigrant musicians in Austria, I present a typology of presentation and marketing strategies. The strategies may make use of ethnicity ("authentic Turkish music") or draw on the recent political discourse on integration ("intercultural communication" and "art as a bridge between communities"). However, there are also forms of marketing which try to resist the commodification of ethnicity: By presenting their work as "cosmopolitan art", musicians avoid being stigmatized and categorized as "ethnic" or "migrant". These ways of positioning one's artistic work on cultural markets shed light on the ambivalent position of immigrant artists between the strategic use of ethnicity and their migration histories for commercial reasons and the negative implications of this commercialisation by (re)producing ethnic stereotypes and categorisation. The findings contribute to recent debates on the role of migrants' artistic practices in the making and unmaking of symbolic boundaries between minorities and the majority population. Additionally, I will exemplify in this paper the application of an immigrant-business-perspective on artistic production of migrants and show how it reveals the interplay between economic and cultural aspects within fields of immigrant artistic production.

RC25-318.1

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Vernacular Epistemologies of Risk: The Crisis in Fukushima

On March 11, 2011, an earthquake of a 9.0 magnitude set off a tsunami that destroyed Japan's Fukushima Dai-ichi power plant. The International Atomic Energy Agency assessed the meltdown on International Nuclear Event Scale (INES) as a 7—a classification shared only with the Chernobyl Nuclear disaster in the Ukraine in 1986. Amid the dramatic transformations to the natural, built, and social environments brought about by these events (known as 3/11 in Japan) the ensuing epistemic changes arising from this disaster have been less obvious but perhaps no less profound in their consequences. With a specific concern for the epistemic crises emerging in and through the representations of 3/11 my analyses illustrate the variety of ways through which public health risks and their implications were constructed. It is based on a comprehensive collection of all articles published between March 11, 2011 and March 11, 2013 about the Fukushima disaster in four of the most prominent media outlets in the United States: the *Washington Post* and *The New York Times* and two nationally prominent blogs, *Politico* and *The Huffington Post*. In particular, I examine the practices through which these U.S. media constructed the presence and meaning of public health risks resulting from the nuclear meltdown. My analysis draws from poststructural discourse analysis generates complex ways of thinking about the relationships between the symbolic and the material, the empirical and the theoretical. I argue that the media produce vernacular epistemologies for public discourse that constitute not only particular kinds of knowledge but also particular kinds of global citizens in the service of dominant economic markets and political landscapes.

RC31-355.11

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Community Infrastructures: Ethnicity, Self-Reliance, and Refugee Governance in Cairo.

Over the last two decades, community-based interventions have become an important tool of migration and refugee governance at a global level, thus attracting increasing academic attention. Governmentality approaches have argued that, through the notions of 'community' and 'self-reliance', the same liberal rationalities of government applied to advanced liberal societies are being translated into technologies of governance for displaced populations. Other accounts have highlighted the potentially emancipatory character of migrant and refugees' self-organization, focusing on the productive and liberating effects of 'community', as always pre-existing and exceeding attempts at governing it. Drawing on ethnographic research conducted in Cairo, Egypt, among Sudanese and Ethiopian organizations, this article theorizes community as a socio-material infrastructure encompassing both human and non-human elements such as ethnic identity, relations of care, and material and financial aid. In Cairo, it is shown, community and ethnicity-based infrastructures are mobilized by refugee leaders not only in the professionalized provision of basic services coordinated by international humanitarian agencies, but also in collective protests in which the work of those very organizations is contested. The analysis contributes to two emerging debates in critical migration scholarship. First, it adds to the understanding of the role ethnicity, identity, and self-reliance play in contemporary governance assemblages in which humanitarianism intersects with the government of global mobility, and which can be identified as local arrangements of the global migration industry in the developing world. Second, highlighting how the relation between refugees and governance agencies encompasses elements of both dependence and autonomy, it resonates with recent literature that theorizes border and migrant struggles as sites of political ambiguity.

RC29-328.5

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Horror, Crime and Violence As Entertainment: A Brazilian Case Study

In April 2014, the corpse of a eleven-year-old boy, Bernardo, was found buried in a ditch in Frederico Westphalen, a country town of the southern Brazilian state Rio Grande do Sul. The history dominated the news media nationwide, in all its forms.

We believe that, in social representations of the phenomenon of violence, it is important to consider those produced by the mass media, which act as powerful instruments of "social construction of reality". Considering this perspective, this study aims to examine how the murder was approached and represented by the southern Brazilian leading newspaper: *Zero Hora*. The assumption underlying our research is that the fact was offered to the public as a novel divided into chapters, capturing the reader until the final upshot of the plot.

The tabloid treatment, i.e., the novel in serial, snatches the reader, commodifying the news to turn horror into a kind of show. Violence is represented in a spectacular fashion, that is, from a logic of visibility, sensationalism and trivialization, which on the one hand, contributes to the newspaper's sales and, on the other, concurs to the production and dissemination of a culture of fear with no social roots. As if these episodes were the result of a diffuse "evil" hanging over society, as if there were no social and historical factors involved in the production of violence.

We intend here to question the way press builds the senses of violence from certain discursive formulations which legitimate practices and policies that can act as obstacles to a more accurate understanding of such a complex phenomenon.

RC12-148.2

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Laws to Prevent Trafficking of Women and Children in Disaster Prone Areas in India

Understanding of social construction of gender is significant in disaster related study as the two sexes experience disaster in different intensities. In any disaster, if analysed closely the vulnerability of men and women with respect to their capacities and options available to them during disasters differ in character and scale according to their gender. In the Indian sub-continent the places where there is recurring occurrence of floods have become epicentre for violation of human rights and indeed human dignity. While understanding the trafficking problem in the disaster hit area, it is important to note that it is a means to some end, for the family selling the children a means to come out of desperation in the poverty stricken situation although it does not result in the same. And for the trafficker a means to economic benefit. The critical is transaction of money and physical transportation of a person in different geographies unwillingly or ignorantly that ends up in exploitation. Although trafficking is a violation of Human Rights but during rough times it becomes a means to fight one's poverty trappings. The trafficking some time is myopically understood as synonymous to prostitution although some times the trafficked person ends up in sex tread mostly girls and women, it much more than sex business. However the social cognizance and a resistance to this social evil has not been notice apart from institutional mechanism to protect victims. Many organizations and institutions of law are working to deal with the problem. Although the efforts seems not yielding the required results as the issue is getting bigger and bigger. Through this study the researcher is trying to discuss that trafficking is not merely a question of law but it is an issue of complex reality of poverty, illiteracy and vulnerability.

RC39-462.3

PATHAK, PANCHI* (Jawaharlal Nehru University,
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Women and Vulnerability during Disasters: From Policy Perspective

In the recent years, the world has viewed in horror the kind of destruction and havoc that have taken place across the countries caused by natural disasters. Although these events might have taken place under various circumstances, there is a common factor which binds them under a similar platform, which is, that majority of the victims are women, children, elderly minorities and the disabled. In disaster related literature it is clearly expressed how the social structures and roles produce extensive human suffering and differential impacts. Social vulnerability reflects to how social, economic and political factors influence the extent to which the different communities in the society experience the impact of a disaster. The

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existing social order discriminates among different social groups in the normal circumstances of life. So during disaster the power system of the social order operates in such a way that disadvantaged groups becomes vulnerable. Women in normal circumstances in life face difficulties to access resources where the social norms determine their mobility and access to resources. Presently none of the policies have looked seriously into the gendered aspects to design policies that would protect women from the vulnerabilities caused by disaster. This paper is an attempt to understand vulnerability during disaster from gendered perspective and how the different programmes and policies over the years have failed to address the same. Whatever feeble effort that policies have made has not resulted in preventing women from suffering. Hence this study will be an effort to understand these gaps in policy discourses and contribute in future advocacy of equitable policy making and planning with respect in disaster management.

RC42-499.7

PAULINGER, GERHARD* (University of Vienna, gerhard.paulinger@gmail.com)

How Do Wealth and Attitudes Towards Wealth Distribution Correspond? Contrasting and Complementary Typologies Based on Objective and Subjective Measures from the Hfcs.

Recent studies show the unequal distribution of wealth among Austrian households, a diagnosis that certainly holds not only for Austria. A sociological question in this markedly economically led debate is, how the distribution of wealth corresponds to attitudes towards wealth and its social distribution. The data of the European Household and consumption survey (HFCS) improved the data base for wealth research substantially. The HFCS data comprises detailed information on income, wealth and debts of national probability samples of households of the Eurosystem as well as sociodemographic, educational and occupational information on the household members. Beside the household's real and financial assets that are surveyed in detail a number of attitudes i.a. towards the social distribution of wealth, justice, self estimation of the social position, risk and trust were measured. Robust cluster analysis algorithms were used to construct eight household types according to the household's specific combination of wealth of different types (Reinprecht, Paulinger 2015). Attitudinal dimensions were extracted via factor analysis of a nine item battery measuring attitudes towards wealth distribution and the question how to become rich. The FA yields three independent factors that explain 41% of the total variance, interpretable as (1) "pro/contra equality", (2) "rich by personal merit", and (3) "rich by inheritance". In a following step different attitudinal types of households were clustered from the resulting factor scores. As a result the objective wealth types do not show major statistical significant differences on these three single dimensions, however the association between wealth type and attitudinal type is significant (Chi²-Test, p<0.05). While in wealth types with lower total wealth attitudes of "pro equality" are overrepresented, and attitudinal types with pronounced meritocratic dimension dominate the wealthiest types. The picture is not completely coherent, since there is a differentiation especially in respect to the "personal merit" dimension at middleclass households.

RC55-628.3

PAULINGER, GERHARD* (University of Vienna, gerhard.paulinger@gmail.com)

Social Support As Social Capital. Social Isolation As Lack of Support. a Generator Instrument for Measuring Social Capital.

Measuring complex concepts as Social Isolation, Social Support or Social Capital (SC) in a survey is a sophisticated task, due to a broad variety of definitions and operationalizations. Different kinds of generator instruments highlight and measure different properties of an individual social network: e.g. the size of a social network, the different kinds of contacts, the ressources and abilities of these contacts. To conclude from these measures to an amount of SC or a grade of Social Isolation is not a trivial task. The idea is to combine the ideas of SC and Social Support to solve this problem to some extent. We define SC as subjectively perceived potential support from social networks and Social Isolation as the absence or low supply. SC is an individual asset, as useful resources accessible through social networks that help to achieve goals which would not be achievable otherwise. The individual perception and potential value of the available SC depends on (1) the availability of network contacts, (2) the ressources and capabilities of these network contacts, (3) the willingness of these network contacts to make their ressources available and further (4) the matching of the resources with the situation and the goal to be achieved, suggesting the modularity and adaptability of the instrument. Further we distinguish between informal and formal SC, arising from interpersonal networks or respectively from formal organizations (state, associations, church, etc.). An instrument following this derivation was developed and tested as a pilot in the Austrian 4th wave of the European Social Survey (ESS). The validity of the measures and the considerable effect of this measure on subjective quality of life were analyzed in multiple regression models. The single support dimensions were explained in regression models. The aim of the paper is to discuss the instrument, its results and implications.

TG03-673.2

PAULOS, LETICIA ANABEL* (University of Ottawa, lpaul042@uottawa.ca)

Building trans-local spaces of political solidarity for environmental and social justice within/by the World March of Women Peru

Khasnabish, citing 'The Invisible Committee' contends that "[r]evolutionary movements do not spread by contamination but by resonance. Something that is constituted here resonates with the shock wave emitted by something constituted over there" (The Invisible Committee, as cited by Khasnabish, 2013: 66). This article explores the "shock wave" generated by the transnational political project of the World March of Women (WMW) in one specific place: Peru. The WMW originates in Quebec, Canada, in the mid-nineties as a "march" against poverty. Today the WMW is a transnational network that counts with more 60 National Coordinating Bodies spanning over five continents and has become a prominent actor in the transnational scene of environmental and socioeconomic justice. Drawing on a methodological design combining three data collection methods: qualitative semi-structured interviews (45 qualitative semi-structured interviews), observation (participant observation at 3 international conferences; local, national and provincial meetings and social movement activities that took place in 3 different regions of Peru) and documentary analysis of secondary sources (e.g. social media, news articles, online petitions) collected between November 2014 and October 2015, I investigate how the transnational political agenda of the WMW has been appropriated in Peru and what are the main trans-local spaces of political solidarity that the WMW has opened up locally. To do so, I focus on the struggles against extractivism and mining of the WMW Peru in two sites: the case of Conga, in the province of Cajamarca and the case of the Quechua community of Cañarís, in the province of Ferreñafe.

RC15-JS-19.2

PAUMIER, ROMAIN* (Universite du Quebec a Montreal, romain.paumier@hotmail.fr)

Integrated Programs Paradigm As a Response to Harm Reduction Shortcomings in Quebec.

Especially strong as a political assessment and a scientific result in Quebec for the last decade, integrating programs and services has risen as a mean to enhance effectivity of public policies: rationalizing welfare, facilitating individual trajectories of health care and improving knowledge of marginalized populations. Trying to fit in actual harm reduction policies, integrating programs in the field of drug abuse is seen as systematic linkage between beneficiaries, street-level bureaucrats, and other institutions, from health care to drug courts.

This communication addresses the definition of harm reduction shortcomings in Canadian literature and in Quebec, and the solutions included in integrating programs and structures. Will be discussed that, somewhat contradictory with a large part of harm reduction principles, the strict application of integration at a larger scale might be problematic or even contradictory with the everyday acts of care and social intervention in drug abuse.

WG03-658.3

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Advancing Alternative Views. Steps Towards More Expressive, Experimental and Experiential Forms of Visual Social Science.

An emerging practice in many venues, 'expressive' scholarly products (such as the photo essay), received relatively little explicit scholarly attention. As a result individuals seeking to create such a potentially exciting products are largely left out in the cold with respect to: how to select/produce and combine images, how to make them work in tandem with the textual parts (titles, main text, captions..), how to sequence them, how to construct an argument or experience through a thoughtful combination of images, typography, lay out and text (and possibly spoken text, music and ambient sound), and finally how to meet the disciplinary expectations. For indeed, in addition to the 'multimodal' and medium related challenges, scholars also have to come to terms with the scientific communities which usually are unreceptive or dismissive towards approaches that are implicit rather than explicit and that use expressive means other than words and numbers to convey insights. This presentation will argue that social science should open itself to more experimental, expressive and experiential forms of data production and communication. It will try to come up with a clear sketch of what is at stake, what impediments are on the way and how they can be tackled concretely. A 'visual' social science worthy of that name should not only try to investigate or deconstruct the image, but also try to become 'more visual' (Henny, 1986) or actually 'multimodal' in its way of 'communicating' its findings and insights. The challenge of the visually expressive scholarly products, therefore, is to exploit - but at the same time try to surpass - the purely mimetic qualities of the visual and to enable a level

of insight that manages to exceed the immediate and particularistic in favor of a more generalizable type of multimodal experience and knowledge.

RC10-117.8

PAVEZI, INGRID* (University of Freiburg, ingridpavezi@gmail.com)

Indigenous Movements and Politics in Bolivia: An Emergent Way of Governance in the XXI Century

It is in the beginning of the XXI Century that many countries in South America have experienced, for its first time, left wing governments. It has been expressed in different ways, according to the specific configuration of each country. This is a new phenomenon, due the fact that during the past centuries, the stereotype of people in politics in the region was the heterosexual, white, middle-age upper-class man, who usually performed in power of coloniality (Quijano, 2007). People who are not included in this stereotype, as woman, black, indigenous, homosexual, young and poor; were excluded from politics and from public sphere.

As Spivak mentioned, the subaltern cannot speak (2008), and this muteness is also extended to the political representation. It is possible to argue that politics and public policies in South America, for centuries, were made by white men for white men. It started to change in the last decade, in some countries shyly and in others more vigorously. One taboo in the region that remains until nowadays is the presence of indigenous people in power. The indigenous people are present and settled across the continent, but they still do not have power or political representation in the majority of South American nations.

This paper shall analyze the political changes in the only country in South America that has an indigenous as president, and one of the few that has been trying to adopt indigenous principles in politics: Bolivia. What does the adoption of indigenous cosmologies and principles in Bolivian politics mean? How does it operate? Does it mean better quality of life for its indigenous peoples? Is it a case of decolonization (Mignolo, 2009) in politics? These are some of the questions that this research intends to raise, using Bolivia as a case study.

RC15-JS-26.3

PAVOLINI, EMMANUELE* (Macerata University, emmanuele.pavolini@unimc.it)

Health Care As a Labour Market

The need for health workforce innovation and more integrated approaches is increasingly recognized by policymakers, but a lack of knowledge of sustainable professional development constrains efficient implementation. This essay introduces a theory-led matrix for comparing the trajectories of change in different institutional settings and professional groups. The aim is to contribute new knowledge to efficient health workforce development in Europe and, more generally, in resource-rich countries.

Four ideal typical scenarios of professional development were identified from the literature comprising 'frozen landscape situation', 'race-to-the-bottom transformation', 'polarisation' and 'generalised upgrading'; implications for three health workforce groups were explored. Used as a matrix for comparison, the results revel country-specific trajectories with uneven professional development especially between doctors and nurses. They also bring a need for more monitoring systems into view integrated to support evidence-based health workforce governance.

RC10-121.2

PAZARZI, IOANNA* (Athens Law Bar Association, paz.iwanna@gmail.com)
PAZARZIS, MICHALIS (University of Piraeus)

Legal and Social Aspects of the Institution of Mediation

Mediation as an alternative dispute resolutions method is an institution that has many advantages in contrast to the judicial system, especially for countries where justice system is not characterizes by democratization. The advantages of mediation, recognized even by the critics of this system, is a way of creating the preconditions for a democratic justice delivery system. Some of these advantages are the low cost in comparison to the high cost of the legal procedure, the simplicity in contrast to the complexity of the processes in courts and the ability of the persons involved in the dispute situation to decide for the solution of their problem. Our paper will focus mainly on the legal and social aspects of mediation in European societies where, despite the variations, some common features exist.

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TG06-694.2

PEACOCK, DAVID* (University of Alberta, peacock1@ualberta.ca)

Producing and Raising 'low Aspirations': An Institutional Ethnography of a University Outreach Program with Elementary School Children

This article reports findings from an institutional ethnography of the outreach practices of student equity workers as they engaged school students and communities from socioeconomically disadvantaged areas.   From the standpoint of outreach staff in an Australian university that educates a comparatively high proportion of 'first generation' university students, I explain how a complex and diverse set of outreach activities was being coordinated and standardized by the use of government mandated reporting and evaluation templates.

Ethnographic descriptions and interview texts are constructed from an outreach program for elementary school students observed over two days. As outreach staff anticipated government reporting requirements and articulated their evaluation practices to them, they truncated their more complex and nuanced community engagement work into the deficit-based categories of equity policy that sought to 'raise the aspirations' of 'low SES' students. Yet this activation of ruling relations was not absolute. Within a less-selective university with alternative entry programs, and with long standing commitments to social inclusion and social justice, outreach workers were afforded possibilities for textually-mediated appropriations of the equity policy to the benefit of local students from Pacific Island backgrounds and students with disabilities.

The research furthers the sociology of university-community outreach by offering a rich and rare ethnographic description of so called 'widening participation' practices in higher education. It also contributes to the field of institutional ethnography by providing an empirical account of how 'what gets done' in university outreach practice is neither simple reproductive actions of extra-local discourses nor local, uninhibited innovative practice. In this university, community outreach became recognizable to its practitioners as it was constructed both as an instance of authorized policy and as 'what gets done here'.

TG06-688.1

PEACOCK, DAVID* (University of Queensland, peacock1@ualberta.ca)

Widening Participation As Behaviour Management: An Ethnography of Student Equity Outreach in One Low SES School

This paper seeks to illuminate the complex social relations entangling 'widening participation' activities within contemporary Australian higher education. Using ethnographic and interview data constructed for a doctoral study of student equity staff outreach into schools in low SES areas, I narrate and interpret McIlwraith university's 'Rock and Water' workshops with Years 8 and 9 students in one school. As well as providing 'rich and thick' (Denzin, 1989) descriptions of a contemporary Australian widening participation practice, the analysis traces the way the subjects of widening participation policy and activity, namely the students within schools whose 'aspirations' are presumed to be low, are objectified, evaluated, and accounted for via federal government's reporting requirements and policy mandates. The ethnography and informant interviews raise concerns over the role that the discourses of 'aspiration' and 'disengagement' play in the construction and governance of students and schools from low SES areas, and the way that widening participation policy is textually-mediated (Dorothy Smith) by university and school policies and practices, usually without opportunities for meaningful input and feedback from the students involved. In this school in a low SES area, there is a conflation of widening participation outreach activity and behaviour management strategies. Although the university outreach staff act skilfully and with concern for the students in the program, their work remains tangential to the work required to disrupt educational trajectories constructed by social class and gender relations and rurality.

RC36-423.1

PECKIO, TYLER* (City University of New York, Graduate Center, peckiot@gmail.com)

The Possibility of Aristotelian Friendship in Digital Public Spheres and Social Media

In Books 8 and 9 of the Nichomachean Ethics, Aristotle lays out a probing account of Friendship as the conceptual bridge to moral virtues and the higher philosophical life. With the prominance of Social Media, specifically the apparatus of Facebook, the dominant modes of social interaction and connection are being transplanted into the realm of the digital. Friendship takes on new meanings as the web of networks one has to maintain and navigate become more intricate and complex. The question inevitably turns to the quality of the connections we make and what effect the transition into the digital has on the formation of individuals. What I would like to explore in this paper are the following things: (1) the nature of Friendship and Intimacy in the Digital Age; (2) Whether or not Digital Friendship can achieve Aristotle's notion of Friendship in a meaningful sense; and (3) what this says about our relationship to Technology in general as a mediator of our social realities.

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RC36-424.2

PECKIO, TYLER* (City University of New York, Graduate Center, peckiot@gmail.com)

Zombie Utopia: Conceptualizing Utopia in Contemporary Pop Culture

While dystopian themes in pop culture are far from a recent phenomenon, the recent surge in popularity in a variety of mediums- books, movies, television etc.- belies a particular tendency towards a particular form of utopian thought. I would like to put forward the argument that the popularity of the settings presented in these mediums, be it Hunger Games, Walking Dead, or the Leftovers, make the case for a type of utopia that is only realizable at the point of absolute societal collapse. The ability to make the case for an affirmative notion of utopia, one that is realizable in the latent potentialites of present political reality, is exchanged for a concept of utopia that can only be realized when society has seemingly fallen back into a dark age. This style of utopia, I would like to argue, represents what Engels criticized Owenism of engaging in- one that is not reflective of actual political reality, but a utopia that is reflective of ones internal desires. It is reflective of a lack of desire to engage in political reality and to instead hit the erase button and start anew. Through an analysis of modern manifestations of dystopia in popular culture I will attempt to explore the expressions of what is ultimately an alienated formulation of utopia.

RC52-595.1

PEDERSEN, INGE KRYGER* (Department of Sociology, University of Copenhagen, ikp@soc.ku.dk)

What Is 'Good Doctoring' – in the Perspective of Antibiotic Resistance As a Global Issue?

In the new millennium the proliferation and mutation of antibiotic resistant bacteria has become a global health problem. Are we facing "the end of modern medicine as we know it?" This paper is purposed to examine how professional medical practices govern and control current prescription of antibiotics in Danish primary care and how notions of 'good doctoring' may be relevant for understanding the handling and care of patients. In particular, this paper explores changing jurisdictions (Abbott 2005), normative registers of health care practices and transformative capacities of diseases in clinical settings (Mol 2009; Mol and Law 2004).

The objective is to contribute new insights on the intra- and inter-professional responses to, and dynamics within, an emerging jurisdiction of the medical profession, related to not only individual patients' health problems but also global health problems such as AMR. It is examined how general practitioners (GPs) are mobilised to reduce the risk of developing AMR and how they manage dilemmas in clinical practice if and when decisions about antibiotic prescriptions cannot be based on facts about molecular conditions.

One key jurisdictional dynamic analysed in this paper is: How is jurisdictional labour maintained in professional practice and organization, when for example so-called 'wait-and-see prescriptions' are used, where patients are supposed to decide whether or not an antibiotic cure will be relevant for them or their kids to undertake?

Empirical materials include documents (standard procedures, registration forms a.o.) and qualitative in-depth interviews with GPs and key persons about goals, dilemmas and practices. This paper mainly draws on the GP interviews. It is demonstrated how GPs understand and engage with the challenges of AMR in regards to: (i) descriptions of the common practices and tasks in medical profession and (ii) understandings and opinions of professional practitioners about the global health issue of antibiotic resistance.

RC44-504.4

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Motivating and Mobilising Stakeholder Reshaping of Corporate Climate Behaviour

Unions and employees are, amongst other things, stakeholders, in the behavior of corporations, but the ways in which they and other stakeholders can influence corporate behavior on seemingly non-industrial issues – particularly those relating to the climate crisis – are unclear. Other stakeholders include other capitals themselves (in particular, finance capital).

We develop a conceptual framework for analysing the factors that motivate and mobilise effective actor (stakeholder) influence on corporate climate behavior. Underlying this is an interest in a series of issues: the motivations of and influences on stakeholders; whether and how stakeholders seek to influence corporate climate behavior; modes by which stakeholders coordinate and mobilise

to influence influence corporate climate behavior; public policies influences on stakeholder behavior; and facilitators and barriers to stakeholders coordination and mobilisation.

We develop a framework that looks at both market and non-market outputs, at the decisions of both executives and boards, and which distinguishes influences on motivation (eg information; time horizons; scope of concerns; financial risk and returns; reputation; ideology) and influences on mobilization (eg recognition of common interest; efficacy; power resources; as well as ideology and the extent of motivation).

We also look at various levels of engagement by corporations in climate issues, ranging from denial or tokenism through passive and active engagement. Our ultimate aim is to theorise and enhance mechanisms by which such stakeholders can actively and beneficially influence climate change behavior by corporations.

Empirically, we draw to date upon interviews with some of the actors, including investors and lobby groups/networks associated with them, as well as prior research undertaken into the roles of employees, unions and climate-related NGOs.

RC36-425.1

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RAYCHEVA, LILIA (The St. Kliment Ohridski Sofia University)

Bulgaria: The Populist Political Communication Miileau

Academic attention to populism in Bulgaria is a comparatively new phenomenon in the country. The researchers are still not unanimous about the concept of populism and its peculiarity. The only consensus among them is that political actors (political leaders and political parties with populist leanings) have mixed features and are imitative in nature.

The conceptualization of populism in Bulgaria came to attention at the turn of the new century. It was preconditioned by the success of some newly-formed parties during that period that promoted softer or harder forms of populism and that managed to win, although not constantly, a considerable number of seats in the national parliament. Studies on populism have aimed ever since both at the identification of this phenomenon and its reasons and at building up a conceptual and classificatory framework for its analysis. Along with this, academic discussions have commenced about its conceptual dimensions so as to outline the manifestations of populism and of populist actors (party leaders, media, parties), and to seek new explanations of the attitude towards this phenomenon. Specificities of the study of populism result from the differences in populist techniques and approaches.

The aim of the undertaken research is to focus on the achievements as well as on the deficits, regarding the theoretical and empirical description of populism in Bulgaria as well as on the images of the populist activities (both in media and in social networks) as well as to reflect on the issues and demands behind these images. The analysis will be situated against the contemporary political, economic, social, regulatory and media environment in the country. In addition, some of the most significant images of the populist activities disseminated through both social networks and traditional media will be also analyzed.

RC37-428.3

PEKKOLA, SARI* (Kristianstad University, sari.pekkola@hkr.se)

Coping with Migration: Celebrations of Community, Identity and Belongingness By Andean Diaspora

What transnational experiences may signify for a migrant culture, which travels between places and spaces are discussed through case studies in this paper. By describing some Andean festivities and their contents I try to understand processes of cultural production as way of creating 'an own culture' in some European towns and cities. I study festivities where old and new meanings of identity based on a sense of community can be observed. Ways of constructing and representing a community as well as social unity with the means of Andean popular culture, dance and music, are studied.

Is it a question of defining new places and spaces for diasporic identities, or new identities through online and offline communities? Can these spaces be seen as new centres of meaning for diasporic groups or is it a question of reinventing and redefining traditions? How do issues of gender, nationality and age impact on the form and content of the festivities?

Celebrations where old and new meanings of identity and relationships based on enjoyment and relaxation can be observed, are focused. Issues such as how relationships between what is considered as the local, regional and national music culture are articulated, will be studied with ethnographic methods.

RC24-298.20

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Reducing the Use of Pesticides in Europe. Birth (and death?) of a Transition Policy.

In 2009, the "pesticides package", an ensemble of four new European regulatory texts, is published. One of these texts is a directive that aims at enforcing a sustainable use of chemical pesticides, in a context of high dependency of most European agricultural activities to that technology. To achieve this objective, the directive compels Member-states to adopt national action plans that would engage a substantial reduction of this dependency. In comparison to the preexisting European regulatory regime, this directive represents a switch in the framing of the problem of pesticides. Under the previous regime, pesticide products had to be authorized before they could be sold on nationals markets. Then, they were evaluated separately in a risks/benefits approach. On the contrary, the new directive sets up a global objective of reduction for pesticides as a whole. Consequently, that text seems to initiate, beyond a more stringent regulatory regime, the intentional management of a socio-technological detachment process: the detachment of agriculture from pesticides.

First, following the literature on sociotechnical transition that invites to an historical approach, this contribution will revisit the emergence of this new regulation: how did such a policy of deliberate reduction of pesticides can emerge in the European Union? We will then discuss the mid-term sociotechnical transformations that this new policy embodies and the conception of change it entails. Second, building on comparative analysis between Member-States, we will question the impacts of this new objective on national systems of regulation.

RC24-295.6

PELLIZZONI, LUIGI* (University of Trieste, luigi.pellizzoni@dispes.units.it)

Rethinking the Commons: From Nondualist Ontologies to Use without Law

A major effect of neoliberalism and its obsession with commodification and marketization has been – in a Polanyian double movement fashion – to stimulate an ever-growing debate on the commons. The theme has been traditionally important to environmental sociology, even though the discipline has possibly worked more with the categories of public-private or state-market-civil society, leaving a larger room to institutional economics (e.g. Ostrom), philosophy (e.g. Hardt and Negri) development studies (e.g. Escobar) and anthropology (e.g. Descola). Today the debate gives growing relevance to nondualist ontologies, as allegedly a (or the) crucial feature of the commons. For many, these offer an alternative to the dominant destructive, proprietary relationship with the biophysical world precisely to the extent that they consist of and enact inextricably compounded human-nonhuman communities.

Yet there is evidence that nondualism has no warranted 'emancipatory' implications. Nondualist ontologies are crucial to new dominative orientations, while the non-Western ontologies on which many rely take the shape of 'invented traditions' (Hobsbawn) belonging to the problematization against which they are mobilized. There is also evidence, both historical (e.g. Linebaugh) and theoretical (e.g. Esposito), that the communal does not automatically prevent injustice and domination.

Environmental sociology, then, is possibly a good place where a considered assessment of the present debate – more attentive to the power/knowledge dynamics implied in the alleged (re)discovery of different forms of life – can be carried out. To this purpose the paper will review the notion of the commons by reflecting on what is arguably its key element: free access according to need and with respect for the needs of the others. Such element brings to the forefront the question of 'use', and the role of law therein. The 'Charter of the Forest' and Franciscanism indicate possible directions for inquiry.

RC16-202.2

PELLIZZONI, LUIGI* (University of Trieste, luigi.pellizzoni@dispes.units.it)

Speeding up, Slowing Down: On the Critical Limits of Nondualist Ontologies

The ontological turn is characterized by a variety of approaches and fields of inquiry. A common trait, however, is represented by the rejection of the binaries traditional to modern thinking (nature/culture, mind/body, subject/object, matter/language, reality/knowledge, sensuous/ideal etc.), which are regarded to be theoretically flawed, scientifically untenable and politically reactionary.

Yet it is possible to show that nondualist ontologies enable and support opposite arguments about the relationship between human agency and materiality. On one side, as for example feminist new materialists often do, it is possible to make a case for human humbleness, care and respect in the encounters with a lively, agentic materiality. On the other, as for example some scholars belonging to the speculative realism movement do, it is possible to argue about the full plasticity of both the human agent and its task environment, as enabling an unlimited (self-)transformation. In short, the ontological turn accommodates both post-humanist and trans-humanist arguments, precautionary and proactionary

outlooks, decelerationist and accelerationist claims. And, indeed, the difference between these positions seems to blur. This raises the question of the extent to which nondualist ontologies help analyze divergences and unrecognized affinities between, for example, new materialist movements, such as those promoting alternative forms of community organization and circulation of food and energy, and positions like those expressed by the 'Ecomodernist Manifesto', with their plea for an accelerated Anthropocene or decoupling of human societies from biophysical systems; positions which cannot be straightforwardly labelled as neoliberal or conservative, both for their arguments and for the intellectual record of some of their supporters.

The paper aims to reflect on the critical limits of nondualist ontologies, in their currently prevailing articulations, and on the possibilities to overcome them without returning to traditional dualisms.

RC52-592.1

PENALVA, SUSANA* (CONICETÂ– CEDeT/EPyG - UNSAM, penalvasuzanne023@gmail.com)

Restructuring Public Sector and Social Intervention – the New Ways of Welfare Management Transforming Social Professions. Europe and Latin America in a Comparative Perspective

Following the crises of social welfare policy since the 1990s, and disregarding the specific configurations of national Welfare systems built in the post-WWI, governments of different countries have been undertaking the wide restructuring of their public sectors and social policies are undergoing significant rescaling processes. If the Southern European literature is rich on these reshaping trends and challenges, the Latin American research is currently dealing with these topics, according to the particular social, political and economic breakdowns. The scalar reorganisation of social policy management might be seen as an ambivalent outcome of welfare reforms aimed at contrasting the spread of urban poverty, rising economic and social inequalities, as well as cutting costs and devolving the burden of cuts to the local level, facing to new social demands within neoliberal strategies and after them.

This communication aims to contribute to the debate about public 'social intervention models' emerging in western European societies by recalling the evolution of Latin American countries, and by putting their 'social development' experience since the structural adjustment into analytical perspective with these concerns. Against the background of recent Argentinean experience, we seek to critically reflect on the institutional impact of these 'referentials' beyond the 'post-neoliberal' regimes of social organisation disseminated in this area. On the one hand, by regarding the frame of reference underlying the reforms of national public sector and the injunctions for a policy rescaling which involves the dynamics towards a 'multilevel management' of specific fields of public policies and the 'contractualisation' of social aids. On the other hand, by questioning their impact on social intervention and social workers, at the forefront of 'targeted' social policy strategies addressing 'the social question' (i.e. 'monitoring' social assistance devices and beneficiaries), and, namely at the local level, the constraining expressions of transformation of its public ways of management.

RC19-235.1

PENG, ITO* (University of Toronto, itopeng@chass.utoronto.ca)

Care and Migration Policies in Japan and South Korea

Against the global trend towards increased use of foreign care workers, Japan and South Korea stand out as two countries that continue to resist their intake. In this paper, I explain why despite serious shortages of care workers, these two countries have maintained highly restricted immigration policies towards migrant care workers. I argue that their resistance can be explained by a combination of social, cultural, and institutional factors that are shaping their care, migration and employment regimes.

RC41-485.3

PENNEC, SOPHIE* (Ined, pennec@ined.fr)

The Survey on End-of-Life in France

Two main changes concerning death arise during the last decades. Firstly death affects old and very old people due to the decline of mortality and the ageing of the population. Secondly, death occurs nowadays mainly in institutions while just after WWII, they mainly took place at home. Besides, the legal context of medical decisions, rights of patients and end of life has changed in many countries. In France, a law was passed in 2005 and another change is under discussion at parliament. To monitor medical decisions at the end of life has become important.

INED run a survey in 2010 on end of life in France, based on a nationally representative sample of 14080 deaths. Physicians who signed a death certificate where invited to describe the conditions in which these deaths occurred, the medical decisions if any, the use of palliative care... by answering to a self-administered questionnaire. They could answer on a paper questionnaire or online.

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This survey was challenging as it was the first survey on this topic at nationwide level in France; physicians are a "hard to reach" population resulting in high non-responding rates. Due to the highly sensitivity of the topic because we were questioning some illegal practices, we had to ensure the anonymity of the respondents for both ways of response (filled-in questionnaires and online).

This presentation will focus on the rationale of the research, the methodological issues we went through and how there were resolved in particular to encourage the participation and ensure the anonymity of respondents.

RC30-340.5

PEREZ, PATRICK-GEORGES* (Aix Marseille Université, egeamc@laposte.net)

Crise, Travail Et Profession : Le Cas Du Personnel Infirmier à Destination Des USA (1965-2015).

Cette communication porte sur la migration du personnel infirmier à destination des USA de 1965 à 2015.

On s'intéresse aux stratégies par lesquelles un groupe professionnel (personnel infirmier des USA), confronté à la concurrence de personnels formés à l'étranger parvient à augmenter le coût d'entrée dans la profession à travers l'instauration d'une épreuve standardisée de mesure des compétences. **L'hypothèse centrale** que nous voudrions développer dans ce travail pose que la période (70-83), marquée par un recul de la protection sociale et l'augmentation du recours à la migration, connaît, avec le développement d'épreuves standardisées pour l'accès à la profession, l'émergence d'un nouveau « dispositif» en matière de contrôle de la migration et d'organisation des règles d'accès à la profession. Une nouvelle alliance associant organisation professionnelle du groupe infirmier et instances fédérales (Travail et Immigration) se substitue à celle plus ancienne où Hôpitaux et Etats organisaient la migration réorganisant les modalités pratiques de la migration. L'examen du NC-Lex réunit ces deux composantes et institue une « norme professionnelle », promise à une audience au interne à l'ALENA (adoption récente du canada), voire internationale.

On étudiera dans un deuxième temps, l'évolution des flux d'entrée (présentation à l'examen et taux de réussite) selon les cycles de l'activité économique ainsi que les pays de formation. On cherchera à comprendre les raisons pour lesquelles les phases de croissance s'accompagnent d'une augmentation des demandes de migration assorties de meilleures réussites à l'examen alors que les périodes de récessions voient un mouvement inverse. Nous poserons l'hypothèse selon laquelle le « marché des compétences » s'accompagne au recours à des intermédiaires de la migration (agences de recrutement et professionnels de la formation) qui « pédagogisent » et « marchandisent » l'entrée dans la profession

RC30-JS-68.8

PEREZ QUESADA, XINIA* (ALAS ISA, xpq7459@gmail.com)

La Configuraci"N DEL Sujeto a Partir De La Experiencia De Nadar Contra Corriente EN La Burocracia DEL Estado

En los ambientes de trabajo en la institucionalidad de la burocracia estatal, se han configurado campos de agresión y violencia que generan dos tipos de trabajadores: unos por encima de la línea, en términos de Fannon, con derechos civiles y laborales y otros carentes de ellos, por el acoso u hostigamiento laboral y sexual. Por luchar por su derecho al empleo, a que no se les discrimine, a que se les respete sus derechos fundamentales, que conlleva con el tiempo a nadar contra, corriente en el sistema, por luchar día a día, para surfear las tácticas y estrategias del mobbing. Flagelo que no solo pauperiza, vulnera los y las trabajadoras en el sector público, sino también genera graves daños y perjuicios a nivel económico, profesional, social y en la salud. Podría señalarse que se constituye en un nuevo riesgo en el empleo sin que se tipifique y cuantifique. A pesar que la disciplina y el control, como instrumentos ideologizantes determina las relaciones en el empleo, estas se violan constantemente observándose que las normas y procedimientos que están establecidos al interior de la organización como garantes del orden y la imparcialidad se violan, generándose procesos discriminatorios en donde las garantías procesales no existen para unos trabajadores pero para otros sí. En caso que el o la trabajador(a) recurran a las instituciones de defensa de los trabajadores o a la sede judicial, se encuentran que no se les defiende o no actúan acorde con lo establecido en la ley y el procedimiento por el tráfico de influencias de quienes ostentan el poder y lo reproducen. Observándose una impunidad, no solo para los actores que sirven a los actos que atentan contra la dignidad e integridad humana sino también, a los operadores de la institucionalidad estatal que ostentan el poder político y económico.

RC35-408.4

PEREZ-AGOTE, JOSE MARIA* (Public University of Navarra, jose.perez.agote@unavarra.es)

Eurocentrismo y Modernidad: Apuntes Sobre La Crítica Decolonial/ Eurocentrism and Modernity: Some Notes on the Decolonial Critique

Este trabajo aborda la crítica de la modernidad formulada por la perspectiva decolonial, que ha reanimado el debate sobre la vigencia de la modernidad en el mundo global.

En primer lugar se analiza el modo en que el "eurocentrismo epistémico" es constituido como categoría clave en la articulación del discurso decolonial, que la aplica para identificar las limitaciones y carencias que impedirían a la modernidad occidental ponerse en el lugar del otro colonial. En la medida que la modernidad ilustrada y/o postilustrada establece correlaciones de conocimiento y poder eurocéntricas, erige límites que no puede trascender, como desvelarían las naturalizaciones del límite referidas en la sociología de las ausencias de Boaventura de Sousa Santos o las oposiciones entre el ser y el no ser recuperadas por Ramón Grosfoguel. Así se bloquearían las aspiraciones de universalidad y emancipación de la modernidad, que, en última instancia, quedaría invalidada históricamente.

Y, en segundo lugar, se sostiene que, pese a su eurocentrismo original, la modernidad occidental como proyecto de emancipación y como actitud ante el mundo tiene el potencial necesario para superar las limitaciones epistémicas derivadas de la posición geopolítica desde la que elabora sus prácticas y discursos. Si la modernidad se interroga sobre la naturaleza de un presente cada vez más abierto a la contingencia y a la crítica, actitud que la ha conducido a cuestionar los límites entre naturaleza y cultura, lo natural y lo artificial o lo masculino y lo femenino, esta misma actitud la habilita para trascender lo límites con que la encierra el pensamiento decolonial.

RC04-57.1

PEREZ-CASTRO, JUDITH* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, pkjudith33@yahoo.com.mx)

Ethics of Research and the New Conditions of Knowledge Production

Until the mid-twentieth century, the development of science and technology was a relatively autonomous area compare to other social practices. It was expected that the production of knowledge followed the methods and techniques accepted by the scientific community, that it were free from particular interests or values, that its results contributed to foresee and solve social and natural problems, and that its final goal were the search for the objective truth (Mardones & Ursua, 1992). However, after the exposure of the abuses perpetrated against human beings in the sake of the scientific progress during Second World War, the international community began to commit seriously in the definition of the ethical limits of research.

Though, the enactment of statements and ethical codes has not been enough to prevent the development of questionable research practices and unacceptable research practices (Aluja & Birke, 2004). Similarly, up to now, some researchers still find very difficult to understand the commitment and social responsibility of science, beyond the mere production of knowledge (López, 2008). This situation has become increasingly critical today, given the current limitations of public funding for research and the productivity standards established for researchers.

Particularly in Mexico, higher education institutions have been the main establishments to develop scientific research in different fields of knowledge. Therefore, in this paper, we analyze the impact that the new conditions for knowledge production have had on the ethical behavior of researchers; conditions in which knowledge is "socially distributed, application-oriented, trans-disciplinary and subject to multiple accountabilities" (Nowotny, Scott & Gibbons 2003:179). We want to analyze both, good research practices and bad research practices, since we think that despite the pressures that researchers face every day, there are still many who continue working with a great ethical commitment and with social responsibility.

RC04-54.6

PEREZ-CASTRO, JUDITH* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, pkjudith33@yahoo.com.mx)

The Dualism Between Mass Participation and Inequality in Mexican Higher Education

Since the mid-twentieth century, higher education in Mexico has been considered a strategic sector for national development and social mobility. Between the 1960's and 1980's, educational policies mainly focused on coverage and institutional growth. But after 1990's, some other issues were introduced, all of them related to the quality of education, such as: evaluation, curriculum accreditation, reorganization of educational offer, accountability and equity (Márquez, 2004).

However, these measures have not been enough. Although, the expansion of educational opportunities is a frequent topic in the political discourses, the truth is that higher education coverage reached 33.7% last year (SEP, 2014). This figure is very far from the average of the OECD countries. The main factors that determine access and academic success in Mexico are poverty, gender, parent edu-

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

cational background, place of residency, the need to enter into the labor market and the household headship in the case of women (Bracho, 2005; Miller, 2009). Thus, while on one hand enrollment has grown progressively since the second half of the XXth century, on the other hand, a large proportion of people have been systematically excluded from higher education, especially those belonging to the vulnerable groups.

In this paper, we analyze the impact that public policies have had on the expansion of educational opportunities for vulnerable people. Specifically, we focus on those persons living in poverty, indigenous peoples and disabled. So far, Mexican government has implemented two important programs: the Maintenance Grants, aimed at lower-income students, and PAEIIES, for students from indigenous groups. However, up to date, there is no federal policy to assist people with disabilities that want to enter higher education. Nowadays, the enrollment rates of lower-income students in higher education is around 12%, indigenous people are between 3 and 5% and disabled students are around 5%.

RC30-JS-55.3

PEREZ-CHIRINOS CHURRUCA, VEGA* (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, vegapchirinos@gmail.com)

El Discurso Del Emprendimiento Como Máscara Del Trabajo Informal

En los últimos años, el mercado de trabajo español se ha visto especialmente vulnerable ante la crisis económica, dadas sus particularidades (gran peso de sectores productivos muy elásticos como la construcción o el turismo, escasa capacidad de innovación, estructura empresarial obsoleta). El excedente de mano de obra derivado de esta situación no sólo no ha sabido reencontrar un lugar en la estructura productiva, sino que ha puesto en jaque la estructura del estado del bienestar, con lo que se han tomado diferentes medidas para paliar esta situación, tanto a nivel oficial como desde el punto de vista práctico. Los discursos en torno al emprendimiento han sido uno de los recursos utilizados por las instituciones para sacar a estos trabajadores en activo de las filas del paro, pero en la práctica estos "emprendedores" no son más que trabajadores autónomos, en una gran mayoría con problemas de impago de los clientes, falta de capacidad de asumir riesgos (por su historial de precariedad previo), poco conocimiento sobre sus protecciones legales y un mercado que tampoco está preparado para contratar sus servicios.

Además, la estructura que se dispone desde la Administración Pública sigue sin tener en cuenta las necesidades de estos trabajadores, fijando unos requisitos (impositivos, legales, etc.) que hacen muy difícil la supervivencia dentro de los límites legales, con lo que para evitar la pobreza empieza a ser necesaria la facturación "en B". De esta forma, los trabajadores que han ido perdiendo sus empleos se están incorporando en la economía sumergida, con el consiguiente aumento de esta y sin construir un tejido empresarial, productivo o social sostenible a medio-largo plazo.

RC19-237.2

PERKIO, MIKKO* (Programme for Global Health and Development, University of Tampere, mikko.perkio@uta.fi)

Knowledge on Wellbeing Processes before Universal Social Policy

Social policy is concerned with wellbeing and has depends on frameworks from a select group of welfare states. As regards the global South there is lack of knowledge about core wellbeing processes and a concomittant tendency to apply social policy theories that have helped shape our understanding of the industrialized North. There are problems with this that may have undercut social policy processes in the global South. This paper is based on quantitative analysis of aggregate data on eighty developing countries. The paper addresses universal path models that reveal key wellbeing processes of the global South. Infant survival is used as an indicator of wellbeing, and the paper estimates the relative contributions of women's schooling, poverty alleviation and child health provision. The level of poverty has the largest contribution, followed closely by women's schooling, the effect of which is mediated by women's reproductive autonomy and an enhanced child health provision. The paper stress that the universal social policy may be an effective general strategy for the global South. Before designing extensive universal social policy programmes, solid understanding should have been formed between major sectorial elements of wellbeing processes.

RC24-291.1

PERKS, MATTHEW* (Concordia University, dasunperks@gmail.com)

Indexing Behaviours Indicative of Eco-Citizenship Among the Canadian Population

Within our current environmental predicament, the behaviours of citizens and consumers is coming increasingly under academic and public scrutiny. In an effort to create a better understanding of the current situation in Canada, this work has aimed at creating an index of behaviours indicative of eco-citizenship in the Canadian population. To date, a project such as this has not been done on the Canadian population and this information provides a valuable snapshot in regards to levels of eco-citizenship in the population. Eco-citizenship in this context is defined as a transformative way to reshape the relationship between humans, nature, non-humans, and other humans. This work was based off of the data from the Households and the Environment Survey (HES) 2013 cycle run biennially by Statistics Canada. The index was created based on a number of different dimensions such as environmental conservation activity, waste management practices, and purchasing decisions. The goal of a project such as this is to examine the current situation in a total population in an effort to see where improvement can be made. These results are also analyzed alongside the contextual situation of the households – such as income, level of education, and location – in an effort to understand which groups of citizens may be more or less likely to be engaging in this type of behaviour. This work could ideally be used to encourage behaviour in populations, target specific programs at groups to increase accessibility and participation, and provide a framework for improvement and implementation in other contexts internationally. Overall, this work is a first-step examination of the situation of eco-citizenship in Canada with the hope of making recommendations and change in the understanding of our relationship to the environment in the population of Canada.

RC52-JS-21.2

PERNA, ROBERTA* (University of Turin, roberta.perna@unito.it)

Health Workers' Practices Among Diverging Institutional Logics in the Field Health and Migration. the Case of Piedmont.

The paper aims to analyse in what ways do health professionals negotiate among different or even diverging institutional logics in their daily encounter with irregular migrants, namely the policy framework on health and migration, the health organizations' priorities, and health professionals' values and codes of conduct. In the field of health in particular, ethical and professional values are considered as the fundamental institutional logic for discretionary practices. In such a case, discretion is an expression of a professional culture that orients and legitimizes workers' practices, and professional codes of conduct often constitute the value system that represent professionals' main source of legitimacy for action. However, health workers are often public workers, officially charged of policy implementation. They have the responsibility to abide by the law, adhering to given rules and procedures. Moreover, knowledge of their organization's rules, mechanisms, and goals become relevant as well. In a period characterized by reforms of health systems toward managerialism, shortcuts in public spending, and restrictive policies on immigration, a tension between bureaucratic responsiveness (to the state, the policy, the organization) and bureaucratic responsibility to engage in professional and ethical practices (to the patients) seems to take place in several European countries, where health workers have to deal with a tension between professional values and gatekeeping practices. By presenting the first results of an organizational ethnography in three health organizations in Piedmont, a northern Italian region, the paper will give some insights on how health workers interpret their mission and role when they face conflictual institutional logics in their daily encounters with irregular migrants, highlighting the relevance that managerial decisions and organizational structures in particular may play in orienting and shaping health workers' practices.

RC18-226.2

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The Role of Transnational Trade Union Action for European Integration

Trade unions, NGOs and social movements have been criticising the strong emphasis on European economic integration to the detriment of social integration since the very beginning of the European Union. This asymmetry of integration corresponds to an inherent power imbalance between labour and capital: While labour is dependent on state support and ,democratic class struggle' (Korpi 1979) in order to advance its interests, capital can rely on economic power by controlling the means of production. The Euro-crisis and the EU' crisis management with its orientation towards austerity and supply-side economic policies have widened the gap between democratically legitimized decisions vs. technocratic policies in favour of the latter. Nevertheless, scholars state an increase in transnational collective action and a new "politization of the EU" since the crisis (Rauh/Zürn 2014).

Our contribution starts from the assumption that cross-border union trade action has contributed to generate transnational social capital which in turn might contribute to ,horizontal' European social integration (Pernicka 2015). However, in their attempts to create and maintain transnational networks and common understandings of resistance unions face both: supporting and impeding forces.

In our presentation we focus empirically on the transnational trade union action during the crisis (e.g. European Day of Action in 2012, campaign for a "new path for Europe" in 2014). We show that the different national cultures of resistance and the heterogeneity of political and economic conditions constituted obstacles to Europe-wide trade union action. At the same time, we observe processes of transnationalization of trade union action especially in Southern Europe. These processes are characterized by inner conflicts and struggles on the question of "international solidarity". As conflicts provide an important means to integration (Simmel) we maintain that they have contributed to transnational social integration and collective identity formation.

RC44-509.21

PERO, DAVIDE* (Nottingham University Business School, davide.pero@nottingham.ac.uk)

New Migrants Organizing and Civil Society: Insights from Low-Paid Latin American Workers' Initiatives in London

Civil Society is a heterogeneous field comprising an array of diverse organisations, groups, networks, associations and initiatives. It is often attributed Salvationist functions whether from a neo-liberal or Gramscian perspective at the time when the state's role and presence is changing and shrinking. Yet these debates have limited empirical grounding and research documenting the role, challenges and opportunities of specific civil society initiatives is fragmented. Furthermore, academic research tends to see the realm of civil society and 'the community' as analytically separate from other important arenas such as the workplace. Migrant workers are a valuable vantage point to explore current transformations in civil society at a time of crisis and its role in fostering social justice, social cohesion and a fairer society. They perform an important role in the economy yet they are constructed as one of the key social problems of our time in current public and political discourse. Crucially, there are sectors of British society that are working, often at the grassroots level, to build cohesion from the bottom-up in communities and workplaces. This paper will consider recent innovative campaigns for workers' rights involving community and workplace organizations in which low-paid precarious migrant workers played a central role.

RC49-569.1

PERRY, BREA L.* (Indiana University, blperry@indiana.edu)
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The Missing Element in Understanding Social Network Influences on Mental Health: Correlates and Consequences of Health Regulation Ties

Social relationships are well-established vectors of both health and illness. Yet, the typical and most often referenced concepts reflect positive aspects of network ties. The effects of social support, social capital, and social resources on health can be conceptualized as testing the integration function of social networks described by Durkheim (1950 [1897]). However, little work (e.g., Umberson's work on men in marriage) has examined Durkheim's companion vector of social networks – social regulation, or active attempts by network members to influence their attitudes and behaviors, whether or not this involvement is welcome. We pose two fundamental questions: Which kinds of social network structures ("whole networks"), individual network ties (i.e., alter characteristics), and individuals with mental health problems (i.e., ego characteristics) are more likely to cultivate "hasslers" (i.e., individuals whose interaction with an individual with mental health diagnoses involves regulative aspects). Do regulative efforts in social networks produce salubrious, insalubrious, or no effects on individuals making their first major contact with the mental health system (i.e. "first timers")? We examine health regulation in the Indianapolis Network Mental Health Study's sample of individuals with serious mental illness and adjustment disorders. Using a multi-level modeling approach to capture the effects of social ties and social network structures, we find that women, older individuals, family members, those with confidence in medical professionals, and those who have experienced mental health problems are most likely to engage in health regulation. This is especially likely when they are embedded in weaker networks without similar structural characteristics. From a medical perspective, regulative ties are beneficial, increasing ego's trust in physicians and life satisfaction while decreasing perceived social stress. However, these effects are contingent on tie quality (i.e., large networks characterized by high degrees of closeness) and cultural beliefs (i.e., congruent with medicine) embedded in network ties and structures.

RC05-JS-70.4

PERUZZI, GAIA* (Sapienza University of Rome, gaiaperuzzi@gmail.com)

Images of Hybridization. Cross-Cultural Couples in the European Cinema

The visual representation of the mixing processes involving migrant and native people is a very strategic issue in modern societies, because it makes explicit hybridization, the most annoying perspective for ethnocentric and racist mentalities.

This paper illustrates the outcomes of a comparative sociological research on the representation of cross-cultural couples in the European cinema. Interethnic and interfaith marriages are a classic index of the mixing of cultures, having a strong euristic power both on survey and qualitative studies. Indeed, statistics concerning mixed marriages are typical data of the socio-demographic analysis of globalization and social change, while the perception of mixed couples is a traditional topic of inquiry on stereotypes and ethnic relations (Spickard 1991; Barbara 1994; Peruzzi 2008). It is not a case that cross-cultural couples is a *leit-motif* in the cinema, the medium born to publicly represent and collectively interpret the processes of modernization, always attentive to migrant lives (Naficy 2001; Berghahn, Sternberg 2010).

So, are cross-cultural couples a current topic in the European cinema? What are the main subjects in these plots? Can we find recurrent elements in the visual narrations of intimate relationships between migrants and natives? Are there significant similarities or differences in the representations of mixing of cultures made by the European creative industries? And, overall, what scenario for the future do emerge from these storytelling? According to the authors, will Europe be a better world or a cauldron of conflicts?

The research will be grounded on the analysis of a collection of selected movies whose plots are founded in stories of mixed couples. The study of movie scripts will be aimed at analyzing the recurrent elements in the representation of couples and of the social reactions provoked by their births. The outcomes will attempt to confront different nationalistic ideologies.

WG05-668.2

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Public Participation in Environmental Impact Assessment Process: Case Study of the Signal Free Corridor and the Orange Line Metro Projects of Lahore, Punjab

Public participation in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is mandatory legislative requirement under Section 10 of EIA Regulations, 2000 for environmental approval (EA). Public involvement in development projects is particularly based on equity and social justice principles. It is not only to protect individual rights which may be directly affected by the project but it also provides transparency to the whole project. To keep into account the importance of public participation in EIA, this article is designed with reference to the recent on-going Signal Free Corridor on Jail Road and Orange Line Metro projects of Lahore, Punjab. The specific objectives of the article are to identify the mechanism and level of public participation in EIA process and assess the outcome of public participation in above selected projects. The results of study conducted so far reveal that vital part of EIA process is mere symbolic due to substantial political influence, lack of environmental awareness, meaningless, pseudo, fraudulent citizen input and the farcical exercise of public hearing. Based on the results, there is dire need to improve the predictive quality of EIA by placing sufficient emphasis on public involvement in EIA process and strengthen the legal and technical framework thus the outcome of this process would be most effective and productive.

TG04-684.3

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From Risk to Uncertainty in Emerging Treatment Markets: A Sociological Analysis

This paper seeks to sociologically examine the concept of 'uncertainty' within the context of emerging treatment markets. By examining interviews, and documentary material relating to the advertising, marketing and the provision of anti-ageing treatments and unproven stem cell treatments, we aim to explore the sociological significance of uncertainty in the dynamics of emerging treatment markets. Emerging treatment markets are characterised by a situation of unpredictability that by its character is difficult to govern. On the one hand, as our research has revealed, those considering undertaking an unproven stem cell treatment cite uncertainty about benefits and safety as the reason for not undertaking treatment. This conceptualisation of uncertainty differs from risk, which by its strict definition, is calculable and hence governable. For marketers, on the other hand, uncertainty about regulation and/or the science has proved valuable, in assisting the advertising of treatments. Our research highlights the difficulties of governing markets characterised by uncertainty, which needs to be

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acknowledged in efforts to explain the dynamics of emerging treatment markets. We conclude by discussing the implications of our analysis for a sociological conceptualisation of uncertainty.

RC15-186.2

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The Power of Information Technology: Governing Patients through Technology

Since 1990s the English NHS has used Information and Communication Technology (ICT) such as Electronic Patient Records and more recently health apps in order to improve healthcare delivery and patient experience. The rhetoric of patient choice has driven past policy but various studies have suggested that choice has failed to materialise (Dent, 2006; Henwood et al., 2011; Fotaki, 2010). In 2012 the Department of Health introduced the policy 'The Power of Information' whereby choice is envisioned to be enacted yet again through patients' 'informatisation' supported by various electronic interfaces. According to this new policy patients are supposed to be involved in decision-making processes that relate to their health. Indicative is the rhetoric of 'no decision about me without me' that underpins this policy. This new policy indicates a shift of the discourse on patients from 'health consumers' to 'empowered patients'. A fundamental aspect of this shift is the new role that is ascribed to patients; one that sees patients not as mere consumers but as producers of health information. ICT and more specifically health applications enable this new role by allowing patients to input and retrieve health-related information and to interact with healthcare professionals and patients electronically, facilitating management of their health. The aim of this paper is to examine the shift of this discourse and to study how patients are being governed (by themselves and by others) through assumptions embodied into ICT. We draw upon Foucault's work on 'governmentality' (Foucault, 1991), which has been used extensively to studies of healthcare reforms but has been applied much less so to studies of the role of ICT in shaping patienthood. We report on a pilot qualitative study and use interviews with relevant stakeholders such as health policy makers (NHS England); health ICT developers and representatives of patient groups and associations.

RC20-248.4

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The Socialist "Middle Class" Revisited: Consumption-Based Class Distinctions in Four Post-Yugoslav Countries

During the entire existence of the socialist Yugoslavia (1945-1990), the ruling nomenclature insisted on the one-class character of Yugoslav society. The working class, later restyled into "working people" in the official terminology, was ideally meant to encompass all the actors of the legitimate social world in the country. Only towards the very end of the socialist system in Yugoslavia (i.e. in the late 1980s), some social theorists started to openly speak about Yugoslav society in terms of a class society, which also included a middle class.

This paper attempts to map and assess the evolvement of such a socialist "middle class" in the conditions of the postsocialist transition, with special attention devoted to the consumption-based class distinctions in the field of cultural practices. The interpretation is based on the results of a survey undertaken within the project "Life-Strategies and Survival Strategies of Households and Individuals in South-East European Societies in the Times of Crisis" on a national proportional multistage random sample of 3906 respondents in four post-Yugoslav countries (1000 in Croatia, 1000 in Serbia, 1002 in Bosnia-Herzegovina and 904 in Slovenia). The questionnaire included the relevant data for three generations in the family of the respondent. Multiple Correspondence Analysis was used to produce maps of the social space in the respective societies, and relate various social positions to the consumption styles in the post-2008 crisis context. Different levels of cultural participation, as well as orientation towards global or local cultural consumption, have proved to be important and reliable indicators of class distinctions.

RC22-263.14

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GEVA, DORIT (Central European University)

Anti-Gay Marriage Movements in France and Croatia: A Conservative Response to Legal Liberalism

After being predominantly present in the United States, groups and initiatives that advocate socially conservative and religious values have been on rise both in Europe and in other parts of the world. Those groups often act in response to legislative amendments that threaten traditional family values by legalizing same sex marriage, or by recognizing the right to adoption to homosexual partners, or introduce educational curricula that are deemed contrary to parental value systems.

The paper will present the French conservative initiative "The Protest for Everyone" (*La Manif Pour Tous*) that organized massive protests in March and May 2013 against legislation that allow same-sex marriage and adoption of children by homosexual partners. It will aalso present the Croatian conservative civic initiative "In the name of the Family" (*U ime obitelji*) that managed to collect more than 700,000 signatures in May 2013 what served as a ground for a nation-wide referendum in November 2013 which introduced the Constitutional definition of marriage as an exclusive union of a man and a woman. We will argue those conservative movements act on behalf of socially conservative majority with the goal of reducing secular influence over the legislation and government's policies. The paper will establish why and how two conservative movements came into being, and who the main actors behind them are. The data on the Croatian conservative movement repertoire and organization were collected by conducting the semi-structured in-depth interviews, with scholars, and civil society activists both from the liberal and conservative spectrum of the Croatian civil society scene in April 2015. Data on the French *Manif Pour Tous* likewise draws from ethnographic observation of major movement events, and from in-depth interviews with movement founders.

RC12-154.3

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Interest Pressure Group and Legislation: Expansion of Veterans Welfare Legislation in Croatia

War veterans in Croatia constitute a significant social group with articulated interests and high degree of organization. Being a powerful identity and interest group (numbering approximately 500.000 persons in a country of 4,5 million inhabitants) they managed to secure an array of legislative solutions that assure rights and benefits, both to them individually as well as to members of their families. A scarce previous research on the war veteran protection system revealed it has been primarily focused on compensation (assuring the rights within pension, health and social care systems), rather than on the development of reintegration of former soldiers into the working environment in wider society. This presentation will discuss the development of a robust postwar welfare by analysing the veterans' demands toward public policies (health, housing, education, pension system, etc.), and by discussing the societal circumstances in which war veterans gained expansion of their rights. The particular attention will be devoted to mobilization methods they were deploying in order to pressure for or against legislative amendments. By presenting war veterans as an interest pressure group and by analysing methods used, we will demonstrate how they were able to actively take part in a decision making process; how they have influenced the legislature to promote their interest; and how they managed to leverage the distribution of political power in a society.

TG07-705.1

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A Carnal Sociology of Clubbing, an Ethnographic Study on Senses and Pleasures

Club Studies, the field of interdisciplinary research devoted to study Electronic Dance Music (EDM) Culture and clubbing, have clashed with academics' attitude toward this topic since its origin. For decades even the most progressive scholars have not assessed Club Culture as a legitimate object, because it lacks of the rebelliousness and counter-cultural boost that characterized other youth subcultures (e.g. punk). On the contrary, EDM culture was considered a trivial and hedonistic phenomenon.

Nowadays, even if the situation is changed and dance culture have finally captured scholars' imagination, analytical and methodological problems remains. Both the culturalist approach to the study of clubbing, and the researches concerned with nightlife's risks and negative consequences have led to limited achievements, providing a representation of club culture, on the one hand, too idealistic and abstract while, on the other, too narrowed and pessimistic. In step with Western logocentrism, based on intellectual understanding and rational in-

terpretation, scholars have not been able to deal with this pre-discursive world and to describe physical and sensitive experiences of clubbers.

The preliminary results of a multi-sited sensory ethnography in Milan and Berlin will be presented. The focus will be the embodied practices, observing how clubbers through intersensorial experiences actively engage both with environments and with their bodies. The attempt is to develop a reflection able to overtake the lack of academic discourse about pleasure, given that all the activities done at EDM parties - enjoying music, dancing, having fun with friends, meeting new people, drinking and taking drugs - are directly linked to corporal and sensorial pleasures.

RC31-358.2

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Economic Crisis and Migrant Suffering: A Multilevel Analysis of Return Intentions of Bolivian Migrants in Spain

The economic crisis, which has been developing in Spain since 2008, has played a major role in explaining the dynamics of the return migration in recent years. A lot of migrants in Spain lost their jobs and they felt the pain of the recession, with the addition of the separation from close family members in many cases. However, although structural factors in origin and destination are crucial to understand the decision of return, this process is strongly dependent on the migratory project and the migrants' resources (micro and meso factors). By considering this postulate, this paper highlights the need for a multilevel analysis of return migration, which could explain the relationship between economic crisis, migrant suffering and strategies of return. The multi-level approach allows us to consider the migrants' subjective experiences in the face of the economic crisis, as well as their capacity of agency, expressed in the ability to prepare the return to the home country. In doing so, this framework permits: 1) to overcome the success/failure dichotomy around the process of return; 2) to identify different profiles of Bolivian migrants with short-term return migration intention in regard to their strategies to cope with situations that cause suffering (as dealing with economic crisis), depending on the initial project of migration and the accumulated resources before and after migration.

This paper presents an analysis of twenty in-depth interviews with Bolivian migrants living in Spain, having expressed their intention to return in the short term. Our data come from two research projects led by GEDIME/CER-Migracions, Authonomous University of Barcelona (UAB): "Return from transnationalism (RETTRANS) 2011-2014" and "Return Migration and Re-emigration: New migratory dynamics of Moroccans and Bolivians and the challenges for the mobility management (REMIMOB), 2014-2017", both funded by the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness of Spain.

RC11-139.3

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Ageing As an Increasing Uncertainty

The fourth age basically embodies all of the common fears of ageing; it brings frailty, helplessness, and loss of autonomy. The combined effects of ageing, illness and disability characteristic of the fourth age change irreversibly a customary way of life and call into question one´s sense of self. In advanced age it is a challenge merely to maintain an acceptable concept of Self, one's self respect, and a dignified life. The institutional practice, the contact with welfare and health systems, conditioned the fourth age. But the older adults are not passive elements in this process, they actively negotiate and maintain a fragile sense of self in the face of increasing disability and frailty. Personal identity is more a process then an essential status and its nature is relational – thus the ageing self-identity is constantly re-negotiated in the contact with significant others, care providers, institutions or even with one´s own changing body and mind. The preservation or reconstruction of one's identity thus seems to be a key challenge for the fourth age, since the adaptation mechanisms successful in the third age may fail as one passes into the fourth age. The increasing uncertainty in day-to-day activities is a key characteristic of loss of the agency. It is the gradual loss of mobility, for example, loss of strength in hands, weakening of sight. Our paper is based on the results from the mixed method (secondary analysis of SHARE data and qualitative interviews) research project "The Fourth age: the Identity of Disability during the period of active ageing" focusing on the relational and negotiated nature of self-identity in very old age.

RC23-JS-13.5

PETSCHICK, GRIT* (Tu Berlin, grit.petschick@tu-berlin.de)

The Production of Knowledge in Excellent German Research Groups - an Ethnographic Case Study

At present the German university system is undergoing a number of reforms to improve its models of teaching and research. In doing so, the universities are reorganized within the concept of New Public Management to competitive enterprises, which need to cover their funding with an increasing amount of third-party funds. The so increasing competition between universities for research grants leads to a greater focus on quantifiable, scientific output, in particular on the number of already rated publications, prices and grants. The excellent initiative, as one of the most important initiatives in higher education, is aiming to promote top-class universities with additional funding to become internationally visible. This political intervention has generated inequalities within the German research institutions.

How does this kind of project-orientated funding influence research? Which effects does it have for the production of knowledge?

To answer these questions the presented study is based on two ethnographic case studies of two scientific working groups, physicists and chemists. The participatory observation were realized over a period of two years and supplemented by interviews. Participating at the everyday work of young researchers, especially PhD candidates and postdocs, I tried to identify mechanisms of exclusion and inclusion and thereby to understand how the academic field operates.

RC32-378.2

PETSCHICK, GRIT* (TU Berlin, grit.petschick@tu-berlin.de)

The Social Construction of Excellent Scientists

At present the German university system is undergoing a number of reforms to improve its models of teaching and research. As one of the most important initiatives in higher education, the excellent initiative is aiming to promote top-class universities to become internationally visible. The participating institutions should create excellent training and career conditions for young researchers and also endeavor to realize the promotion of gender equality.

But how does this kind of project-orientated funding influence research? Which effects does it have for academic carries of young researchers? And may such a funding finally make a contribution to gender equality in science?

To answer these questions the presented study is based on two ethnographic case studies of two scientific working groups, physicists and chemists. The participatory observation were realized over a period of two years and supplemented by interviews. Participating at the everyday work of young researchers, especially PhD candidates and postdocs, I tried to identify mechanisms of exclusion and inclusion and thereby to understand how the academic field operates. Supposing that there is an academic personality how is socially constructed, the aim is to understand how young researchers become like this when successfully trained through the academic career, especially in excellent research fields. The focus of this investigation are the everyday practices of researchers, since I assume that a number of including and excluding practices and their incorporated implicit attributions, are not made consciously by the actors, but happen interactive and are visible in scientific practices and in habitual actions.

RC22-259.7

PETTERSSON, PER* (Uppsala University, per.pettersson@kau.se)

Deregulation of Welfare and Religion – New Challenges to the Church of Sweden By Neoliberal Market Values

Sweden is internationally known as a country with a comprehensive welfare system. The Swedish welfare model has the last decades been affected by a strong wave of neoliberal economic philosophy influencing politics and demanding reduced public costs and outsourcing of state-managed activities. Publicly funded services including welfare provision have been progressively deregulated since 1980s. Deregulation and outsourcing of public welfare services has resulted in greater attention to civil society organizations as agents in welfare provision. In parallel with deregulation of welfare, a deregulation of religion in Sweden was accomplished January 1st 2000 when Church of Sweden became a separate agent in relation to the State, as the final stage of a long separation process. This turned the former state church into the largest voluntary organisation, at a time when new expectations were directed towards civil society organisations as welfare providers. Growing impact of neo liberal economic market rationality implied a demand at religious organizations to establish partnerships with the state, which however mean tensions between fundamentally different systems of values.

While the previous state-based welfare model advocated financial solidarity and equal rights to welfare services, the new marked-based model is founded on the idea of the individual's right to freedom of choice and accepts unequal distribution of welfare. From being advocates for a comprehensive welfare system equal for all, religious organizations are presently invited to become contracted

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

parts of a system accepting inequality in welfare provision related to the financial capacity of the individual. Taking the Church of Sweden as an example, this paper discusses the consequences for religious organizations identity and freedom by entering into partnership or contract with public authorities dominated by neo-liberal market philosophy. One long term question is if these contractual relationships in practice establish new forms of state-religion regulation?

RC17-214.2

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Global Cities and the Financial Class

Our contribution is related to the research project "Global Financial Markets and Global Financial Class", pursued at the Department of Sociology at Goethe-University Frankfurt am Main in collaboration with the Macquarie University in Sydney. In the project we ask if the global financial markets constitute the economic background for the formation of a "global financial class".

Deep economic transformations associated with the term financialization have led to the global integration of financial circuits over the last decades. In this context the class formation of financial professionals lacks an examination and especially their involvement in specific urban landscapes of global cities such as Frankfurt and Sydney.

Using a contrastive comparison of the two financial centers we want to highlight the urban life styles, group formation processes and articulations of global imaginations in the two cities Frankfurt and Sydney. Taking into account the distinctive positions of financial professionals as protagonists in the global city formation it is the linkage of local urban elite networks to global corporate business circles that needs to be addressed.

With the paper we aim to confront the image of a specific management type being presented as boundary-less and cosmopolitan with empirical findings in the financial community of two second-tier financial centers, namely Frankfurt and Sydney. The local embeddedness of an increasingly global business such as finance is still biographically conveyed in career patterns of financial professionals. Following the argument financial centers become visible as arenas intrinsically bound to the creation of inequality. Urban practices of financial professionals are to be framed as cultural struggles over privileged social positions that find their expressions in the build environment of the city.

RC33-386.3

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Behavioral Willingness and Real Behavior in "Normal" Situations. a Horn-Honking Experiment in Field and Survey

Survey experiments are increasingly used in sociology. Benefits are often seen in a high flexibility as well as in the usability for the investigation of sensitive issues. Compared to conventional direct measurement survey experiments provide a more detailed description of the situation and are thus closer to reality. It is widely believed that the higher precision provides less room for interpretation and evokes therefore less bias by social desirability. The method was even developed originally, to collect more valid responses on sensitive topics (e.g. via fictitious acting other people). However, systematic studies on the validity of the measurement of behavioural willingness with survey experiments are rare and inconsistent. While some authors indicate a high correlation between reported willingness and real behaviour, others have some doubt regarding the validity of behavioural measurement, especially in everyday situations.

The present study compares the results of a survey experiment with the results of a field experiment. To simulate an everyday situation a so called horn-honking experiment has been carried out in a German city. Here, subjects are blocked in their cars randomly at a traffic light by an experimental car. Following former versions of this experiment, status and origin of the frustrator car have been varied by car size and licence plate. While the status effect of previous studies could be replicated in the field experiment, the survey experiment yields an effect of the regional affiliation of the car. These opposite results suggest that the application of survey experiments in "normal" situations may rather lead to the report of a behavioural willingness that is consistent with relevant norms instead of with real behaviour. This supports the idea to use survey experiments primarily for the measurement of norms and values instead of for the measurement of behaviour, especially in their application for sensitive topics.

RC02-38.5

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The Worth of International Experience during Education for Potential Employers. Some Hypotheses and Experimental Evidence

In relation with the internationalization of economies it is often argued that highly flexible and internationally experienced workforce is becoming more and more important. Thus, governments undertake some remarkable efforts to motivate future professionals to spend a period abroad. However, experience in international mobility as specific resources for labour market success in globalization has hardly been investigated empirically. In the presentation we will specifically focus on the assessment of international student mobility by potential employers.

The question suggests a reference to typical labour market theories, such as job market signalling and human capital. At a first glance, we can expect a positive evaluation of international educational experience by employers with these theories. However, individual productivity can also be signalized by other characteristics and knowledge acquired in an international environment can also be understood as specific instead of general human capital. A second consideration is therefore that the worth of international educational experience may vary with the grade of internationalization respectively regionalization of the company.

The assumptions are tested with data from a factorial survey experiment. Companies of various sizes and industries were surveyed with an online questionnaire wherein characteristics relevant for the labour market of fictitious graduates have been varied experimentally and presented randomly to human resource managers. With the obtained data the influences of classical features, such as graduation and practical experience, and international experience during education, such as study abroad, internship abroad or just travelling, upon the employment intention of the participating managers can be compared directly. The results provide evidence that international mobility during education is not generally perceived as separating signal or as general human capital by human resource managers, but that the perceived worth is moderated by the internationalization of the companies. This leads to some considerations about a global-local labour market segmentation.

RC19-243.3

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Why Do Seniors Often Chose Family Care? Elderly Care Recipients Between Care Policies and Culture.

In the 'housewife marriage' – the dominant form of the family in most mid-20th century European societies – senior care was mainly organised as unpaid work in the private family household. In the mid-1990s, together with new long-term care legislation, many European welfare states have introduced new social rights for senior citizens with care needs to publicly funded care. However, in many welfare states, a relevant part of the seniors who are entitled to receive publicly funded care by care agencies, choose instead care by a family member. The paper aims to answer the question: How is it possible to explain why seniors in part choose family care in spite of the new options to use publicly funded care by agencies?

The theoretical framework is based on the theoretical approach of societal 'care arrangements' of Pfau-Effinger (1998, 2004), according to which the behaviour of people in need of care in the context of care policies can be explained with the complex and in part incoherent interaction between cultural, institutional, social and economic factors.

The paper introduces findings of an empirical study that analyses the degree to which seniors make use of their right to use public care in the context of different welfare state policies and different cultural ideals about care in the population. It analyses data from a comprehensive study of care policies and care structures in 6 European welfare states in the DFG-Projekt FAMICAP, based on document analysis, data of different waves of international surveys like SHARE and Eurobarometer, and national data sets.

The findings indicate that a traditional cultural orientation towards family care and discrepancies between the popular definition of a good quality of care in the population and the definition of good care in the concepts of care policies contribute to the explanation of the differences.

RC04-45.3

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Education in World Society: Combining Neo-Institutionalism and Social Systems Theory

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Since the days of Talcott Parsons (1973), Joseph Ben-David (1977) and Burton Clark (1983), education research has been deeply rooted in the analysis of individual national education systems and in their comparison. For a long time this has been an appropriate and fruitful approach, since in many countries of the world education has predominantly been organised as a service of the public sector, and education institutions have been mainly regarded as national institutions. But this approach becomes inadequate in our days.

Depending on the theoretical framework applied, the focus on national education systems can also come with the risk of methodological nationalism. This term indicates the conceptual equation between society and the modern nation-state in scholarly debates and – as a consequence – the tendency to explain social phenomena and change as predominantly endogenous, internally driven by the nation state. In such an understanding, individual nation states would be regarded as self-contained entities and the main source, dominant actor and sole end of changes in education.

But such an approach does not sufficiently take into account that education is a global function systems – and from this perspective sharp limits arise regarding the capability of the nation states to shape *their* education systems. Therefore, a global perspective is required.

Probably the most prominent among contemporary sociological concepts that take world society as the reference framework for their theorising are Neoinstitutionalism (represented by John W. Meyer or David Baker) and Systems Theory (represented by Niklas Luhmann or Rudolf Stichweh). Both schools of thought show similarities, e.g. the social constructivist background and the rejection of methodological individualism.

Even if there exist some principal differences between the two sociological schools, the paper will try to find ways to combine concepts and tools of both concepts rather than to insist on their differences.

RC18-223.2

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On the Coherence of Political Finance Regulation

What explains the evolution of party funding regimes and what factors shape the legislators' behaviour? These questions have garnered increasing attention among scholars working on political finance regulation. Different drives underlying political finance reforms have been identified thus far: egalitarian, cartel, or autocratic (Katz and Mair, Norris); revenue maximisation or electoral economy (Scarrow); institutional, strategic, or societal (Koss). Although recognizing that different drives may play a role in different moments in time and under different circumstances, these explanations rely on the assumption that political finance rules are bound together by some coherent rationale. This paper questions this assumption. Based on a comprehensive account of political finance rules in Europe, the paper will show that political finance rules are hardly coherent and internally consistent with regard to a specific type or model of legislators' behaviour.

RC05-60.5

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Anti-Muslim Sentiments: The Effect of Direct and Parasocial Contacts

The contact hypothesis (Allport 1954) assumes that contacts with members of an outgroup under certain conditions reduces stereotypes and leads to positive attitudes towards them. Indeed, many studies on the contact hypothesis suggests that face to face contact even in less than optimal conditions may produce significant reductions in prejudice, varying in magnitude according to frequency, duration and intensity (Pettigrew and Tropp 2006). However, this is not the case with indirect or 'parasocial' contact (Horton and Wohl 1956): in particular bad news about Islam seems to have a negative effect on attitudes towards Islam and Muslims (Schiffer 2005; Hafez 2010). This is especially problematic if negative attitudes shaped by indirect contacts with Islam and Muslims are not mitigated by prejudice reducing direct contacts – for instance in East Germany where only very few Muslims live and where after 9/11 the derogation of Muslims has increased to a very threatening situation especially with the recent emergence of HOGESA (Hooligans against Salafists) and PEGIDA (Patriotic Europeans Against the Islamisation of the Occident). Against this background we ask the following questions. What kind of face-to-face contacts reduce the stereotyping regarding Muslims? Do various forms of stereotype-reducing contacts differ between age groups, gender and educational background? How does media (public TV, private TV, newspapers, Radio and Internet) influence anti-Muslim sentiments? And in what way does the debate of religious extremism in different settings have an impact on the views on Islam?

Our research is based on the quantitative database of the Religion Monitor 2013, which gathers data from 13 countries, as well as the German General Social Survey (2012) and the European Values Study (1989 – 2014) and a study conducted at the University of Münster ("Perceptance and Acceptance of Religious Diversity 2010").

RC33-JS-11.2

PICKER, GIOVANNI* (European University Viadrina, giovanni.picker@gmail.com)

Embedding Ethnographic Comparison

Comparison is at the core of social science. Sociological and Socio-anthropological knowledge, in particular, claims it is always and inherently comparative. Yet ethnographic comparisons have typically tended to avoid problematizing the very assumptions and tacit knowledge behind the act of comparing. In this paper I give a contribution to this literature by reflexively discussing the ways in which I failed to carry out my ethnographic comparative project. I intended to scrutinise the everyday representations of Roma in both a Romanian and an Italian city, and the ways in which those representations impacted on Romani communities' position in the urban space and more broadly in urban life. However, once back from both fieldsites, I realised how the very assumption of similarity between the two cities in my research design was largely flawed, and how my differently perceived selves (not a co-citizen in Romania and not a co-urban-dweller in Italy) substantially influenced my informants' representations of local Roma. The paper is a reflexive analysis of this post-fieldwork epiphany, and employs Strathern's concept of "partial connections" to argue that we-ethnographers may benefit from reflexively understanding the extent to which we ourselves, in our very everyday fieldwork practices and thinking, embed and embody "partial connections" rather than, or along with, producing perfectly flawless comparisons.

RC16-201.5

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Racial Inequalities in Continental European Cities: Expanding Diversity

Since 19th century's massive processes of urbanisation following industrial development, diversity has unfolded along with socio-economic stratification and inequality. In the current global order, where non-citizens or just-citizens are overrepresented within cheap-labour market niches including low–skilled jobs, a major marker of urban inequalities in the Global North is skin colour, and generally physical appearance. A large body of research has shown how racist assumptions and thinking behind policy and actions keep "others" on worse socio-economic conditions than the (white) majority. Cleaners, taxi drivers and domestic workers across cities of the Global North are just among the most well-known examples of how global economic inequalities materialise in increasingly diversified urban settings. From such a global perspective, this paper questions the virtually complete absence of racial inequalities in the burgeoning diversity scholarship on continental urban Europe, and theoretically expands the concept of diversity to include racial inequalities as constitutive of hyper-diversification processes in this part of the Global North. Drawing on my long-term ethnography (2007-2013) of the housing conditions of Roma in Italian and Romania cities, the paper shows the pivotal role of racial thinking behind state policy and civil society discourses and actions. It historically and ethnographically dissects key economic, political and cultural factors behind residential inequalities between Roma and the majority in Pescara (Italy) and Cluj-Napoca (Romania). It shows how local political economy concerning social housing (Pescara) and land (Cluj) merge with electoral interests, capitalising on the racist everyday and local media discourse on Roma based on racial assuptions and thinking. In order to expand the concept of diversity, the paper theoretically builds on the scholarship highlighting the need to acknowledge racial inequalities in continental Europe (e.g. E. Fassin; D.T. Goldberg; A. Lentin), and complements this literature with an accent on cities as key sites for understanding (and expanding) diversity.

RC04-47.22

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Educational Inequality in Nuevo Leon and Oaxaca, Mexico, 2008 and 2010. the Basis of an Uncertain Future for These Societies.

Education in society especially in Mexico, seems to be a powerful instrument of intergenerational social mobility to produce individuals with "capabilities and functions" (Sen, 2010) allowing them to obtain a greater well-being. "Education as schooling" (Bazdresch, 2001:65), in the first instance, improves the individuals liv-

ing conditions, since this is a path to a better way of living and a privileged way to achieve a higher economic and social position within a society (Bazdresch, 2001). However, education's purpose is not only to be thought as schooling for economic well-being, but also as an element of cultural integration and general well-being within a society. Based on that, we have studied the educational inequality in two states in Mexico during the years 2008 and 2010. To this end, we have incorporated into a model of multi-dimensional logistic regression, and index of educational inequality. This index, consisting of three focal variables: educational backwardness, access to technologies of information and communication, and family education spending. These variables allowed us to quantify more accurately this form of inequality. The observed results are worrisome, even more because; this derives other inequalities for the families of these societies, including reducing opportunities for better employment, and thus provoking lower standards in health, housing, nourishment, and social participation among others. Educational inequality is, therefore, another factor that originates poverty in the society.

RC31-365.3

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Should I Stay or Should I Go? Polish Migrants Settlement Practices in the UK, a Decade after Accession

While existing research into post accession Polish migration indicates that migration of Poles to the UK is motivated by a desire to improve their quality of life or the life of their families, little is known about how they evaluate or assess the quality of their life since their arrival in the UK, and how this affects their decisions about settlement. Rather than migration being analyzed as single event driven by migrants' desires and expectations, this study recognized migration as process that comprise of set of social practices where migrants' decisions about staying or returning are subject to ongoing considerations that change over time. Therefore, this paper will discuss the nature of Polish migrants considerations, actions and experiences involved in their settlement practices.

The central concern of this study is to explore the key drivers and events that have an impact on Polish migrants' decision to stay, their actual settlement practices and migration plans. Drawing from the analysis of 24 semi-structured interviews with Polish migrants in Glasgow and Edinburgh, this study indicates that recently arrived Polish migrants go through different stages of the settling process which does not necessarily result in their final decision about staying or returning. The findings of this study indicates that migrants' age at the time of arrival in Scotland, life-cycle stages and feelings of economic and social security are as significant for understanding their settlement practices. It also indicates that despite Polish migrants reflections and future plans were predominately tied up with their country of residence, they remained ambivalent about their settlement intensions and highlighted that dichotomous distinction between intention to stay or return did not explained fully their experiences following migration.

RC44-507.5

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Is Neo-Liberalism the Best Strategy to Manage Capital-Labor Conflict? the Italian and Chinese Cases

Following neoliberalism ideologies, European national governments have progressively weakened labor-capital conflict by delegitimizing trade unions and workers' collective actions, even more in the aftermath of the last economic and financial crisis. As a consequence, in Western countries, trade unions have lost their crucial role as mobilizing structures. This has occurred even in those countries where collective bargaining, the regulation of industrial relations, and a consultation model have lasted longer than in other countries, such as Italy. Likewise, similar tendencies have occurred in authoritarian contexts. First and foremost, starting back in the 1980s, China has progressively opened to market economy, in a political system characterized by a one-party rule and a single trade union, which can be hardly classified as socialist capitalism. In this framework, antagonist forms of workers' claims have been controlled either through indiscriminate and repressive violence or through the regulation and recognition of illegal trade unions.

In this framework, this paper aims to examine first, the role of the State in labor conflicts; second, old and new types of workplace collective actions, namely strikes, in Italy and China as well as their efficacy in labor-capital conflicts.

By joining insights from mainstream social movement theories, namely the political process model focusing on the crucial impact of political opportunities and constraints in shaping engagement in organizations and in collective actions, with insights from industrial relations perspectives, we argue that neo-liberalism represents one the most useful ways adopted by **democratic and non-democratic** governments for managing capital-labour conflict.

Empirically, we draw on ILO and the Chinese Official Labour Force data to show changing patterns in the use of collective actions, inter-alia, trade union participation rates, number of people going on strikes among the employed population, number of days lost due to strikes, between 1950 until 2012.

RC13-164.5

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Seriality and/in Mediations of Leisure: On Netflix and Its Everyday Mobilities

It's not TV, it's not HBO, it's Netflix. In the age of ubiquitous entertainment, especially with the proliferation of digital streaming services and interfaces, the contexts of using media content have become more mobile and flexible. Serialized flows of popular culture – based on the recurrent material-semiotic movements of information and meanings – are entering a new mode of mediation to be experienced as 'lived in' rather than encountered in a separate realm of representation.

To promote its launch in France in September 2014 the American streaming platform Netflix created a digital outdoor campaign made entirely of GIFs. With more than 100 different GIF-scenes from popular films and television series to appear on more than 2.000 digital billboards placed in Parisian public spaces and reacting to various situations of urban everyday life, it was designed to generate a simulation of what Netflix declared as an experience of "100% contextuality".

Because of the cyclic and repetitive but also mobile and interchanging nature of the GIFs which changed their content to match the context of their surroundings depending on the current news, weather and time of the day, this campaign has managed not only to illustrate the capacity of Netflix to provide online content on-demand – whenever and wherever the people want it to be provided – but to actually make the Netflix experience part of the everyday mobilities.

Drawing on the affective and performative capacities of this interactive mobile brand environment to connect every leisure situation with a good reason not just to watch a particular movie or television series but to watch it on Netflix, this paper proposes to discuss the synthesis between the logics of database navigation, televisual narration and web 2.0 virality within the process of content differentiation across constantly shifting trajectories of our everyday movements between online and offline settings.

RC39-457.4

PILLAYRE, HELOISE* (EHESS, heloise.pillayre@gmail.com)

The Compensation of Asbestos-Related Illnesses in France

This paper, based on a study of a French occupational illness scandal, examines disparities in the instigation of legal proceedings. Asbestos, a toxic substance commonly used in French industry in the "Trente Glorieuses" (Thirty Glorious Years; France 1945-75), causes pulmonary illnesses and death by cancer. The toxicity of this product has, however, been known since the beginning of the twentieth century. Following the scandal which erupted in France in the 90s, legal and administrative innovations were implemented in order to compensate employee victims: civil lawsuits are now easier to win, and the government has created a specific compensation fund for victims of asbestos. The latter increases the compensation for victims in comparison to other occupational illnesses, with the aim of limiting the number of lawsuits. Victims thus have the choice between legal and extra-legal compensation mechanisms. Although these mechanisms are in principle open to all victims, our study will nevertheless demonstrate disparities in the victims' choice of mechanism.

Drawing on forty interviews carried out with professional victims of asbestos, we will demonstrate how commitment to the mechanisms depends largely upon the situation of the victims. In particular, we shall highlight two essential factors to explain the victims› choice. Firstly, involvement in collective associations or unions created to assist in the preparation of dossiers is a large influence in the choice of civil lawsuits. Secondly, the employment path of the victim, if it is stable, promotes the causal link to work and the attribution of responsibility to the employer. On the other hand, those with a non-stable employment path (in particular, temporary workers and subcontractors) have more difficulties in identifying their professional activity as being the cause of their condition and are less likely to initiate legal proceedings against their employer.

RC30-JS-58.6

PINA, MARCOS ROBERTO* (Federal University of São Carlos, pinaroberto1@gmail.com)

Work Hard, Party Harder: Le Travail Des Djs Dans La Ville De São Paulo

Cette recherche a pour but d'analyser les trajectoires occupationnelles des DJs dans la ville de São Paulo, lesquels font partie du marché du loisir, un espace informel et non réglementé où les événements qui servent de lieu pour leurs performances musicales sont vendus. Nous avons discuté les critères les plus importants dans le processus de la construction de leur identité sociale en tant que travailleurs, en observant la corrélation avec certaines valeurs qui sont devenues très importantes après la flexibilisation des relations de travail. Nous soulignons le fait que les professions liées aux secteurs artistiques et de la musique, historiquement éloignés des représentations traditionnelles des emplois salariés, ont gagné un nouveau sens dans le nouveau paradigme de l'entrepre-

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

neuriat culturel, qui apporte un groupe de nouvelles qualités valorisées, comme le dynamisme, l'autonomie et la polyvalence. C'est une activité basée sur des projets temporaires qui ne favorisent pas la planification de la vie. En utilisant une méthodologie qualitative, à travers des entretiens semi-structurés et travail de terrain, nous avons analysé ce processus d'acceptation de l'instabilité occupationnelle, qui est compensée par des discours de la liberté de création artistique et de contrôle sur leurs horaires de travail. Il est une occupation qui est situé dans une zone frontalière entre les différentes identités de l' artiste indépendant et des travailleurs précaires, toutefois les deux figures sont imprégnées par les valeurs de la flexibilisation, culminant aussi dans la différenciation entre la création indépendante et la soumission aux exigences du marché. Il existe aussi une caractéristique relationnelle dans le métier des DJs, qui apparaît dans le besoin d'articulation des réseaux interpersonnels pour l'échange d' informations stratégiques au sujet des opportunités. L'utilisation de ces réseaux interpersonnels résultent éventuellement d'un plus grand engagement subjectif, en raison des sentiments de confiance et de réciprocité demandés.

RC13-165.2

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On Leisure Education in Universities

Leisure is an important part in life. It reflects the humanistic quality and development level of a person as well as the whole society. Leisure Education is the need of personal life and life world. It has a special place in the field of leisure studies. On the situation of leisure education and its development in Chinese colleges and universities, a survey questionaire will be used in some universities to investigate the present situation of leisure life for university students and their views of leisure life, their lifestle issues, the existing difficulties and problems, trying to find out educational strategies. With the idea of closely connected function of school, society and family, it is expected to assist students in getting more closely to life world, reality, enhancing a better integration into social life, *feeling the pulse of society. Meanwhile,* in exerting Chinese traditional leisure culture of "Advocating nature, *mould your temperament*, create arts", which are compatible with the serious leisure perspective, students will be enabled to have a better respect of life and *love of nature. They are expected* to use their leisure in personally rewarding ways, and enhance successful inclusion into social life.

RC13-170.1

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Defining Healing Aspect of Leisure through Spirituality

Shri Shri Ravishankar quoted "If we want to make sense it has to come from silence". Much beyond the literal meaning which refers leisure as 'free time' ,it can prove to be the governing force for personal as well as social well-being of a person. Leisure is the best recreational activity with beneficial outcomes covering the areas: social functioning ,physical, psychological & spiritual health and wellbeing, family , economy and the environment. In discussing the spiritual orientation of leisure, James Murphy wrote ,"Leisure may be viewed as a part of life which comes closest to freeing us. It enables people to pursue self-expression, enlightenment and their inner soul ". A healthy spiritual life needs the healing dimension of leisure. Complexities of modern life, people getting more and more busy with their work, they hardly get any time with their families and are regardless of their social life. Due to which they are building faith in spirituality and to gain peace and extract the real value of life they are joining various camps aiming at spiritual relief and meditation. According to recent facts people from upper middle class are getting inclined towards spiritualism. It is because these are the people burdened with maximum workload, thus they are engaging in spiritual activities so as to rejuvenate themselves both by body and by soul. A person indulged into spiritual activities is found to be more focused towards his work, more concerned about his personal well-being and more devoted towards his social relations. Thus in all aspects he leads a balanced life and builds a feeling a contentment and satisfaction in what he has, relieving him from all the evil issues residing in his mind.

RC07-91.4

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The Discursive Trajectory of Street Demonstrations in Brazil (2013-2015)

Street demonstrations in Brazil between 2013 and 2015 have taken a peculiar trajectory.
 Four different discursive moments can be identified in this trajectory:
1. A left-wing struggle for free urban transport;

2. a dispersive discourse where each person on the street represents one demand;
3. an articulated discourse supporting the central right-wing presidential candidate Aécio Neves; and
4. an articulated discourse against the reelected president of the Republic, Dilma Rousseff. Demonstration discourse has shifted from the left to the right within two years.
This paper intends to answer the following questions: How was the right wing discourse constructed in the street demonstrations over these two years? What was articulated in the discourse? What meanings were constructed? Was there any place for left-wing discourse?
This paper is not an empirical analysis of the demonstrations but an analysis of discourse based on three key notions of the theoretical approach of Ernesto Laclau: logic of equivalence, antagonism, and people. It intends to reach two results: to explain the trajectory of the discourse of the Brazilian demonstrations and to apply a methodology to overcome analyses of content type.

RC19-240.2

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From Principles to Practices: A Comparative Analysis of the Enjoyment of the Right to Social Protection in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia

Comprehensive social welfare systems are fundamental to ensure a minimum standard of living and income security to any citizen[1], but are especially beneficial to persons with disabilities in light of the additional costs faced by persons with disabilities and their households[2]. Accordingly, the CRPD[3] establishes in Article 28 the "*right to an adequate standard of living and social protection*".
Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria are signatories to the CRPD and the three countries have ratified the Convention. They have known recent political transformations in the aftermath of the Arab Spring. It then becomes interesting to understand how their welfare regimes have changed to tackle new human rights obligations and how these are being translated into political commitments (*rights in principle*), policies and programmes (*rights as policy*) and concrete practices (*rights in practice*)[4].
This paper will present the outcomes of a comparative study of the social welfare systems in three North African countries and their impact on the conditions of living and social protection of persons with disabilities. Results were obtained through a comparative analysis of national laws, policies and programs, as well as semi-structured interviews (N=180) and questionnaires (N=180) applied to a sample of persons with disabilities 12-45 years-old, in urban, peri-urban and rural settings in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia. Results will highlight key factors that enable or inhibit the enjoyment of social protection and adequate standards of living by persons with disabilities in the region and draw recommendations for more inclusive social policy design.
[1] Bahle, Pfeifer & Wendt, 2010; Markell, 2006; Palmer, 2013.
[2] Bakhshi et al., 2014a; Bakhshi et al., 2014b; Barnes & Mercer, 2010; Bonnel, 2004; Palmer, 2013; Pinto et al., 2014; Priestley, 2010; Schneider et al., 2011; World Bank, 2009, WHO, 2011.
[3] UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
[4] Landman, 2004.

RC54-612.2

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Reclaming the Ssocial throughout Embodied Practices

This paper focuses on   the role of the experiential body in the construction of global civil culture. The thinking, feeling and acting body will figure as prominently as the mind, cognition, and rationality in combining the framework of the research and the methodology underpinning its development.
To what degree do individuals have control over their own bodies? How significant is the body for the development of an intercultural competence and communication, by which to denote the ability – and willingness – to enhance human contact and inte-ractions across the diversity of traditions, experiences, values and cultural identities?
 The paper starts from the consideration that what is traditionally viewed as culture and is often used as a variable, should be broken down in *behavioral components*, that can be empirically assessed. Therefore, we like to depart from the hypothesis that many so called 'cultural' behaviors are in fact *local practices* with very specific and local dynamics, due to the way real people are part of it: male and female, low and high status, religious and non-religious, different ethnic background and involved in different age groups. This paper suggests, synthetically. a *contextual* idea of culture, by approaching cultural differences in terms of the patterning of behavior and its tuning in the intrinsic social group. Culture is, in-

deed, considered as a *dynamic bridge among social temporalities and places*: which is *open, pluralistic, moving and permanently being updated.*

RC10-126.2

PIRES, ALINE* (Universidade Federal de Sao Carlos, aline.sociologia@gmail.com)

Is the Self-Management Possible? a Study on the Recovered Factories in Brazil

The context generated by the productive restructuring associated with financial crises and changes in the Brazilian economy in the late 1990s led to the collapse of many companies and resulted in increased unemployment and increasing instability and insecurity of labor relations. Thus, workers sought other forms of livelihood, including the associated work. ANTEAG (Associação Nacional de Trabalhadores em Empresas de Autogestão e Participação Acionária) [National Association of Self-Management Companies' Workers] emerged in this context, with the goal of supporting groups of workers to unite and take control of bankrupt factories in which they worked, preserving their jobs. So, the first "recovered factories" emerged. At this time, the movement of the Solidarity Economy also begins to grow, and Unisol Brazil (Central de Cooperativas e Empreendimentos Solidários) [Central of Cooperatives and Solidary Enterprises] arises to support various types of solidary economic enterprises, including the recovered factories. Thus, our purpose is to make a general analysis of the current situation of recovered factories in Brazil. To do this, we return to some of the pioneering experiments of recovered companies. Our goal here is to discuss if and how cooperative and self-managed values are present in these enterprises today. So, we performed a literature review of case studies about recovered factories and visited several experiences of this type, where we conducted observations and interviewed leaders and workers, using some semi-structured scripts. In addition, we seek to look at our subject from an international perspective, so we visited Argentina and France. In general, we note that, although the ideals of cooperatives and self-management remain in the speeches of many workers, their enforcement encounters many obstacles in practice. In other words, to be viable, recuperated factories face many pressures in the market, which eventually modify some of your initial goals.

RC34-400.12

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Young Workers in the Information Technology Area: A Speech about the Flexibility of the Y Generation in Work

On the last decades, the world of work has suffered a series of transformations. More and more, the formal work, for uncertain time and built based on careers gives place to a flexible work. This work is characterized by being temporary, organized by projects, realized on variable places and times, network dependent, and individual. In a world of work configured this way, the idea that the young workers would be able for these new experiences gains power, as they were more flexible, open to the risks and to the shapes of flexible work in general matter. This discourse gains power with the notion of "Y Generation", that presumes that the young workers that are entering in the labor market have intrinsic characteristics associated to the idea of flexibility. So, our proposal is to discuss critically the idea of Y generation, analyzing the way that the workers live the new configuration of the work worl, that means, in what level the flexibility discourse, the idea of innovation, the individual talent, the constant update and the "creative" unstableness are interiorized by them. For this, we interviewed, using a semi-structured script, about 30 workers, between 20 and 30 years old, approximately, that act on the Information technology(IT) area in the São Paulo state, Brazil. The IT area was chosen because it is the in the ones that most increase in the context of work flexibility, with expressive participation among young people within its employees. We have observed that, regarding the existence of a speech that affirms that the young workers flexibility is "positive", these workers have to be submitted to ways of work increasingly precarious and intensified, that, in some cases, results on ways of physical and psychological illness.

RC16-202.5

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Life Ongoing. Shades and Blows of the Real in the Lives of Persons with Mental Illness

In 2014, I began researching the changing frontiers of psychiatric and spiritual care in the context of globalizing trends in mental health care. A core feature of this project includes analytical accounts of the lives of people diagnosed with disabling psychiatric disorders. Between April and June 2015, I interviewed seven persons attending a Lisbon psychiatric hospital daily care unit . Prior to these interviews, some of these persons had been subject to periods of internment in different medical facilities. Since the interviews, most of these patients have been discharged from the daily care centre on account of their reported improvement.

Although providing valuable insights into the impact of mental illness on the lives of these individuals, my approach left me with a deep sense of frustration. What had become clear was that, besides the contingencies of the intersubjective relationship underlying the interview, these illness and life narratives had been strongly conditioned by the more unusual facets of experiential approaches, such as psychotropic medication, electroshocks and the psychiatric institutional setting. And then, life, of course, continued. At any rate, some of these persons manifested a strong sense of life continuing: discharge from the psychiatric institution was equated with a return to reality; with all its possibilities, closed doors, threats and blows.

In this presentation, I argue that in order to do at least a bit more justice to experience in sociological research, we are to complement conventional forms of narrative recollection with methodologies capable of articulating duration, rather than memory; encounter, rather than narrative; and ontological openness, rather than epistemological relativism. In dialogue with the work of anthropologist Michael Jackson and Cultural Studies scholars Lauren Berlant and Jacqui Alexander, I will build this argument through reference to some of the above mentioned persons.

RC47-JS-56.1

PIRNI, ANDREA* (University of Genoa, Andrea.Pirni@unige.it)
RAFFINI, LUCA (University of Genoa)

The Youth and the Perception of the Future. Between New Values, Transnational Orientations, and the Reinvention of Politics

The aim of the paper is to shed light on the new transnational orientations that spread among new generations and on their perceptions of future. The goal is to provide a critical assessment of macro-trends of change affecting youth, regarding the system of values, the relationship with religion, the family and love, the involving in social relations (peer to peer groups, insertion in social networks), the approach to study and work, the civic and political involvement, leisure and cultural consumption, deviant behavior. We will explore how these variable influence the perception of the quality of life, the feeling of vulnerability and uncertainty, the perception of the future. Finally, we will identify the way in which youth frame and try to actively build the future, both on the individual and on the collective level. The analysis is carried out comparing data provided by major international and national survey on young people and exploring surveys and analysis conducted by national institutes devoted to youth studies. The analysis will focus on three Southern European countries: France, Italy and Spain. The hypothes we follow is that the younger generation presents multiple and original synthesis between subjectivity and collective dimension. implicitly suggesting new social arrangements. Particular attention will be paid to the political youth movements arised in the three countries, and to the more recent mobilisations, as indignados movement, as example of a reinvention of politics leaded by young generations, that experiment new combination between individual and global concerns and between individual and collective future. The critical analysis of the empirical evidence provided by macro-data, may represents, in our opinion, a step forward in overcoming rethorics and stereotypes conditioning youth studies, to be integrated with more qualitative analysis focused on individual narratives and devoted to in-depth analyse new forms of social and political interactions.

RC07-102.2

PITASI, ANDREA* (World Complexity Science Academy, profpitasi@gmail.com)

Understanding Calamity Impact As Evolutionary Global Innovation Trends

The current age is a bifurcation between development and calamity and social scientists are more and more in troubles to draw distinctions between threats and opportunities. This paper   copes with the   epistemological and methodological frames to select the scale and use of data sets to let research be focused on the differences which really make the difference in shaping the key global challenges of our times and evolve viable systemic policy models to improve the governance toolkit for high complexity scenarios for example about technological high speed changes , demographic   increase, reconfiguration of knowledge making and diffusion, the shaping of evolutionary strategies

The starting point is Sorokin's famous list of traits featuring societies in calamity to use it as a standard to assess our age positioning in the bifurcation through the nonlinear and chaotic trends of evolutionary complexity in global change.

RC51-589.4

PITASI, ANDREA* (Gabriele D'Annunzio University, profpitasi@gmail.com)

Visualizing Complex Global Change

At the very beginning of the famous movie WALL STREET – MONEY NEVER SLEEPS-Gordon Gekko starred by Michael Douglas gets out of jail after 8 years. The out of field commentary says that every financial crisis is a Cambrian Explosion……Sociological imagination i salso the capability to visualize the invisible.intangible,immsterial of social phenomena , especially the most complex ones : a spiral can help to make sense visually of even the most turbolent dynamics

We are all living in a new "Cambrian Explosion" through which obsolete knowledge and beliefs are destroyed and emerging new evolutionary systems start taking shape also possible to be visualized as turbolent, complex, nonlinear, convergent metaspiral of convergent lower order convergence and this metoconvergence of convergences shapes a spiral which is the visualization of the theorem of the next complex systems evolution.

ƒx Visualizing knowledge is systemically pivotal and the convergence of convergences (metaconvergence) is taking shape as follows.

Starting from an interdisciplinary perspective this essay is focused on the analysis regarding how the megatrends of demography, technological convergence and world order redesign are shaping a dematerialized global scenario in which a key systemic bifurcation is emerging: on one side the Malthus Trap on the other one the Gegnet, the limitless opening to the possible

RC09-116.1

PITLUCK, AARON* (University of Chicago, aaron.pitluck@illinoisstate.edu)

Can We Tether Finance to the Productive Economy? Experimental Monetary Practices in Islamic Finance

Islamic banking and finance is an ongoing Southern experiment to critique conventional finance and to construct morally superior new monetary practices and representations that are "Shari'ah-compliant." $1.9 trillion USD of accumulated wealth is engaged in this experiment; over 97% of these assets are located in the Global South.

This paper focuses on the emic practices and representations of a key concept in this South-South dialogue—*riba*—so as to address an etic research project of interest to secular social scientists: Is it possible to tether all financial activity to the productive economy? If we can, is that desirable? To investigate these two questions, this paper draws on 48 focused, ethnographic interviews conducted in 2012 and 2013 in profit-oriented investment banks with financial engineers and Shari'ah scholars who co-produce new monetary practices.

Pious Muslims are instructed to avoid profiting from *riba* (literally "increase" in Arabic) but the interpretation of *riba* in contemporary finance is far from self-evident. The present dominant interpretation is that virtuous profits are derived by receiving money in exchange for providing a real asset or service. In contrast, it is forbidden to make money from money (e.g., to receive interest, i.e., to receive money in exchange for money of the same currency, rather than in exchange for a real asset).

The paper describes three cases of novel monetary practices that are designed to elude *riba* by tethering financial activity to the productive economy. The first case describes the creation of Shari'ah-compliant stock indices and the second case describes the monetary practice of *tawarruq*. Between these two cases—the first uncontroversial and unproblematic, the second controversial and yet difficult to resolve—we find our third case, *sukuk*, a diverse category of new monetary economic practices designed to replace interest-bearing sovereign or corporate bonds.

The paper concludes by answering our two questions.

RC30-343.9

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América Latina y Europa. Una Perspectiva Comparada De La Evolución De Sus Sistemas De Relaciones Laborales

La comunicación analiza la evolución reciente y la situación actual de los sistemas laborales en América Latina y Europa. Desde los años '80 el post-fordismo y la hegemonía financiera están desmantelando, en Europa, los pactos sociales de post-guerra y socavando sus sistemas laborales. Por su parte, muchos países de América Latina, durante la "heterodoxa" década de los años 2000, experimentaron una recuperación económica y de sus mercados de trabajo, junto con un fortalecimiento relativo del mundo sindical y de la institucionalidad de las relaciones laborales. No obstante, aún mantienen una alta proporción de trabajadores en la economía informal y al margen de las protecciones sociales y laborales reguladas por los convenios colectivos de trabajo.

Nos preguntamos qué tendencias y procesos organizan las relaciones de empleo en Europa y América Latina. Al respecto, se presentan resultados de una comparación entre los principales rasgos de las relaciones laborales en tres países de la Unión Europea (España, Alemania y Reino Unido) y en dos países de América Latina (Argentina y Brasil).

Se comparan, sintéticamente, las características centrales de sus mercados de trabajo, el contexto legal y administrativo, el papel de los principales actores de las relaciones laborales (sindicatos, empresarios y autoridades públicas), los alcances, temas y rasgos de la negociación colectiva actual, y la dinámica general del conflicto laboral. A partir de la comparación de estos aspectos analizamos los mecanismos de transformación y los patrones de evolución de las relaciones laborales en estos países.

La metodología utilizada es el análisis comparado sobre la base de información secundaria. El enfoque comparativo permite captar los procesos y mecanismos comunes, así como las particulares de las instituciones y actores sociales nacionales.

RC47-538.2

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How Environmental Movements Shape the Global

Social movements are both products and producers of global transformations. Both the meaning and the reality of the global have considerably evolved since the start of the century and environmentalist movements have taken an active part in it.

Drawing on extensive fieldwork with a range of movements and actors (local food movements, young environmental activists, de-growth, "buen vivir" in Ecuador, ENGOs, political ecology intellectuals in Europe and Latin America…), I analyse how environmentalist movements have contributed to frame and shape the "global" by focusing successively in three of its interconnected meanings.

1. After a fast process globalization of social movements in the late 1990 and early 2000, environmentalist movements now combine it with the will to put "relocalization" at core of their practices, claims and alternative societal project.

2. Actors of all sectors of the environmentalist movements foster more holistic approaches of local and global challenges. They link climate change with social and economic issues, connect daily-life consumption with citizenship and personal responsibility and promote a holistic approach of the "good life" that challenges the concept of development.

3. Finally, these actors contribute to a shift from "globalization" to what Albrow (1996) has called the "Global Age". They promote worldviews, practices and epistemologies that take into account two major feature of this global age: an increasing interdependence at the scale of humanity and the finitude of the planet.

A study of the practices, claims and meanings of these actors provide us with empirical material to understand today's world. It also points to some major challenges of social sciences that remain deeply rooted in the modern project, unlimited growth and permanent expansion.

RC11-130.4

PLIAKOS, CHRISTOS* (University of Central Lancashire, cpliakos@gmail.com)

Older People in the Context of the Greek Dept Crisis. They Shoot Horses, Don't They?

In ancient Greece, starting with Homer's epic *Iliad* and his iconic figure of Nestor, continuing down through the centuries to Plato's era with the character of Cephalus in T*he Republic*, there has been a literary tradition in showing great respect to older people and their intellectual power. However, in the years of 'late modernity', it seems that Greek society has put this notion in ambiguity. Within the financial crisis, according to the OECD Employment Outlook, total poverty in Greece reached 13%, (2% higher than the OECD average and the second highest in the EU). Importantly, the poverty rate for people 65 years or over rose, from 22% to 24%, while the combined at-risk-of-poverty and/or social exclusion aggregate rate reached 34%. Furthermore, an estimated 800,000 Greeks are without medical access due to a lack of insurance or poverty, while youth unemployment rate jumped to a record high of 59.5%. Additionally, significant increase in indirect taxes (electricity, food, heating oil) and special levies (e.g.'extra' property levy) have been applied targeting the middle classes, but affecting mostly the vulnerable groups. Considerable cuts in current and future pension schemes and social benefits have put older people deeper in poverty risk. Due to the financial crisis, more than ever, older Greeks are pressured by the 'risk society', experiencing pensions' reductions, unemployment in their family and huge transformations in the Greek welfare system. And it's not only the young Greeks whose 'biographies' are no more 'lives of a linear narrative', as Sennet argued, highlighting *'the personal consequences of work in the new capitalism'*, back in 1998. It is the older Greeks indeed, obliged now, to acquire in their old age 'flexibility skills', or else to die.

RC04-50.1

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But on Whose Scale? Staff and Student Perspectives on Valued and Valuable Outcomes in the 'Counter-Spaces' of Flexible Learning Programs

For marginalised young people alternative education settings, referred to here as flexible learning programs, are thought to provide a powerful 'counter-space' to damaging and exclusionary experiences of mainstream schooling. Such programs are, however, inherently contradictory with potential to also re-produce stigma and disadvantage. The provision of secondary schooling via flexible learning programs is significant. In Australia, for example, the sector serves over 70,000 students. To address educational inequalities we need a better understanding of student experiences and outcomes in these educational spaces. Drawing on interview data with staff, students and graduates from two flexible learning programs located in metro and regional Victoria, Australia, this paper adapts Edward Soja's (1996) theorisation of the conceived, perceived and lived space to explore what outcomes are valued, and how success is measured, in these programs. The paper shows that a diverse range of academic, social and personal outcomes are articulated by staff and students in ways that are meaningful to the students' experiences but also to external mainstream systems. This diversity of outcomes and measures of success support a more expansive vision of schooling than dominant perspectives. This has implications for traditional and alternative educational spaces, as well as the relationship between them. The paper suggests that these FLPs operate both as counter-spaces, and as third space, a hybrid place bringing together the conventional and the alternative to create a valued and valuable education for marginalised young people.

RC23-JS-10.1

POESCHE, JURGEN* (none, jurgen.poesche@hotmail.com)
KAURANEN, ILKKA (Aalto University)

Legitimization As the Foundation of Innovative Societies

Successful innovation needs societal acceptance. The societal legitimization is based on the societally accepted interpretation of the relevant societal tradition at the point in time in question. A reinterpretation of a societal tradition occurs from time to time. In this presentation, the causes for a reinterpretation in addition to the limitations thereof are assessed. It will show that the relevant societal tradition sets unchangeable limits to innovation as well as time-dependent changeable limits. In this presentation, the mechanism of a reinterpretation is assessed. There may be innovation that can be legitimized in the context of one societal tradition and not in the context of another. The predominance of the Occident for at least 300 years has camouflaged the limitations of the Occidental Tradition, but the rise of societies founded on other societal traditions, e.g., the Sino Tradition, will increasingly demonstrate the limitations of the Occidental Tradition in the context of innovation.

RC23-277.1

POESCHE, JURGEN* (none, jurgen.poesche@hotmail.com)
KAURANEN, ILKKA (Aalto University)

Many Diverse Sciences in a Multipolar World

Science and technology are an expression of society. Specifically, society and its interpretation of its societal tradition defines the rules of legitimizing science and technology. Historically, there have been different sciences and technologies reflecting different societies and different rules used in legitimization. This presentation assesses the present challenges and future acceptance of three sciences and technologies, i.e., the science and technology legitimized based on the Occidental Tradition, based on the Amerindian Tradition and the Sino Tradition. Because the current situation of each of these sciences and technologies differs, the present challenges differ. The science and technology legitimized based on the Occidental Tradition has been predominant for at least the last 300 years, but the Occidental Tradition sets limits to its development. These limitations are assessed. Science and technology legitimized based on the Amerindian Tradition and the Sino Tradition offer new paths forward, but science and technology legitimized based on the Amerindian Tradition will require the reconstruction of the Amerindian Tradition.

RC30-342.5

POHLER, NINA* (Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Nina.pohler@posteo.de)

„We Have Offline Meetings Twice a Year" - Coordination and Justification Work in a Virtual Cooperative

Virtual organizations (VO) use novel coordination regimes that rely less on geographical proximity than conventional organizations. They can also deal with less consistency and homogeneity of their member's working-results. But while they are relatively free from old constraints, VOs have their own new problems and challenges. VOs are fundamentally dependent on virtual communication. Depending on the tools used, virtual communication has characteristics that facilitate coordination (storing and retrieving of communication) and characteristics that complicate coordination (asynchronous communication, absence of nonverbal communication). Also, virtual interaction lacks the motivating and disciplining effect of the physical presence of other people in shared workspaces.

I will present an analysis of the coordination of work in a virtual cooperative that distributes and sells beverages, QC. In a legal sense, QC is just a registered trademark, but in the sense of practical coordination, QC is a cooperative because all stakeholders (business partners and consumers) have the right to take part in decision making processes. QC is a networked organization that is made up of a multiplicity of heterogenous, geographically dispersed actors who fullfill varying functions for the organization. QC does not have any employees and almost no written contracts, but approximately 680 business partners and 50 „speakers", people who communicate with and take care of venues and shops that sell QC-beverages. For communication and decision making QC has been using an e-mail list for 11 years, but changed to an online board a year ago. Guided by theoretical and methodological considerations from the sociology of conventions, my analysis is based on data generated in the e-mail list and the online-board, as well as interviews with members of the collective.

RC20-246.2

POHN-LAUGGAS, MARIA* (University of Vienna, Department of Sociology, maria.pohn-lauggas@univie.ac.at)

Biographies in the Shadow of a Resistant Family History: The Meaning of Discourse and "We-Group" in Intergenerational and Biographical Processes

On the basis of my ongoing research about "Resistance against the National Socialism and its intergenerational transmission in Austrian families" I want to present biographies of descendants of resistance fighters of one family to discuss the interplay of discourses and "we-group" in the development of intergenerational and biographical structures. I will stress two aspects: Related to the fact that in Austria a discourse of denial offers pattern of interpretation to conceal resistance I firstly want to focus on the impact of this discourse of denial and silence on intergenerational und biographical structures which have been developed by members of this family. Beside the impact of this discourse I want to ask for the role of the existence or absence of a "we-group". Concerning resistance against the Nazi-regime especially political groups like the communists or socialists play an important role as a place of (collective) remembrance of the past after 1945 and as a place where descendants have the opportunity to appropriate to a collective history which is not concealed. But what happened if such a "we-group" does not exist? In which way does the absence of a "we-group" influence the intergenerational and biographical processes? What does this mean for the intergenerational transmission process?

RC20-256.2

POKROPEK, ARTUR* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, artur.pokropek@gmail.com)
SIKORA, JOANNA (Australian National University)

What We Need to Know about Cross-Country Equivalence When Studying Gender Differences in Labour Market Outcomes

Since early 1960s comparative sociology has been relying on survey data from nationally representative samples. The 1980s saw a rapid growth of cross-national survey collections which continues in the 21st century. While much progress has been made in ensuring international comparability of attitudinal indicators, non-equivalence problems are rarely considered in the aftermath of data collection. Instead researchers often assume that if items have been carefully developed, tested and well translated, their meaning is approximately the same in heterogeneous populations. This pervasive methodological oversight has led to flaws in accepted conclusions of some influential social research (see ANNU. REV. SOCIOL. 2014 or SOC SCI RES 2015).

One of the key challenges facing the research on labor market experiences of men and women is to distinguish universal processes from country-specific legal, economic and social conditions. Yet, the research on work experiences that compares men and women's perceptions of their work autonomy, discretionary time, promotion prospects, satisfaction and career development opportunities has employed cross-national survey data without due concern to the implications of potential distortions to cross-country measurement equivalence.

To alert researchers to these problems we present a comprehensive analysis of a number of frequently used scales developed to measure labour market experiences in the European Social Survey, the World Values Survey, the International Social Survey Programme, and Survey of Adult Skills. We assess these scales with four strategies: 1) multi-group confirmatory factor model with several sets of fit indices, 2) regression approach, 3) multilevel confirmatory factor analysis and 4) alignment optimization. Nearly all scales display a substantial degree of international non-equivalence and lack of cross-gender comparability. We present sub-

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stantive examples with minimal technical detail and propose practical solutions for researchers in comparative sociology and related fields.

RC26-324.1

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'Liquid Migration' Beyond the City: Environmental Values Vs. Urban Everyday Life

Recovering the ancestral reunion with nature is not only a matter of personal choice; it is becoming an imperative. This trend stands true for many societies in the contemporary world, including Russia. Against this social background, a new migration trend takes place. The residents of big metropolitan capitals, such as Moscow and St. Petersburg who represent relatively wealthy middle class professionals, begin to acquire local property in the remote rural sites of the Kostroma Region in the Near North of Russia. This includes traditional log houses and barns, which are turned them into so-called *"dachas"* or summer homes. The newcomers exceedingly extend their presence in the summer houses, turning them into their main residential family places, densely packed with all modern commodities and info-communications. The latter allow the reinvented rural dwellers to continue their professional work in the mode of a distant office. In this context, the quality and benefits of the natural become critically important in the urban residents' decision to substitute their city life with rural existence. As such, the notion of "natural capital" (Costanza, 1997), which refers not only to the physical characteristics of fresh water and atmosphere but also to the condition of the surrounding virgin woods and the general aesthetics of landscapes becomes central in the radical remodeling of one's life. However, newcomers are not inclined to settle down in the villages permanently for the rest of their lives and, hence, to destroy all ties with a city. On the contrary, their state of mind is something that one may describe as "liquid migration" (Nikita Pokrovsky, 2011). Mobility potential and possibility of being "on the move" are principally important to them. Is this migration tendency episodic and temporary? Does it represent an early warning sign of a significant historical cycle?

RC19-239.2

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Fostering Collaborative Practices: The Governance of Sharing Economy

One of the most important waves of social innovation that is growing in the last few years is the diffusion of collaborative practices, frequently named as sharing economy. These practices deal with different dimensions of the social life, such as working, housing, caring children or aged people. There is an increasing debate on the economic and social impact of these practices, both on the positive side (mutual help, sociability, welfare cost reductions, etc.), and on the negative one (the inequalities they may foster, their use as a justification for a retrenchment of welfare services, the increasing share of for-profit venture, etc.). But there is still no general understanding on the role public institutions may have to govern this phenomenon and to rule over its effects. The literature describes several empirical case of both bottom-up and top-down governing strategies usually deployed at the Municipal level, but little on their implication on inequalities. Departing from existing knowledge, we first propose to focus on how different local administrations can tackle the sharing economy practices and to consider in particular the problems of potential inequalities associated with specific sharing practices. We then look at two local administrations, Mantua and Milan, which have tried to govern these practices in diverse manners so to assess their social implications. We thus expect to shed light on the impact the local governance of sharing economy has on our cities.

RC23-280.2

PONCIANO SANDOVAL, RENATO* (University of Padua, renato_ponciano@yahoo.com)

Technological Determinism on the Media Representation of the Conflict over Guatemala's Hydropower Plants: An Exploratory Survey

Guatemala is a country with high potential for producing renewable energy, particularly hydropower. However, it is woefully under-exploited and Guatemala depends on imports of fossil fuels to produce about 30% of the energy it consumes, adding considerable load to its carbon footprint. Moreover, hydropower is strongly criticized by environmentalists and community organizations mainly over the damages on their territories. This article, part of the preliminary research on a larger project, raises some basic questions to address this conflict from an

STS perspective. It focuses on the representation on digital media of the conflict around hydropower. It is used as a methodology framework the work of Bijker (1997) and Bucchi & Neresini (2007) on public participation, and the work on technological determinism (TD) on Roe, Smith and Marx (1994), among others, to analyze the content in a purposive sample of opinion columns published on digital outlets between 2010 and 2014, whose subject was conflicts on hydropower. The analysis led to the conclusion that TD is part of the discourse in almost all the columns that are in favor of hydropower, as expected. However, TD was also part of the approach on a slight majority of the articles in opposition, while some of them held more constructivist views. TD seemed to be, for both sides, a good rhetorical device. In those columns that favor hydropower, it helped depicting concerned communities as illiterate and gullible; while in those that oppose it, TD fed their historical mistrust of the other (Orantes, 2010) and added evidence for a complete rejection of hydroelectric projects. However, in both narratives, the average citizen had only two options, accept or reject hydropower projects, and with them their technology and consequences. Few articles considered the possibility of citizens influencing their development, and thus adapting it to their needs and concerns.

RC14-174.5

PONGSAPITAKSANTI, PIYA* (University of Nagasaki, piyatom@yahoo.com)

Gender Roles in Television Commercials in Asia: A Comparison of Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan, Thailand, and Singapore

Television advertisements are a rich source of data for social scientists to investigate. Gender-role stereotyping in advertising has been a prominent topic in the literature since the 1970s. Over the past decade, gender stereotyping in television commercials has received particular attention. Most studies reveal that men and women are depicted differently in television advertisements, and the differences are in accordance with traditional gender roles and reflect the construction of gender roles in society. Additionally, several other studies suggest gender role stereotyping in advertising does exist but seems to be decreasing over time. However, although research of gender roles in advertisements is plentiful in the United States, our understanding of sex-role portrayal in an international context, especially in Asia, is limited because there are so few studies. Therefore, this paper compares the gender roles in Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan, Thailand, and Singapore.

This comparative content analysis result of 2,450 sampling advertisements, collected randomly during August and October in 2013 in these six Asian countries, show that there are significant differences of gender, age, type of role, type of working role, type of non-working role of the main character, and gender of voice-over among these Asian countries. Most of the findings of this investigation are similar to previous results in the literature in terms of the gender of the main character, voice-over, and age of male and female characters.

However, this research result refutes the conclusion that the roles of males and females in advertising correspond accurately to the construction of gender roles in reality. In contrast, the advertisements analyzed seem to reflect an ideal image of gender roles in society. Moreover, the results of gender roles in television commercials in some countries show equality in gender roles, and this supports the concept of a decrease of gender stereotyping in advertisements.

RC04-57.5

PONS BONALS, LETICIA* (Universidad Autonoma de Chiapas, pbonals@hotmail.com)
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CHACON REYNOSA, KARLA JEANETTE (Universidad Autonoma de Chiapas)

Etica Y Productividad Academica. SOBRE Las Evaluaciones DEL Trabajo De Profesores Universitarios

El propósito de la ponencia es evidenciar las discrepancias presentes en tres procesos de evaluación a los que se someten simultáneamente los docentes de la Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas (Unach), quienes forman parte de los núcleos académicos de posgrados reconocidos en el Padrón Nacional de Posgrados de Calidad (PNPC) del Consejo Nacional de Ciencia Tecnología (Conacyt).

La ponencia se inserta en una investigación más amplia sobre la ética profesional que subyace a los procesos de formación de investigadores. Se plantea que el incremento de las comprobaciones que requiere cada evaluación coloca a los docentes ante dilemas éticos en los que la justificación de su quehacer se realiza en condiciones tales en las que tienden a abandonar un comportamiento ético profesional. Frente a esta justificación se encuentra lo que Bauman (2010) denomina la liquidez de los códigos normativos, los cuales presentan tal dispersión y ambigüedad (además de inmediatez) que pueden ser manipulados de manera conveniente en cada circunstancia.

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Los procesos de evaluación aludidos son: a) Programa para el desarrollo profesional docente para el tipo superior (Prodep) de la Secretaría de Educación Pública (SEP) cuyo propósito es profesionalizar a profesores para que alcancen las capacidades de investigación-docencia, desarrollo tecnológico e innovación... consoliden en cuerpos académicos y... generen una nueva comunidad académica capaz de transformar su entorno; b) Sistema Nacional de Investigadores (SNI) del Conacyt, cuyo propósito es promover y fortalecer, a través de la evaluación, la calidad de la investigación científica y tecnológica, y la innovación que se produce en el país...; c) Programa de Estímulos al desempeño del Personal Docente (PEDPD) de la Unach, cuyo propósito es estimular a los docentes de acuerdo con su nivel de profesionalización, experiencia y productividad.

RC29-329.5

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MONROY FARIAS, MIGUEL (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)

Educación Superior En Contextos Carcelarios. La Situación Carcelaria Como Experiencia Límite

Planteamiento del problema. La experiencia carcelaria no es exclusiva de aquellos a los cuales el Estado ha obligado a perder su libertad. Los humanos podemos vivir en una cárcel durante toda nuestra existencia. Sin embargo, la experiencia concreta de estar encerrado entre muros, tiene cualidades peculiares.

Preguntas-guía. Ciertos *acontecimientos* que *acaecen* dentro de la reclusión llegan a configurarse, para algunos internos, en una *experiencia límite*. Pero ¿de qué tipo de acontecimientos estamos hablando? Y ¿qué es lo que *acontece* y cómo es qué estos acontecimientos develan un umbral, un límite?

Las condiciones en el interior de la mayoría de los reclusorios de la ciudad de México, son deplorables, aflictivas, inesperadas y crueles para la gran mayoría de quienes se ven forzados a vivir dentro de sus muros. Sin embargo, hay determinadas peculiaridades de esa experiencia concreta del encarcelamiento que a manera de *humus*, propician que ciertos eventos se tornen en *acontecimientos apropiadores* configurándose en una *experiencia límite.*

Dos interrogantes guiaron el trabajo investigativo: ¿en todos los casos, la reclusión forzada se erige como *experiencia límite*?, y ¿cómo se retorna a casa, en tanto experiencia límite, cuando la reclusión forzada ha posibilitado un *"experimentar el Ser (Sein) a la luz del acaecer (Ereignis)"*?

Objetivos. Documentar, cómo ciertos *acontecimientos propicios* constituyen una *experiencia límite.*

Analizar los diversos sentidos que puede llegar a adquirir la educación superior en contexto de reclusión.

RC15-193.4

POP, COSMINA ELENA* (Research Institute for Quality of Life, Romanian Academy, cosminapop@gmail.com)

Health and Health Choices of People Living in Precarious Prosperity in Romania

This paper looks at health status and health choices of people living in precarious prosperity in Romania. It analyses the various constraints coming from both structural contexts and social position that influence the health status of people in precarious prosperity. First, the paper scrutinizes how different structural contexts given by residence (rural/urban) can determine health and health choices. Second, the paper concentrates on the constraints coming from the social position of people living in precarious prosperity and describes the mechanisms through which they influence health status. Finally, it looks at the spillover effects that health status can have in other domains of life. Our analysis focuses on a social layer represented by those living in precarious prosperity situations, in a position above the poverty threshold and facing high material deprivation. The data consists in two waves of in-depth interviews with people living in households in precarious prosperity from two different communities in Romania (one urban, one rural). A total of 88 of households were interviewed in two consecutive waves: 50 households in the first wave (2012-2013) and 38 in the second wave (2014-2015). A qualitative content analysis of the interviews is carried out. Results show that structural contexts impose important constraints on people's health choices in what regards access to health and this has spill-over effects in other domains of life. Also, there are important limitations coming from the social position that impact on the life chances of people in precarious prosperity.

RC32-JS-38.3

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Central American Unaccompanied Minors in the U.S.: Motivation for Migration and Precarious Status in the Host Society

This paper explores the motivations and precarious legal status of unaccompanied child migrants who arrived in the United States from Central America in the spring and summer of 2014. There is a long history of migration from Central America to the United States for a variety of economic, political, and environmental reasons, many of which can be understood in the context of sociological theories of migration. However, the recent surge in migration from the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala indicates a significant change in patterns of migration, particularly among children. Most children are fleeing violence from gangs and other criminal organizations, lack of economic or educational opportunity, or domestic abuse in their home countries. Once in the United States, however, many find themselves unable to regularize their legal status due to procedural and political concerns about accepting large numbers of immigrants. These findings have important implications for both this population of vulnerable children and for the United States' immigration system. This study draws on screenings conducted by a nonprofit organization with 1,349 children held in Office of Refugee Resettlement shelters and uses quantitative methods to examine the associations between children's reasons for migration and their age, gender, country of origin, and indigenous status.

RC04-52.3

POPOVA, EKATERINA* (Institute of Sociology of Russian Academy of Sciences, ekaterinas.popova@bk.ru)

School Graduates' Attitudes Towards Education and Labor Market in Russia

One of the most important resources of innovational development of our society is motivation of young people to education, their intentions to continue it and their attitudes towards profession. Results that are going to be reported are based on the materials of the project "Education, labor market and social behavior of youth in modern economic situation"[1], where multistage combined sample was used. The survey was conducted in the nine federal regions of the Russian Federation.

The data about the kinds of education that young people consider essential to be successful in life, what level of education they prefer; what motives drive them in choosing this level of education and future profession is described. School graduates' attitude towards the world of professions: the prestige, social significance and profitability of the different occupations are discussed and the ratio of estimates on these criteria is analyzed. The results of the study of future profession choices of young people leaving school and motives of such choices are also described. No decision about the future is significant for quite a large part of school graduates. In conclusion, attention is drawn to the importance of targeting young people to receive higher education. Mass aspirations to a high level of education get great value in today's world.

[1] The study was supported by a grant from the Russian Science Foundation (project №14-18-01985, "Education, labor market and social behavior of youth in modern economic situation") and implemented by the Institute of Sociology of Russian Academy of Sciences.

RC52-597.7

POPOVA, IRINA* (Institute of Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences, irina_popova@list.ru)

Upbringing of Engineers: Resources and Limitations of "Intergenerational Career"

This paper focuses on the issues of the resources of family upbringing of future engineers under crisis conditions in engineering education in Russia. The balance of fundamental knowledge and practical skills in the higher engineering education curriculum, as well as the role of continuity in its development are at the heart of current discussions regarding a new stage in its development. One of the issues of today's discussion is the application of the historical experience of family traditions of professional practice in the 19-20 centuries science education as a possible resource of efficiency of modern engineering.

The subject of this paper is the examination of practices and prospects of the incorporation of professional family traditions into the formation of the early careers of younger generation. Key questions are associated: firstly, with the socializing effect of professional experience of the previous generations, which becomes the "initial" career capital for the new generations; and, secondly, with the impact of the so-called professional family dynasties in the sphere of engineering profession on this process. This offers grounds for discussion of the "intergenerational career" issue – career advancement, based on socialized and integrated resources of professional family practice.

Professional dynasties were encouraged during previous periods of Russian/Soviet history. How highly in demand are they under the present conditions in the engineering profession? Knowledge and practice in the field of science and technology are changing dramatically. Do the inherited professional practices be-

come an obstacle for the new generations of engineers or, on the contrary, are the professional family traditions - an advantageous start for their new careers?

These issues are examined based on the research project (supported by the Russian Foundation for Humanities, grant № 15-03-00666), encompassing the analysis of semi-structures interviews with experts and engineers.

RC39-463.2

PORTERIA, APRIL* (University of the Philippines-Diliman, aprilporteria@gmail.com)

Making Money out of People's Misery: Has Disaster Capitalism Taken over Post-Haiyan Philippines?

In the age of neoliberal globalization, it is no longer surprising that even the most distressing situations can be a source of profit. The term "disaster capitalism" has been used to describe the global pattern of big businesses profiting from disasters. This was observed in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina in the United States, Indian Ocean Tsunami in South and Southeast Asia, and the Haiti earthquake. The aftermath of super typhoon Haiyan provides some indications of disaster capitalism at work. However, while elements of disaster capitalism are evident, there is distinctiveness in the post-Haiyan case. This critical essay argues that disaster capitalism in the Philippines has specific nuances that mirror the pre-existing characteristics of the Philippine political economy, which is a combination of patronage politics and neoliberal policies. The article also highlights the role of people's movements in resistance and efforts of insulating the country from disaster capitalism.

RC14-182.4

PORTO PEDROSA, LETICIA* (Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, leticia.porto@urjc.es)

Jóvenes, Emprendedores y Solidarios. Procesos De Participación y Comunicación a Partir De Un Estudio Cualitativo En La Comunidad De Madrid

Este paper se centra en un estudio cualitativo llevado a cabo en la Comunidad de Madrid en el que participaron chicos y chicas con edades comprendidas entre los 18 y 25 años a través de la técnica del focus group. El diseño de la muestra de los tres grupos realizados tomó en cuenta las variables de edad, sexo, clase social, hábitat, origen, estudios así como el interés mostrado hacia las cuestiones sociales. Esta investigación combina dos perfiles de joven: aquellos implicados socialmente a través del voluntariado y los que nunca participaron en este tipo de acciones no lucrativas.

Este estudio pretende elaborar un diagnóstico sobre los procesos de comunicación y participación social de los jóvenes en España a partir de una investigación realizada en la Comunidad de Madrid. El punto de partida es averiguar en qué medida la juventud considera que el emprendimiento y la innovación social contribuyen a transformar el entorno. Es decir, reflexionar y analizar en qué sentido estas iniciativas sociales que persiguen la mejora del otro podrían considerarse herramientas útiles hacia el progreso de la sociedad. Se aborda esta interesante cuestión desde la perspectiva de la comunicación, el altruismo y la cooperación.

RC48-565.3

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Taking to the Streets in the Context of Austerity: Comparing the Cycles of Protests in Spain and Portugal, 2008-2015

2011 has been defined as the year of protest. A large and visible number of mobilizations shook the socio-political scenario in many distant parts of the globe. Southern Europe was a hotspot for popular dissent, although comparative studies within this context heve seldom been traced thus far.

Portugal experienced its largest non-trade union or political party led demonstration in March 2011, the so-called "Geraçao à Rasca" mobilization, which gathered around 10% of population in the country to protest against the negative prospects of a precarious generation. Only a couple of months later, Spain saw how hundreds of thousands mobilized to claim against the political status quo and austerity policies being implemented, and to bring real democracy now. Yet, while standards of extra-conventional mobilization persisted over the subsequent years in Spain (until we observe a declining trend, at the beginning of 2014), Portuguese levels of collective mobilization remained low. Why so? What does explain different timing and trajectories of contention in both cases, under the shadow of austerity?

In Spain, the movement(s) managed to contain radicalization attempts and postpone institutionalization through, on the one hand, fragmented and sectorial fights and, on the other hand, thanks to the strategic alliances with traditional unions to deliver recurrent mass performances. By contrast, in Portugal, protesters did not manage to appeal to broad sectors of the population in a persistent

manner, as they were rapidly coopted by the left-wing opposition parties, which fostered divisons among challengers.

Regarding empirical design, a mixed methods approach is implemented. Two original datasets via semi-automated coding of Protest Event Analysis are collected to assess timing and trajectories of mobilization. Additionally, information from more than twenty semi-structured activists with key informants is used.

RC38-447.3

POSLUSZNY, LUKASZ* (Adam Mickiewicz University, posluszny.lukasz@gmail.com)

Biography of Thing and Thing in a Biography

According to Igor Kopytoff, things also have biographies. By looking at them, one tries to find answers to the questions concerning production of them, their careers, and recognizable "ages" of their lives. That scope enables to see social values and interactions of groups mirrored in materialized dimension of things, considered as equally important actants in creating, and sustaining social life. In the presentation, therefore, I would like to look into highly materially deprived life of Nazi concentration camp prisoners, and their everyday struggle differently than we used to, that is through more materially oriented perspective, and one particular object: bread. This approach will enable me to connect the importance of bread in life of survivors after incarceration with variety of usage the object was involved in the concentration camps.

The decision to follow the bread in accounts of survivors is based on two factors. Firstly, its importance in testimonies, both in qualitative and quantitative aspects. Secondly, its recognizable presence in private and public narratives raises the question of its role in commemoration processes.

In the presentation, the attention will be paid to different biographies of bread, which mark wide range of different cultural activities it was involved in. At first, its career evolves from an nutritive object, through currency to functional thing. Then, after the war, memory of the camp is conveyed through everyday practices related to bread: showing the great respect in which it is held, and recording the rituals and habits of camp provenance. But bread is also present as a narrative element that illustrates deeply symbolic events, both momentous and traumatic in survivors' biographies.

Research is based on the accounts which come from written texts and memoirs, Majdanek State Museum and Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum's archives, and narrative inquires conducted by the author with survivors.

RC29-333.5

POSPECH, PAVEL* (Masaryk university, pavel.pospech@gmail.com)

Who Is a "Maladaptive Citizen"? the Czech Media Discourse on Groups-Associated Disorder in Public Space

Who Is a "Maladaptive Citizen"? The Czech Media Discourse on Groups-Associated Disorder in Public Space

The paper focuses on the problem of incivility and disorder in the urban public space of the Czech Republic. Specifically, it studies disorderly conduct associated with specific groups, such as the homeless people and the Roma minority, and its framing in the national media. The paper builds on an extensive qualitative content analysis of the country's media coverage of disorder in public space from 1990 to the present. The analysis observes the changing notions of what constitutes a „disorderly conduct" and the gradual establishment of the national discourse on incivility and disorder in public space. In this discourse, the term „maladaptivity" (or „maladaptive citizen") is identified as central, referring to specific groups who are portrayed as possessing characteristics which make their presence in public space undesirable. The data show that the term „maladaptive", originally used as a placeholder for homelessness, has slowly become a common-knowledge term for the Roma minority. While in reality, there is very little overlap between these two groups, they are, through the notion of maladaptivity, ascribed similar traits and actions which are portrayed as damaging the peaceful co-existence on the urban street. The analysis is accompanied by a brief sketch of the development of the legal regulation of conduct in public space in the period in question.

RC25-315.6

POSPECH, PAVEL* (Masaryk university, pavel.pospech@gmail.com)

Women in the Public Space of the Early 20th Century Czechoslovakia: The Guidebooks for „Proper Conduct" in a Men's World

This paper focuses on the position of women in the public space of the early 20th century Czechoslovakia. Traditionally, the urban public space has been a masculine domain and the entrance of women into this domain has induced a change in the meanings, codes of conduct and standards of civility in public.

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

In order to account for this change, the genre of „manners books" and social life guidebooks has addressed the position of women in public space extensively, providing advice for women in everyday situations, from walking the city streets to social events. This paper is based on an analysis of these books, published in Czechoslovakia after 1900. Drawing on similar works by scholars on the U.S. (Sewell, Deutsch etc.) and on western Europe (Cas Wouters), the analysis focuses on women-specific rules of conduct in public space. The paper examines the inferior position of women in public and the ceremonial means of either overcoming it or suppressing its visibility. It is argued that ceremonial means and rules of conduct were employed to facilitate women's presence in public but also to provide legitimacy for their exclusion and their unequal position. The results are compared to developments in western Europe and in the U.S.

RC22-274.7

POSSAMAI, ADAM* (University of Western Sydney, a.possamai@uws.edu.au)

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Branding the Devil in New Age, Catholicism and Pentecostalism: A Sociology of Exorcism

In Medieval Europe, it can be argued that people believed more in the devil than in ghosts. This cultural focus was carried by, for example, Catholics who increased the performance of exorcisms during the Reformation to justify the strength and veracity of their doctrine. During Victorian times, the perspective on the supernatural changed and ghosts became more important than the devil. Today, perceptions of westerners with regards to ghosts, possessions and the devil are multifarious. The current literature on exorcism claims that we are witnessing an increase in the need for exorcist rituals, especially, among other things, because of the growth of New Age spiritualties. With channelling and other alternative spiritual practices, New Age is offering a different 'brand' on how to access the other world. As a reaction to this, the amount of exorcists and exorcism has increased within, for example, Catholicism and Pentecostalism, and offer another type of 'brand'. This paper will argue that the perceived increase of the presence of the devil in our society, and the need to protect vulnerable believers, is largely due to a religious competition in the devil's market.

RC33-387.4

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NIXON, ALAN* (Western Sydney University, A.Nixon@westernsydney.edu.au)

Crisis of Analysis and the Power of Data

The unprecedented level and scale of information production that the 21st century has unleashed, presents sociologists with an opportunity to reimagine the way we approach our fields. The multilayered uses of information technologies means that people are not simply living with them but also through them. As a result, social analysis no longer sits solely in the domain of the academic researcher. Tools are now available that allow explorations by the public and those in other disciplines. This potential analytical crisis contains an opportunity to add new techniques and approaches to our toolbox, that go beyond those available to the public. As researchers there is a need to assess our approaches when engaging with the increased digitized nature of the social world. This idea can be seen as especially important in a world increasingly affected by the agency of algorithms. In this presentation, we will frame the debate with an acknowledgement of digital data as a system of knowledge that is intrinsically tied to power relations due to social embedding.

RC15-JS-64.4

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GREEN, JUDY, JUDY (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine)

MILTON, SARAH (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine)

BUCKNER, STEFANIE (University of Cambridge)

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MOFFATT, SUZANNE (Newcastle University)

Conditional and Universal Welfare Benefits in the UK: Social Framings of Entitlement and the Implications for Wellbeing and Inequalities in Health

Recent changes to welfare provision in liberal welfare states, particularly around increasing conditionality, have prompted debate about the possible effects on individual wellbeing and public health.   This study draws on data from interviews with 29 older citizens (aged 60 years+) in three areas of England (London, Cambridge and Sheffield) to identify distinct framings of conditionality which influence different consequences for wellbeing.   Entitlement that is understood collectively, as arising from financial or other contributions to a social body, were framed largely as taken for granted expectations of being part of a welfare state. Uptake of these had positive impacts on the self, beyond the material gains, including the social recognition implied by standing in a reciprocal relation to the state. Entitlement therefore (for those who qualified) was seen as a positive mark of belonging and contributed to wellbeing by facilitating social integration. Other forms of conditionality, based on individualised concepts of need or vulnerability, fostered debate about legitimacy; fracturing feelings of solidarity. These framings of welfare benefits reduced uptake of some entitlements (thus having a direct, material impact on health and wellbeing). There were, however, also implications for the structural determinants of health through the erosion of social capital among older people. When considering the wellbeing impacts of introducing further conditionality to welfare entitlement it is important to consider not only the material impact on individuals but also broader effects on relational meanings linking the individual, the social body and the state.

RC36-424.3

PRADO, JULIANA* (State University of Mato Grosso do Sul, ju.doprado@gmail.com)

Romantic Utopias and Affective Morality in the Use of Digital Media As Emotional Support

This paper discusses, from results of my doctoral research, the circulation of affective morality by the use of digital media as emotional support in Brazil. This research aimed to analyze the uses of digital media such as emotional support, conceptualized as a social relation in which subjects seek for help to deal with emotional demands. These refer initially to affective-sexual relationships which lead to subjective processes that deal with gender, social class, sexuality, race, age, occupation, among other possible axes of analysis. The aim was to explore the meanings around the use of digital media as emotional support interfaced with subjective processes evoked by the analysis of objects that reveal the components of emotional morals. In this paper I focus on two empirical universes that were part of the research, from which I intend to understand the affective-sexual morals and, above all, reflect about love conceptions going through the horizons of aspiration of each segment analyzed. Thus, the analysis will be guided by support modality conceptualized by "digital sentimental offices", used by homosexual men and heterosexual women of popular classes; and online communities used by heterosexual men and women mostly of medium Brazilian classes.

In this sense, I suggest an approach in this text which contrasts experiences that circulate within each proposed object of analysis, and verify the correspondences between provided emotional support with each social context of each public targeted. The hypothesis is that different sexual experiences of the empirical universes establish regulations about gender and sexuality morals, allowing reflect a framework that observes different conceptions of love in the both speeches on each object of analysis, as the horizons of aspiration in each kind of emotional support.

RC18-229.1

PRANDNER, DIMITRI* (University of Salzburg / University of Linz, dimitri.prandner@sbg.ac.at)

Ever-Changing Political Narratives? the War on Terror As Carrier for Political Debate in the USA and Austria from 2001 to 2011.

The War on Terror was one of the core issues that made an increasing gap in political ideology and positioning between many European in the early years of the 21st century evident, yet there were several political and economic developments that influenced the de- and realignment of the European and US American narrations of the War on Terror, e.g. the European endorsement of the election of Barrack Obama as US president or the social upheavals in the middle east in early 2011.

The presentation shall discuss this process and provide insight into how it is framed in the US media – represented by the opinion leading *New York Times* (n=1983) – and the Austrian *Die Presse* and *Der Standard* (n=1387) – national quality newspapers with close ties to the political sphere – from 2001 to 2011 via a Mayring inspired qualitative content analysis.

Illustrating the volatility in issues associated with the War on Terror and showing which political issues were attached to the War on Terror in two countries with very different geopolitical positioning and involvement in the conflict makes it evident that the War on Terror can be seen as more than only an ongoing conflict. Much more it is a decisive societal fault line that structures discussions about political and societal values and created the chance to re-evaluate the meaning bestowed upon certain terms like security, democracy and belonging.

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Because of this it can be argued that War on Terror will continue to be used as a term describing an expanding series of interrelated conflicts, developments and political struggles while it has established itself as a suitable cultural figure to make ever changing societal values tangible for societal discussion and cannot be seen as a conflict that can be resolved until the cultural figure loses its societal relevance.

RC33-JS-65.5

PRANDNER, DIMITRI* (University of Salzburg / University of Linz, dimitri.prandner@sbg.ac.at)

Moving Beyond the Mediated Discourse - How the Austrian Public and Journalists Understand the "War on Terror" and How This Relates Newspaper Depictions.

Discourse analysis of journalistic text is currently one of the most relevant concepts in the social sciences, when it comes to analysing the emergence of meaning and knowledge about certain events that are tied to the transnational and global processes that shape the still early 21st century.

Because of this my paper aims to critically ask how information gained in a media based discourse analysis relates to the interpretation about certain events in the public sphere and how journalists reflect on their output and the decision making processes that influenced this.

Grounding this discussion in an Austrian case study I start with a qualitative content analysis of material published by national quality-press *Der Standard* (n=687) and *Die Presse* (n=689) from 2001 to 2011, that discusses the war on terror *(WoT)* - used as an example for a global conflict that shapes the current geopolitical situation. The strains of discourse found in this material is used confront journalists (n=25, guided interviews done in 2012) with the output they provided, how it came to be and how they understand the discourse now.

It is illustrated that the published material does not necessary match the journalists understanding of the discourse nor their knowledge about the *WoT*. This is furthered via an in-deep discussion about journalistic practices as well as a contextualization of power balances within and outside the journalistic enterprises emerge as intervening variables. Additionally, it can be noted that the depictions of the discourse provided by the journalists during the interviews relate more closely to a stratified non-full-probability-online-survey (n=846) on Austrians, than the content found in their media.

Furthermore, there are only a limited number of core issues in the mediate discourse that endure the ten years observed, they are not necessary present in the public discourse.

These results are used to discuss wider implications regarding (miss-)alignments of discourses and illustrate methodological possibilities to combine media-content based data with interview-based material, while limiting possible negative effects on result validity.

RC41-482.3

PRECUPETU, IULIANA* (Research Institute for Quality of Life, Iuliana_precupetu@hotmail.com)

POP, COSMINA ELENA (Research Institute for Quality of Life, Romanian Academy)

Health Status and Health Selection Processes in Intra-Generational Mobility When Living in Precarious Prosperity

This presentation looks at the relationship between health and quality of life of people living in precarious prosperity in Romania in the attempt to understand paths and mechanisms through which health status influences other domains of life and overall quality of life. The paper also aims to analyse whether health has a role in social selection, by looking at how health status influences intra-generational mobility of people living in precarious prosperity. The analysis is placed within the theoretical perspective of quality of life which takes into consideration people's perceptions and evaluations of all important circumstances of life. Moreover, the paper makes use of previous research and theories looking at health selection processes in intra-generational mobility. The data comes from a qualitative study based on in-depth interviews with people living in households in precarious prosperity from two different communities in Romania. Households belong to a precarious prosperity stratum of population which, without being poor, live in the vicinity of poverty and face high material deprivation. The sample consists in a total of 88 households interviewed in two consecutive waves: 50 households in the first wave (2012-2013) and 38 in the second wave (2014-2015). A qualitative content analysis of interviews is carried out. Results show that health status has spill over effects in other domains of life. Also, there is some evidence in favour of social selection theory in health although more research is needed in this respect.

RC38-442.2

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SOEHN, JANINA (Soziologisches Forschungsinstitut Gottingen (SOFI))

Adult Immigrants Biographies and Social Mobility in Transnational Perspective: The Ambivalent Role of Credentials and Educational Participation

Most international immigrants emigrate broadly speaking in order to seek a better live. However, as has been repeatedly shown for various immigration countries, clear-cut social upward mobility in the new country is far from guaranteed. Adult immigrants who bring along educational credentials and work experience from abroad are confronted with the substantial risk that potential employers and/or state institutions devalue this qualification. The consequence of such devaluation processes are unemployment or under-employment in badly paid jobs, i.e. social downward mobility or stagnation, as well as self-contempt. One possible strategy for the individual immigrant to counter such risks is to "re-invest" into cultural capital (Bourdieu) to be accumulated in educational institutions in the receiving country. These individuals are at the center of my study: Why and how do immigrants who experienced the devaluation of their devaluation of their educational credentials and professional experience find their way to "going back to school" in the country of reception, in this case Germany? Assuming that education participation and educational attainment can be both an important of individuals' identities and a significant part of their socio-economic mobility throughout their lives, how do they perceive their transnational educational biography? I will present first results of in-depth interviews, with immigrants attending German educational institutions like government-sponsored vocational training for the unemployed. The theoretical concept of bounded agency applied to biographical-narrative research will help to understand how immigrants maneuver between restrictions they encounter and chances they take. The analysis of boundary making with regard to ethno-national categories and educational-occupational ones related to social hierarchies will shed light on the complex relations of intersecting inequalities in these immigrants' lives. This research is part of a three-year mixed-method project on immigrants' transnational life courses and their educational opportunities, funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG).

RC24-298.6

PRELL, CHRISTINA* (University of Maryland, cprell@umd.edu)

Unequal Carbon Exchanges: Understanding Pollution Inequalities As Embodied in Global Trade

Ecological modernization (EM) theory argues that a country's phases of economic development coincide with that society's environmental awareness and subsequent care for the environment. Within this framework, environmental reform is seen as resulting from the interplay of economic actors, citizen-consumers, and political actors, such that environmental considerations increasingly become reflected in a country's economic domain. A criticism often launched at EM theory is that it tends to disregard the larger, global economy in which environmental change occurs. In contrast, Ecological Unequal Exchange (EUE) theory considers the larger context of global trade in which countries are situated, and argues that more developed or 'core' countries accrue larger environmental benefits through their unequal trade patterns with less-developed, more peripheral ones. In this paper, we bring together both EM and EUE theories to consider carbon emission transfers occurring through trade among 186 countries over a 20 year period. We define a *positive* carbon emission transfer (CET) as referring to a country having more carbon embodied in its imports than its exports, and a *negative* CET referring to the opposite. Our findings show a U-shaped curvilinear relationship between countries' GDP per capita and their CET, suggesting that countries are typically heavy net importers of carbon in early phases of economic development, become balanced or even net exporters of carbon in middle stages of development, and then return to being heavy net importers of carbon in later stages of development. We reflect on these findings in the context of Ecological Modernization and Ecological Unequal Exchange theories.

RC32-378.5

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Gender, Technology and Work Relations: Case of Women Employees in Food Processing Industries in Manipur, India

This paper explores the problems faced by women workers and supervisors in the selected food processing industries in Manipur. Feminist studies of technology constitute broad theoretical perspective that has been applied to analyze the linkages of gender, technology and work in the industries. Not only, women employees play submissive role, but also their status remain inferior in comparison with men counterparts. Lack of educational qualification, technical training and physical capacity of the women employees has determined their submissiveness and subjugation. Women are mostly assigned in unskilled and manual tasks while men in skilled and technical tasks. Eight industries have been selected as an empirical case and supplemented by in-depth interviews and personal communication to the workers and supervisors of the industries. The paper concludes that feminist studies of technology significantly explain the empirical case of women in the industries. Practically, not only, men control heavy machineries that possessed masculine character, but also lack of educational qualification and technical training provided to the women employees, exclude women from the mainstream work setting in the units thereby declining their status and role.

RC55-622.1

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SUTER, CHRISTIAN (University of Neuchâtel)

Perception of Precarious Work By Households Living in Precarious Prosperity. Evidence from Qualitative Research in Urban Romania and Switzerland

In modern societies, work is probably the most important underpinning of both physical survival and social identity. If the employment situation becomes precarious, it has important consequences at the macroeconomic, community, familial and individual levels. Our presentation introduces findings from a qualitative study and is designed to portray how households living in precarious prosperity, i.e. in constrained and volatile financial situations, not poor and not in secure prosperity, perceive their situation in Romania and Switzerland. The approach analyses low quality jobs and precarious work as a strategy to maintain or improve the household situation or to avoid slipping into poverty. Precarious employment patterns vary in many aspects between the two countries yet they are similar in terms of uncertainty and instability. In the Romanian sample a part of people have standard employment contracts with variable or very low salaries (minimum income) or non standard contracts, in the Switzerland sample, persons living in precarious financial situations are self-employed and have standard and non-standard working agreements with constant or variable payment. In both countries, the working situation is contingent on structural opportunities, yet it also depends on the individual's resources, qualifications and choices in the past. For example, in Switzerland, choosing certain professions, e.g., an artistic profession and knowing that job opportunities are rare and with non-standard can lead to a precarious financial situation. In Romania older generations chose their profession before 1990. The qualifications for the labour market then are no longer in demand today. At the same time, family constraints (young children or a dependent person in the household to care for) restrain work possibilities and lead to accepting flexible jobs and sometimes to financial insecurity.

RC42-499.5

PREUSS, MADLEN* (Institute for Interdisciplinary Research on Conflict and Violence, madlen.preuss@uni-bielefeld.de)

ZICK, ANDREAS (Institute for Interdisciplinary Research on Conflict and Violence)

Severe Worries and Anxieties? Concerned Citizens and Their Attitudes Towards Asylum Seekers and Refugees

In 2015 the debate on refugees reached a new level. Pictures of people welcoming refugees were and are still omnipresent. At the same time Germany recognized a severe increase in hate crimes of right-wing populist and right-wing extremist groups. Concerned citizens protests against immigration and the welcome culture of civil society, especially in front of refugee shelters. Their arguments addressed the costs of immigration, the exploitation of the welfare system, the deprivation of autochthone Germans and the erosion of the labour market. The protestors even attacked politicians and media by stating that they just address the worries of ordinary people. Right-wing populism clearly addressed some of the most relevant causes of prejudices and discrimination: anomia, dominance and so called rights of established. As well we argued that the demand for a ,reconquest of traditional status positions and national superiority' defined right-wing populisms in Europe. This belief in reconquest is not identical to social dominance or authoritarianism. In January 2014 we conducted a cross-sectional survey which addressed the sentiments of 'concerned citizens' which show up in late 2014 (e.g. Pegida). With this data we test a theoretical model (SEM) of the alleged worry about the economic development on the clear rejection of multiculturalism and their outcome for the debate on refugees, mediated by potential influencing factors as anomia, social dominance, and Elias' concept of Established and Outsiders. Results clearly show that the frequently expressed economic worries do not play any role for the devaluation of asylum seekers. Even disorientations or classical dominance strategies have no effect. Instead, it is the belief in different facets of the preservation of the 'good old order' that explains the rejection of asylum seekers.

RC02-37.1

PRIES, LUDGER* (Ruhr-Universitaet Bochum, ludger.pries@rub.de)

Transnationalisation of Labour Mobility - Trends and Challenges for Its Regulation Ludger Pries

The volume and quality of cross-border mobility of workers is changing substantially. This holds for individual labour migration and the mobility inside profit- and non-profit-organisations extended and differentiated in its forms. Transnational intra-organizational mobility is part of labour conditions for more and more employees. New challenges concerning the collective regulation of the conditions of employment, work and participation arise: what is the frame of reference for payment of transnational mobiles? who is responsible for representing their interests? There are also new questions of justice like the employment and working criteria for people working in the same area but with different contract conditions. Based on a comparative research the paper presents patterns and recent trends of cross-border mobility of work of Mexican and German profit and non-profit organisations and discusses the challenges and requests for transnational labour regulation.

RC51-582.5

PRIETL, BIANCA* (Department of Sociology, bprietl@soziologie.rwth-aachen.de)

Towards a Sociological Perspective on Data Society

Datafication by now has invaded every sphere of the social and, hence, poses a challenge to sociological reasoning. Media studies have pointed out the implications of digital forms of communication as well as knowledge production, consumption, and distribution mostly with respect to social media. Building on these insights we argue for a more radical approach that understands an increasing number of societal processes as being data driven and, thus, analyzes our current society as a 'data society'. We will argue for such a perspective by making a twofold argument:

(1) We point at the imperative necessity for sociology to develop theoretical perspectives and practical methods to meet the uprising challenges posed by datafication and digitalization. Although big data is currently paid considerable attention, it is mostly treated as a rather isolated phenomenon with discussions being limited to narrow issues such as privacy. However, data based social processes not only have become *ubiquitous* but their (re)production, utilization, and relevance have reached *novel qualities* which render *society as a whole* deeply changed. Therefore, sociological reasoning needs to confront itself with this data society.

(2) In order to demonstrate this, we will *reconstruct* processes of *algorithmization* and their relevance to society at large. Drawing, among others, on system theoretical approaches, we develop an analytical framework to understand the new forms of data communication and their data traces, identified by media studies, as manifesting interpenetrating qualities to all kinds of social systems.

Eventually, this focus on data related communication enables us to formulate a *research agenda* that meets current societal developments.

RC38-JS-4.3

PRIETO BLANCO, PATRICIA* (National University of Ireland, Galway, patriciaprietoblanco@gmail.com)

Maria's Bag. Negotiating Identity and Belonging through Old and New Visual Media.

Maria has been living abroad for over ten years. She takes pride on her status as foreigner while trying her best to fit in. Her strategy includes keeping visual records of most of her interactions and distributing the snaps shortly afterwards in social networks. Up to here, her story is ordinary. However, Maria always carries a photography bag with her. It is a tote-bag in fact, which she changes every now and then. Inside, she keeps her camera along with 10x15cm half-disintegrated photo-albums, post-cards, flyers and all her sd-cards. In short, she carries most of her visual archive all the time, everywhere, with her. As her story exemplifies, propinquity is not restricted to the world of ones and zeros.

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

This paper unfolds Maria's narrative under two main themes: belonging and mediation. An non-media-centric media studies approach (Moores, 2012) allows to accentuate the contextual conditions of media pragmatics, as well as the complex dynamics between media, institutions, technology and politics. A focus on processes of belonging sets the frame to inquire the deeds of networked photography (Gomez-Cruz, 2012; Lehmuskallio, 2012) and the relevance of place and time as variables in mediated interactions (Lapenta, 2011; Villi, 2014, 2016).

How do old and new media aid Maria in her self-presentation? How does Maria include/exclude others from her circle of reference? Why does Maria hold so tightly onto her sd-cards and paper copies of digital snaps? An ethnographic visual narrative approach (Bach, 2007; Connelly & Clandinin, 1990; Lapenta, 2006) and the subsequent visually crafted account intends to offer answers to these questions.

RC47-543.4

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Saving Deportees: Dynamics of Mobilizations Against Deportation in Switzerland

This paper explores the dynamics of mobilizations against the deportation of rejected asylum seekers in Switzerland. Based on a qualitative study of five protest movements that took place between 2006 and 2015 Switzerland, it examines the configurations, the development and the outcomes of these social movements. The five case studies include documents from different media as well as 25 in-depth interviews with the involved migrants and the key actors participating in the protest against deportation.

These data are used to present general patterns of how mobilizations against deportation emerge and evolve. Beyond aspects common to all of the observed cases, we distinguish two ideal types of mobilizations: On the one hand, there are small groups of left oriented activists using the defense of one or several asylum seekers to make claims regarding political reform. Their commitment is framed by ideals of free movement and human rights. The deportees exemplify a collective cause that the activists have been defending before and will continue to defend afterwards. On the other hand, "ordinary" citizens with different political views form a protest group to prevent the deportation of a specific person or family seen as well integrated and thus "meriting" the right to stay. In this case, the actors involved usually have no previous protest experience. Their mobilization ends with the annulment of the deportation decision or its enforcement.

Addressing factors of success or failure to prevent a deportation, the support of political elites and the quality and intensity of the media coverage appear to play an important role in shaping the outcome of the protest. They allow the deportee's defense to enter the public and political arena, where his or her case will become the object of a battle with a binary outcome: success or failure of the protest movement.

RC17-211.2

PROKOPOWICZ, PIOTR* (Jagiellonian University, piotr.prokopowicz@uj.edu.pl)

Nobody Needs Sociology of Organizations. On the Dwindling Impact of Sociological Reflection on Organizational Theory and Practice.

Sociological reflection has always been at the very core of organizational science – it is a fact well recognized by theorist and practitioners alike, that sociologists have made some of the greatest contributions to the field. In the recent decades, however, both the quality and quantity of relevant sociological reflection on organizations has decreased.

Based on both my academic and consulting experience as an organizational sociologist and psychologist I will argue that this is due to the fact that Sociology of Organization is losing its ground to the field of Industrial and Organizational Psychology, that offers both theoretical and practical contributions to the field of organizational behavior from within a dominating and a well-structured research paradigm. This paradigm, unfortunately, doesn't have its counterpart in a multi-paradigmatic and diverse field of sociological reflection.

I will present an argument that in order to stay relevant, Sociology of Organizations has to (1) reevaluate its role as a positive force for organizational change in the 21st century workplaces (2) build stronger institutional relationships with the fields of Industrial and Organizational Psychology and Management Science (3) establish a strong research paradigm that would institutionally build the foundation for the dialogue between sociologists, psychologists, management scientists and practitioners alike.

RC14-172.5

PRUSA, IGOR* (The University of Tokyo, igorprusa@gmail.com)

Power, Corruption, and Media Scandal: The Case of Japan

Media scandal can be defined as revealed transgression of individual elites (political, coporate, cultural). It becomes publicly disclosed (usually via whistleblowing), framed by more or less conflicting media outlets (with certain effect on the public) and is eventually publicly denounced (leading to individual and institutional consequences). On the one hand, media scandal is a universal "social fact" (Durkheim), originating in social institutions and media cultures, and arising from the ground where various transgressive "movements of life" and effects of institutions intersect. On the other hand, scandal is an "empty signifier" (Burkhardt), and the recognition of certain behavior as "scandalous" – including the way it is narrated and mediated – is until certain extent a culturally-specific process. This talk develops a model of scandal mediation in Japan, during which the mainstream media, the power elites, the business circles, and the organized crime (yakuza) intersect in a political and journalistic "field of struggle" (Bourdieu). In terms of its social function, we approach scandals as narratively structured "social dramas" (Turner) and secular rituals that follow major moral disturbances in society in order to re-instate the imaginary equilibrium (Durkheim). Furthermore, we conceptualize (not only Japanese) scandal as mediatized ritual of pollution, purification through exclusion (scapegoating), and eventual re-integration. In order to illustrate the collusion a corruption of the power elites in postwar Japan, the function of scandal a non-transformative pseudo-ritual, and the disputable role of the media as "democracy-watchdog", we scrutinize the most recent Japanese scandals with global reach: the 2011 Olympus scandal, the 2015 Toshiba scandal, and the 2015 Olympic logo scandal.

RC42-502.4

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GAMBETTA, DIEGO (European University Institute)
BERGER, JOEL (ETH Zurich)

Signals of Trustworthiness in Social Exchange: A Theoretical Framework and Empirical Evidence

Signaling theory is concerned with situations of strategic interdependence in which one actor (the sender) aims at persuading another actor (the receiver) of the truth of a state of affairs that the receiver does not observe. The unobserved state can be a quality of the sender the receiver would like to know more about and act upon. Signaling theory has been applied to explain individuals' investments in higher education, employers' choice of employees, style of dress, cultural consumption, aggressive behavior, but also cooperation in social exchange. In this paper we review the signaling theory framework with regard to its application to explain cooperation in social exchange. After restating the core elements of the theory, we discuss extensions to the basic framework which have proved useful in conceptualizing and explaining cooperation in social exchange. In particular, we show how distinguishing between (1) signaling costs and benefits, (2) signal production and signal display, (3) signals and signs, (4) signals and reputation, and (5) signals and counter-signals can make signaling theory more broadly applicable. In our discussion of the extended signaling theory framework, we illustrate the conceptual elements with evidence from empirical work. The paper concludes with novel hypotheses and an outlook on future research.

RC24-305.2

PSARIKIDOU, KATERINA* (Lancaster University, a.psarikidou@lancaster.ac.uk)

Unfolding the Multiplicity of the 'Temporal' in the Pursuit of Sustainable Mobility Futures

Recent years have witnessed a 'temporal turn' in the study and pursuit of sustainability (Reisch, 2001; Rau and Edmorson, 2013; Shove et al, 2009). Research has focused on the environmental impact of various 'unnatural rhythms' of everyday living and raised the significance of the 'temporal' in not only shaping, but also changing unsustainable living patterns (Adam, 1998; Lefebvre, 2004; Southerton, 2009). This paper aims to contribute to such theoretical and empirical enquiries by investigating the multiple temporalities of urban mobilities that we need to consider for configuring low-carbon futures. Much work on transition studies has focused on the mutually constitutive socio-technical nature of system change, while ignoring the significance of 'the temporal' in such developments (Geels and Schot, 2007). This paper aims to contribute to an expanding literature on the role of time and diverse time-cultures in the configuration of low-carbon transitions (Svenstrup, 2013; Rau, 2015; Shove, 2009). Drawing on mobilities research conducted for the Liveable Cities project (see http://liveablecities.org.uk/), it aims to unpack the multiple temporalities of urban mobilities by going beyond a singular understanding of a time 'monoculture' (Geissler, 2002; Urry, 1999). By exploring the multiple, both chronological and kairological, calculative and qualitative temporalities (Cipriani, 2013; Szerzynski, 2002) of urban mobilities, it investigates the different dimensions of time (e.g. speed, weather, age, duration, synchronisation, frequency, periodicity, disruption, etc.) and the traditional dichotomies associated

with them (e.g. fast/slow, cold/hot, young/old, long/short, empty/full, past/future, day/night, etc.). But, it also attempts to challenge the dominant understandings of such dichotomies by showing the relative perceptions, associations and values that can be attributed to them (e.g. cycling as both slow and fast). In doing so, it proposes to situate the introduction of time-cultural alternatives, and thus, sustainability transitions in the transcendence of various conventional understandings and experiences of time.

RC11-131.7

PSIHODA, SOPHIE* (Department of Sociology, University of Vienna, sophie.psihoda@uni-bamberg.de)

Effects of Retirement Pathways on Health and Income Inequalities from a European Perspective

Background:
The adverse ratio of people in employment and people in retirement constitutes a serious challenge for the European welfare state as the public expenses in general increase due to increasing expenses for the retirement benefits, health and care for older people. In reaction to this challenge governments in Europe have enacted a series of retirement reforms with the aim of keeping older employees in employment for longer since the 1990s. As a consequence a decoupling of the exit from employment and the entry into retirement and a diversity of pathways to retirement has been observed. These pathways to retirement are defined and influenced by the institutional arrangement of the labor market, the pension and welfare system of a country as well as by the individual determinants of the people in the country.
Methods:
By using SHARE data and by taking a cross-national European and longitudinal perspective, I aim to explore the distribution and forms, as well as the causes and consequences, of the different pathways to retirement on the level of the individuals and on the contextual level of the institutional arrangement of a country in a time-frame from 2004 to 2014. For this panel I propose to discuss my results on the consequences of different pathways to retirement with regards to inequality in health status and income by analyzing how the institutional arrangements of various European countries exacerbate or mitigate these inequalities resulting from different pathways to retirement.
Contribution to theory and policy:
From a theoretical point of view I aim to contribute to theories on social inequality as well as on theories of welfare state regimes and retirement systems. In terms of a policy perspective I aim to contribute to the discussions on the effects of recent retirement reforms that have been enacted in European countries.

RC04-57.9

PUASCHUNDER, JULIA* (Harvard University, Julia.Puaschunder@gmail.com)

Ethical Decision Making Under Social Uncertainty: An Introduction of Überethicality

Decision making research has been revolutionized by prospect theory. In laboratory experiments, prospect theory captures human to code outcome perspectives as gains or losses relative to an individual reference point, by which decisions are anchored. Prospect theory's core finding that monetary losses loom larger than gains has been generalized in many domains; yet not been tested for social status changes. Social status striving has been subject to social sciences' research for a long time but until today we have no clear picture of how social status prospects relative to an individual reference point may influence our decision making and action. Understanding human cognition in the light of social status perspectives, however, could allow turning social status experiences into ethicality nudges. The perceived endowment through social status may drive social responsibility. Ethicality as a socially-appreciated, noble societal contribution offers the prospect of social status gains given the societal respect for altruism and pro-social acts. An Überethical filling of current legal gaps or outperforming legal regulations grant additional social status elevation opportunities. Building on prospect theory, two field observations of environmentally conscientious recycling behavior and sustainable energy consumption tested if social status losses are more likely to be answered with ethicality than social status gains. Social status losses are found as significant drivers of socially-responsible environmental conscientiousness. Testing prospect theory for social status striving advances socio-economics and helps understanding the underlying mechanisms of social identity theories. Pegging social status to ethicality is an unprecedented approach to use social forces as a means for accomplishing positive societal change. Future studies may target at elucidating if ethicality in the wake of social status losses is more a cognitive, rational strategy or emotional compensation for feelings of unworthiness after social status drops.

RC42-500.3

PUASCHUNDER, JULIA* (Harvard University, Julia.Puaschunder@gmail.com)

The Beauty of Ivy: When Inequality Meets Equality

Thomas Piketty's (2014) *Capital in the 21st Century* revolutionized economic thoughts on inequality. Started by the 2008/09 World Financial Crisis and cumulated in the subsequent Occupy movement, attention to rising inequality regarding economic wage, opportunity and wealth led to advocacy for a more equal society. Innovatively, this article argues for a mixture of equality and inequality within a societal network holding value when access to opportunities to transfer implicit wealth is distributed merit-based. By the example of Ivy League educational institutions, but also elaborating on social environments and interaction networks, a novel economic wealth transfer model is proposed. Within an economic system, dyads of *unequal* crystallized value based on heritage (e.g., royal families, legacy admits) and merit-based *equality* represented by offspring from families with underprivileged backgrounds, whose outperforming ambition, fluid intelligence and drive may lead to fruitful social interactions and beneficial wealth transfers, may create beneficial economic outcomes. On the societal level, within networks favorable environments may serve as transformation hubs if entered merit-based by underprivileged families. While presenting a preliminary idea of an economic model of value transfer between equality and inequality, the article outlines a blatant research gap on information about the direct and indirect transactions and interactions between equality and inequality representing agents within societal networks. The article concludes with giving hope in Piketty's outlook of rising inequality by showing the economic merits of inequality when paying attention to merit-based distributed value transfer opportunities.

RC16-206.3

PUIG LATORRE, GEMMA* (FLACSO Mexico, gemma.puig@flacso.edu.mx)

Exploring How the Platform for People Affected By Mortgages Is Building a Civil Discourse

This paper presents the results of an analysis on the civil discourse build by a social movement called *Platform for People Affected by Mortgages (in Spanish: PAH, Plataforma de Afectados por la Hipoteca).* This analysis is part of a PhD which aims-to understand how the PAH's participants are transforming their conceptions on politics, law and common good –and also their identity as citizens– through interactions, discourse and participation and, how the civil society is being affected as a result.

Civil society is understood as a civil sphere where solidarity is central and represents a mutual support between members of the same culture to promote justice; this means to repair the social. In this respect, the civilian sphere has its own normative and institutional logic and it is different from other spheres –political, economical or religious– although they are mutually influenced. Beyond the institutional,a subjective dimension mediating symbolic codesappears. The binaries codes are located between pure and impure and theydistinguish motives, relationships and institutions between civil and uncivil categories. The positive ones are related to democracy, freedom and a civil society based on solidarity whereas the negatives take part of a repression discourse –thus they are uncivil.

In particular, the analysis presented here corresponds to a participant observation carried out during four weeks in ten activities of the movement. The results of the first approach of data analysis show that the discourses are alike among participants and not always coherent in terms of civilian categories. Despite that fact, their discourses allow the participants to define themselves as "we" in front of "others" to whom they attribute an uncivil discourse.

RC48-560.6

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DE FALCO, CIRO CLEMENTE (University of Naples Federico II)

Social Movements, Crisis and Squatting Experiences: The Case of Naples

The work that we will present focuses on the twin phenomena of mutuality and self-organization of social and living spaces, starting from the squatting experiences analysed in Naples. Especially, the analysis will consider two areas, i.e. the Materdei neighbourhood and Eastern part of Naples.

These experiences were approached from a comparative qualitative point of view, leading to highlight a specific form of resilience and resistance to the social conflict for housing needs, especially in the ongoing crisis.

The aim of the paper is to describe and compare the responses to housing needs in two contexts that, though being in the same metropolitan area, are characterised by different levels of vulnerability in terms of economic and territorial development (Cannon, 2008).

The selection of the unit of analysis stems from the fact that the chosen cases are the most relevant squatting experiences in Southern Italy in the recent years and show how the generated conflict becomes a trigger of cohesion, participation, common vision, self-organization and mutuality, even though resulting from different needs and modalities of action (Della Porta, Diani, 2009; Kamerman, Kahn, 2014). In particular, the relevance of these two cases consists in the difference between current and previous experiences of squatting in terms of the nature of social conflict. In fact, in the previous modalities of squatting housing needs had often find resolution in individual and poorly structured actions. Nowadays, different forms of resolution give an answer to the same housing, based on a discovery of mutuality and collective action.

In a nutshell, in both areas the conflict is key to resilience and resistance, however the different methods of management and organization of squatting are the backdrop for different interpretations of the phenomenon, which move between the old and new interpretative categories and practices of self-welfare.

RC05-68.5

PURKAYASTHA, BANDANA* (University of Connecticut, Bandana.Purkayastha@uconn.edu)
PATIL, VRUSHALI (Florida Atlantic University)

Constituting Anti-Racist Feminism for Today's World.

What are the new ways of constituting anti-racist feminism? Based on our data on the different media depictions of sexual violence in India and the activism and actions generated in the United States to save Indian women, we offer two arguments for constituting anti-racist feminism today. First, we argue that while racism is typically studied within countries, it is important to develop theoretical frameworks that are able to question the processes that utilize over-imagined gender hierarchies in other places to sustain racial hierarchies within countries. Thus the US based media depictions-compared to those in India—present sexual assault as an outcome of non-modern culture in India. The constant visibility of sexual violence in India in the media occurs alongside the near invisibility of sexual violence against women of color in the US. Consequently US is implicitly presented as a safe space for women compared to other unsafe places. Second, we show how affective sociologies of race are used to sustain racist activist/scholarly/policy agendas even as activists declare themselves to be feminists with anti-racist agendas. Erasures of histories of activism and scholarship on violence against women in India, and reuse of some older colonial tropes, shape these affective sociologies of race.

feminists are part of the cultural assemblages that lead activists, and scholars to want to save women over there. We argue that anti-racist feminism has to start from a position of awareness and knowledge about the subject of activism. Such scholarship and activism should be historically grounded, be informed by activism, agendas and scholarship already produced in other countries and by scholars from the groups that are the subject of discussion. Most of all, anti-racist feminism has to continue to examine privileges and marginalization locally and transnationally in order to be relevant in todays world.

RC32-374.5

PURKAYASTHA, BANDANA* (University of Connecticut, Bandana.Purkayastha@uconn.edu)

Thinking about Knowledge Categories, Contexts, Voices and Silences.

Many feminist scholars have challenged West-centric epistemologies and offered concepts such as multiple modernities and decoloniality as more appropriate frames for understanding knowledge hierarchies. Much of these challenges have come from the two-thirds world, though some emanates from scholars located in the one-third world (who are often mislabeled as "post colonial" scholars). The discussions of knowledge hierarchies continue to be broadly classified within binaries such as the Global North and South, or one and two thirds worlds even though every region, nation-state, and locale is marked by many discussions, debates, and challenges between the privileged and marginalized within that realm, currently and historically.

In this presentation I wish to focus on indigenous and transnational knowledge production, and the silences and silencing processes embedded within our current understanding of knowledge hierarchies. Indigeneity carries within it an understanding of groups that experienced settler colonialism (within nations). Do indigenous knowledge challenge, contribute to, or fit in with knowledge produced by the privileged non-indigenous within their realm? The term transnational feminism is often used to denote knowledge that is developed through and across nations during the current phase of globalization. How do earlier phases of transnational knowledge production play a part, if at all, in how we understand transnational knowledge today? Does transnational knowledge include indigenous knowledge? Do our discussions of knowledge production have to reframe some of the categories of knowledge producers, politics and contexts of knowledge production to identify how power works to give voice or silence different types of knowledge production?

RC22-259.1

PURSER, GRETCHEN* (Syracuse University, gwpurser@maxwell.syr.edu)
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"Work As Unto the Lord:" Enhancing "Employability" in a Faith-Based Job-Readiness Program

The 1996 passage of welfare reform radically reshaped the principles and practices of poverty management in the U.S. On the one hand, it brought about an end to welfare as an entitlement and imposed rigid time limits, work requirements, and a programmatic supply-sided focus on "job-readiness." On the other hand, it permitted and promoted the expansion of faith-based organizations in the provision of social services. This ethnographic case study of a prominent "faith-based" job-readiness program--Jobs for Life (JFL)--is situated at the underexplored nexus of these two trends. Drawing upon participant observation in a JFL class, in-depth interviews with class instructors and participants, and content analysis of organizational materials, this article documents the program's use of Biblical principles and teachings to expound on the moral irreproachability of work and to fabricate "employable" subjects who submit themselves to both God and the employer. At play is a project that we call the "righteous responsibilization" of the poor, a responsibilization achieved through religious salvation. The case of JFL, we argue, not only deepens and extends our understanding of religious neoliberalism, revealing how it shapes the process of subjectification and practices of poverty management. It also remediates a tension at the heart of neoliberal ideology between its emphasis on individualistic entrepreneurialism and its demand for submission to the abstract, alien decrees of the market. In the religious neoliberal framework exemplified by JFL, deference to capital is recast as the first step toward the entrepreneurial achievement of individual salvation.

RC46-526.4

PUTTERGILL, CHARLES* (University of Pretoria, charles.puttergill@up.ac.za)

Ideology and Pseudo-Science: Drawing Lessons from a Critique of Sociology of Race during Apartheid for Current Practice-Based Science

This paper explores knowledge production within an emerging sociology of race, aligned to Afrikaner nationalist thought, which set out to provide justification for apartheid in addressing the so-called 'racial question' within the South African society. In a context of contestation, claiming objectivity and scientific authority the emerging 'nationalist' sociology of race set out to demonstrate its utility as a credible body of knowledge to not only legitimate exclusionary racial practices within the society, but to shape policy implementation as well. Racialisation embedded within modernity, normalised exclusionary practices within the society, institutionalising racism. Given this trajectory of an applied sociology of race in support of an indefensible policy a number of questions are raised in conclusion with regard to power, ideology, and how in addressing pressing social issues questions of inequality and social justice should be foregrounded in current practice.

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Q

RC06-74.3

QI, XIAOYING* (Hong Kong Baptist University, xiaoyingqi@hkbu.edu.hk)

Continuity and Transformation: Family Relations and Obligation in China

Since the early 1980s, as a strategy to advance its previously planned economy to a more market-driven economy, the Chinese government relaxed its control of population movements so that industry, of which there is now a great deal, could have a flexible labour supply. One result of this change is the greatest movement of population in China since 1949 when the communist party came to power, and possibly globally. Enormous numbers of people are moving from inland regions to coastal areas, from rural settings to urban, and from less developed to more developed economic zones. These so-called 'migrants' form an entirely new social category, '*liudong renkou*' or 'floating population'. A large body of literature focuses on the young migrant workers who move from rural areas to cities in search of employment, and, correspondingly, the women, children and the elderly who remain in the villages and small towns, the so-called 'left-behind'. This 'left-behind' group draws the attention of researchers and also the media. The present paper is to fill a gap examining an emergence of grandparents who are not 'left behind' but join their migrant adult children to provide child care. The paper will show that under conditions of economic, social and cultural change family obligation in China continues to play an important role and at the same time that the conventions associated with the relevant expectations, attitudes and emotions have undergone significant change.

RC48-556.4

QU, YUANYUAN* (University of Glasgow, jiguang1989@gmail.com)

Emerging in a Digital World:the Politicization of the Internet and the Disability Activism in China

This paper examines the political use of the internet by disabled people, and, the development of China's disability activism influenced by their actions. Over the last few decades, disability activism has been organised around the world to challenge discrimination and oppression. This, however, has not yet been established in China, where a 'strong state-weak society' regime is identified. Will things be changed in a new digital era? Based on one-year online ethnographic exploration and interviews with disabled netizens, this paper suggests that:

1) Internet use empowers disabled people in their personal political participation by removing financial and structural barriers. They are more engaged in public affairs, at least in the cyber world, both politically and culturally.

2) Based on gathering and interaction in virtual 'public sphere', disability organisations are emerging on the internet, forming disability consciousness and producing online collective actions.

3) Some online organisations have been extended to the offline world and have played a role in the policy-making. Online social media remains to be their main arms in the process. Their offline activism are supported by online presence.

4) This process is influenced by both Chinese government and the inputting western values. But generally speaking, cooperation with the government is the main target for most of these new-born organizations. Disability activism in China is co-constructed by the government and disabled people themselves.

By arguing that, I conclude that the politicization of the internet in China has to some extent empowered disabled people, and, promoted the development of disability organisation and disability activism. After emerging online, however, disability movement are limited by the lack of resources and the interruption of the government. The position of disabled people can hardly be changed by leveraging the internet only, not to speak of the general system in China's society.

RC02-38.4

QUACK, SIGRID* (University Duisburg-Essen, sigrid.quack@uni-due.de)

Cross-Border Careers in an Emerging Transnational Labor Market for NGO Staff

There is now a consensus that the rise of international nongovernmental organizations (INGOs) is an important element of world society. But despite all the attention they receive in the media and the literature for their role in international politics, INGOs are not yet well understood in their function as employers. While there is anecdotical evidence of career mobility between both, headquarters and national offices of large INGOs, no systematic study of the emerging transnational labor market in the third sector has been undertaken to our knowledge so far. To contribute to closing this research gap, the paper examines emerging transnational labor markets for NGO staff through the lens of cross-border careers of individuals working for INGOs. The purpose of the paper is twofold: At a theoretical level, it draws on the sociology of careers in the Chicago School tradition and combines it with insights from the French sociology of conventions to develop a theoretical framework for the study of transnational labor markets in the making. Both approaches suggest that people's careers are not just an individual phenomenon but unfold in orientation towards to reference groups, through which they become socially recognized. Hence, careers are a good starting point to investigate the links between mobility patterns, collectively defined career scripts and labor market institutions in a transnational context where institutions are expected to be fluid and undergoing recurrent negotiation. At the empirical level, the paper presents results from a pilot study of careers of staff in 30 INGOs drawn from different policy fields such as environment, development and human rights.

RC22-275.2

QUILTY, EMMA* (University of Newcastle, Australia, emma.quilty@newcastle.edu.au)

#Witchlife: Witchy Digital Spaces

This paper will report on current research that examines the complex and nuanced ways witches interact and network in digital spaces. In particular, it will explore ways women creatively rework mainstream conceptualisations of gender by re-imagining the witch within digital spaces. Methodologically the research project utilises a multi-site ethnographic approach across different field sites, including digital spaces such as Facebook and non-digital spaces such as witch-camps. This allows for unanticipated trajectories to be followed when tracing a cultural phenomenon across and within digital and non-digital sites. In my research the 'witch' is used as the common phenomenon that is traced across digital spaces. This approach reveals the fluidity and creativity of reworking gender and identity within networks composed of fixed and moving points. Discussions about the witch in digital spaces that occurred during interviews as well as through online interactions will be analysed using a phenomenological lens. This lens allows for the specificities of women's experiences to be analysed as well as how such experiences alter implicitly gendered ways of being in the world. For example, I investigate the experience of `becoming' and embodying the witch through women's participation in online discussions and activities that resist, challenge and rework traditional religious and gender structures. This behaviour may occur through counter-cultural presentations of the self or engaging in public discussions and debates about social inequalities, religion and activism. What I will demonstrate in this paper is the way in which the emergence of the online witch discourse dynamically constructs how witches creatively use digital spaces as sites of gender alterity and resistance.

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R

RC34-393.3

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DE BEER, STEPHAN (Centre for Contextual Ministry, University of Pretoria)

Faith Based Organisations and Marginalised Youth in Pretoria, South Africa

The main aim of this paper is to illuminate the role of faith based organisations (FBOs) in an urban environment, namely Pretoria central areas, in the lives of marginalised youth. In current South African policy documents focusing on the youth, scant attention is given to potential and actual contributions of FBOs even though the vast majority of South Africans indicated affiliation to a particular religion in a census and past surveys. The state's policy discourse on social cohesion does not include formal relationships with organised religion, and in practice instances of a wide variety of relationships between the state and FBOs can be observed – ranging from co-operation to manipulation to mistrust. Employing purposive sampling, this research is based on 20 in-depth interviews and two focus groups with participants between 16 and 25 years old as well as formal and informal discussions with FBO staff and other involved community members. The presence/absence and contributions/hindrances of FBOs were all considered. Complicated narratives were found with certain participants lacking any support network and others relying only on capricious social relationships. FBOs made both practical and spiritual contributions to individual youth on short, medium and long term basis. However, despite commendable efforts from specific FBOs aiming to support individual agency of the youth and restoring their dignity, limited resources and at times tenuous relationships with local state departments undermine the potential positive effects of FBOs in an urban environment.

RC53-605.3

RABELLO DE CASTRO, LUCIA* (Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, lrcastro@infolink.com.br)

Children As Public Subjects: Can Educational Transmission be More Than Leading Children into the Future We Want?

The ideals purported in the International Convention of the Rights of the Child concerning children's participation have launched a tremendous investigative effort on the conditions of possibility to ensure the fulfilling of such rights. This move has generally taken for granted the given statute of deeply rooted institutions of society, such as the educational system, as if its long sustained cornerstones could be left untouched once children became active participants and duly involved in matters concerning them. This paper presents a case in point by considering children's participation in schools. It aims at interrogating the process of educational transmission in the school context in our days insofar as it can provide conditions for children's construction of their public subjectivities and the production of a common space for discussion on issues relevant to their everyday life, struggles and difficulties. Firstly, the notion of public space is discussed in relation to childhood, once children's contribution to society has remained non-public, invisible and mostly irrelevant. It is discussed how the notion of publicity, in its descriptive and normative aspects, can address the specificity of the school context and the relationships therein produced characterized by their hierarchical and asymmetrical aspect to children's disadvantage. In such a place of restricted possibilities for action, the question is how children manage to bring forth their own interests and validate their viewpoints on school experience. Secondly, empirical data from a research project in Brazilian state schools are discussed in order to verify how the conformed roles and rules of the school context are re-signified and re-constructed by children as they attempt to re-frame the process of educational transmission in accordance with their own interests. The far-reaching effects of children's participation on the cherished perspectives about the future, as adults conceive them, are discussed.

RC07-JS-8.5

RACKOW, KATJA* (University of Vechta, Katja.Rackow@uni-vechta.de)

Solidarity- Theoretical Concepts and Empirical Measurements

Solidarity is intimately linked to social inequality, and may even be regarded as a precondition for a just world. The concept of solidarity seems to be well known and is regularly demanded in various political and social debates. However, theoretical concepts, explanations and descriptions are diverse and based on different dimensions and levels. What all attempts to define solidarity seem to have in common is the assumption that solidarity includes the support and help given from individuals or groups to any other person. In addition, some authors refer to abandonment as an important element of solidarity, what makes empirical observation difficult (e.g., absence of action may indicate solidarity). Furthermore, different ranges of solidarity can be identified, e.g., a general solidarity with people who are not known personally and who also do not belong to a similar group with same interests vs. solidarity within the family. The empirical verifiability of these theoretical assumptions and considerations, however, is limited. Predominantly, general attitudes and values are queried. The possibilities of the empirical measurement of everyday activities still seem to be hardly recognized.

The paper will first systematize how sociologists have conceptualized solidarity and how they have explained the origins, dimensions and historical changes of solidarity. In a second step I will compare these theoretical concepts with the various ways of measuring solidarity empirically. From my point of view, the operationalization of these concepts of solidarity is not exhaustively developed and probably often only suitable for certain historical and social (national) contexts, what makes international and historical comparison difficult. By contrasting theoretical concepts and empirical measurements the paper discusses strengths and limitations of these approaches and tries to develop suggestions for future research.

RC18-219.6

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Meanings of Civic Activity By Polish Activists

In the ever-changing context, it seems an interesting question about contemporary functioning, or understanding of the concept of citizenship. In my paper I am going to present results of my studies, which allowed me to formulate conclusions related to the specific differences in defining the role of the activist between members of diverse types of Polish civic organizations. Thus, it turned out that the most common understanding of activity in organization is perceiving it as work. Often it is special work, distinguished by low wages. A special feature of this type of work is also good, friendly and often non-hierarchical relationships between members of the organization. However, the activists of different types of organizations were distinguished by their own understandings of being an activist. Thus, through research in organizations of a non-governmental (the so-called third sector), economic (employers' organizations and trade unions) and political type (social and political movements), it became possible to identify both common and specific features of the picture of contemporary civic activity.

RC06-75.5

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KLOC-NOWAK, WERONIKA (University of Warsaw)

KORDASIEWICZ, ANNA (University of Warsaw)

Transnational Spaces of Care – Migrant Families of the Elderly Poles

Intensifying spatial mobility poses a challenge to the family as the primary provider of care for the elderly in sickness and frailty. In EU-10 nations, where family model of care predominates, care deficit is likely due to the intensive out-migration since 2004. Hence, this paper directly inscribes into the topic of the Forum by attempting to understand the future and inquire about the prospective forms of care over the elderly in transnational families (TNF). We assume that physical proximity is not *sine qua non* condition of caring (Baldassar 2007:257–258). Drawing upon multi-sited transnational ethnographic research in Poland and the UK, we inquire into the forms of care the TNFs develop. We employ Kilkey and Merla's (2013) typology (direct provision with physical co-presence, direct provision at a distance, coordination of support, and delegation of support) in order to trace configurations of care in TNFs of ageing Poles. We argue that: (1) parents of the Polish migrants, still considerably young, often do not yet call for personal assistance and they are often net contributors of care rather than only receivers; (2) ageing parents facilitate reproduction of their migrant children; however, (3) additional caring responsibilities of the ageing parents need to be taken into account in order to explain transnational forms of care (e.g., over their own 85+ parents), which calls for re-thinking of the concept of "sandwich generation", (4) similar forms of care are developed in the TNFs and families of internal migrants (should the distance impede visits on the daily basis). However, instances of illnesses of ageing parents of migrants or emergencies already show how direct provision of care is organized today. As we argue, informal non-kin social networks are important actors in provision of care and should be taken into account in research on configurations of care in transnational spaces.

RC31-358.5

RADZIWINOWICZ, AGNIESZKA* (University of Warsaw, a.radziwinowicz@is.uw.edu.pl)

Violence in the Experience of Deportation from the United States

The topic of deportation has been long neglected and it was not until the onset of this century that we have witnessed intensive development of the literature dealing with the problem. Deportability and deportation have been argued to be a mean of production of sovereignty in the modern nation-State (Walters 2002, De Genova 2010), especially in the face of unauthorized flows of transnational migrants, often perceived by the sovereign states as "losing control". This paper, although indebted to the scholarship on deportation, seeks to path its own way by the adoption of micro-level approach and attempt to show the intimate face of social suffering related to deportation. The aim of this paper is to **show the process of deportation from the perspective of individual as an experience in which various forms of violence come together**. Drawing upon ethnographic research conducted by the author between 2012 and 2014 in a Mexican pueblo, 31 testimonies of Mixtec deportees in particular, the paper gives an account of the lived experience of the US State that encloses in the process of deportation. The paper looks at the stages that from individual perspective compound the process of deportation: detection and apprehension, detention, immigration court, and transfer to the country of citizenship; and inquires into types of violence that operate on each of them. The contribution of the paper is to show that the suffering of the deportees consists not only in the physical violence that sometimes is used by the US law enforcement agents, but also by the structural violence that contributes to their deportability, and symbolic violence that often operates during the hearing before immigration judge.

RC32-379.5

RAHBARI, LADAN* (PhD in sociology, rahbari.ladan@gmail.com)

Gender and the Right to the Space: The Impact of Modern Architecture on Elimination of Private Spaces for Women in Iran

Iranian home is a multi-functional unit and is used as private, semi-private and public space. Due to Iranian norms of social interaction, and the concentration of a vast majority of social practices inside the house, it is not unconventional for the outsiders to enter the house. This sort of intrusion disrupts household activities which are more related to women's roles than men's. The Iranian house has still kept its traditional functions despite the large alterations in its functions and structure. Domestic space is used for interacting with everyone including the outsiders and the "Namahram" whom are male social actors unwelcome to interact with female residents of the house. Women have to appear in hijab and socially accepted dress code in front of the strangers. This paper will discuss how the openness of the domestic spaces introduced by modern architecture has reduced the privateness of domestic space and as a result decreased the realization of women's right to the space. The modern architecture and changes brought by it to the domestic space, such as the deletion of traditional only-female spaces called "Andarouni" and excluding barriers that provide privacy for female residents, has not been conformed to the Iranian lifestyle and patterns of social relations Iranian contemporary architecture has adopted characteristics of the modern home design movements, while the social relations have stayed traditional and unchanged and therefore has not acknowledged women's right to the appropriation of the domestic space.

RC32-381.3

RAHBARI, LADAN* (PhD in sociology, rahbari.ladan@gmail.com)

Spaces of Terror and Women's Activism for Realization of Right to the City: The Case of Serial Acid Attacks in Isfahan, Iran

In autumn 2014 in the city of Isfahan, a serial acid attack aimed at female victims who were driving cars, took place in urban public spaces. The officially confirmed number of victims was four while the general public firmly believes that the perpetrations were far more numerous. The violence, which had an obvious sexual dimension, raised public fear among inhabitants of Isfahan as well as other big cities. As perpetrators have not been brought to justice and the underlying scope of their action has not been clearly identified, collective narratives are created among different groups of people based on their socio-political status. Acid attacks on women for reasons of hatred, vengeance, or chastisement have been mostly taking place for personal motives in Iran. These serial attacks however, were widely perceived to be systematically organized. In the weeks following the attacks, Isfahan's female inhabitants' urban practices were disrupted and the public spaces, once partially safe for women, turned in to spaces of terror limiting women's movement and daily life practices. As a result women started taking collective initiatives for providing secure spaces. These events also led to a collective reaction, which as I will suggest, was one of the rare urban protests in Iranian history to claim women's right to the space. This paper has adopted qualitative methods such as in-depth interviews and focus group discussions to discuss women's perception and reaction after the attacks. Interviewees selected by snowball sampling technique were women who participated in a wave of activism to publicly condemn the attacks. Appropriation of the public space and participation in the collective appeal for the interpellation of the authorities responsible for public security by Isfahan inhabitants indicated the rising awareness of the right to the city as a human right as suggested by Henry Lefebvre.

RC24-296.21

RAHMAWATI, RITA* (Djuanda University, ritafirdaus@yahoo.co.id)
DARUSMAN, DUDUNG DARUSMAN* (Bogor Agricultural University, ddarusman@yahoo.com)

Adaptation Strategies and Resilience of LOCAL Communities in the Struggling of Forest Resources

This study aims to map the adaptation strategies of the local communities in the context of conflicts over forest resources with the government. This study was conducted on two locations: Gunung Halimun Salak National Park (GHSNP), West Java and Sungai Utik Forest, West Kalimantan, Indonesia. GHNSP is a conservation area where there is Kasepuhan community. Meanwhile, Sungai Utik forest is the site of a cultural heritage where Dayak Iban community lives. However, in this area there also some forest concessions (HPH). In this study, a constructive paradigm was used. Data were collected through in-depth interviews and participant observation. Data were subjected to a qualitative analysis. Results showed that the local communities in the two sites had different adaptation strategies and resiliences. Both communities experienced very challenging events with high stress levels and threat in the form of losing their access to control forest resources. However, in the context of conflict, they managed to survive. The resilience of Dayak Iban community came from the support of other parties (the support received from surrounding people) while the resilience of Kasepuhan community came from the ability of its individuals in maitaining relationship with other parties (social and interpersonal skills or the ability to seek outside support). The assumptions and facts found in this study supported a new theory of "Social resilience in the struggle for forest resources". Resilience was understood as a struggle for survival. In other words, complex social conflict might bring social resilience.

RC06-77.13

RAID, KADRI* (University of Tartu, kadri_j@hotmail.com)
KASEARU, KAIRI (University of Tartu)

Changing Gender Roles - Do Unmarried Cohabiting Men Have More Egalitarian Family Related Attitudes?

During past decades important changes have taken place in Western societies and strict norms that controlled family life have loosened. Non-traditional family forms, especially unmarried cohabitation have become increasingly popular - for instance in Estonia it is accepted as alternative to marriage. That is also illustrated by the fact that in recent years over 60% of children were born out of wedlock. Different studies, mostly carried out in the US or Scandinavian countries, have shown that people who prefer cohabitation hold less traditional values (Huang, et al 2011; Noack & Wiik 2008). The traditional gender role expectation is that men are the initiators of important family events, e.g. propose marriage. This allows asking whether cohabiting men are representing egalitarian gender role attitudes and therefore prefer not to marry or are there other mechanisms behind it? Estonia as the former socialist country forms a good model to test this argument because of being witnessing most dramatic and overwhelming changes that determined deepening of the intergenerational gap in people's values. Using mixed methods approach we analyze data collected in the Estonian Men Survey in the year 2014 (N=1373, in age 15-55) together with semi-structured interviews of married or cohabiting men (N=13). Our results show that cohabiting men are not only egalitarian but their attitudes also reflected ambivalence. That is important finding, while it emphasizes that cohabitation might not be a product of egalitarian values but ambivalence and cohabitation itself may initiate the ambivalent attitudes. This also supports the idea of norms and counter norms, people still carry old norms as they try to act according to new ones. Thus, our results point out that the unmarried cohabiting unions are characterized by mixed feelings towards men's role and gender equality in a relationship, which in turn may increase the uncertainty of these unions.

RC31-355.2

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The Migration Industry: Labor Migrant Recruitment Practices in Israel

In this paper we examine the practices involved in the recruitment of Southeast Asian labor migrants arriving in Israel to work in three sectors: caregiving (from the Philippines, Nepal, and Sri Lanka), agriculture (Thailand), and construction (China).

We show the forms by which migrant networks and manpower agencies and agents intertwine to self-perpetuate a continuous flow of precarious labor force from South East Asia. Currently, Southeast Asian migrants comprise 74 percent of all migrant workers arrivals. The study draws on 200 semi-structured interviews conducted in with migrant workers from Thailand, China, Philippines, Nepal and Sri Lanka All five countries of origin have established mechanisms aimed at regulating the recruitment process, curtailing illegal recruitment and protecting migrants from exploitation. But combating recruitment irregularities and exploitation of migrants ultimately depends on regulations and their enforcement in the destination country where most malpractices and abuse take place. The authority vested in private manpower agencies in Israel to manage the recruitment of migrants creates a favorable environment for malpractices and the subsequent exploitation of workers. Charging exorbitant recruitment fees has become a rampant practice which the Israeli authorities have failed to curb. The high brokerage fees also lead to other forms of abuse and contract violations placing the workers at risk of apprehension and deportation.

RC10-118.8

RAINFORD, JON* (Staffordshire University, jon.rainford@research.staffs.ac.uk)

Making Internal Conversations Public: Reflexivity of the Connected Doctoral Researcher and Its Transmission Beyond the Walls of the Academy

Recent advances in social networking have reduced the isolation of doctoral researchers who may previously have been limited to discussions of their work within their institution or specific field at conferences. It was through my own informal academic network on twitter that I developed the proposal for my doctoral research and formed links with the institution I am situated within. In contrast, a recent study in a doctorate of education programme found that the students ranked social networking low on a list of activities important to their doctoral development (Rayner et al., 2015).

Examining a series of critical incidents (Tripp, 1993) during my first year as a part-time doctoral researcher, this paper will explore how twitter has acted as an aid to the development my professional identity and a way of engaging beyond my field of study and academia. These incidents focus on experiences have been previously inaccessible to the doctoral researcher including a dialog initiated through live tweeting and blogging during a conference and the development of a conference paper utilizing both images of my process and drawing on the experiences of others. Drawing on Margaret Archer's (2007) work surrounding reflexivity and internal conversations, this paper examines the way in which twitter forms a core part of my reflexivity, central to my internal conversations and development as a researcher. It will explore these incidents in terms of her four modes of reflexivity. Through conducting these conversations in a public way, this paper will also discuss the potential not just for self-development but also as a form of public scholarship. This paper will also discuss the limitations of this as a form of public scholarship and ways in which practices need to be shaped for both the needs of the researcher and the target publics.

RC04-54.2

RAINFORD, JON* (Staffordshire University, jon.rainford@research.staffs.ac.uk)

Making It Fit: Institutional Variations in Access and Success Policies

Access to Higher Education is a central concern across the world in relation to its transformative power and the contribution this has on equalizing life. For Higher Education Institutions within England and Wales, it has been a requirement since 1999 they document how they will fund measures to reduce the barriers to accessing higher education and succeeding within it. Since 2004 they have had to set this out in an Access Agreement; an annual statement of how they will allocating funding and carry out work within their institution. The agenda for these local policies is mandated through the National Strategy for Access and Success (HEFCE and OFFA, 2014) yet whilst this work is set within a national policy context, the range of local policies is diverse with varying focuses on outreach, financial support and post-entry support.

This paper will discuss the initial findings of a Critical Discourse Analysis (Fairclough, 2003) conducted on the access agreements for 2016/7 of ten institutions across 5 cities in England. These institutions were selected with one long established university that is broadly selective (pre-1992) and one newer, recruitment focused university (post-1992) in each city. It will explore those areas of similarity and difference between institutions and will explore how different institutions focus on various areas of disadvantage and how the nature of what they do to

reduce these barriers differs. It will explore how institutional strategic missions can develop into a 'linguistic habitus' (Bourdieu and Wacquant, 1992) that shapes the focus of local policies in a way that shifts it in directions unintended by the author of the overarching national policy. The paper will conclude by discussing how these findings only offer a partial view of what is happening and will discuss future work on the relationship between these institutional policies and enactments.

RC04-46.5

RAIZER, LEANDRO* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), leandroraizer@gmail.com)

Secondary Education in Brazil: A System That Persists in Social Reproduction

This empirical research analyzes the transformation and expansion of secondary education in Brazil over the last decades. Despite the rapid growth in the rate of enrollment observed after 2005, factors such as income, ethnicity, urban-rural - are still strongly related to educational inequity process. Also in relation to the labor market, the Brazilian secondary education system appears to be extremely selective and responsive, with a low percentage of student workers accessing and remaining at that level of education. Another point to consider is the poor quality of education offered (as indicated by several national and international systems of evaluation). Finally, it also shows the crucial difference between public and private institutions. In conclusion, the research highlights the existence of a "perverse educational pyramid" (NEVES; RAIZER; FACHINETTO, 2007) in the country that- despite the policies and programs implemented in recent years, persists and reduces the social role of education, shaping a strong reproductive educational system.

RC14-180.1

RAJAGOPAL, INDHU* (York University, rajagopa@yorku.ca)

Nomads and Societies of Control: Role of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in a Global Refugee Crisis

NOMADS AND SOCIETIES OF CONTROL: ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) IN A GLOBAL REFUGEE CRISIS

Unrelenting wars of attrition, global terrorism and widespread economic deprivation have created a global refugee crisis. The uprooted populations have begun to migrate *en masse* to more stable parts of the world, e.g., European countries, in pursuit of freedom from hunger and oppression. Focusing on the current refugee crisis in Europe, my paper will examine:

- What role does information and communication technology (ICT) play in facilitating and accelerating the inflow of mass migrations into Europe?
- What are the current and future social and political implications of the global mobility of such massive groups of migrants as they seek asylum in nations whose values and norms so far have been socially and culturally more homogenous than diverse. Could ICT breakdown the barriers to social integration?
- In what ways could ICT be useful in smoothening the social shocks that would follow such a sudden and massive influx of refugees into a country? In the process of absorbing massive migrations of such diverse populations, what methods and tools would the recipient societies need or have to develop for integrating such masses of migrants in order to avoid social friction and exclusion leading to their ghettoization?

The theoretical framework will be drawn from Michel Foucault, Gilles Deleuze & Felix Guttari : Disciplinary Society, Societies of Control, Nomad's Deterritorialization/Reterritorialization, as they apply to the experiences of the migrants and the recipient European countries' facilities and rules of integration. Contemporary events and current data will illustrate the above issues.

RC30-348.4

RAJAGOPALAN, PREMA* (Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, prema@iitm.ac.in)

Goldsmiths and the Informal Sector : A Study on the Changing Nature of a Caste Occupation

The contribution of the informal or unorganised sector to the economy is significant in developing economies. But their role and potential to a developing economy has attracted attention only in the last two decades. This paper attempts to understand the contribution made by one such vital sector –the craftsmen specifically the Goldsmiths in the city of Chennai, South India. The paper addresses their caste background and occupational compulsions, potential for entrpreneurship and their social status in the changing dynamics of their occupation in an urban context.

The Goldsmiths form one of the five artisan castes in south India. The four others being : the Blacksmith [works with iron], the Brass smith, the Stone mason and the Carpentor. This traditional caste occupation which has been passed on through an oral tradition demands full time internship from childhood has faced

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many challenges due to changes in the economic arrangements in the society. Jewellery making and selling has been influenced by demands of standardisation and quality control. Consequently mechanisation of labour in the initial stages of the craft has become inevitable,leading to a decline in the demand for craftsmen.

However, for those who can afford ,a piece of jewellery is a customised product – the difference now being that the craftsmen accept orders thourgh the jewellery showrooms and not directly from the customer/client unlike earlier times. This paper will capture the fragile status of such goldsmiths who work with high value products but remain in the informal sector and are highly vulnerable to job security and find little space in any policies to nurture or protect their skill and craft.

RC22-276.7

RAJKOBAL, PRAVEENA* (Deakin University, Australia, rajkobal.praveena@gmail.com)

Spiritual Engagement in Post-Disaster Resettlement and Environmental Risk Governance

The Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement in Sri Lanka is a spirituality based grassroots movement, whose work since 1958 was mostly concentrated in the areas of rural development. Since the 2004 tsunami, the Movement made a significant stride into the field of post-disaster resettlement establishing Sarvodaya tsunami resettlement villages in the Western, Eastern, Southern and Northern provinces of Sri Lanka. Sarvodaya hence brought its spiritual dimension for rural development into the field of post-disaster reconstruction and environmental risk governance. This study examines how the Sarvodaya Movement implemented its philosophical basis which comprises of consciousness (spiritual development), economics (sustainable development), and power (good governance) into its Sarvodaya tsunami resettlement villages. With the data gathered from semi-structured interviews with villagers and Sarvodaya officials, this study provides an analysis of the spirituality-based Sarvodaya framework of ecologically sustainable development. It is expected that this analysis will provide important insights into the Sarvodaya post-disaster resettlement policies as well as policies aiming at environmental risk governance, which is a growing area of the Sarvodaya Movement's spiritual involvement. Further, this analysis can also inform a new framework of spirituality based environmental risk governance and post-disaster reconstruction for wider application.

RC14-183.7

RAMIREZ LOZANO, JULIANNA PAOLA* (Universidad de Lima, juliannaramirez@gmail.com)

La Responsabilidad Social En Las Empresas De Comunicación y El Impacto De Las Campañas Sociales En La Sociedad Peruana

El buen ejercicio de la responsabilidad social en las empresas es generadora de políticas y prácticas beneficiosas para la sociedad, las cuales pueden lograr un impacto importante mejorando la calidad de vida de las personas y contribuyendo a superar los problemas sociales más graves de Perú. Impacto que resulta más evidente si se trata de las empresas de comunicación y en particular de las campañas sociales.

La ponencia presenta el estudio realizado para la tesis doctoral que aborda de qué manera las campañas sociales pueden ser una importante estrategia de responsabilidad social para las empresas de comunicación. En particular se destaca del caso de la campaña de nutrición titulada "Los primeros tres años deciden la vida" la misma que fue difundida por RPP Noticias durante más de 5 años de manera ininterrumpida, logran un impacto positivo en la población peruana, en especial en las madres gestantes y niños menores de 3 años y además contribuyendo directamente en las políticas del gobierno en la lucha contra la desnutrición como lo describe el caso.

El estudio propone un modelo de gestión de campañas sociales que desarrolladas desde el enfoque de responsabilidad social resultan ser positivas y generan un beneficio compartido para el medio de comunicación y sus principales grupos de interés.

WG05-667.1

RAMIREZ PABLO, FLORENTINO B.* (Instituto de Investigaciones Economicas (IIEc) Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico (UNAM), bernardormz28@hotmail.com)

Reducción De La Pobreza En México: Programas Productivos y Microcrédito

Con relación al tratamiento de la pobreza, las Leyes de Pobres inglesas iniciaron el proceso de convertir la caridad cristiana en política pública.

El término Welfare State fue acuñado en Inglaterra en 1942 y se refiere a las acciones del Estado, financiadas por el gasto presupuestario, en política social y distribución del ingreso. A partir de este momento, las políticas y programas

para aliviar o reducir la pobreza tuvieron más que nunca una homogeneidad en el mundo occidental.

De 1950 a 1970, la lucha contra la pobreza se relacionaba con el impulso al desarrollo e incremento de capital físico e infraestructura. La inversión en salud y educación iniciaron durante la década de 1970.

En la década de 1980, las políticas públicas características del Estado de Bienestar se extinguieron y las acciones contra la pobreza se focalizaron.

Los programas de trasferencias monetarias condicionadas (Conditional Cash Transfers, CCT) durante la década de 1990 se colocaron como el eje central de la lucha contra la pobreza a nivel mundial y actualmente mantienen esa hegemonía. A partir del año 2000, a los CCT se les adiciona la creación de oportunidades para que los pobres aumenten sus activos y con ello su inserción en el mercado.

Para ayudar a corregir la desigual distribución de activos se consideró, como un mecanismo de apoyo, el impulso de programas de acceso a microcréditos. Estos programas estarían dirigidos sobre todo a mujeres pobres y así, también disminuir la desigualdad de género y contribuir al empoderamiento de las mujeres.

En México, desde hace un par de décadas, se han establecido e impulsado programas sociales para que la población pobre tenga acceso a microcréditos. Este trabajo analiza el panorama del microcrédito en México desde los programas productivos.

RC47-542.4

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The Lasting Influences of Social Mobilization. the Effects of the 2011/ 2012 Romanian Anti-Austerity Protests on Subsequent Movements.

Romania was for longtime perceived as being one of the archetypical examples for the scarcity of post-communist civil societies (Cf. Crowthers 2004). Romanians ranked low in indicators for civic engagement, and the only (visible) post-1989 protests took place in the early 90s and were brutally repressed. In 2011 a wave of protests erupted that shoked internal and external analysts, as well as longterm activists. Unlike the predictions of militants and experts expecting this wave of social mobilization to be a mere episode, one year later, a new wave of protests shook the country – the protests against Rosia Montana or the "Romanian Autumn". In a qualitative analysis, based on interviews with activists, we demonstrate how the Anti-Austerity protests facilitated the appearance of the 2013 movement against the exploitation of Rosia Montana. We identify four major "unintentional consequences" (Giugni 1999) of the events in 2011/2012 that became influential on the following wave of social mobilization and maybe for subsequent movements in the long run. Three of those consequences deploy their force on the participants of the protestes themselves: the accumulation of relational and cognitive social capital (the growth of the activists networks and an increase in the intensity of social ties, and the strengthening of feelings of togetherness and of a collective identity) and the accumulation of protest specific knowledge (how to protest, how to deal with the police etc.). The fourth consequence observed was a change in the public discourse regarding protests, especially the right to protest, and the protesters.

What this case shows is that protests should not be seen as "unrelated episodes" of social contention, but, as long as there is a continuity in terms of participants and structures, movements often grow organically and we need to look on how social mobilization impacts on further collective action.

RC04-48.5

RAMOS, MARILIA* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, mariliaramos68@gmail.com)

The Impact of Cultural Capital on Undergraduate Students' Performances in Brazil

The main goal of this study is to verify the effect of cultural capital on students' performances through the student´s grades on ENADE (a specific test applied to students in the first year and last year in the undergraduate courses). The data set used is from the year of 2008 and involves 824.804 students. The standard test is applied each year. Along with the test a questionnaire is applied to identify students' demographic characteristics as well as their families' profile. The research question is: what is the impact of cultural capital on students' performances in the ENADE test controlling for their demographic characteristics? The theoretical background is based on James Coleman (1997), Pierre Bourdieu (1982, 2007) and Basil Bernstein (1997). Among Brazilian scholars the study includes the ideas of Nelson Silva and Carlos Hasenbalg (2000) and Maria Ligia Barbosa (2009). The study model has as the dependent variable the students' grades in the ENADE test and the cultural capital as the main independent variable along with the control variables. Descriptive analyses are used as well as regression models to obtain the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable. The preliminary and main results show that there is significant association between levels of cultural capital and students' performances in the ENADE test. Specifically, there is a significant and positive correlation between parents' education, ownership of

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computer, access to the internet and newspaper reading with the performances in the ENADE test.

TG06-689.1

RAMOS ZINCKE, CLAUDIO* (Universidad Alberto Hurtado, cramos@uc.cl)

The Co-Production of State and Poors Mediated By a Sociotechnical Device: A Socioeconomic Stratification Card

We investigated, through institutional ethnography, in Santiago of Chile, the interaction between the state bureaucracy, expressed in networks that go from the ministerial level to the local (municipality), and the citizens seeking state aid. This interaction is mediated by a measuring instrument that is a kind of social stratification form ("Social Protection Card" or "Social Card") used by many social programs for assigning aid. In such a bureaucratic device converge conceptions of social policy, political strategies, methodological procedures, econometric models and statistical calculations, whose production involves experts and government officials. The card is prepared and analyzed centrally, but its implementation is local, in each municipality. The individuals concur to local offices to be registered and then interviewed in their homes. Then, families will receive the resulting scores and, if they are classified as poor, will have access to state benefits.

The research follows the different stages of this procedure of classification and shows the double performative process that happens. On the one hand, this process contributes to the shaping of connections, networks and forms of state social intervention, as well as to the meaning and core identity of those networks and activities as component of the state. On the other hand, this process classifies individuals as deserving poor or non-poor, conditioning their self-conception. This is a dynamic and interactive process, in which families subject to classification resist and rebel, using the means at their reach, with adaptive strategies not anticipated by the state, to enforce what they consider their poverty condition. These strategies lead to a cumulative result that can be conceived as "normalized fraud" and it ends up being partially legitimized by the state bureaucracy that fails to stop it. All this stabilizes a particular form of relationship between the state and individuals, characterized by dependence and instrumental manipulation.

RC10-JS-25.4

RANGA, MUKESH* (CSJM University, Kanpur (INDIA), drmukeshranga@hotmail.com)

Advancing Strengths through Marketing in Social Enterprises

Social enterprises identify the needs of the society and provide the support to uplift their status or upgrade them for betterment. Social entrepreneur, find out social and economic problems of society, identify the financial resources and transferring the required resources for betterment, take risk, create opportunities. Social entrepreneur has several opportunities like creating employability, developing awareness towards social issues, encouraging awareness against social problems, educating vulnerable and marginalized people, generating networks for farmers for better utilization of resources etc.. It is also required to identify the need for socially desirable programs. In India as developing country there is immense potential for social initiators as there are several existing issues and unexplored areas for improvement. In the era of globalization and competition to sustain in market it is essential for social entrepreneur require vindicated marketing plan. Entrepreneur has to pay attention of ATL and BTL marketing plan. Majority of consumers are still oblivious about the programs of these social initiators. There is need to explore the ways through which long term connectivity is required. In the president study the SWOT analysis of marketing strategies of selected social enterprises will be analysed in India. It will also be the effort to identify the opportunities for the innovative marketing of these enterprises.

RC40-473.2

RANGA, MUKESH* (Institute of Business Management, CSJM University,Kanpur, drmukeshranga@hotmail.com)

Sealing Knowledge Gap for Sustainable Agriculture Practice

With the increasing demand, protection of environment and better return for the farmer there is requirement of sustainable agriculture practice in present scenario. Sustainable agriculture practices include locally need based farming practice, resource conservation, use of renewable energy sources, quality seeds for ecological and economic sustainability. There is certain information gaps present in agriculture field especially in plant diseases, pest control, marketing, credit and loan facilities. The dissemination of knowledge of organic farming, ecological restoration is also essential for sustainable agriculture growth. For uplifting the position of farmers the government has taken several initiatives, but the problem is related with the source of information through which the ingenuities can be transported to the target group. For meaningful dialogue with the farmer the factors related to demography, age, literacy, gender, awareness and interest for knowledge and skill building are some of essential parts. Present paper discuss

about the gap available in information diffusion for affordable farming practices in India.

RC14-176.4

RANI, PADMA* (School of communication,Manipal University,Manipal,Karnataka, drpadmarani@gmail.com)

A Study on Alternative MEDIA Promoting Intracultural Communication through News Websites

Alternative media's rise has been facilitated by growth in Internet and other digital technologies. "Alternative media is a range of media projects, interventions and networks that work against, or seek to develop different forms of, the dominant, expected ways of doing media."(Chris Atton:2004).The characteristics of alternative media according to Atton are:-radical content ,be it political or cultural; strong aesthetic form; employ 'reproductive innovations/adaptations' taking full advantage of the available and cutting-edge technology; alternative means of distribution and anti-copyright ethos; transformation of social roles and relations into collective organisations and de-professionalism and transformation of communication processes-'horizontal linkages'(Kate Coyer etal:2009). The two main characteristics that differentiate alternate media from dominant media are in the content and in the mode of production which is more democratic and participatory.

The emergence of alternative media on the internet has led to changes in journalism and media. PeaceNet in the US and Green Net in the UK were the earliest internet based media projects which helped in bringing about social change. The internet has been used by social movements like Zapatistas in the Chiapas region of Mexico and the Arab Spring. Popular culture is also shared and promoted with the help of internet .The emergence of news websites is one such phenomenon.

This paper seeks to study two websites from India UthTime.in and citizenMatters.in. The content of the two website will be analysed for a month in order to understand the profile of the contributors to the site. It will also enable the researcher to understand the consumption and distribution pattern of the news stories. The organisational theory of peer production will be used to examine the dynamics of growth and sustainability of the new news media. Based on the observations conclusions will be drawn as how the websites aid in intracultural communication.

RC14-174.10

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VIJAYKUMAR (School of communication,Manipal University,Manipal,Karnataka)

Globalization ,Popular Culture,Consumer Culture : A Study of Bollywood FILMS

Liberalization of the economy in 1991 has brought about transformation in every sector of the economy. Liberalization led to privatisation and globalization. The process of globalization brought changes in all sectors, where entertainment industries also got additional benefits in terms of financial support as well as volume of the audience According to **Chopra** (2007), Bollywood film industry also got "Industry Status" in the year 1998. Around six million people got employment in different form of production. Around eight hundred Bollywood films release every year.

In the generation of globalisation films are crossing multiple millions at box-office by releasing all across the globe, across different class and culture.(Bose:2006) The high revenue generating trend has created a concept of "Hundred Crore Club" known as Blockbuster. These films are recognized as platform for advertisement and promoting the product to create consumer cultural in sustainable mode.

This study seeks to explore how popular culture like Films has been used as a bridge between the corporate world and the masses. Films have so many genres with different target audiences, but in the 21st century digitalization and globalization has changed the face of promotion and distribution entirely. Corporate world, once they discovered the potential in popular culture through films, started placing their products in them. This paper would analyse films to see how they have been used as a promotional vehicle for various goods and services.

RC38-445.1

RANSIEK, ANNA* (University of Goettingen, Institute of Sport Sciences, anna.ransiek@gmx.net)

Patterns of Presenting and Experiencing Racism in Germany

The presentation is based on empirical findings of my PhD project which deals with biographies of people who experience racism – and find themselves in different outsider positions in various settings in Germany. The research is concentrated on reconstructing different ways of dealing with racism in interrelation with other mechanisms of in- and exclusion.

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

To approach this interest I conducted biographical-narrative interviews (combined with a case-reconstructive approach of analysis). In my biographical research I draw specific attention to the interplay between existing power relations, discourses related to racism and life histories of People of Color. In this context I see biography as a set of experiences which are linked with specific present and past discourses within a specific historical constellation.

My empirical findings show that People of Color in Germany form different patterns of presenting their outsider positions in society (depending on their biographical experiences and also the interview setting resp. framing), e.g.:

- taking the position of being a member of an outsiders grouping
- see yourself in an outstanding position
- see yourself as a member of an established grouping.

In my presentation I will introduce selected types of these patterns in their genesis during the life history. With this contribution I would like to give an understanding of the complexity of the connection between power-relations and positions and their shifts in different constellations

RC12-142.3

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Social Justice an Unfinished Agenda - QUEST for Amelioration of the Status of the Migrant Tribal Women in India

The question of Tribal woman's identity and inequality in India is a crucial point of discussion. As India being a developing, emotional and multicultural country, The major concern of attention at present in studies relating tribal is not simply pertaining to problems and disputes among this community but also involving them with non tribal society and protecting their identity. Protective policies and constitutional provisions are available as a support system but the concern and challenges are required to revisit.

Demand to set right the historical wrongs; Social justice has become the significant movement in India. This movement has accelerated in the past few decades due to the migration and immigration of the tribal communities.

Worries of judicial system are hidden and still we are not able to explore its problems , which leads to depression in the sector of migrant tribal. Issues relating to optimum balance to control crime and exploitation against them are still pertinent.

It has forced us to rethink upon the delivery of social justice through law and statues. Present Paper strives to highlight the aspects of the constitution which has assisted judiciary, to achieve the unachievable of the past. The judiciary has enthusiastically supported the improvement of the tribal immigrant woman in India through law and regulations and it has reached a substantial level to alleviate the situation yet long way to go. The paper would analyse various case laws, case studies and focuses on the guiding principles of social justice for the tribal labourers. Constitution being the most powerful document of democratic India lays down various principles for achieving social justice. As Mr. Justice V.R Krishna Iyer has aptly said "Dogs may bark but the caravan of justice passes by".

RC39-455.1

RAPELI, MERJA* (Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, merja.rapeli@gmail.com)

Social Capital in Social Work Disaster Preparedness Plans: The Case of Finland

Social workers have been involved in disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery actions in many countries. Various scholars have argued, however, that the profession should take a greater role in disaster management fora. The consequences of disasters are the worst for people who in normal life are also more vulnerable, and often already involved with social work and services: children, disabled persons, the elderly and minorities of the society. The aim of this study was to find out what can be learned of Finnish preparedness plan documents, in order to develop social work interventions in future disasters. Finland is not known for big disasters, but due to the geopolitical location of the country we have a long tradition in preparedness planning. The research questions in this study were: Which interventions are planned for social work in disasters in Finland, and which forms of social capital are emphasized in the interventions? The concept of social capital was used as theoretical framework in analyzing the emphasis on social work plans for disaster response. The data consisted of all Finnish municipalities' disaster preparedness plan documents of social work and services. Quantitative document analysis was used as the research method. The results show that social work has fulfilled its duty of preparedness planning in Finland, although in a very general level. Micro level social work and enhancing bonding social capital were emphasized. Bridging and linking social work to disaster-related structures should be developed already in the preparedness phase of disaster management cycle. The study suggests that the concept of social capital is used in developing social work preparedness, practice and training.

RC13-165.1

RASANEN, PEKKA* (University of Turku, pekras@utu.fi)
KOIVULA, AKI (University of Turku)
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Associations Between Political Orientation and Attitudes Towards Leisure Activities

The changing voting preferences and public attitudes towards political parties are an integral part of the current democracies all over Europe. In Finland, after the parliamentary elections in the spring of 2015, public discussions soon turned to the formation of the so-called "red-green bubble" i.e. the interaction of the left and green among individuals. The "bubble" itself can be thought of as a different type of social network, or in practice, as an interaction based stable relationship or a contact between people sharing mutual political preferences. Following this, we argue that many of the influential social networks are formed on the basis of political preferences. In order to test this argument, we analyze the associations between political party preference and attitudes towards leisure activities. In contemporary research, it is generally argued that individualistic choices are more important than collective and structural interests. However, it can be expected that shared opinions, norms and beliefs influence the consumption practices of the network members. We utilize unique data derived from national-level surveys collected in Finland in 2009 (n=1,202) and 2014 (n=1,351). Both samples consist of respondents aged 18 to 74 years, thus providing an extensive look at the phenomenon. Our results suggest that political preference is an important predictor of consumer attitudes, even after controlling the effects of socio-demographic factors. Our hypothesis regarding the "red-green bubble" is also partly supported. The supporters of the Greens, the Social democrats and the right-wing party (the Coalition) are more hedonistic consumers than supporters of other political parties. When examining mundane consumption, the centre-right parties (the Finns and the Center) differ from the right-wing and Social democrats. However, our findings do not necessarily support the assumption regarding the interaction between the Left-Alliance and the Greens when examining hedonistic consumption attitudes.

RC05-68.4

RASHID, NAAZ* (University of Sussex, naazrashid@yahoo.co.uk)

Veiled Threats? Producing 'the Muslim Woman' in the UK Public Policy Imaginary

As Abu-Lughod writes,"gendered orientalism has taken on a new life and new forms in our feminist twenty first century" (2013 p. 202). This paper examines this phenomena in the UK context through a critique of the UK government's engagement with Muslim women as part of its Preventing Violent extremism (Prevent) agenda. Whilst superficially framed in terms of empowerment, such interventions reflect a narrow form of neoliberal empowerment focused on access to consumer capitalism (McRobbie 2009). The paper analyses the way in which such engagement, through a focus on religious identity alone rather than a broader more intersectional approach to Muslim women's lives contributes to a wider process of gendered racialization of Muslims. As such it feeds into new forms of gender injustice against Muslim women in the form of increasing marginalization, discrimination and racial violence. The paper will frame these developments in the context of historical continuities and global parallels. Furthermore, through deconstructing contemporary constructs of 'the Muslim woman' in the UK, the paper will discuss the possibilities for greater solidarity as part of a wider anti-racist feminist struggle.

RC05-69.1

RATCLIFFE, PETER* (University of Warwick, peter.ratcliffe@warwick.ac.uk)

The Neoliberal University and Racism Research

Focussing principally on UK research, this paper argues that neoliberalism poses a number of major threats to our work, and that this is especially true for those of us committed to pursuing a forthright public sociology geared to promoting progressive social change. National evaluations of our research primarily valorise those elements that are geared to intellectual 'outputs' where the readership is essentially confined to a narrow coterie of fellow colleagues and not routinely open/accessible to those whose social agency contributes to change. The paper provides examples of important research that is under threat from the bureaucratic regimes that infect the contemporary university.

RC44-504.1

RATHZEL, NORA (Umeå University, Department of Sociology)

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UZZELL, DAVID (University of Surrey)

Disconnected Spaces: Introducing Environmental Perspectives into the Trade Union Agenda Top-Down and Bottom-up

Our paper compares how visions for integrating environmental issues into the union agenda are articulated from two different positions in the Swedish Trade Union Confederation (LO), the position of a shop steward and the position of an official unionist, responsible for environmental policies at the top of the union. The basis of the analysis are 'life history interviews' and it directs attention to the biographical circumstances under which individuals are able to work with environmental issues in unions. The analysis shows that the conditions for integrating environmental issues are weakened by the hierarchical culture of the organisation and by the high levels and forms of institutionalisation. LO furthermore lacks routines for mobilising the interests of environmental enthusiasts. Being positioned at headquarters hampers the abilities of union officials to mobilise environmental interests among members. Comparing the experiences from Sweden with the case of Comisiones Obreras (CCOO) in Spain shows that success depends on a relationship between individual engagement and political conjunctures. Union transformation is contingent on developing issues that connect the immediate interests of workers with their long-term interests as citizens, such that a new workers' identity can develop and lead to practices that overcome the 'metabolic rift'.

RC29-330.5

RATTON, JOSE LUIZ* (Federal University of Pernambuco, jl.ratton@gmail.com)

The Debate on "Militarization of Public Security" in Brazil: After All, What Is It?

In recent years the community of social scientists, numerous human rights organizations and certain sectors of the media have pointed the militarization of public security in Brazil as an impediment to the construction of efficient and democratic security policies in the country. This paper attempts to map and understand the different concepts of "militarization of public security" of the discourse of the main social actors present in the public arena and critically discuss any expected implications and effects of such views on the possibilities of reform and transformation of police organizations and organizational arrangement of public security in Brazil.

RC24-302.4

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GOGGINS, GARY (School of Political Science and Sociology, NUI, Galway, Ireland)

A Question of Scale: The Sustainability Potential of Food Provision within Large Organisations

Food consumption outside home is increasingly recognised as a crucial issue with regard to environmental protection, economic development and health and wellbeing that requires collective, society-wide responses. Nevertheless, efforts to enhance the sustainability of food consumption in wealthy countries have frequently focused on influencing the choices made by individual consumers and households. For example, many grassroots initiatives and policies aimed at tackling food-related problems such as obesity or excessive meat consumption tend to appeal to individual consumers to reconsider and modify their food practices. However, this individualistic perspective tends to eclipse the significance of other actors, including large organisations such as businesses, hospitals or universities that provide food for public consumption on a daily basis. These organisations, through their role as intermediaries in the food chain, influence the production, processing and distribution of food and have potential to alter the consumption practices of large groups. Through a comparative case study of eight large organisations in the West of Ireland whose primary task is not the provision of food but whose canteens provide meals for employees, students, patients and visitors, this paper offers a context-focused sociological analysis of key actors and decision-making channels within these organisations that shape the meal choices of up to 40,000 people per day. Combining semi-structured qualitative interviews with 25 individuals responsible for food procurement, preparation and sales with quantitative information about the sustainability of food on offer collected using the FOODSCALE method (Goggins and Rau 2015), the paper delivers a rigorous cross-case comparison of organisational structures and decision-making networks and processes that reveals suitable points for sustainability intervention. Based on the findings, the paper makes a strong case for channelling more resources into research on food provision within organisations, with a view to informing organisation-centred sustainable food policy and practice.

RC41-487.3

RAVAL, CHANDRIKABEN* (Gujarat University, ckraval@yahoo.co.in)

Social and Health Status of Aged People of Ahmedabad

The phenomenon of population ageing is becoming a major concern of the world. India's older population will increase dramatically over the next four decades. The policy of India defines senior citizen or elderly as a person who is of age 60 year or above the older people have main two problems i.e. Social status and Health. As a social scientist, it is interesting to know about the social status and health of old people.

This paper is an empirical survey of 60-70 years old people of Ahmedabad. The main objectives of this paper is to know the primary information of aged people, their social and health status and problems related to social status and health.

The purposive sample of 250 old people was selected from different parts of Ahmedabad.

The interview schedule was designed as a tool of data collection.

This paper is divided in four parts. The first part introduces the situational analysis of old population of India and sociological concept of status, power and health etc. The second part is on methodology. The third part consists of data analysis and discussion of the survey and final part is on findings and suggestions.

The study reveals that till today most of the old people have lived in joint family. Some have lost their partner. They depend on their children for living. They spend their leisure time in religious and social activities. Most of the respondents' health is good, their health problems are related with age. They feel loss of status in social group.

The study makes a number of recommendations for corrective action.

RC51-586.1

RAVEN, JOHN* (Eye on Society, jraven@ednet.co.uk)

Harnessing Social Processes for the Common Good

The paper deals with ways of tackling the serious ecological, economic, and social problems facing our society. Findings suggest that these problems are not economic but arise from the way society is run.

The **solution** proposes is a learning and management system which is decentralised, dynamic, and characterised by innovation and evaluation. It will not appeal to those preoccupied with centralised planning, control, orderliness, and narrowly defined efficiency.

The first of three requirements for any radical transformation in society is the creation of a climate of innovation going along with better arrangements for monitoring innovative experiments.

Second, the evolution of much better arrangements is required for initiating the collection of information, bringing it together, sifting it for good ideas, initiating action, monitoring the results, learning from the monitoring process, and restarting the cycle. This is primarily a responsibility for public servants.

Third, new ways of thinking about management, bureaucracy, democracy, and citizenship are required. Recognition is necessary that **management** has to focus on **releasing the energy, creativity, and initiative of others**.

Such innovation requires new forms of participative democracy grounded in networkbased supervision of the public service. It cannot not be implemented by central decree. The invisible hand of the marketplace will be replaced by visible monitoring and learning arrangements aimed at understanding **systems** processes. This will allow the consideration, assessment, and control of **multiple** determinants of events and identification of a wide range of desired and desirable outcomes.

The main aim of this paper is to help to operationalise a concept of "the information society". An issue not discussed in the paper, but to which input is expected from the audience, is methodology. What is the appropriate methodology to understand and analyze the systems processes? Systemograms? Computer simulation? If so, which kind of simulation?

RC32-370.2

RAY, SAWMYA* (IIT Guwahati, sawmyaray@iitg.ac.in)

Of Vulnerability and Coercion: A Study of Sex Trafficking in Assam, India

This paper attempts to understand the issue of sex trafficking in Assam, India. It discusses the political, economic and socio-cultural context within which trafficking of women and girls take place for commercial sexual exploitation. Of specific concern is to understand the relation, if any, between existing gender norms, prevailing political conflicts and sex trafficking. It also seeks to analyse the strategies women build creating agencies to counter vulnerabilities to political conflicts and also to trafficking. This paper is based on data collected through informal interactions and group discussions with rescued trafficked women, interviews of state and non-state anti-trafficking personnel, observation at two shelter homes, and case studies collected from anti-trafficking organizations. This paper puts forward that gendered norms intersect with existing political econom-

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ic factors to doubly disadvantage women vis-à-vis trafficking both in normal and times of conflict. Further, it argues that anti trafficking discourse in Assam largely infantilize women marking continuity in violence even in the post trafficking stage.

RC48-563.2

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The Media Image of the Social Protests in Bulgaria

The contemporary technologically determined information and communication environment is not only facilitating users' participation in the process of generation and dissemination of content, but is also creating new opportunities for democratic citizenship. A variety of texts on new communication characteristics (Carpentier, Castells, Deuze, Fidler, Friedman, Jakubowicz, Jensen, Lash, Patriarche, Todorov, etc.) offer multiplex approaches to this phenomenon, elucidating the interrelations between the audiences, the traditional and the social media.

The proposed paper will discuss some major political and social implications of the new roles of the audiences viewed through the prism of the media activism in Bulgaria. It is based on comparison of two case-studies, focused on recent social events in the country that had significant political effects. The first one, triggered by the high electricity bills, is connected with disapproval of the living standards. It resulted in resignation of the acting government in less than two months – in February 2013. The second one has moral purpose – for sustaining the democratic standards. On June 14, 2013 about 10,000 people summoned spontaneously via the social networks to protest against the Parliament for the non-transparent appointment of a controversial media mogul as a head of the State Agency of National Security. Although the Parliament withdrew the appointment immediately, hundreds of activists were every day out in the streets protesting against other controversial measures of the new government, which resigned within a year after its appointment. Both events enjoyed extensive mainstream media coverage.

The aim of the undertaken research is to focus on the images of the protests (both in media and in social networks) as well as to reflect on the issues and demands behind these images. In addition, some of the most significant images of the protests disseminated through both social networks and traditional media will be also analyzed.

RC15-188.1

READ, JEN'NAN* (Duke University, jennan.read@duke.edu)

Constrained Choices: Migrant Workers' Access to Care in Qatar

This study draws on the constrained choice framework to examine the health and well-being of females in Qatar, with a particular focus on migrant workers. This framework provides an innovative multi-level model that demonstrates how structural constraints narrow the opportunities and choices available to individuals to achieve and maintain good health (Bird and Reiker 2008). It articulates how the social policy shapes one's status, access to resources, preferences and in turn one's options for making everyday choices that cumulatively impact health. I situate the health-seeking experiences and behaviors of females in Qatar within this model, drawing on qualitative interviews with 100 female patients at the country's largest healthcare facility. I compare the experiences of migrant women to those of nationals to elucidate how citizenship status further exacerbates women's limited agency regarding their health.

RC18-219.10

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The Open Data Challenge: Data Disclosure Between Citizen Empowerment and Digital Economy

In the post-democratic era (Crouch, 2003), the crisis of the traditional representation of interests is accompanied by a reconfiguration of the role of States (Sassen, 1996; Ohmae, 1999). The new scenario shows an unprecedented centrality of the citizen-consumer (Willis and Schor, 2012; Arcidiacono 2013). Citizens, thanks also to the use of digital platforms show an increasing interest for forms of direct democracy (Chadwick e Howard 2009; Della Porta, 2013), building a new partnership with government and public adminstration, based on three fundamental strategies (O'Reilly, 2011; Linders, 2012): the increasing involvement of citizens in monitoring and guiding public policies (*citizen sourcing*); the availability of technological infrastructure that support a new collaborative logic (*government as a platform*); the processes of self-production and co-production of public services (*do it yourself government*).

The Open Data issue (Volk, 2011; Auer at al., 2014; Bates, 2012; Kitchin, 2014; Gurin, 2014), promoting the transparency and online accessibility to governmental information, is a central part of this transformation. On this topic an extensive literature exists, mostly technical, or focused on regulatory, or economic aspects. We chose, instead, to study the phenomenon from a perspective on which there is a poorer analysis (Postigo, 2012; Tauberer, 2014): the role of spontaneous and informal groups of citizens that decide to mobilize exclusively for promoting data disclosure.

The study is focused mainly on the analysis of an Open Data Movement in a specific local environment, named *Open Data Sicilia*. It will analyze the birth and development of this on line community through mixed methodological approaches, combining traditional ethnographic observation with a net-nographic approach (Kozinets 2002), in order to assess how valuable this research path could be and fixing a possible research agenda on this topic.

RC47-549.3

REBUGHINI, PAOLA* (Università degli Studi di Milano, paola.rebughini@unimi.it)

Emancipative Movements, Emancipative Agency: Framing New Conceptualizations

The aim of this presentation is to rise some questions about a fundamental stake for social movements: that of emancipation. Indeed, the way in which movements claim for emancipation, and the contents of the very idea of emancipation can change across time and space, across history and cultures. Albeit emancipation is considered as a central concept of western modernity, with its history of emancipative mobilizations, it has been a fundamental element of collective action far beyond the western world. Hence, the sense of emancipation as political and cultural component of social movements, the role of emotions on which the search of emancipation is based, the idea from what or from who one should be emancipated can change across the cultural and temporal contexts. In the presentation we shall analyse the pluralist nature of emancipation inside collective actions, bridging together analytical finings of different researches on emancipative social movements.

RC35-409.1

REBUGHINI, PAOLA* (Università degli Studi di Milano, paola.rebughini@unimi.it)

What Is Left of the Subject, What Is Missing in Subjectivation: A Dialogue

By underscoring the processes of becoming, the French anti-idealistic and anti-existentialist approaches of Michel Foucault and Gilles Deleuze have paved the way to a radical reconfiguration of the idea of the "subject" as metaphysical foundation, rational actor or sense making creator. In this vein, subjectivation is a dynamic interplay between singular actions and power constraints, body perceptions and contingencies of the situation; subjectivation is always open to the unpredictability of the environment and its forms of government, autonomy and emancipation are not a simple effect of individual free will but an injunction to be reliable, and adaptable, in a complex society. And yet, subjectivation is not a simple and temporary outcome. The idea of subjectivation, fostered by Foucault's and Deleuze's legacy, only partially satisfies the sociological need to understand the dialectics between the human (as well as the post-human) and his/her environment. In the presentation we shall try to investigate whether this partiality can be tackle with a new conceptualization of the idea of "subject" able to include the criticalities highlighted by the idea of "subjectivation".

RC25-311.4

REDMALM, DAVID* (Uppsala University, david.redmalm@gmail.com)

Posthuman Postmortem Postcards: Othering and Identification in Condolence Cards for Bereaved Pet Keepers

Drawing on the work of Giorgio Agamben, this paper analyzes the text and imagery of condolence cards for humans who have lost a nonhuman animal companion. Although previous research has suggested that there is a taboo on grieving lost pets, there is a growing global market for cards designed for people who mourn a companion animal. The grammar and aesthetics of these cards show what is possible and acceptable when it comes to the display of grief across species borders, and what is not. Most of the cards available recognize the loss of a pet as the loss of a person rather than a belonging, or the loss of grievable *bios* (political life) rather than expendable *zoē* (bare life). The analysis shows that while the cards recognize the privileged status of some nonhuman animals in the life of humans, they are concurrently dependent on using the kind of familiar anthropocentric language and imagery that also fuel human exceptionalism. On the one hand, the cards' rhetoric opens up representations that risk belittling or rejecting the grief for a lost companion animal. On the other, cards also challenge

the hierarchical human/animal distinction, emphasizing non-human animals' status as kin, in spite of the difference in kind. This balancing between othering and trans-species identification provides the cards with a posthuman quality: in accumulation the cards shed light not only on the othering operations categorizing nonhuman animals as bare life, but also on the volatile notion of a human 'we'. These posthuman postmortem postcards thus challenge what Agamben calls *the anthropological machine*; that is, they unsettle the idea of humans as exceptional animals and the discursive othering mechanisms that produce the distinction between *bios* and *zoē*.

TG04-684.1

REGIS, JACQUELINE* (Universidade de Brasilia, fiuzaregis@yahoo.de)

The Risk of Giving Birth in Brazil: The Struggle for Obstetric and Post-Partum Care without Violence

In this paper, which is part of a broader study on the discursive representation of pregnancy care and childbirth assistance in Brazil, I present a critical discourse analysis of narratives - birth reports and letters to the obstetrician - related to the birth event in that country. The choice of this theme was motivated by the question of hospitalization of childbirth in Brazil, country where the index of caesarean surgeries registered in private hospitals is 82%, the highest in the world. Employing analytical categories of the critical discourse analysis approach (Jäger, 1996; Jäger, 2012; Chouliaraki & Fairclough, 1999). I investigate the texts, considering the discursive construction of identity and processes of identification by women writing about the experience of giving birth, either hospital vaginal birth, home birth or cesarean section. Taking the documents as a record of a situation, I interpret the narratives and the evaluation they show as part of a wider criticism of the care model in Brazil, which embodies aspects of hegemonic struggle discursively performed.

RC15-JS-57.3

REIBLING, NADINE* (University of Siegen, reibling@soziologie.uni-siegen.de)

Intersectionality and Social Inequalities in Health: A Comparative Study

The comparative study of social inequalities in health is a growing field and this is partly due to the fact that two central puzzles remain unsolved: 1) Despite considerable welfare and public health efforts health inequalities seem surprisingly stable and even growing in some countries. 2) Welfare states with a high level of decommodification provide safety from common life risks, particularly for the most vulnerable parts of the population, and yet we often do not find health inequalities too be smaller in countries with generous social policies. This paper aims to shed new light on this question by combining the idea of intersectionality of inequalities with new data sources and nonparametric estimation approaches. Intersectionality emphasizes that different forms of inequalities (e.g. education, gender, and ethnicity) are related and exist in a system of interactions. As an analytical strategy it indicates that focusing on only dimension of inequality masks some of the complexity in which social determinants affect health and this may be of particular importance for a comparative perspective. This paper compares social inequalities in health for patterned social groups (created based on multiple intersecting social categories) across advanced, industrialized countries. In order to do this it draws on multiple comparative surveys including the European Social Survey, the International Social Survey Program, and the Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement to investigate if detected patterns are consistent or depend upon the selected data source.

RC06-79.1

REIBLING, NADINE* (University of Siegen, reibling@soziologie.uni-siegen.de)

Reconciliation of Work and Family Life in Europe: A Pseudo-Panel Approach

The reconciliation of work and family life is a continuous challenge for working parents and a source of persistent gender inequality. National welfare policies constitute the institutional context that determines to what extent mothers and fathers can achieve work-life-balance. This paper analyses the effect of labor market regulations and family policies on gender differences in work-life balance for 28 European countries. Most comparative work on this topic relies on cross-sectional multi-level models for assessing the impact of national policies and thus faces the inferential challenge of unobserved heterogeneity on the country-level. Since there are no comparative longitudinal datasets available, this study applies a synthetic cohort design to generate panel data at the level of socio-demographic groups using three waves of the European Quality of Life Surveys (2003-2011). These pseudo-panel data allow addressing the issue of omitted country-level variables with a fixed-effects model. While our results confirm that national reconciliation policies shape gender-specific patterns of work-life-balance, the effects of individual policy indicators differ when compared to conventional estimation models.

WG02-640.4

REICHER, DIETER* (University of Graz, dieter.reicher@uni-graz.at)

Long-Term Civilizing Processes within Multi-State-Civilizations. a First Step Towards an Evolutionary Sociological Approach of International Relations.

At least, there are two different approaches to the term of »civilization«. Norbert Elias understood »civilization« not as a static concept but as a »process of civilization«. Elias links the long-term process of monopolization of the coercion (state-building) with a second process: the long-term refinement of manners and the control aggressive impulses. This approach is maybe helpful to understand long-term changes in patterns of violence between individuals and small groups. However, this focus bears some problems in order to understand long-term patterns of international relations. I.e., how to understand the normative structure of whole state-systems? The modern state-system or ancient state-systems evolved in the course of many centuries they are all missed a process of monopolization of coercion like sigle states.

The second approach to the term »civilization« is linked with Herders' idea that the world consists of different »cultures« side-by-side. Thus, there are »civilizations« in the plural. Following this approach, Adam Watson and other scholars of the so-called »English School of Realism« systematically focussed on multi-state civilizations, like the early Mesopotamian system of city-states. Michael Mann developed also a comparative design in order to analyze multi-state-civilizations. However, this approach does not provide a model to link the macro- and micro relationships within such multi-states-civilizations.

Therefore, this paper tries to discuss the possibilities to combine both types of approaches. The argument will be grounded on the historical comparison between three different multi-state-civilization: a) the ancient greek system of city-states; b) the Western European networks of kingdoms, duchies, and counties; and c) the modern Western state-system that developed since the Peace of Westphalia. It will be argued that there are some common characteristic in the regulation of warfare and collective violence between these multi-state civilizations. One important characteristic is the differentiation between established political entities and outsiders.

TG06-694.1

REID, JAMES* (University of Huddersfield, j.reid@hud.ac.uk)

How Do Teachers Come to Care?

This presentation reports the findings of an institutional ethnography in a primary school in the north of England during a period of 'notice to improve'. This regulatory status followed an inspection by the Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills (Ofsted) in which the school was judged as 'performing less well than it might in all the circumstances reasonably be expected to perform'. This study situates the teachers' experience of 'notice to improve' within their everyday practices and embodiment of 'care' as they enact the policy discourses that organize their work.

The study aligns institutional ethnography with a narrative method, 'The Listening Guide' (Mauthner and Doucet 2008), and a political ethic of care (Tronto 1993) to reveal and analyse the co-ordination of social relations. Care emerged as a problematic from the teachers' standpoint, a disjuncture in experience, as they activated and appropriated texts in order 'to get out of' notice to improve. Institutional ethnography (Smith 2005) enables explication of the ruling relations of policy and performative texts, and how these texts are taken up and activated by teachers in coming to care as an institutionally organized aspect of their work. As such the study reveals the trans-local, extra-local, and situated connections and co-ordination of work during a time of enhanced scrutiny and accountability, and the tensions with teachers' wider understanding of care. Analysis reveals an understanding of care as political and moral and involving more than the discourses of intimate relationships and role modelling promulgated as necessary to good pupil outcomes.

The research explicates the hierarchy of textual mediation of teachers' work and explores how teachers come to care through politics first, morality first, and personal and professional moral boundaries. It identifies a wider understanding of care that gives rise to more socially just and equitable ways of acting.

RC06-87.6

REIMER, THORDIS* (University of Hamburg, thordis.reimer@wiso.uni-hamburg.de)

Fathers' Involvement: Interpreting Fathers' Contemporary Practices in Childcare By Contrasting Different Measures

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

The gender division of paid and unpaid labor is rapidly changing, since women are increasingly entering the labour market. In Germany, this development is intensified by the new paid parental leave policies introduced in 2007 which provide exclusive entitlements for the father.

Still, there is an ongoing question of how to understand fathers' practices and therefore fatherhood in contemporary times. In recent studies, there are two main indicators for fathers' practices: their amount of time spent on childcare and their use of paid parental leave. Often defined as "paternal involvement", these practices are meant to indicate the fathers' engagement *with* their children as opposed to the fathers' engagement *for* their children within the male breadwinner model. In times where the dual earner model is on the rise, studies sometimes go beyond absolute measures of fathers' practices and analyze the relative practices (i.e. compared to their partner).

However, few studies integrate the examination of fathers' childcare and fathers' paid parental leave use as well as the examination of the absolute with the relative practices of fathers. With my analysis I aim at contributing to the questions (1) how fathers' (absolute and relative) practices can be explained (2) and how the two indicators of fathers' practices relate to each other.

For the analyses, German panel data (SOEP) with fathers of children born between 2007 and 2011 are used. In four negative binomial regression models socioeconomic factors, workplace factors and partner data are combined as explanatory variables to explain fathers' (absolute and relative) daily childcare and fathers' (absolute and relative) paid parental leave use.

These analyses will allow an interpretation of fathers' practices as well as the parents' division of paid and unpaid labour, and at the same time make it possible to reflect on indicators of fatherly engagement.

RC33-386.2

REINDL, ILONA (University of Vienna)
HOFFMANN, ROMAN* (University of Vienna, roman.hoffmann@univie.ac.at)
KITTEL, BERNHARD (University of Vienna)

Let the Others Do the Job: Comparing Public Good Contribution Behavior in the Lab and in the Field

Under the assumption of payoff-maximization, standard game theory predicts that groups playing a public good game (PGG) do not manage to coordinate on the social optimum of full cooperation and play the pareto-inferior Nash-equilibrium of zero contributions instead. Contrary to this, numerous lab experimental studies have shown that subjects contribute on average positive amounts to a public good, which might be due to pro-social preferences. In our study we compare individuals' public good contribution behavior in a lab and field setting. University students working on an in-class group assignment, which is graded on the group level, are essentially playing a PGG. While in this setting investing a maximum amount of time and effort is the socially optimal strategy, free-riding on the efforts of the others may be individually more beneficial. We test if students' behavior in a standard PGG is correlated with their contribution behavior in the group assignment which is part of a university course. The PGG is incorporated into an extensive online survey which is also used to measure the students' performance in the group assignment and to collect data on other relevant factors. Among others, we control for individual motivation and possession of course-relevant skills, the social cohesion of the group, and the use of sanctions towards underperforming group members. Preliminary results suggest a positive correlation of the contribution behavior in the online linear PGG and the behavior in the group assignment, suggesting that individual characteristics, such as preferences, matter for the behavior in both settings. Students who are more cooperative in the online PGG also contribute a significantly higher quality of work to the group assignment. On the other hand, we do not find a correlation between conditional PGG contributions, measured with the strategy method, and field behavior. This finding challenges the generalizability of this method.

RC55-JS-74.2

REINPRECHT, CHRISTOPH* (University of Vienna, christoph.reinprecht@univie.ac.at)

Migration Success As an Indicator of Migrants' Well-Being

Do migration experiences negatively affect the subjectively experienced level of well-being? International research suggests that the relatively low level of well-being among relevant parts of immigrant populations is related to their limited capacity to control one's life conditions, whereby the limited capacity of control is mostly interpreted as a consequence of a fragile status both in economic, legal, social, and cultural terms. By contrast, kinship and ethnic orientation are often identified as compensatory resources which may positively influence the sense of well-being, even under the condition of poverty and precariousness. These insights are in line with the traditional integration-approach: subjective well-being as a marker for migration *and*integration success.

In my paper I will present a different way to measure well-being in the context of migration, by taking subjective migration success as a key variable. However,

contrary to the widely spread practice to operationalize migration success by a summarized evaluation of one's migration project, my paper underlines the necessity to take into account the initial reasons and objectives of the individual migration project, and their fulfillment within it. It seems to be fruitful to conceptualize migration success in the intersection of (objective) status and (subjective) evaluation both of the migration project in general, and the multiple aspects of goal attainment in particular. Based on quantitative surveys among immigrants from former Yugoslavia and Turkey carried out in Vienna, Austria, the paper confirms the capacity of migrants to produce well-being under conditions of poverty and marginalization; furthermore, data analyses emphasize the particular relevance of specific goals such as future related investments an achieved autonomous life-course as key variables of success.

These empirical insights strengthen the argument that policies should basically be oriented in increasing migrants' capacity for individual and group-related self-realization.

RC18-JS-2.1

REIS, ELISA* (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, epreis1@gmail.com)

Change and Continuity in the Perceptions of Brazilian Elites about Poverty and Inequality

How do elites in very unequal societies perceive the causes, consequences, and possible initiatives to reduce poverty and inequality? Under what circumstances they might be willing or compelled to back social policies to reduce poverty and inequality? These are the questions that drive the project "Perceptions of Elites about poverty and inequality in the Global South", where elites are defined as those who occupy top positions in bureaucratic, political and business institutions, and who potentially have power to influence or make decisions.   In this paper I first discuss the theoretical arguments informing the research design, and next compare survey results on perceptions of poverty and inequality among Brazilian bureaucratic, parliamentary and business elites in 1993 and 2013. The analysis points to significant changes in how they perceive inequality, suggesting that if in 1993 elites tended to see the trickle down effects of economic growth as the best solution to reduce poverty, now a significant percentage of them see opportunities for growth in the expansion of the consumption market promoted by distributive social policies. Yet, the data also indicate significant continuities such as, for example, in the elites evaluation of particular social policies, or in their normative conceptions about the role State.

RC23-283.5

REISCHAUER, GEORG* (Hertie School of Governance, reischauer@hertie-school.org)

Relational Strategies of Public Organizations to Stimulate the Diffusion of Knowledge in Innovation Systems

Studies of the innovation system Triple Helix have demonstrated how the interactions between industry, university, and public organizations spur the diffusion of knowledge. While we know much about the interactions between industry and university, our understanding of the role of public organizations is limited. This article focuses on how public organizations can stimulate the diffusion of knowledge. To do so, public organizations can use strategies that target the social structure of an innovation system that is modeled as social network and thus as web of inter-organizational relations. These relational strategies aim to intervene into the diffusion of the knowledge so that the aspired knowledge flow reflects both, the goal of research policies and the knowledge base of the innovation system. The relational strategies are detailed and illustrated focusing on industry-university interaction. Moreover, a flow chart for strategy selection is presented. Taking a sociological perspective of innovation systems and the interactions of the organizations it encompasses, this paper contributes to a better understanding of how public organizations can shape the knowledge base of an innovation system.

RC04-57.7

REITER, HERWIG* (German Youth Institute - DJI, reiter@dji.de)

Extended Research Ethics in Qualitative Interviewing

By researching experiences and meanings within life-worlds qualitative interviewing constitutes close relationships between researchers and participants. Ethics guidelines and codes of practice suggest ways of protecting participants from harm resulting from the intensity of such relationships. The general safety of qualitative researchers is considered in some ethics guidelines; yet the confrontation of researchers with emotionally difficult situations and their processing is hardly problematised. Against this background the contribution first discusses key aspects of the kinship regarding theory and practice of qualitative interviewing on the one hand and techniques of counselling and therapy on the other. While counselling is usually embedded in structures of professional supervision, qualitative interviewing is not, although researchers are exposed to similar risks;

these risks are discussed in a second step. Finally, strategies of dealing with emotionally demanding research experiences are suggested in the frame of an extended understanding of research ethics. They are based on a pilot project involving external supervision throughout the process of a qualitative study interviewing young people.

RC29-337.5

REKER, SARAH* (TU Munchen, sarah.reker@tum.de)
KELLNER, CHRISTIANE (TU München Lehrstuhl Diversitätssoziologie)

Diversity in Society: The Disability Perspective

From the perspective of people with disabilities, inequalities can also emerge from spatial segregation, the lack of social contacts or limited economic resources. In order to reduce or even eliminate these disadvantages and increase general well-being, community-based participation as well as decentralisation efforts of exclusive residential homes are essential.

Therefore, the research project "Index for participation development and quality of life for persons with disabilities" (TeLe-Index, 2014-2016), which is anchored at the Technische Universität München in Munich and at a large residential complex and service provider for persons with disabilities in the outskirts of Munich, aims to develop community-based living environments. Two prerequisites are relevant in this process: (1) people with disabilities participate in the social life beyond the large residential and service provision centre and (2) the existing spatial approach needs to be redesigned. The final goal is to create an environment for every citizen regardless of disability, age or ethnic background that accommodates their daily activities and requirements since a diverse society is a society in which different individual needs and wishes emerge.

The UN-Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities that was also ratified by Germany postulates the necessity of a user-centred design, especially when it comes to evaluating the individual needs and wishes of all citizens. Therefore, a multidimensional approach is needed. Based on these findings, the structure of the town-like centre will be remodelled to open up the community to all people as well as transform social space. This strategy should lead to equal opportunities and open the way for a much more diverse community.

RC37-437.3

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Proximity, Art Openings and Potentiality

There are a lot of events in contemporary visual art. From the spectacle of the biennial opening, to the everyday gallery exhibition opening, events are everywhere. While the duration of events such as biennials, art fairs, gallery and museum exhibitions are variable - some lasting for months, others for days - what is shared by most art events is the apex of the opening.

To better understand these openings as what has been called field-configuring events (FCEs), we introduce the idea of proximity. The literature on FCEs fails to offer a sufficiently nuanced conceptualization of what happens at the events, in particular in the characterization of "pooling diverse actors" or the event's constituent symbolic parts. We take the concept of proximity and the empirical site of the art opening as a means to enrich the analytical rigour of this debate.

Opening events summon art world participants to come together in specific locales at specific times. The periodicity of art openings provides the temporally and spatially bounded events in which proximities flourish and fade, whether the time and place is every second May in Venice, or every June in Basel, or Thursday nights in Chelsea.

Proximity with other social actors at these events entails the potentiality for encounter and intimacy. The potentiality of encounter and intimacy of proximity is a defining characteristic of art openings and helps us understand the everyday experience and significance of these events beyond function and artifice, beyond the marketplace and stage.

RC39-454.4

RENA, HELGE* (Department of Administration and Organization theory, University of Bergen, helge.rena@uib.no)

Organizing First Responders' Crisis Response: Facilitating or Limitating?

An obvious advantage of organizational routines is efficiency. Routines give instructions on how similar type of stimuli should be treated in terms of behavioural strategies and how the different actors (individual or group) in the organization should communicate and interact. But what about hands-off situations like a crisis, events characterised by low probability and high consequences? Then the stimulus is of a kind that *not* has been experienced repeatedly in the past, thus, a situation where organizational design and routines do not necessarily fit.

Theoretically this paper is interested in how organizational and individual features interplay in times of crises, more specifically: non-routine behaviour and coordination. In particular, we are interested in how they function on the local level in times of crisis, and ask: *How does organizational design and routines affect crisis coordination and crisis response of first responders at the local level, and why?*

Drawing on new-institutional theory, sense-making literature and recent theoretical developments on organizational routines we develop a theoretical framework for understanding and explaining organizational behaviour in crisis situations. Subsequently we examine how the police, pre-hospital emergency care services and civilians responded once alerted about the shooting massacre at the island *Utøya* in Norway in 2011. There is a vast data material (logs, transcripts of line communication, GPS data, interviews) describing in detail what happened. The paper draws on this data, plus additional interviews and document studies. Preliminary findings show that the response of the professional first responders (police and pre-hospital emergency) were routine-following, but significant variation in how. Some responded reactively (blindly following the routine), others responded proactively (deviating from the routine). The civilian response, a spontaneous self-organised rescue operation, worked effectively. We conclude the findings suggest a need to adjust our understanding of how organizational design (central-local) and routines function in crisis situations.

RC33-386.4

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Do Personalized Salutations in Text Messages Lead to Higher Response Rates? Results from an Experiment

The way we contact potential respondents plays a key role on survey participation. This is also true in Web surveys. Investigating the impact of different contact modes on response, a number of studies found that important response outcomes depend on the mode(s) eligible respondents were contacted. However, there is very little knowledge on the impact of other survey features, such as type of salutations, on survey response and data quality. For example, research by Heerwegh (2005) and Joinson and Reips (2005) found that personalization of e-mail salutations significantly increases response rate when surveying university students. This paper aims to further explore the role of different salutation types (personalized vs. neutral) on response and measurement error. Our hypothesis is that personalized salutations are positively associated with key indicators of response and data quality. We use experimental data from a national Web survey of Italian graduates in Social Work carried out in late 2013/early 2014. In our experiment, half of the sample was randomly assigned to the control group Neutral Salutations ("Dear graduate"), the other half to the treatment group Personalized Salutations ("Dear Name"). Using bivariate analysis and, when appropriate, multivariate modelling, in the paper we compare different indicators of response (i. e., response rates, response speed) and data quality (i. e., item non response, straighlining) for the two experimental groups. Preliminary analysis shows that personalized salutations are effective in improving response rates.

RC14-178.5

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Audiovisual Activists from the Heart of the World: Interculturality and Knowledge Otherwise

Since the beginning of the 21th century, some collectives belonging to indigenous communities in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (Colombia, South America) are working together and have been creating their own digital audiovisual productions. So far they have produced eleven audiovisual pieces, amid the conflicts, controversies and divisions surrounding Colombia's and the Sierra's geopolitics. These original productions place issues of representation, self-representation and knowledge generation and communication in the forefront. The production processes have demanded intercultural interactions among different indigenous peoples that live in the Sierra (Kogi, Arhuaco, Wiwa, and Kankuamo, to a lesser extent), as well as with external supporters, government officials and other stakeholders. These production efforts emerged as a political tactic (De Certeau) that sought to defend both the lives of these communities and the life of the "Heart of the World" as its original inhabitants call the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, currently under all kinds of threats. The main goal of this tactic is to create and expand intercultural networks with whom they call "younger siblings" (non-indigenous people), so that they help them to generate possibilities of resistance and re-existence (Escobar).

This paper seeks to explore the diverse communication practices (Martin-Barbero, Couldry) that have taken place in the production of these eleven audiovisual pieces and reflect on their intercultural (Fornet-Betancourt, Walsh) and decolonial (Mignolo, Mora) capability potential. For this we use a methodology described as an issue-centered impact analysis (Whiteman, 2009), reconstructing the various issue-networks emerging at different times of the processes of preproduction, production and circulation: audiovisual and knowledge tactics, alliances with mestizo documentary filmmakers, cultural change, educational processes and transnational intellectual practices (Mato).

RC10-123.5

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Striving for an Alternative Path: Reimagining Politics and Law in the Never-Ending Greek Crisis. Could the Law Constitute an Empowerment Factor for the Political Transformation from below?

Since 2010, when Greek economic crisis burst out, successive bailout agreements were signed imposing harsh austerity measures. The dictated reforms, a mixture of deregulation, privatizations, devaluation of labour, deep spending cuts and tax increases, resulted in social hardships sharpening inequalities and increasing polarization. Furthermore, the crisis exposed the limits and weaknesses of the traditional political establishment to find a viable solution in favor of the social majority's interests.

The de-legitimation of the formal political system led to popular uprising and the re-invention of politics from below. It occurred in two phases. In the first (2010-2012), the political will of resistance took many forms of collective action ranging from civil disobedience mobilizations to mutual-aid cooperatives and social clinics. In the second period (2012-2015), SYRIZA, a small anti-austerity party of the left based upon a party-movement model that incorporated various grassroots demands, gained growing public support and finally, on January 2015 had formed a coalition government.

In this presentation, we will try to explore the emergence of Greece's new politics from the ground which are trying to shape an alternative, moving beyond the neo-liberal consensus. More specifically, we will trace the different forms at various periods that took the transformation of politics from below and the vision, which prevailed, for a new society with more direct decision-making procedures and an economy based on solidarity. We will also try to analyze, from a socio-legal perspective, how the Law is engaged in promoting the counter-hegemonic politics of a future post-neoliberal society: What kind of legal strategies are followed? Could the Law play an emancipatory political role?

The proposed theoretical framework derives from Sociology of Emergences which "aims to identify and enlarge the signs of possible future experiences, under the guise of tendencies and latencies that are actively ignored by hegemonic rationality and knowledge" (Santos, 2004).

RC25-310.6

REYES, ROSARIO* (EMIGRA, charoizq@gmail.com)

Linguistic Capital, School and Immigration: An Ethnography of Contradictions and Resistances.

This paper presents the results of an ongoing investigation into the language learning strategies developed by pupils of immigrant Muslim background and their identity reactions in different formal and non-formal learning environments such as schools and mosques, as two case studies in Catalonia, Spain. The role of their place of origin, their religion, their linguistic capital, their skills in connecting community knowledge and school knowledge, and the position in which the school puts them weave a complex identity which helps or hinders their school and social inclusion.

The findings from this comparative approach follows, updates and complicates previous works by Carrasco (2001), Mijares (2006), Martín-Rojo (2007), Gregory (2008), Kenner (2004, 2008), Corona (2012) and Gibson, Carrasco et al. (2013). I will analyse the hierarchical position of the different linguistic and cultural capitals and the assimilation pressure at school as well as its consequences in secondary identity constructions in line with Ogbu's framework (1991, 1992), and similar developments described in the North American context (Valdés 2001, Delpit & Kilgour, 2002). In addition, I will show different linguistic choices made by the students that, in line with what Woolard (2008) proposed, challenge the dominant linguistic ideologies in the school institutions and what is really promoted by the school with respect to multiple or exclusive identities. Nevertheless, I will analyse the resistance attitudes (Willis, 1988) as well as the different kinds of capital that can be activated in the students with immigrant background from the perspective of the critical race theory and its transforming possibilities through the awareness of the hierarchical positions of their own cultures and languages (Yosso, 2005).

RC05-66.3

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Family Habitus and Transnational Families: Mapping Gender and Generational Borders and Relations through the Lens of Migrant Youths

Transnational families give substance to what Castells (2000) daubed 'the network society', and whilst it is importance to recognize the jurisdictional context of the nation-state as a given of the transnational families experience, in our paper we argue that cultural worlds that transnational families occupy are equally relevant. Drawing on our empirical study of migrant youths' transnational family experiences in the UK, we discuss how processes of globalization, structural processes of inclusion/exclusion operate to facilitate and constrain these young adults experiences of family life across national, gender and generational borders. Our specific focus on adolescent and young adults from migrant reflects the fact that there is still limited research attention being paid to the transnational family lives of migrant youths. Comparing the experiences of highly-skilled and mobile migrant youths, alongside low-skilled and less mobile migrant youths we explore for these differing groups family relations within a transnational social field. Influenced by Bourdieu's notion of 'habitus' (1986) we also examine to what extent the transnational family practices of these migrant youths are 'family habitus': a structured set of values, ways of thinking and 'being' within the family that is built up over time through family socialization of culture and traditions (see Reynolds and Zontini 2013; Reynolds and Zontini 2014). In doing so, particular attention is given to the ways in which gender, generation and the social networks and resources (economic, social and cultural) families have access to, inform 'family habitus'.

RC20-249.5

REZAEV, ANDREY* (St. Petersburg State University, anrezaev@yandex.ru)
STARIKOV, VALENTIN (TANDEM, St. Petersburg State University)

Comparative Analysis of Causal Mechanisms, Prevention and Regulation of the Ethno-Social Conflicts in Academe: Cases of Russia and Ukraine

The basic research questions of the study that authors will present at the third ISA Forum are:
1)   What are the causal social mechanisms that determine a possibility of the ethnic/racial tensions and conflicts in the academe?
2)   Is it possible to prevent, to control and to normalize such conflicts? What are the routines and technieques of the prevention and control?

Specific research question include, but are not limited to: how can researchers deal with their own emotions within the analysis of ethnic, national, racial problematics? How can one delineate an emotional culture empirically? Is it true that emotions in the processes of protests are "painted into the colours of national flags"? In looking at these research questions more closely the authors will use causal comparative models and experimental designs and counterfactual analytical techniques.

In terms of methodology the study is oriented toward three basic approaches: the first is Comparative perspective centering two strategies – qualitative and quantitative and using mixed methods research; the second is Computational social sciences converging most recent tactics of using computers' and software's potentials as well as computational methods for studying social processes; the third is focusing on the approaches progressed in Visual Sociology.

There is still a need of methodological reflection for empirical research of ethnic conflicts and emotional involvement into protest activities. The authors welcome the approaches of studying discontent, social interactions and emotions empirically on the basis of exploration into everyday life practices of designated groups in academic milieu: professors, students, administrative, staff, and research supporting staff.

RC20-249.6

REZAEV, ANDREY* (St. Petersburg State University, anrezaev@yandex.ru)

Comparative Capitalism: 25 Years of the New Societies' Evolvement in Post-Soviet Eurasia

The contemporary world calls for a research program of comparative capitalisms. The paper to be delivered at the Third ISA Forum is an attempt to offer analytical tools to the study of inter-linkages between issues of institutional settings

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

of market making and problems of a capitalist society development in the fSU countries during 25 years after the collapse of the USSR.

The paper goes beyond a purely economic analysis of market and even beyond political economy or economic sociology inquiry into reality of market institutions in the post-Soviet countries. It is oriented toward developing broad socio-historical and socio-economic theoretical construction that treats capitalism as a "total society", a distinct form of society in which there are interrelations and interactions between the economic, political and other social institutions, and the cultural sphere. The aim is to explore into main elements in a real analysis of the nature of present-day capitalism in the fSU countries through detailed field research of everyday life social practices. It will be the study of the evolving patterns of human relationships that are concerned with the institutional framework and cultural settings. The focus will be on the nature and function of habits, routines and institutions.

The paper addresses several distinctive though interrelated problems. First, it is concerned with identifying the mechanisms by which institutional settings of capitalist society are coordinated. Second, it develops the argument that market institutions and other coordinating mechanisms of capitalist evolution are shaped by socio-political structures. The third is that the institutions are imbedded in a culture. Cultural settings of a society shape institutional configuration, technically and materially constrained them, politically defend or offend them.

The study confines great deal of attention to mapping the comparative logic and methodology of field research.

RC16-209.2

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Global Fields and the Global Social Structure

Despite the insight in the multi-layered dynamics of the global interlacing of social relations and the emergence of a global social structure, social inequality continue to be perceived in national categories. Consequently what happens to appear as "globalisation" is still considerably shaped by and experienced within a national framework. Although sociology is already reflecting upon the transnational dimensions of classes, social inequality, and social positioning, inequality still finds its major expression in national social structures. However, such a perception of the nation state as a "container" of society became questionable. We argue that this major premise of an analysis of social inequality, known as methodological nationalism, must be theoretically and empirically overcome if sociology wants to achieve a deeper understanding of the transnational conditions of the production of inequality. Consequently, an analysis of global inequality faces formidable challenges in respect of a conceptual openness for processes of globalisation and, likewise, their transformation within a nation state. We argue that Pierre Bourdieu's Field Theory is able to provide major insight in the complex dynamics of the global social structure. By considering that social fields are transverse and reach beyond national borders, globalisation can be viewed as conflictory processes that take place in different fields, in which the agents compete for scarce resources and social goods. At the same time the field theory also accounts for the fact that the resources accumulated in a specific global field can only be translated into a social position within a national social environment with its specific organizational structure. Not only allows Bourdieu's perspective to consider the practical formation of social structures, it also helps to display the transnational circumstances that produce social inequality and thus makes an important contribution to a comparative analysis of social structures beyond a methodological nationalism.

RC49-574.7

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Law, Pragmatism and Legal Autonomy: The Problems of HIV/AIDS Public Policies in Brazil

This research aims at pondering about law autonomy regarding pragmatist concepts that ground public policies on HIV/AIDS in Brazil. In order to reach such a result, the research makes use of official data from UNAIDS to show the grounds of public policies on HIV/AIDS in Brazil, analyzing the event of violation to human rights within the period of post-adhesion to the treatment offered by the Brazilian Unified Health System (SUS). According to Law 9.313/96, the State offers free of charge, through SUS, Combined Antiretroviral Therapy (TARV), however, distribution of antiretroviral medications, necessary for the treatment of the disease, does not exhaust the cares with virus carrier patients. The side effects of the treatment demand from SUS structure with outpatient facilities and qualified healthcare professionals for seropositive patients to be able to properly adhere to the treatment, in addition to follow-up to avoid withdraw and further resume of treatment with virus resistance. The work provides with a reflection on the impor-

tance of law autonomy regarding pragmatist social demands. The great problem of law autonomy is that currently there is a trend to the instrumentalization of law to the economic-social satisfaction. Values are replaced for the ends. In this conception the pragmatist legal decision seeks the accomplishment of strategic goals and not the achievement of rights. The law is a mean to the result of the State's economic and political strategies, disregarding material values and formal rules. The investigation concludes for the need of law autonomy between affirmation of fundamental social rights assurance and public policies on HIV/AIDS in Brazil.

RC04-47.20

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The History of Education in Brazilian Constitutionalism: From Colonail Brazil to 1964 Brazilian Military Coup

This research aims to describe the Right to Education on legal and political history, from the Colonial Period until the end of the Brazilian 1964 Military Dictatorship. The central issue is to demonstrate that the history of education in Brazil is marked by periods of great achievements and advancements in the sense of citizenship, full development and professionalism of the person, but also for periods of social setbacks with loss of collateral and weakening of educational institutions. To be achieved this result, we intend to identify the meaning of the Right to Education in politicians speeches, from the Colonial Period, describe the transformations that have occurred in the Republic, the progresses and setbacks of the Era Vargas, the Estado Novo and finally the setback of education in Military Period. These observations will be conducted through an analytical methodology, using as a guiding principle in the history of the relationship between the political-educational speeches embodied in the laws on education and the social context of each historical period. As a result, the research highlights the need to be careful with legal institutions on the ever presence of social setbacks threat, especially in political cultures of modernity, as is the case of Brazil. The legal history of education in Brazil demonstrates that prediction of rights alone is no guarantee of citizenship, full development and professionalisation of the person . The social setbacks can happen for various reasons, justifying themselves by Exception States that, as before, and even today in economic crises always new reasons not to implement the policies defined by the law.

RC29-333.8

RIBEIRO, VITOR* (Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, vealessandri@gmail.com)

Social Surveillance in Grassroots Society: The Chinese Case of the Zhian Zhiyuanzhe.

This abstract presents an analysis of the informal institution of social control in China named *zhian zhiyuanzhe*. It draws on some provisory findings from an ongoing research for the obtainment of the PhD. is Sociology. This mechanism refers to an informal social institution in which people engage in volunteering local surveillance in places ranging from public spaces, neighborhoods and commercial areas. Their engagement in local communitarian affairs make up to a particular characteristic that deserved to be known.

RC22-264.2

RIBIC, BILJANA* (Belgrade University, biljana_ribic@yahoo.com)

Religion and Human Rights in Present-Day Serbia

Role of religion and church became more significant in the world, especially in transitional societies, such as post communist ones. Long-term crisis, breakdown of value system, resistance to transition and reforms, as well as wars and massive war crimes opened space for action of the forces that are resistant to changes. This subject could be observed from two sides: first, such as matters of right for free expression and practice of religion as one of the basic human rights, and second, as a relation between church and human rights.

In Serbia, human rights are in the process of gaining new meaning in society. This transformation is a long and slow-moving process and expressions of intolerance in the form of violent attacks against minority religious communities are still quite often. An encouraging development is that representatives of various religious communities have been conducting a dialogue in recent years, striving to achieve reconciliation and a higher level of cooperation. This includes conferences and religious services organized and conducted by representatives of different religious groups.

When looking at developments in the area of church-state affairs in recent years we can notice that several positive steps have been taken. These include the bringing of new legislation and attempts at harmonizing national law with

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international standards, the increase of legal guarantee of general human rights protection and a stronger and wider inter-religious dialogue. Negative phenomenon includes a low level of religious tolerance in society, the postponement of resolving outstanding legal questions, the preferential treatment of the Serbian Orthodox Church by the state, very often at the expense of the other religious communities and the general discrepancies between the written letter of the law and its implementation in everyday life.

RC37-437.2

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Youth Music Bands and Transitional Values in a Trilingual Region

The interconnection between music, identity and relationships is a major issue that sinthesizes many aspects of cultural belonging. According to Firth: "The issue is not how a particular piece of music reflects people, but how it produces them, how it creates and constructs an experience – a musical experience – that we can only make sense of by taking on both a subjective and a collective identity" (Firth, 1996). This paper presents the prosecution of a field research on music in South Tyrol previously carried out on choirs and local traditional music bands; this presentation regards how music bands of young generations handle multicultural issues, bilingualism debate and the theme of historical ethnic separation in their land. How music can "produce" values through experience? "(...)this definitely involves the often neglected social dimension of musical experience, namely the ways in which having a musical experience inevitably involves one in relationships with others"(Martin 2006), and can overcome social, cultural, even linguistic barriers. In listening to, or performing, music we must, as Schütz (1964) argued, "tune in" our subjectivity to that of others as we follow the succession of sounds in "real time", thereby constituting the intersubjective "we" which is the foundation of all social experience (Martin 2006).The present field work interact with music as a specific social action carried out by groups. 21 Interviews to 21 different music bands have been carried out to inquire the relation between the choice of a type of music and the outcome of new values, a specific relation to music, a specific relation to and choices of language. Music is inevitably implicated in wider configurations of social actions, thus analizing music action in these configurations can present a variety of "young" approaches to music "sounding" as new responses to political, social and cultural conflictual contexts.

RC34-400.6

RICHARDS, WAYNE* (University of Worcester, w.richards@worc.ac.uk)

Complex Lives - Intentionality, Hope and Change

This paper is written against a background of austerity policies in Britain which have significantly diminished the funding available to youth and community work and increased the pressure for workers to justify practice in economic terms and to adopt the language of evidenced based practice. This presents an epistemological challenge which draw practitioners onto the ground of linear causality whilst attempting to evidence that youth work strategies can contribute to change.

I am fortunate in being able to occasionally meet up with young people I have worked up to 40 years ago. In doing so, I am constantly surprised how memories are of the work we have done together remain so intact for them and I am gratified by the value they place upon it. However, I would be cautious about attempting to make a causal link to change that I could claim as a result of my work given the complex web of social relationship young people are immersed in. Whilst a claim to effecting change may be appropriate for simple goal directed work with predicable outcomes it does not in reality connect with the complex lives of young people and the turbulent cultures of change in which they are situated.   Instead, it could lead to an inflated sense of control in the face of uncertainly.

In this paper I wish to problematize the evidenced based argument in order to envision a different future which embraces the dual ontological structure of youth work and community work which at once both delivers planned interventions to impact positively on youth transitions and also sustains a person centred approach which starts where they are in order to liberate and transform. Such a paradigm perhaps operates as a pedagogy of hope and is likely to be truer to the authentic core of youthwork

RC49-574.1

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Positive Social and Socio-Economic Transitions Associated with Antiretroviral Therapy Exposure and Adherence Among HIV-Positive People Who Use Illicit Drugs in Vancouver, Canada

The clinical benefits of antiretroviral therapy (ART) for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH) are now unequivocal. However, the ability of some key affected populations of PLWH, such as people who use illicit drugs (PWUD), to enjoy these benefits, is inhibited by structural disadvantages that accompany stigmatization. These disadvantages include social and socio-economic marginalization that can inhibit optimal engagement and retention in HIV care. Conversely, the potential role of ART in mitigating stigma-driven structural disadvantage has not been sufficiently explored. These analyses therefore examined potential associations between ART exposure and optimal adherence and improved social and socio-economic outcomes. We supplemented longitudinal data from a prospective cohort of community-recruited HIV-positive PWUD in Vancouver, Canada, a setting of universal no-cost access to HIV care and medications, with comprehensive HIV clinical monitoring and ART dispensation records. We developed generalized linear mixed effects models examining whether (1) exposure to ART or (2) becoming adherent to ART was associated with positive social and socio-economic transitions, including relationship initiation, transitioning out of homelessness, entering employment and ceasing involvement in illegal or prohibited income generation activity. Between December 2005 and November 2013, 755 participants were eligible for analyses of ART exposure and 724 participants were eligible for analyses of ART adherence. In final models, becoming exposed to ART was positively associated with transitioning out of homelessness and initiating a romantic relationship. Similarly, becoming adherent to ART was positively associated with ceasing prohibited or illegal income generation and transitioning out of homelessness, and marginally associated with initiating a romantic relationship. These findings point to the potentially important role of engagement and retention in HIV care for non-clinical domains in which improvements may mitigate the effects of stigmatization among PLWH who use illicit drugs. These findings reinforcing the importance of promoting access and adherence to ART for all PLWH.

RC15-192.3

RICHARDSON, LINDSEY* (Department of Sociology, University of British Columbia, lindsey.richardson@ubc.ca)

Welfare and Health Care Systems at Cross-Purposes: Interactions Between Institutional Capacity and Institutional Design As Impediments to Reducing Social Inequalities in Health

Recent scholarship on the relationship between welfare states and population health has identified mechanisms of redistribution, compression, mediation and imbrication (i.e., overlap) that modify the impacts of the social determinants of health (Beckfield et al. 2015). Similarly, health care systems may reduce social inequalities in health, contingent on their relative capacity to provide quality, accessible and public health-promoting services across axes of inequality. The effective reduction of social inequalities in health relies on these systems' combined and complementary ability to mitigate social and structural health disadvantage, particularly for individuals who are highly marginalized in complex ways. This paper theorizes that persistent social inequalities in health are linked to the interaction between the institutional capacity and institutional design of both welfare and health systems. The character of this interaction influences whether and how these systems reduce or exacerbate health inequalities. Through a case study examining the relationship between social assistance provision and drug-related harm in British Columbia, Canada, this paper highlights how deficiencies in the design and capacity of income assistance provisions can produce and reinforce institutional tension between welfare and health systems, with significant consequences for health inequality. The case draws on a growing body of evidence that links the monthly, synchronized disbursement of income assistance payments and insufficient income support levels to monthly spikes in drug use, subsequent and sometimes unmanageable escalations in drug-related health service utilization and elevated morbidity and mortality. By creating significant negative impacts on health service provision and health outcomes, deficiencies in the capacity and design of social assistance arrangements entrench health disadvantage for people who use drugs. The article concludes with a proposal to evaluate whether changing the design of income assistance provision away from monthly synchronized disbursement could mitigate tension between the welfare and health systems that exacerbate health inequalities in this context.

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RC49-572.1

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The Social Construction of Mental Disorders: Three Inevitable Consequences

The concept of mental disorder has been a hotly contested issue for many decades. Arguments have often revolved around whether there is a biological basis for mental disorder. Biological psychiatrists have argued that mental disorders are best understood as a physical disease. By contrast, anti-psychiatrists and psychiatric survivors have argued that there is no evidence for mental disorder and that psychiatry is used to control social deviance. We argue that this duality is unhelpful and re-examine social constructionist arguments to provide a fine-grained critique. Drawing on the epistemological and sociological literature we argue that social constructionism is necessary to understanding mental disorder and that there are three consequences of adopting this position. First, although we can assume that there is a world external to human beings, our view on 'natural kinds' (brain processes and their consequences) are deeply influenced by social and cultural perspectives. This makes it impossible to gain access to such issues without socially constructed concepts. Second, in the face of deep cultural fragmentation in western societies, psychiatry inevitably has to face divided public opinion on mental health issues. Individuals adopt a wide range of positions which range from lobbying for to opposition to mental health services. However, in all cases individuals use social constructions to orientate themselves to social problems. Third, as long as psychiatry is part of the medical field, it inevitably has to use and to apply socially constructed medical diagnoses. We conclude that the social construction of mental disorders is no argument for their non-existence. The social construction of mental disorders, however, is a major cause of the widespread medicalization of human problems.

RC49-573.3

RICHTER, DIRK* (Bern University Psychiatric Services, dirk.richter@puk.unibe.ch)

Ultimate Risk and Final Paternalism: The Medicalization of Suicidal Acts and Wishes of People with Mental Disorders

Current mental health care is more and more empowering consumers and encouraging them to take 'positive risks' in order to make experiences on what works for the person and what not. Recovery and similar concepts aim at de-medicalizing important aspects of the life of people with mental disorders. At the same time there is a renewed discussion on suicidal acts and wishes by consumers, especially in terms of assisted suicide. Suicide assistance for people with mental disorders is usually prohibited by law in nearly all western countries. The ethical argument against suicide assistance refers mainly to the supposed mental incapacity of people with mental disorders when it comes to death wishes. In mental health care, suicidal thoughts, wishes and acts are regarded as part of the most serious risks that the care system has to deal with. Common sense knowledge on suicides in general indicates that up to 90 percent of suicides are caused by mental disorders. This paper argues that the handling of the suicide issue related to people with mental disorders is to a large degree paternalistic by medicalizing the ultimate risk. The paper makes a case for a rational concept of dealing with death wishes which does not any longer separate people with mental disorders from those without. By doing so, the paper will review the empirical evidence of the main assumptions, namely the causes of suicide and mental incapacity of consumers, and will also review the main arguments for and against assisted suicide for people with mental disorders.

RC04-49.3

RIDZI, FRANK* (CNYCF, ridzifm@lemoyne.edu)

Examining the Effectiveness of Book Distribution Programming on English As a Second Language Children: The Imagination Library Program and Implications for Refugee Resettlement

In this paper we examine the use of the Imagination Library book distribution program to assist children in their preparation for the English and book-centered U.S.A. educational system. This research is set in Syracuse, New York, USA, a federal refugee resettlement community that accepts an average of 450 to more than 800 refugees annually from some 38 countries. An additional 250 secondary refugees, those who first settled elsewhere, come to Syracuse each year. The Imagination library program mails one book per month to each child's home from birth to age 5 in an effort to provide needed literacy materials and catalyze excitement about engaging with printed text. Specifically, we examined the effects on speakers of languages other than English (which is the primary language of instruction in Syracuse schools).In this current research we find that consistent

exposure to the program (i.e. 3 to 4 years of the 5 year program) is associated with a significantly higher proportion of ESL children being screened as ready for kindergarten. Given our previous research suggesting high levels of book-centered parent and child interactions among refugee families enrolled in the program, we feel that the findings of this study could have significant implications for refugee resettlement communities internationally. This is particularly true given that the programming is fairly inexpensive and therefore can serve as the backbone for more intensive efforts.

RC04-48.9

RIEDERER, BERNHARD* (Vienna Institute of Demography, Austrian Academy of Sciences, bernhard.riederer@univie.ac.at)

Social Change and Growing Inequality in Educational Systems? a Multi-Level Analysis of Schools' Social and Ethnic Segregation with PISA Data from 2000 to 2012

During the last 30 years, social scientists observed an expansion of education and a decline in class based inequality in educational attainment in many Western societies. Nevertheless, the educational system still (re)produces inequality via processes of selecting students from upper class families to educational institutions with higher credentials. As a transmission engine, schools are especially relevant in reproducing these inequalities.

Social scientists have repeatedly confirmed effects of school characteristics on scholastic outcomes. Studies indicate that students' educational achievements tend to improve when they attend schools with higher proportions of students of a high socio-economic status and lower proportions of immigrant students. But while consequences of the socio-economic and ethnic composition of the student body are a major research topic, we know much less about the antecedents of the socio-economic and ethnic composition of schools. The current research aims at adding to the spare empirical evidence on this topic.

Our contribution is based on all PISA waves from 2000 to 2012 (24 Western countries). First results show that socio-economic segregation is comparatively high in Southern and Eastern Europe while it is rather low in Scandinavian countries. Ethnic segregation is also low in most Scandinavian countries while it is comparatively high in Central European countries with traditional labor migration, but also in the USA. Additional multilevel analyses show that a higher degree of stratification of educational systems raises socio-economic segregation in schools. Moreover, our analyses suggest that higher income inequality at national level leads to socio-economic segregation in schools. Schools' ethnic segregation is the higher, the higher the share of foreign-born people in the country's total population but seems to be the lower, the higher the average socio-economic status of immigrants. Several school characteristics also proved to be relevant for schools' socio-economic and ethnic segregation as well.

RC55-622.3

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SEEWANN, LENA (Department of Sociology, University of Vienna)

The Decline of the Migrant Middle-Class in the City: A Comparison of Vienna Five Years before and after the Crisis Year 2008

There is an ongoing debate in social sciences on the shrinking of middle class since the 1980s, especially in the US. Meanwhile, this debate is quite visible in the public and political discourse of many European countries.

This is the background for the present contribution which discusses determinants of the shrinking of the middle class in the city, using Vienna's development between 2003 and 2013 as an exemplary case. Vienna is a dynamic city that grows older and younger at the same time as it becomes an increasingly international metropolis highly influenced by migration. In contrast to other parts of Austria, the middle class in Vienna has shrunk considerably during the last decade. However, this decline varies between subgroups of the population, for *immigrants were especially affected while the decline was minimal with natives*. But why? The present research aims to contribute to a possible answer to exactly this question.

Methodologically, we use quantitative data from a large survey conducted in Vienna five years before and after the crisis year 2008 (8,400 respondents in each wave). Trend analysis, for instance, shows that particularly those born in regions of the former Yugoslavia slipped out of middle class. Surprisingly, second generation immigrants, who are more frequently part of the middle class than their parents, dropped out to the same degree as first generation immigrants did. Moreover, multivariate analyses suggest that the deterioration in average class position of the migrant population cannot be explained by immigrants' educational or professional background characteristics since the average qualification of immigrants was higher in 2013 than in 2003. Overall, determinants of social position seem to be the same for natives as well as immigrants. At least in part, how-

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ever, the large differences in status positions between natives and immigrants in 2013 are due to language deficits.

WG01-633.2

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Aesthetic Cosmopolitanism and Media Consumption: Hybrid Possibilities within Young Peoplexs Everyday Lives in São Paulo, Brasil

The increased circulation of cultural goods, to the point that they are disseminated worldwide, develops a sense that a global common knowledge exists. In order to understand this context, we consider global culture as an engine of cosmopolitan ways of being, and our perspective focuses on the interaction of global culture and cultural consumption. Our research goal is to discuss the meanings of cultural globalization in young people´s everyday lives, based both on its mechanical effects and on hybridization, through aesthetic cosmopolitanism. Given this context, our discussion for this proposal focuses on media consumption by young people from São Paulo (Brazil), once media has gained a central place in the contemporary cultural consumption. Contexts are spreading because of the indiscriminate increase of technological platforms (TV, tablet, mobile phone, computer) and of the diversity of patterns of media consumption, meaning that new arrangements for the everyday experiences of young people are created and developed. The analysis will bring qualitative and quantitative data from interviews with graduate students (N=40) and from a survey with young people from São Paulo (N=500), all aged between 18 and 24. This data set is part of an international research project, awarded by the French Ministry of Culture and Communication and the SESC-CPF (Center of Research and Formation from Brazil). The research results show us hybrid possibilities within these individuals´ lives. They are hybrid because: 1) their consumption follows the logic of the global market, mainly in digital media, still it is not standardized, once there are possibilities of incorporating comments and content with local meanings; 2) there are different ways of local participation of these young individuals, some are engaged to actions that contribute to a reflexive stance, and others search for entertainment (mainly global) and don't connect to collective or local issues.

RC31-351.4

RIEGEL, VIVIANE* (ESPM-SP, viviane_riegel@terra.com.br)

Cosmopolitanism and Migration in São Paulo: Reintroducing a Measure of Legitimacy of Being Cosmopolitan

Considering the importance of human mobility in the contemporary context, there are different perceptions and results regarding the time duration of this process, whether it is temporary or permanent, and mainly concerning economic, political and social aspects in the planning and execution of the process of mobility. Those who move permanently, migrants, in their majority, do it as a result of economic, political, or environmental pressures. Yet, there is also a group of people that choose to migrate and live in a different country, studying or working, after planning and structuring for this shift. Our concern in this research is to analyze the definition of cosmopolitanism, and to understand how migrants, forced or planned, have somehow to be cosmopolitan. This process has a significant distinction between global elites, highly educated expatriates, and forced migrants, once some choose to be cosmopolitan, and others are forced to live accordingly to a cosmopolitan stance. In this direction, our first step is to reintroduce a measure of legitimacy of cosmopolitanism with an approach that seeks to find traces of the great abstract principles of cosmopolitanism in the little things of everyday life (Skrbis and Woodward 2013), in the experience of social actors. The cosmopolitanism of migrants, who use several languages and sometimes mix them in their communicative practices, but also in their practices of consumption, would not be considered inferior to that of the cosmopolitan elites. Our aim is to develop a discussion on the emergence of cosmopolitan consciousness, practices, as well as imagination, comparing different groups of migrants in São Paulo, Brazil. This study is conducted through the analysis of interviews with individuals from different parts of the world, and of different social economic backgrounds, living permanently in this city.

RC15-188.3

RIEKER, PATRICIA* (Boston University, rieker@bu.edu)

Constrained Choice, Race, Gender and Health: The Divergent Pathways of Twins

This paper applies the multi-level Constrained Choice (CC) explanation to a real time narrative of twins, Andrea and Andre born in 1982 in Boston, Massachusetts and who experienced vastly different lives and health outcomes. Andrea, a 33 year old lawyer and woman of color, was a first time candidate for Boston City

Council in 2015. Her twin brother, Andre died in 2012 at the age of 29 while in state custody awaiting trial on home invasion and other charges. This paper examines the process and underlying mechanisms of how gender and race and institutional levels of decision-making shaped the divergent pathways. Theirs was not an easy life from the beginning as they lost both parents at a young age and spent time in the foster care system. Even in elementary school, they were split up as Andre got labeled a behavioral problem, while Andrea flourished. The CC framework explicates how and why their paths diverged —she moved through Boston Latin School, Princeton, and UCLA Law School, and he went to alternative schools and the criminal justice system. This true case example demonstrates how the various institutions (school systems, foster care, and policies) with whom they came into contact shaped their life courses. In a context of necessity these twins constructed 'choices' out of their priorities, values and options over time. None of these 'choices' take place in a vacuum. Rather they were formulated and shaped by the context in which they were made and whatever biological processes may have impinged on them. Further, this case example illustrates why this is a dynamic process and how making health a priority proved to be more difficult for Andre than for Andrea. This example highlights the broad applicability of a Constrained Choice explanation to both individual and population health disparities.

RC33-384.5

RINALLO, JENNY* (LEST-CNRS, jenny.rinallo@unimi.it)

Is Time to Leave the Nest? Describing and Explaining Time in the Transition from Youth to Adulthood

Background: Time and future perspectives are at the core of biographical studies on youth transition to adulthood. Lifetime, interpreted in terms of age, assumes a twofold interpretation. Years of age are an objective concept but the definition of age groups to study youth is a social construction. Object: We focus on timing of leaving parental home in Italy and France. The transition of leaving parental home is a complex process calling for both a quantitative description and a qualitative explanation. The subjective dimension is intrinsically associated with lifetime perception and definition of future choices. Method: The research problem calls for an explanatory mixed-method design. The quantitative analyse is carried out employing EU SILC cross-sectional analyses (2005 and 2011 panel) to identify which predictors affect the time of leaving home according to levels of education, social origin and gender. Subsequently, semi-structured interviews of Italian and French people aged 20-35 will help identify mechanisms and individual strategies in leaving the parental home. Results: Main results show how French young people feels to be late in achieving residential autonomy compared to previous generation. Social and familial norms are pushing factors to move out earlier, despite precarious job conditions and readiness. Italian young people use longer time at parent's home as strategic choice, especially for highly educated young men. In both countries, young people around thirty perceive to be "out of time" as if a mismatch occurs at a global level between what young-adult people are and what they should achieve. Conclusion: The comparative mixed-method analysis puts light both on cross-national difference in achieving residential autonomy and on how young people perceive the mark of adulthood as age based structure. Emergence of a young-adult category as an intermediate category will have a reflection in both the statistic-demographic domain and the socio-psychological one.

RC34-390.5

RINALLO, JENNY* (LEST-CNRS, jenny.rinallo@unimi.it)

Multidimensional Precarity: A Challenge for Young People.

Background: The economic downturn combined with the ongoing process of target segmentation of the work force have made increasingly difficult the access and the integration of young people in the labour market. A general worsening of job quality and under-qualification practises for new entrants are amongst the most marked features. Italian and French comparison shows how conjectural and structural factors force them to face precariousness with strategies based on personalised trajectories. Objective: The study aims at showing how precariousness affect youth careers and which dynamics they activate to achieve professional and personal expectations. We plan to explain how job precarity and life uncertainty concern subjective dimension, which depends on both socio-demographic characteristics and temporal-geographical perspective. Method: We shall investigate youth employment conditions through standardized dimensions and subjective perceptions. Cross-sectional analysis based on European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions will provide quantitative analysis. The qualitative analysis based on semi-structured interviews of Italian and French people aged 20-35 having different levels of education, social origin and gender. Results: In Italy and France, both the level of education and familial background occurred to explain intergenerational inequalities in work trajectories. In both countries, women are more educated and look for fulfilling jobs. They are more likely to use training to keep developing their abilities and accept temporary jobs. Men suffer more the lack of job continuity and perceive spells in unemployment like a personal defeat. They are oriented to economic satisfaction around their thirties. Active policies are factors boosting job attachment although widespread disaffiliation feelings,

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which are more evident among youth from lower social classes and living in the Southern regions of both countries. Conclusion: Because of job precariousness and life uncertainty young people develop individual mechanisms to achieve a compromise between creative dynamic work search and passive acceptation of job precariousness.

RC09-104.3

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How Developed Are You? a Sociological View of the Production and Impact of International Rankings

Rankings seem to be everywhere: they are used to rank athletes, scientists, universities, artists, schools, hospitals, websites, blogs and many others. They are, however, particularly widely used to evaluate the "development" of countries, with the Human Development Index (HDI) probably being the best-known example. In contrast to normative stances, our paper tries to establish a genuinely sociological view on development rankings, asking: How exactly do international rankings participate in the construction and evaluation of "development"? Which social relationships do they create between governments and other actors? What determines their success and spread as a global governance tool?

To develop preliminary answers to these questions, we will (1) give a short overview of the rise and diversity of international rankings since the 1990s and (2) present preliminary results of an empirical research project that looks at the ways in which rankings contribute to the construction of competition between nation-states. Our guiding assumption is that rankings create "artificial zero-sum games" by introducing performance indicators and quantitative measures that suggest that any improvement in development by one country by implication leads to the descent of other countries; if widely publicized, they are thus able to produce competition for what we call "modernity prestige" (Werron, 2014). This view draws attention to the impact of IGO's, NGO's, social scientists, journalists, media enterprises and others observers – "rationalized others" (John W. Meyer) – who invent the performance indicators and collect the data necessary for the production of rankings but also engage in the public promotion of rankings as a tool for the "objective" measurement of development.

Werron, T. (2014). On Public Forms of Competition. *Cultural Studies <=> Critical Methodologies, 14*(1), 62-76.

RC15-196.9

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Acupuncture in Brazil - an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity under pressure

Already in 2002, the World Health Organization (WHO) came up with the Traditional Medicine Strategy 2002-2005, encouraging its member countries to incorporate Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) in the national health systems.

Acupuncture is one of these alternative practices and a key pillar of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), spreading increasingly around the world. Summarized, acupuncture is based on the theory, that by physically stimulating channels, the human body's self-regulating functions can be reinforced and bring health to the patient.

Since 2010, Acupuncture and Moxibustion are included in the representative list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by the UNESCO. According to them "Acupuncture and moxibustion are taught through verbal instruction and demonstration, transmitted through master-disciple relations or through members of a clan (...)" (www.unesco.org).

This view as well on healing as on teaching processes clashes with the conventional occidental view based on allopathic medicine and provides governments with the challenge to implement both into one Public Health System (PHS).

It is interesting to study the Brazilian case of integrating CAM into PHS because the country is relatively experienced in offering CAM services via PHS (Sistema Único de Saúde - SUS) to a broader public, as the law to include CAM services into SUS came into force already in 2006.

Consequently the question in this paper is not about the "if" CAM should be integrated into PHS but about the "whom" could/should attend the patients.

This paper attempts to outline a practical example, by describing the path taken regarding the regulatory attempt of practicing acupuncture in Brazil and additionally spotlighting patient voices and experiences. In order to accomplish the task there was conducted a literature analysis and in-depth interviews with patients, who are treated by non-medical acupuncturists in São Paulo.

RC15-184.5

RISO, BRIGIDA* (CIES-University Institute of Lisbon, brigida.riso@gmail.com)

Before Pharma: Transforming Samples into Bio-Objects

Biobanks are well-organised repositories of human biological samples associated to personal data for biomedical research. The frenetic sample collection taking place worldwide reflects their importance in the health industry, since they are being used as a source for biomedical research, drug testing and development, and technological innovation.

Biobanks address not only "ill samples" but also the ones from healthy donors. From collection to storage, through sophisticated technology, the sample is transformed and is given an independent and autonomous identity, sharing with the donor the unique and individual genetic information. The sample is submitted to quality tests and criteria, forcing the elimination of impurities and dangers. Even the former clinical waste could be now stored with a noble purpose of developing medical research, as a promise of new pharmaceutical and therapeutic solutions, specifically designed for one's genetic uniqueness.

Nowadays, the medical gaze is being overcome by a molecular gaze, centred in genetic and cellular processes: looking into individual bodies as samples and information providers. Even if they allow the identification of the original body, they turn the reconstitution of the body and his identity impossible. Corporeal reality is challenged: it is possible to "exist" in different times and different places as the samples harvest could be performed before birth, and it is possible to preserve and use them for years after one's death.

The political and legal framework, enabling the storage and the samples usage, is required to forbid commercial uses of public samples. Biobanks links to health and pharmaceutical industry were one of the main reasons justifying samples withdrawal by donors.

Conducting ethnography in a Portuguese biobank allowed me to follow the social lives of these samples, from collection to storage, enlightening how these processes of bio-objectification are reshaping health, illness and body conceptualisations.

RC15-185.7

RISO, BRIGIDA* (CIES-University Institute of Lisbon, brigida.riso@gmail.com)

Good Citizens: Citizen's Participation in Biomedical Research Biobanks

Biobanks have been developing more intensively after the Human Genome Project. In some countries, national biobanks were established over a particular idea of nation. Massive citizen's recruitment took place, claiming citizenship duties to help the national biomedical research, thus contributing to (re)construct a biological idea of nationhood. As good citizens, individuals "should" give their samples for the benefit of the whole nation. Besides, individuals willing to give samples often referred helping others and participating in a better future for their children and for humanity as personal reasons to motivate the donation.

In other cases, recruiting and collecting samples for biomedical research purposes is subtler. For ages, many doctors have established their own collections through their medical practice. During medical appointments, patients were invited to give samples - which is still a current practice. In Portugal, according to the law, the storage of a sample could only be requested by medical doctors, which enforces medical power. Although the medical profession has a central position, I argue that the varying symbolic value of each sample shapes the doctor-donor relationship – the way medical authority is performed is different when the individual has interesting samples to provide.

Citizens worldwide are actively participating defining the path of research, integrating decision boards, or through digital technologies. However, as there is no formal way to directly participate in decision-making in Portugal, joining patients association could be regarded as an effort to influence research by the available means.

This research aims to discuss how health and illness are being conceptualised in a changing health context still marked by the powerful medical authority of recent past. An ethnographic study is being conducted in a Portuguese biobank, in order to enlighten how these relationships between health professionals and donors are creating and redefining new modes of citizen participation.

RC15-JS-26.1

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Evaluation of the Plan of General Practitioners Zone in Rural Areas. Study Based on the Perception of the Physicians Participating.

Rural areas have scarce medical resources. Initiatives to address this situation in Latin America exist, but have been rarely evaluated. The Chilean Rural Practitioner Programme, a policy of recruitment and retention of physicians in rural areas, has been stable over time. The aim of this study was to examine how physicians who participate in this police evaluate it and determinants of this evaluation. A mixed-method study was designed. Qualitative assessment was performed trough in-depth interviews and focus group. Different areas of interest were determined and a specific instrument was developed for quantitative assessment. This instrument consisted in a nationally representative online survey, stratified by sub-regional administrative levels. Questionnaires were obtained from 202 physicians (60.5 response rate). The overall experience was evaluated with a 5.75 (in a 1 to 7 scale). Participants gave a greater positive evaluation to climatic conditions and income. Infrastructure, human resources, and workload obtained lowest scores. Evaluation of social relationships at destination place was the only condition associated significantly to overall assessment of the experience. Overall, the experience was positively evaluated, even beyond specific evaluations of areas of interest determined previously. Despite its limitations, this study fills a gap in the existing literature in Chile and provides information at national level to improve retention policies of human resources for health in rural areas.

RC51-588.4

RIVERA, PABLO* (Universitat de Barcelona, riveravargaspablo@gmail.com)

Inclusion of Digital Technologies in the School of Catalonia, Spain. Consequences of the Compulsive Implementation of the 1x1 Project: "Escuela 2.0"

Nowadays we are experiencing a growing phenomenon of overcrowding and inclusion of digital technologies in key areas of our lives. However, a reflective and democratic basis has not always been given to this process. Compulsive initiatives have also proliferated, demonstrating the existence of a deterministic trend regarding its use, imposing the debate about the need and real use of them.

This situation tends to increase in education area, where the inclusion of digital technologies in the classroom is generating profound institutional andpedagogical changes. An emblematic case of this is the "Escuela2.0" project, that was implemented by the Spanish Government in 2009 in order topromote the digitization of the classroom in the first secondary years and in some primary schools. This digitalization was executed providing infrastructureand equipment as well as training and advice to the teachers. However, given the rejection generated by its compulsive execution by part of the educational community and the deep economic crisis lived in Spain in 2012, the project was canceled. As consequence, hundreds of schools were left adrift with the obligation to manage the project by themselves.

The process and the results obtained during the execution of the doctoral research entitled "Between innovation and transience in the technological education policies: analysis of the impact of the "Escuela2.0" project in Catalonia" are described in this paper. The actions that have been promoted byschools and the administration once the project was closed are analyzed. In addition, emphasis is placed on the analysis of the consequences of carrying out a public policy of this type in a compulsively way. The research was carried out through a study case in the Salvador Espriu High School, located in Barcelona which is a reference center about the inclusion of digital technologies in the classroom.

RC37-437.5

RIVERA VOLOSKY, IGNACIO* (Goldsmiths, University of London, ignacioriveravolosky@gmail.com)

Latinoamerican Music, Aesthetics and Politics in the Global Stage: The Case of 'el Sueño Existe' Festival in Wales

'El Sueño Existe' is a festival of Latin American music, politics and culture performed in Machynlleth, Wales, inspired by the life and music of Victor Jara (1932-1973), a Chilean artist and militant of the communist party, and one of the precursors of the movement Chilean New Song, who actively supported Salvador Allende's and Popular Unity's political project and was killed few days after the September 11, 1973 Chilean Military Coup. After his death, Victor Jara became a symbol of culture, human rights and political engagement around the world. In the context of commemorating the life of Victor, a group of people from Wales created an association that organise 'El Sueño Existe' (The dream lives on) festival since 2005 every two years. This festival includes the performance of Latin American music groups -most of them living in the UK-, workshops on Latin American music, talks about Latin American poetry, among other cultural activities; and there is a political section where representatives of social and political organization talk and discuss topics such as human rights; anti-mining and solidarity campaigns in Latin America, or Eco-socialism. This festival integrates music, art and politics in a global perspective, taking as main reference the aesthetics and politics of Latin American revolutionary music and art. Using the results from an ethnography of the last version of the festival (2015), interviews with organisers and performers who participated in the event and the use of secondary data, I will explain some effects of 'El Sueño Existe Festival' in the production of a sense

of political belonging and aesthetic among Latin Americans diasporic community and also non-Latin people living in the UK.

RC25-307.7

RIVERS, DAMIAN* (Future University Hakodate, rivers@fun.ac.jp)

White Nationalist Discourse on Hip-Hop: A Sociolinguistic Analysis of "Otherness" Construction

With roots stemming from "underrepresented black teenagers living in the South Bronx in the late 1970s" (Flores, 2012: 1), within the performative genre of hip-hop discursive expressions of dissatisfaction and dissent are a common means of opposing political power, authority and governance. Despite embracing Black Nationalism during the 1990s (see Decker, 1993), various observers have since documented the hip-hop's ability to "translate across cultural, ethnic, racial, geographic and generational boundaries" (Abe, 2003: 264). This transcendence into mainstream popular culture has not been universally recognized and certain nationalist identities, based upon racial otherness, have remained in close association with hip-hop. Furthermore, the centrality of black youth within the contemporary hip-hop imagination of many (see Collins, 2006) has prompted expressions of dissatisfaction and dissent among collectives on the political "outside" of the genre. Within a framework of us-them intergroup dynamics, this presentation showcases a sociolinguistic analysis of online data collected from a White nationalist discussion forum. Concerned with detailing intersections of politics, racism, extremism and the construction of links between nation-state identity, otherness and the performative genre of hip-hop, more than 200 individual discussion posts were analyzed. These posts were written in response to three main topics including attitudes toward white nationalist hip-hop, the social conversion of hip-hop cultures among white youth and suggestions regarding how to replace black hip-hop culture with pro-white hip-hop. The most significant conflicts emerged in discussions concerning how to "combat" black hip-hop culture with many posters supporting the idea that "we don't need pro-white negro music, we need to educate the youth so they realize there's no value in this 'music'" (forum post). The implications of such extremist discourse and the race-based nation-state identities of otherness constructed through reactions to hip-hop are also explored.

RC18-219.8

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Brazilian Popular Organizations and Associations in Housing Policy: From Social Movements to Social Policy Tools

This proposal is based on the results of a research on the Minha Casa Minha Vida Program - modality social organizations/ entities, started from the Ministry of Cities public call for study proposals on the policy.

The "My House My Life" Program has been presented as one of the major achievements of Lula and Dilma presidential administrations (3.4 million housing units have been contracted and 1.7 million have been delivered)- including the 3 ranges/tracks of income and all production modalities. The focus of this proposal is the "Entities"/ social organization modality of the Program, addressed to the poorest population level of urban dwellers - families earning up to R$1,600, or US$ 510- in monthly income. The production of this program modality is contracted not by construction companies, but by popular organizations and associations, which compose the universe of "entities" (social organizations) which are responsible for choosing families and for the whole production process - from researching the land to project development and approvals, including execution of the civil construction. This modality resulted an insignificant production of housing units, but a paradigmatic political dimension, supported by tradition of self-managing policies, involving the most representative housing movements in the country. Working with the difference between housing deficit and housing police demand of popular and social associations, this proposal search: 1. to highlight that, with a small amount of funding and subsidies obtained by negotiation with social movements, the Program came to win the support of the historical housing movements for its beginning and operation; 2. to analyse the contradictory and conflicting dimensions that combine social movements for housing and business character of the Program My Home My Life in Brazil.

RC12-155.5

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Judicial Performance and Emotion

Conventional understandings of the judicial role emphasise impersonality and dispassion as central to neutrality, legal authority and legitimacy. Performance of judicial authority should evince emotionlessness. Emotion is viewed as inherently

irrational, disorderly, impulsive and personal and therefore inconsistent with the legitimate exercise of judicial authority. However, the courtroom is not only a legal setting; it is also a social situation – an interaction order – where information and emotions must be managed in face-to-face interactions. Judicial officers are sometimes are required to act in a more human and personal way, and to manage emotions, both theirs and others, especially in the courtroom. At the same time, there are new pressures for more transparent or formal evaluation of judicial performance in which the judiciary is scrutinised for its behaviour as well as for the legal substance of decisions. These developments create a practical tension for judicial officers in their everyday work and a conceptual tension in understanding judging. Judicial behaviour which effectively incorporates human personality and feeling may enhance public confidence in the courts and the judiciary. However, some human, emotionally-laden judicial behaviour could indicate that the judicial officer is not sufficiently detached and so raise questions about the impartiality and legitimacy of judicial authority. Using surveys, interviews and observations of the Australian judiciary, this paper addresses these tensions by examining the ways judicial officers experience and display emotion and assesses the implications for legitimate judicial performance and its evaluation.

RC10-120.3

ROBERT, JOCELYNE* (University of Liege, jocelyne.robert@ulg.ac.be)

The Methods of Management: an Answer to the Crisis?

La question de savoir si les méthodes de management sont susceptibles de représenter une réponse à la crise est complexe. Il faudrait préciser de quelle crise il s'agit, de quelles méthodes nous parlons. Il nous semble que différentes méthodes de management peuvent être considérées comme des réponses à différentes crises.

Si, dans un premier temps, les méthodes proposées sont susceptibles de rencontrer les attentes du personnel, elles conviennent en retour également aux employeurs sans que ne soit toujours évoqué leur impact sur la crise.

Une analyse transversale des mesures proposées nous amène à croire que ces méthodes se basent pour bon nombre d'entre elles sur la responsabilisation des individus et laissent à penser que chacun peut trouver son bonheur dans un monde idéal. Responsabilisation, responsabilité sociale, management participatif, mobilité internationale, carrière nomade, flexicurité, ranking, éthique, bonheur au travail sont autant de méthodes qui accorderaient aux individus le pouvoir d'être considéré, d'agir en lien avec les autres acteurs impliqués et de trouver ce qui convient le mieux à chacun dans le monde du travail.

Nous reprendrons ces méthodes, présenteront leurs liens cachés et peu avoués aux différentes crises que nous connaissons. Au-delà d'intérêts divergents, ces méthodes semblent, en période de crise, se présenter comme un refuge, comme la solution idéale. En fait, sans le dire explicitement, elles tentent de répondre aux difficultés actuelles, voire d'anticiper les situations à venir. Elles nous laissent entrevoir des situations où les engagements souhaités et attendus de chacun prendront une autre forme, où les rapports de force seront différents. Ces méthodes peuvent être associées à des pratiques multiples faites d'aller et retour. Elles présentent des enjeux différents et relèvent de logiques entrecroisées. La théorie de la structuration et la théorie des conventions nous aideront à mieux analyser cette problématique.

RC18-224.3

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Institutional Trust and Political Involvement in Comparative Perspective. the Variation in the Impact of Precarious Employment

In line with the topic of the session, the paper investigates the influence of precarious employment on three political outcome variables. The first one is related to trust (a factor based on institutional trust items); the second and third ones are related to behavior, voting as well as frequency of unconventional political activity. The analysis focuses on the role of a set of explanatory variables representing precarious employment like type of contract (permanent vs. temporary); fulltime vs. part-time; employee vs. self-employed in affecting the three outcome variables. Various types of regression models (OLS, binary logistic) are fitted to the data in accordance with the measurement level of the dependent variables. The influence of precarious employment on political outcomes is controlled for other individual characteristics, representing 'cleavages' in political science studies, like class (blue collar – white collar), urban-rural difference, age, religiosity, financial situation.

The general assumption is that precarious employment, flexibility in the labor market damages trust, loyalty and commitment and, consequently, has a negative impact on trust in political institutions, on participating elections or on involvement in other political actions. A country variation is expected on the ground whether an insider or outsider labor market operates in the country. European Social Survey data are used and this dataset allows differentiating between the following country types: social democratic (DK, FI, NO, SE), liberal (UK, IE), corporatist (BE, CH, DE-w, NL), Mediterranean (ES, FR, PT), post-socialist (DE-e, HU, PL,

SI). More ESS rounds are merged but the timeframe (2000-2014) allows only a limited analysis of temporal changes. Number of countries is restricted to those having data from all rounds.

The paper intends to study a) the difference in how precarious employment influences the political outcome indicators; b) the difference between the country types in affecting political attitudes and behavior.

RC55-620.3

ROBERT, PETER* (Institute for Political Science, Centre for Social Sciences, HAS, Budapest, robert.peter@tk.mta.hu)

The Impact of Public Safety on Subjective Wellbeing in Comparative Perspective

For contributing to the topic of the session, the paper investigates the impact of victimization and safety on wellbeing. The European Social Survey data are used for this purpose. Two questions can serve as main predictors: 1) Becoming victim of a burglary or assault in the last 5 years: percent of yes answers vary between 8 and 29 in ESS6; 2) How safe do you feel walking alone after dark: measured on a 4 point scale, means vary between 1.6 and 2.5 in ESS6. In general, two dependent variables can be used: satisfaction with life and happiness – both measured on a scale of 0-10.

A pooled file of ESS rounds allows studying the relationship between these two independent and dependent variables. Given the measurement level of the dependent variables, OLS regression is an option. The model will controll for other individual characteristics like labor market situation, education, financial situation, urban-rural difference, gender, age, religiosity, subjective health, etc. usually taken into account when analyzing determinants of SWB. The pooled ESS dataset allows differentiating between country types like: social democratic (DK, FI, NO, SE), liberal (UK, IE), corporatist (BE, CH, DE-w, NL), Mediterranean (ES, FR, PT), post-socialist (DE-e, HU, PL, SI). Number of countries is restricted to those having data from all rounds. The paper focuses on the variation between these country types. Though timeframe in ESS is relatively short (2000-2014), a limited analysis of temporal changes can also be included.

As a refinement, using the extensive module on wellbeing in ESS6, dimensions of wellbeing can be detected (cognitive, affective, hedonic, eudaimonic) by factor analysis. A further analysis can investigate a) the difference in how safety influences these various aspects of wellbeing; b) the difference between the country types in the impact of safety on SWB.

RC34-391.9

ROBERTI, GERALDINA* (University of L'Aquila, geraldina.roberti@univaq.it)

Brands and Consumption Cultures Among University Students

In the context of postmodern society, consumption gains an increasingly meaningful role in the self definition and communication processes. As also Crane (1992) suggested, the self definition is more and more based upon the construction of one's personal lifestyle and upon the adoption of specific patterns of consumption; consumer goods have an important communicational value, since goods – the visible side of culture – allow individuals, especially young people, to establish social relationships (Douglas, Isherwood, 1979). As researchers know, young consumers' practices are mediating their identity expression, enabling them to communicate their identity, the subcultures they belong to and their personal value system to the outside world.

In the light of considerations such as the foregoing, we decided to carry out a qualitative research study on a sample of University of L'Aquila students (Italy), in order to investigate elements that currently characterize their consumption cultures, with a special attention to their relationship with specific brands. To this end, we realized a series of focus groups comprising these students, and subsequently more significant issues were examined by means of semi-structured interviews of selected focus groups participants. Our main objective was to assess how, in their local context, the symbolic significance of a product/brand are incorporated in students' cultural patterns and self-definition dynamics.

The main findings to emerge concern firstly the importance of the realm of consumption for identity and socializing process: brands offer suggestions, moods and symbolic materials from which consumers can freely draw on to represent their self-images and share them with others. That means individuals include specific brands among the identity resources they use to express themselves. Those kinds of *lovemarks* (Roberts, 2006) are capable of entering into the symbolic world of the young consumers and reflecting their emotions, going beyond all rational or economic calculation as to utility.

RC12-153.3

ROBERTS, HEATHER* (ANU College of Law, Heather.Roberts@anu.edu.au)

From Oddities to Ordinary? the Legal Profession's Changing Attitudes to Women Lawyers in Australia

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

In the last five years women lawyers have held prominent and powerful positions in the Australian community. In 2012, for example, when Prime Minister Julia Gillard's 'misogyny' speech went viral on social media, the positions of Prime Minister, Governor-General, and national Attorney-General were all held by women lawyers, and three of the seven members of Australia's highest court were also female. This paper examines how the profession's attitudes towards women lawyers, and particularly women judges, have changed in Australia as women have *gradually* gained greater prominence in the profession.

Feminist scholars such as Thornton and Hunter have demonstrated that after the Australian legal profession's doors were opened to women, women lawyers still faced a culture of hostility. This manifested variously through discriminatory briefing practices; the sexualisation of the female form; and, the gendered criticism of the appointment of women to the bench. However, as women became 'ordinary' in the profession and on the bench, did this also herald a change in attitude towards women in the law?

This paper explores this question through the lens of judicial swearing-in ceremonies. These ceremonies consist of speeches by leaders of the legal profession welcoming the new judge, followed by the judge's inaugural address. Described as a 'eulogy for the living', this 'ceremonial archive' records how lawyers, including women lawyers, speak about gender and the profession, while the repetition of the ritual over time and across Australia's vast geography provides a unique lens through which to explore changing attitudes.

Adopting a thematic approach, this paper demonstrates how key trends, including the depiction of the 'mother judge', and the 'trailblazing women of the law', dominate these ceremonial narratives. These are also themes which connect with international feminist analyses of how women have been welcomed to, and excluded from, the legal profession.

RC34-392.6

ROBERTS, KENNETH* (University of Liverpool, k.roberts@liverpool.ac.uk)

CLASS and Politics Among Young People in South and EAST Mediterranean Countries *This Paper Has Been Prepared within the Research Project FP7-Ssh-2013-2 Sahwa: Empowering the Young Generation; Towards a New Social Contract in South and East Mediterranean*

This paper is based on the results of interview surveys during 2015 with nationally representative samples of approximately 2000 15-29 year olds in each of five south and East Mediterranean countries – Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia. The analysis uses several indicators of the young people's class locations – mothers' and fathers' education and occupations, respondents' education and labour market careers. It examines the associations between these class indicators, and also the independent and mediating role of religion, and the respondents' political activities and orientations during and since the events of 2011 (widely known as the Arab Spring).

RC13-167.4

ROBERTS, KENNETH* (University of Liverpool, k.roberts@liverpool.ac.uk)

How Leisure has become a Global Business. Is there an Alternative Future?

Since 1989 capitalism – specifically the Anglo-American model of shareholder capitalism – has become global. Responses to the banking crisis of 2008-09 have intensified an ongoing squeeze on government spending on leisure as a public service. Governments all over the world are currently seeking to cap or at least restrain growth in their own spending in the face of rising demands for health care and pensions. Leisure spending is always vulnerable except when the spending can be treated as a business proposition, usually to be repaid by increased inward tourist numbers or media revenues. The voluntary leisure sector has been resilient despite claims and fears that people are becoming internet couches and going alone whenever they go out. However, like the cinema, the voluntary leisure sector has never recovered from the participation crash that accompanied the birth of the age of television. Throughout the subsequent years the growth of leisure spending by private consumers, especially the better-off, has continued remorselessly. This has enabled commerce to carve niches initially, then to become a major provider of leisure services which were once overwhelmingly voluntary or public services – broadcasting and sport, for example. This is how leisure has become a global business. The academic study of leisure began in the early-and mid-20th century when commerce was treated as the enemy of good leisure. Theories about a future 'society of leisure' that the sub-discipline produced envisaged a continuing growth of leisure time, not rampant consumer spending. Many leisure scholars have quit for more hospitable pastures. The sub-discipline has fragmented into specialisms, mainly sport which has tended to migrate into health faculties, and tourism and hospitality which have migrated into business studies. This paper asks whether there is an alternative future for the sociology of leisure and its scholars.

RC07-91.11

ROBINEAU, COLIN* (CARISM (Paris 2, Assas), colin.robineau@laposte.net)

An Anarchist Squat in Northeastern Paris : A Futur Here and Now ?

Dans cette proposition de communication, nous porterons un regard sociologique sur une initiative populaire de mobilisation : un lieu où s'expérimentent *pratiquement* des formes alternatives de solidarités en opposition au néolibéralisme. Il s'agit d'un squat, ouvert en janvier 2013 dans le nord-est parisien par une vingtaine de militants anarchistes et marxistes, et au sein duquel nous avons réalisé une observation participante de deux ans. Ce lieu, à destination des habitants et travailleurs du quartier, a pour objectif de créer un espace de « solidarité de classe » en développant de nombreux ateliers d'entraides (repas à prix libre, cours de français gratuits, permanence pour les sans-papiers, bricolage, cinéclub). Il fonctionne de manière autogérée, les décisions se prennent collectivement lors des assemblées générales ouvertes au public.

Habité par des imaginaires passés et des horizons partagés, cet espace hétérotopique est en quelque sorte une utopie autoréalisée et territorialisée (Foucault, 2004). Mais c'est avant tout un espace du temps présent, générateur de relations autres et de pratiques alternatives. Les acteurs sociaux y développent, en résistance à l'ordre social, des modes d'expression politiques propres (autogestion) et renouent avec certaines formes de partage (troc, gratuité). Par les données tirées de notre ethnographie, nous tâcherons de montrer comment cet espace contribue à ouvrir le champ des possibles, sans jamais pouvoir complètement se détacher de la société et des normes dominantes.

Par une expérience concrète de rupture, ce squat d'activités interroge en effet l'idée d'émancipation selon deux registres. Le premier, celui des représentations et du langage, consisterait à saisir ce qui permet une critique ordinaire du monde social (ce qui suppose un processus de *dénaturalisation* des structures qui l'organisent et le divisent). Le second, celui de la *praxis*, s'attacherait aux conditions de possibilité et/ou d'impossibilité d'un ensemble de pratiques qui travaillent à l'émancipation individuelle et collective.

RC15-184.2

ROBITAILLE, CAROLINE* (Universite de Montreal, c.robitaille@umontreal.ca)

Psychostimulants in the Digital Space: An Insight into Pharmaceuticalisation

Psychostimulants have known, for the last three decades, a "renaissance" of sorts. Relatively underutilized between 1970 and 1990, an increasing production, and use of prescription amphetamine and its derivatives continues to be observed by scholars and public health institutions. This accrued demand occurs in the context of Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder gaining traction in clinical practice, for which psychostimulants are a treatment of choice. Furthermore, taking a broader perspective, this renewed interest in psychostimulants cannot be separated from a "performance ethic", which permeates contemporary Western societies. (Ehrenberg, 1991) In the North-American context, these pharmaceuticals may be understood as tools to better adhere to values such as efficiency and control and, more practically, to answer to academic or work-related demands. Since the early 2000's, researchers have observed a rise in the *non-medical* use of amphetamine and its derivatives among young adults, chiefly to improve academic performance.

Various conceptual frameworks have been called upon, within the social sciences, to explore the non-medical use of psychostimulants; among these, most notably, is pharmaceuticalisation. While this has allowed to position users' practices within the broader political and economic context, there is a dearth of data pertaining to how psychostimulants contribute to fashioning contemporary subjectivities among young adults, within and beyond the academic setting. Exploring this question further, this communication draws on a netnographic study of psychostimulant-related online communities. Indeed, there is a growing overlap between the "virtual" and "physical" self (Boellstorff, 2012), and individuals are increasingly assembling within the digital space around various ideas and objects, including pharmaceuticals. We argue that the adaptation of ethnographic methods to the online setting (Kozinets, 2010) may bring forth new insights into the socio-cultural dynamics and transformations underlying the use of psychostimulants. This also contributes to shedding additional light on the processes of biosocialisation and pharmaceuticalisation.

RC23-281.2

ROBY, CATHERINE* (Université Rennes 2, catherine.roby@orange.fr)

Approche Des Conceptions Du Développement Durable Dans Les écoles D'ingénieurs Françaises

Depuis le début des années 1980, les catastrophes industrielles à répétition ont rendu difficile, pour les acteurs politiques et scientifiques, la minimisation

des risques technologiques encourus par l'être humain et son environnement. Cependant, les orientations du développement durable (DD) ne sont inscrites dans la définition des activités de l'ingénieur que depuis 2012. Mais qu'en est-il réellement de la compréhension du DD dans les écoles d'ingénieurs françaises ? L'éco-innovation, lorsqu'elle est-mentionnée, est-elle articulée aux principes systémiques du DD ?

Une recherche visant une catégorisation de ces écoles, basée sur la place et la fonction qu'y occupent les SHS dans les curricula, a conduit à étudier les textes de présentation des formations tels qu'ils sont affichés sur les sites internet des écoles. A l'analyse de ce corpus empirique, les conceptions du DD sont alors apparues comme un élément pertinent dans la construction des catégories.

La communication proposée présentera les trois conceptions du DD observées : 1) une méconnaissance, source de confusions ; 2) une conception centrée sur la protection de l'environnement et 3) une conscience des enjeux interconnectés et indissociables du DD. Ces résultats seront discutés en regard des affichages de sciences humaines et sociales (SHS) dans les écoles, les objectifs assignés au DD (entre autres, la réflexion transversale et critique), pouvant rejoindre ceux des formations en SHS. Par ailleurs, les conceptions du DD peuvent être interprétées comme un indice de l'ancrage sociohistorique des formations d'ingénieurs et de leur faculté à changer de paradigme selon leur domaine de spécialité. Au moins quatre caractéristiques font aujourd'hui obstacle à l'intégration du DD dans les écoles : 1) un progrès technologique perçu comme vecteur de progrès humain et social ; 2) des approches coopératives de gouvernance opposées aux schémas traditionnels de compétition ; 3) des formations basées sur l'enseignement de certitudes et 4) la faible place de la réflexion sur les savoirs.

RC39-465.3

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Disaster, Violence and State of Exception: Memories of Lootings in the Aftermath of the 2010 Chilean Earthquake

Chileans, a population used to earthquakes, woke up with surprise in the morning of February 27th, 2010 since right after the earthquake that hit Concepción, the third largest metropolitan area in the country, massive looting to stores came about. Fed by rumors about roving mobs, Concepcion residents formed their own neighborhood defense squads to guard their homes, whereas the Chilean government declared State of Exception to restore the social order. Drawing on testimonies of men and women I interviewed in Concepción two years after the disaster, the aim of this paper is to explore the relationship between earthquake, collective violence, and urban insecurity. Following a theoretical discussion about collective memories, I explore how silence and forgetting are active elements in the process of collective remembering. In addition, this project analyzes the sense of exceptionality that my interviewees, other scholars, and state authorities have assigned to looting in the aftermath of the earthquake; events that, as I shall demonstrate, were interpreted as a symptom of moral decadence of Chilean society under the neoliberal regime. By scrutinizing historical data about past earthquakes, I look at traces of social and political conflicts associated with the occurrence of natural disaster like the one I describe here. Concerning the 2010 facts, I make use of the framework offered by Charles Tilly and Javier Auyero to present, at a micro-scale level, looting targets, dynamics and repertoires based on narratives collected empirically (among them, testimonies of storeowners who were victimized by the crowd). Finally, to explore the displacement of fear—in particular, from the fear to earthquake to the fear of the "others"—I point out the need to pay attention to the ways in which different neighborhoods are conceived of as well as the role of rumors.

RC48-559.4

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Street and Fire: Protests, Insurgencies and Conflict Management in Santiago, Chile.

The aim of this paper is to discuss the results of an ethnographic research that explores two phenomena that have gained great visibility in the latest round of global protests that began in 2011. On the one hand, it examines the incorporation of a performative, non-lethal, and small-scale violence in the repertoires of protest from minority groups such as noted in a diversity of cities like Athens, Cairo, Sao Paulo, and Santiago. On the other hand, it accounts for the return of direct confrontation tactics in policing protests, supported by a militarized logic of management of urban conflict. In a context of emerging alter-globalization movements, both issues compel me to (re)think, first, the role of violence "from below" in contemporary politics and, second, the apparent normalization of the conflict between police and protest, especially in recent years in Western democracies. Drawing on a qualitative perspective, I will thus analyze the intersections and overlapping of these two lines of force by inquiring the mobilization carried out by the student movement in Santiago, Chile, which started in 2011 and opened up the largest cycle of public protests in that country since the restoration of democracy in 1990. To do so, it is fundamental to situating these violent protest

repertoires both in a synchronic and in a diachronic axis, the former to think of potential influences and similarities on a global scale and the latter to assess the weight the popular resistance against the Pinochet regime in the 1980s.

RC10-119.5

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Potentialities and Limitations of Participation and Change Processes Based on Bottom-up Approach - Evidence from the Project Catalise in Portugal

New grassroots experiments based in new values, new strategic orientations and continual locally based learning are taking shape in different territories all over the world. Concepts like "(Re)localization", "Transition Towns/Initiative", "Permaculture", "Degrowth", "Gift Economy", and many others, embody practices, projects and local movements, of rural and urban base, anchored on principles of bottom-up participation in local governance, innovation, cooperation and community resilience. The "bottom-up" action principle refers to an inductive logic of enhancement and building of the knowledge base (community-based) and to the closeness of context, in small scale, in order to determine more general guidelines for medium/large scale. However, not always the relationship between these two levels of knowledge and action are carried out properly in order to build a real change of practices, of social and political conceptions. Differences of scale in analysis and also difficulties in accessing and understanding information and knowledge (whatever is general or locally based), frequently puts into question inter-knowledge and participation processes which are essential for local governance, as a potentiator for greater social justice and environmental, economic and cultural sustainability. In what concerns to the grassroots initiatives, constraints of different order (as the lack of resources like time, people, money, commons) seems to constrain possibilities of a wider and more continued participation on local processes of change, and also to respond to several dimensions of action (environmental, social, economic, political, cultural and others). Due to the CATALISE project was possible to identify the difficulties of coordination between the various agents in the local context and between the local and the macro scale, as well as outlining recommendations and proposals - which will be presented and discussed in this communication - designed to minimize such difficulties and to increase the potential of bottom-up governance.

RC20-255.4

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Comparative Qualitative Research in Disadvantaged and Violent-Prone Urban Environments

This paper examines challenges enrolled in the deployment of qualitative research in urban contexts of the so-called global South. In order to understand urban renewal and gentrification processes taking place in Rio de Janeiro's favelas and Johannesburg's black townships, I lived for around three months in Dobsonville, one of the black townships of Soweto, and about two months in Pavão-Pavãozinho, a favela located at the south zone of Rio de Janeiro. I also researched thru qualitative methodology (ethnography and in-deep interviews with favelas' and townships' inhabitants) how people actively shape space and their built environment in these historically marginalised territories. The fieldworks mentioned above took place between 2013 and 2015. For this paper, I discuss hardships and challenges related to the use of qualitative methodologies in disadvantaged and violent-prone urban environments. To this respect, I discuss how race issues and urban violence can play a decisive role in the deployment of qual-

itative research methods. I also consider suitable ways to find out linkages or contrasts between the two cases of study.

RC15-196.2

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The Positive Directions of the Complementary and Alternative Medicine Offer to the Managers of Primary Healthcare Services in Brazil

The World Health Organization advocates the insertion of the Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) in their member countries' national health system. However its introduction in the Brazilian Unified Health System (UHS) has happened in a slow way, even taking into account a CAM National Policy, since 2006, and the positive directions about CAM pointed by the coordinators of primary healthcare services (PHS). The aim of this work is to analyse the positive aspects attributed to the CAM offer by the managers of the PHS of the Brazilian UHS. It was carried out 233 interviews, by telephone, with coordinators of PHS from the 20 municipalities of the ninth biggest Brazilian metropolitan region (Campinas, São Paulo), that adds more than 3 millions of inhabitants. The speeches of 117 coordinators of PHS services that offer CAM were analysed by thematic content. Those who were interviewed emphasized that there are positive senses of the CAM offer in the PHS to patients, especially in relation to: a) the improvement of the physical aspects related to the illnesses and chronic pains; b) the emotional aspects, with the improvement of the self-esteem; c) the enlargement of the autonomy, promoting the self-care; d) a consequent reduction of the medicine consumption and reduction of the demand of consultations with professionals. We conclude that the CAM introduction is timid in the PHS in Brazil, although their managers put forward positive senses to the offer. It was concluded, also, that the positivity of CAM offer may produce individual and collective changes that may create new care perspectives and sociability, which can change the basis of the conventional care developed in the primary healthcare services of the Brazilian Unified Health System.

RC25-JS-50.7

RODRIGUES, EMMANUEL H.* (Universidade de Brasília, emmanuel_neo@msn.com)

Brazilian "Natural" Family?: A Critical Analysis of Parliamentary Discourses

In Brazil, the interference of religious practices in political spaces is common. The type of secularization in the country and the relationship between public and private allow this to happen. During the 54th Legislature of the Chamber of Deputies, from 2010 to 2014, it became clear with the advance of the called Bancada Evangélica, a religious group inside the parliament that during this period broke several guidelines related to sexual rights and LGBT citizenship (VITAL; LOPES DA CUNHA 2012). From its lobby, they even required setbacks in rights already conquered, as the rights to compose family. In this paper, I present parliamentary speeches about equal marriage made in plenary during the 54th Legislature by the deputy Ronaldo Fonseca. One of the leaders of the Evangelical bench, he was rapporteur of the Estatuto da Família, in order to promote the traditional family institution formed by father, mother and children as the only one acceptable according to Brazilian Law. The epistemology I used to analyze is the Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) (FAIRCLOUGH, 2003), a linguistically oriented sociological analysis, anchored in a base of Systemic Functional Linguistics (HALLIDAY; MATTHIESSEN, 2014), with focus on Appraisal System (MARTIN; WHITE, 2005). Describing the situation with CDA, it was possible to make an explanation by sociological reading from the relationship between public and private existing in Brazil and its secularization. The results of this explanation, based on linguistics analyze, showed that the family representation guided by religious views and the determination of only one type of family make certain portion of the population as privileged with social rights and other family arrangements with no recognition. Thus, the interpretation with both linguistics and sociological way of these discourses suggests a proposal to limit democracy in the contemporary Brazilian political spaces.

RC25-315.17

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Theoretical Developments in Critical Discourse Analysis: For a Linguistic about Brazil

The proposition of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is to make a linguistically oriented sociological analysis (FAIRCLOUGH, 2003). This approach has to be adequate to both situation and culture context, according to Systemic-Functional Linguistics (SFL) (HALLIDAY & MATTHIESSEN, 2014). This presentation aims to discuss about the multiple modernities (EISENSTADT, 2001) associating it with CDA. In order to work properly about Brazil (TAVOLARO, 2005), it is essential to use specific appropriated tools, not regarding a single model of modernity. In Brazil, considering our secularization and the form of separation between public and private, the interference of religious practices in politic environments are common. The type of secularization of the country and its relations between public and private allow it to happen. It became clear with the growth of the religious oriented group of parliamentarians called Bancada Evangélica, from 2010 to 2014. In this period, this group fought against the advance of sexual rights and LGBT citizenship in Brazil (VITAL & LOPES DA CUNHA 2012). I applied this linguistic and sociology theoretical framework on parliamentary speeches about equal marriage made in plenary by the Deputies Pastor Marco Feliciano and Pastor Eurico, focusing on Appraisal System (MARTIN & WHITE, 2005). With the development of the linguistic description, it was possible to make an explanation by sociological reading from the relationship between public and private existing in Brazil and its secularization. The results of this explanation point that the construction of the religious positions, as in speeches analized, build a proposition in which part of the population do not have the same civil rights, proposing the repeal of the rights already conquered by LGBT. In conclusion, the sociological view of the analyzed linguistic data suggests that in these speeches there is a proposal to limit the democracy inside contemporary Brazilian political spaces.

RC23-285.4

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Citizen Science and the Democratisation of Knowledge Production

Citizen Science (CS) initiatives have become widespread in Europe and North America and very popular among a variety of actors, across various settings and contexts; they have gained support and encouragement through a number of official policies. Still, social analysis of what these initiatives entail, the questions they raise about the scope for public participation or, indeed, the implications they have for society at large and knowledge production in particular, is sparse.

In this presentation I will analyse some of these dimensions through the lenses of STS with particular relevance given to notions of knowledge democratisation and scientific citizenship.

Many STS authors have proposed thinking of issues of citizen or lay engagement in scientific or policy matters as scientific citizenship. But what does this term imply for the quality of being a citizen, a scientist or to the notion of science itself? The recent rapid rise of interest in citizen science prompts us to ask this same question in a novel manner: what distinctive contribution do the practices, systems and rationale of citizen science bring to the idea of scientific citizenship? Citizen science appears to offer itself as a good case-study in this field as the promises of a deepened engagement for citizens seem almost limitless.

My argument will be that beyond the potential and promise that surround the citizen science rhetoric of an extended participation and engagement of citizens in scientific activities (a discourse that is closely tied to the idea of democratisation and open knowledge), one needs to examine whether we are witnessing the emergence and consolidation of the 'scientific citizen' or 'scientific citizenship' through citizen science. I will base my observations on preliminary findings from case studies of citizen science initiatives primarily from the UK.

RC53-605.2

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Legal Socialization Process of Children and Early Adolescents in Sao Paulo, Brazil

The study of the process of legal socialization of children and early adolescents led to important theoretical and methodological advances over the last years; in particular to the development of the conceptual framework to study the development of trust and the process by means of which legitimacy develops throughout childhood and adolescence. "Legal socialization" encompasses the process

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

through which the legitimacy of rules and laws, and the authorities that enforce these, may or may not affect the decision of individuals to violate or to comply with the rules. Though in the international literature there is renewed interested in the study of legal socialization. In Brazil, this subject has been somewhat ignored, constituting a gap that we seek to fill along our research. Our main objective is to present the process of development of legitimacy and trust in democratic institutions in its roots, and its impact on the behavior towards the law of early adolescents (11 years) as they move into adolescence (15 years). In other words, we intend to present how different forms of authority impact on the legal socialization process. The general assumption is: legitimacy, compliance with laws and democratic institutions in the city of Sao Paulo (investigation focus) can not be fully understood without a detailed study about how compliance with laws, rule and norms develops are internalized and expressed among children and early adolescents. Our primary research question is: how do early adolescents from different social background, living in urban areas with different characteristics, patterns of access (and violations) to rights develop an understanding of laws and authorities? As conclusion, we ensure the legal socialization process is one key issue to understand phenomenon of urban violence and crime, and also to understand the persistence of serious human rights violations even in the democratic period.

RC05-JS-70.1

RODRIGUEZ, CLARA* (Fordham University, crodriguez@fordham.edu)

Do Exported US TV Programs Introduce or Reinforce Racial/Ethnic and/or Gender Inequality – American Style – to Other Countries?

A number of works have examined racial/ethnic/gender representation on US network television and found that the way in which television represents gender and particular racial/ethnic groups silently conveys and/or reinforces inequality. Additional works, including my own, have found that racial/ethnic characters tend not to be cast in lead roles, but in supporting, or silent-extra roles, when they are included at all.   In addition, the way that racial/ethnic characters are often drawn suggests that they are not, or should not, be seen as an integral or important part of the legitimate social structure that is central to the story on the screen. They are, in essence, "othered." Given the popularity, accessibility and consumption of US entertainment programs abroad, how do people in other countries receive such patterns? How do such programs affect their views about "otherness," immigrants, gender, and/or racial/ethnic minority groups in their countries and/or in the US? And do these views change (or not?) once these global viewers come to the US? I addressed these questions by personally conducting in-depth, semi-structured interviews with 63 Foreign Nationals that had been working or studying in the US for six years or less. Utilizing an abridged form of this questionnaire, I also conducted an electronic survey of 171 undergrads at a large university in the U.S. to gauge what differences exist. I found that many foreign nationals access US-TV to learn or improve their English, but how images of race, class, gender and ethnicity are received varies considerably -- from those who recognize that it privileges "whiteness" to those who view US TV as a medium that exposes them to greater racial/ethnic, gender, and class diversity and acceptance than they experienced in their homelands. The US-born group is generally more cognizant of the privileging of whiteness on TV.

RC32-JS-38.1

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Invisible, but Working for Liberty and Justice for All: Local and Global Political Views and Behaviors of US Second-Generation Youth

The politicization of US immigrants and their children is nothing new. The American public is quite accustomed to seeing, for example, notable political figures crediting their immigrant ancestry for their "compassion" (Colin Powell, former Secretary of State), "scrappy determination" (Hillary Clinton, Presidential candidate), and commitment to maintaining a nation that is "welcoming to all people" (Nikki Haley, Governor, South Carolina). Yet, while high-profile events like the 2011, 2013, and 2014 acquittals of white men who fatally shot unarmed black youth have re-ignited nationwide reflection and conversations on race, US racial tensions, and social change in America, the perspectives of Latino and Asian Americans (the US' two largest immigrant groups) often remain overlooked and/or unreported. Given this absence, it is not surprising that the general public is also not often made aware of if and how contemporary US immigrants and their children might be politically involved in their homelands.

This presentation will help address these gaps by drawing on qualitative interviews with college-age children of Latino and Asian American immigrants to describe their perspectives on 1) race and race relations, 2) their inclusion/ exclusion from major national reports on these topics, and 3) their political involvement-- both in and outside of the US. Special attention will be paid to if and how transnational frameworks and experiences (eg, family visits and/ or exposure/ immersion trips to parents' homelands) inform youths' political views and behaviors, and the

implications such understandings and approaches have for social change and development in the US, as well as in parents' countries of origin.

RC06-85.1

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Troubling the Borders of Mexican and Filipino America through Second-Generation Daughters' Coming-of-Age Rituals

This talk explores how Filipino and Mexican female coming-of-age rituals in the US ("debutantes" and "quinceañeras," respectively) unwittingly offer spaces for considering, debating, and addressing divergences, conflicts, and inequalities within the US immigrant communities that celebrate them. Drawing on qualitative data and analysis from *Celebrating Debutantes and Quinceañeras* (Temple University Press 2013), this presentation demonstrates how these events' "troublemakers"-- the assertive daughters, playful consumers, noncompliant children, gays, and unmarried women who deviate from the ideals immigrant communities have constructed for mothers, daughters, and sons-- challenge families and communities to enlarge what it means to be "good" Mexican or Filipino women and men. This shows how US quinceañeras and debutantes are purposefully, strategically, and creatively employed to forge new understandings of what it means to be "Mexican," "Filipino," and "American"-- for mainstream Americans, as well as Filipino and Mexican Americans themselves.

RC55-623.2

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The Role of Love and Social Interaction in the Global Differences Between Happiness and Satisfaction

In this paper we work with the idea that happiness and life satisfaction are different social phenomena even though they share some of their explanatory variables and literature has already built indicators of subjective well-being mixing both of them. We draw attention on those factors making the difference between both phenomena. Our main hypothesis is that happiness is strongly constituted by social interaction variables whereas satisfaction has more materialistic and individual basis. Specifically, we are interested on the role of love, kindness, the concern for others well-being and the pro-social behaviors. We focus on the articulation of visions and actions shaping what we call love and its relation to happiness. It give us the key to understand the power of love for turning the material satisfaction into non-material happiness. Our theoretical contribution attempts to go beyond the individualistic models from Economy or Psychology, towards a social and interactive understanding of happiness in the world. We explore in what extent and how the different roles take place across the globe. And we look for cross-cultural patterns of happiness causation. Even though we use individual data we focus on variables with clear social conceptualization. In order to achieve those goals we use data from 6th wave of World Value Survey and apply multivariate analysis and statistics tools and use its results to create a global map of happiness explanation. We conclude that happiness is not satisfaction.

RC34-393.5

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Capital Social, Los Jóvenes Como Actores De Cambio

La perspectiva del capital social sobre la juventud se refiere a los problemas en los que se ven inmersos los jóvenes, caracterizados por la delincuencia, el abuso de sustancias y la violencia. Esto contrasta con la perspectiva de impulso, que se centra en los activos y estrategias de los jóvenes para generar una juventud sana y productiva. Ambas perspectivas rechazan las formas complejas en que los jóvenes responden a políticas públicas coercitivas.

El enfoque del social capital conceptualiza los atributos de la comunidad, donde los jóvenes muestran la eficacia colectiva a través de redes de organización y el compromiso con los adultos (Sampson et al., 1999). Sampson, Morenoff, and Earls (1999) argumentan que "la eficacia colectiva de los jóvenes es producida por las creencias compartidas y capacidad conjunta para la acción de la colectividad.

El capital social establece tres vínculos entre la juventud, la justicia social y las comunidades. En primer lugar, los jóvenes participan en la creación de políticas que les afectan, sus derechos a la participación están vinculados a los derechos civiles, lo que representa un paso fundamental hacia la justicia social y la igualdad. En segundo lugar, los jóvenes son agentes con potencial para actuar y tienen un papel en la transformación de las condiciones de los barrios y las comunidades en las que viven. En una sociedad democrática, los jóvenes tienen un papel vital

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como actores cívicos - a través de su participación en el desarrollo de políticas – lo que los lleva a continuar desarrollando las prácticas más eficaces en sus escuelas y comunidades. En tercer lugar, el proceso de desarrollo de los jóvenes cambia el enfoque teórico de las trayectorias de desarrollo individuales para los jóvenes como actores de la comunidad colectiva.

RC55-630.3

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Aproximaciones a La Imputación De Ingresos Desde Los Estudios De análisis De Clase. Una Propuesta a Partir Del Uso De Técnicas De análisis Factorial.

El propósito del trabajo es analizar las implicancias de la utilización de distintos métodos de imputación de datos en relación a la variable ingresos. En este sentido, interesa describir y aplicar diferentes métodos y dar cuenta de las similitudes y diferencias entre ellos.

Específicamente, se parte del análisis de la estructura de clases (Fernández Melián, Clemenceau, Rodríguez de la Fuente, 2015). El objetivo del trabajo es contrastar dos métodos de imputación de ingresos: por un lado la asignación de ingresos al encuestado en función de la media de ingresos de la clase social de pertenencia y por otro, la asignación de ingresos resultante de la aplicación de la técnica multivariada de análisis de correspondencias múltiples. Ésta última permite observar la distribución y ubicación en el "espacio social multivariado" de aquellas unidades de análisis sin información sobre ingresos en relación a diversas dimensiones tales como la clase social, el nivel educativo, el consumo, las características habitacionales y también en relación al ingreso declarado por los restantes informantes.

Se utiliza como fuente de información la encuesta "Movilidad social y opiniones sobre la sociedad actual" realizada entre 2012 y 2013 en la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, llevada a cabo por el grupos de estudios sobre "Estructura y movilidad social", del Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Universidad de Buenos Aires.

RC51-584.2

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Construcción Identitaria De La Vejez: El Reto De La Resignificación Desde La Infancia.

La problemática de la calidad de vida en la tercera edad es un tema que ha cobrado relevancia en los últimos años. México atraviesa por un proceso complejo de cambios en la composición de la población, siendo este sector cada vez más numeroso y desdeñado. La complejidad de los elementos que constituyen la realidad de los adultos mayores, es una amalgama que requiere la mirada interdisciplinar mediante procesos de integración y diferenciación (García, 2006), de tal manera que las aproximaciones al objeto de estudio puedan estar en constante retroalimentación y reconstrucción cognoscitiva (García, 2000). La calidad de vida, abordada a través de la resignificación social de la vejez, como parte de un sistema complejo e interdisciplinar, se aproxima a un planeamiento reflexivo, histórico, social, inclusivo, identitario y cultural con implicaciones recíprocas entre los ancianos y la sociedad durante todo el trayecto de la vida, por lo que el objeto de estudio se dirige a la intervención en los procesos cognoscitivos y didácticos de resignificación de representaciones en los alumnos de Educación Primaria.

El objetivo del subsistema resignificación social, es aproximarse empíricamente a las representaciones sociales de distintas generaciones, así como articular sistemas de información, y mediante la disminución de la entropía en el sistema (Pozo, 2014), proponer un manejo más certero de las propuestas tendientes al mejoramiento de la calidad de vida de los ancianos, incidiendo desde la niñez.

Los resultados en la aplicación de grupos focales y entrevistas a profundidad muestran representaciones poco deseables respecto a la vejez y un deterioro paulatino de la imagen del anciano. El modelo de calidad de vida desde la resignificación social como sistema autogestivo y autoregulador (Bertalanffy, 1968), parte fundamental de las reflexividades múltiples de sus implicados y el fortalecimiento de la identidad a través de la inclusión de los ancianos.

RC37-428.2

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ZARLENGA, MATIAS (Universitat de Barcelona)

Cultural Resonance and Creativity Processes

The main objective of this paper is to analyze the incidence of place in urban cultural creativity process from a sociological perspective. We seek to understand the social mechanisms through which certain characteristics of the urban environment are incorporated in cultural productions. Following the contributions of Harvey Molotch (1976, 2002) and Randall Collins (2005, 2009, 2013), we elaborate the concept of resonance. We understand resonance as the ability to certain cultural creativity processes to use some characteristic elements of the place and turn them into unique cultural products that, in turn, participate as content in other cultural creativity processes. From a qualitative methodological approach, based on interviews and observation, we analyze the resonance processes occurring between designers of Palermo in Buenos Aires and visual artists of Poblenou area of Barcelona.

RC31-350.3

ROELENS, JONAS* (Ghent University, jonas.roelens@ugent.be)

Fornicating Foreigners. Sodomy, Migration, and Urban Society in the Southern Low Countries (1400-1700)

During the early modern period, it was commonplace to represent sodomy as a phenomenon that particularly prospered abroad and could infect the native society through contact with foreigners. Immigrants therefore proved vulnerable for local distrust and defamations, which is illustrated by the high numbers of accused foreign sodomites in court records throughout early modern Europe.

This paper will examine to what extent this was also the case in the Southern Netherlands between 1400 and 1700. An analysis of court records of the cities of Bruges, Ghent, Ypres, Antwerp, Louvain, Malines and Brussels, who were in many ways among the major urban centers in the early modern Low Countries, has revealed 182 sodomy trials in which 360 individuals were accused of same-sex acts. In 51 cases, foreigners were involved, comprising a total number of 88 individuals. It appears that roughly one out of four prosecuted sodomites in the Southern Low Countries was an outsider to the urban community. Moreover, these migrants were more likely to be executed for their 'crimes' than their local counterparts. The convicted foreigners constituted a very diverse group of both individuals who were fully integrated in the urban fabric and people living at the fringes of society, which shows that the persecution of sodomy in the Low Countries was dependent on a variety of factors. Apart from origin, one's social position also played an important role during a sodomy trial.

Based on a meticulous examination of historic court records, this paper analyses the early modern perception of foreigners as potential sodomites and the relation between same-sexual behavior and migration experiences in pre-modern society.

RC15-194.3

ROGERS, ANNE* (University of Southampton, A.E.Rogers@soton.ac.uk)

How the Market Influences Formal and Patient Systems of Support for Long Term Condition Management: Stakeholder Accounts of Commonalities and Differences Across Six European Countries

The challenges of increasing provision of resources delivered by the market and how it influences influences long term condition management is a relatively under-analysed area. European countries policies and health care systems are increasingly adopting policies for the prevention and management of long term conditions which focus on enhancing individual, competencies, skills, behaviour and lifestyle changes. How the broader market influences relevant policy and practice such as those related to food production, distribution and consumption and the structural aspects and economics relating to physical exercise and governance of health care delivery systems are implicated in the populations ability to self- manage. This study aimed to identify key informants operating with knowledge of both policy and practice in order to explore how these influences are seen to impact on the self-management support environment.

Ninety semi-structured interviews were conducted with key stakeholder informants in Bulgaria, Spain, Greece, Norway, Netherlands and UK. Interviews were transcribed and analysed using thematic and textual analysis.

 The infrastructure and culture for supporting self- management practice was viewed as driven by political decision-makers, the socio-economic and policy environment, and the ethos and delivery of financially incentivised formal health care systems. Three key themes emerged 1) social environmental influences on self-management 2) reluctance or inability of policy makers to regulate processes and environments related to chronic illness management 3) the focus of healthcare system governance and gaps in provision of self-management support (SMS). Nuances in the salience of themes between countries related to the presence and articulation of dedicated self- management policies, drug company involvement and the impact of measures resulting from economic crises and public spending on shaping illness management.

There is a need to acknowledge meso level influences and the private market and economic and policy challenges in addressing people's capacity to undertake self-care activities.

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RC42-496.1

ROGERS, KIMBERLY* (Dartmouth College, krogers@dartmouth.edu)

Affective Dynamics on Campus: Behavior, Emotion, and Event Likelihood

This research examines how campus cultures guide interpersonal behavior and emotion, and tests affect control theory's predictions of about interaction dynamics. Students at three colleges reported their sentiments for race, gender, sexual, and institutional identities. The stimulus list was compiled through a review of institutional documents, observations of student interaction, and discussions with students at each college. Student sentiments were used to predict typical role relationships between members of various identity groups, and to simulate likely interaction patterns and emotional experiences. In a follow-up study, students at each college rated the perceived likelihood of given events to examine the validity of simulation results. Randomly-selected social events were compared to events generated using respondent sentiments on several dimensions predicted to contribute to perceived likelihood: normativity or appropriateness, frequency or commonality in social life, personal familiarity or experience, likelihood of social interaction between the two parties involved, and likelihood of a given behavior in an interaction between the two parties involved. Respondents also provided a rating of overall event likelihood, of the type used in earlier research.

The research offers insight into three main issues. First, it demonstrates that patterns of meaning may vary in subtle but important ways between institutions of higher learning, with important implications for students' interaction patterns and emotional experiences. Second, it provides a test of simulation results generated with affect control theory models, demonstrating that events high in deflection (a mathematical indicator of discrepancy with shared cultural meanings) are indeed perceived to be less likely than those low in deflection (which fit more closely with the meanings held by students at a given institution). Third, it disambiguates the meaning of deflection in affect control theory research, by determining which aspects of event likelihood appear to be most salient in driving our motivation for social meaning maintenance.

RC31-356.2

ROGGENBUCK, CHRISTIAN* (RMIT University, Christian.Roggenbuck@rmit.edu.au)

Social Relationships of Indian and Filipino Residents in Planned Housing Estates in Australia.

This presentation focuses on the social relationships of Indian and Filipino migrants living in planned housing estates in Melbourne, Australia. Drawing on empirical research that explores their aspirations towards everyday social life and community involvement in regards to the built and social environment, it shall be argued that previous experiences of community can be conceptualised as a 'learnt capacity' influencing local social interaction.

Planned housing estates have become a dominant structure of developing residential land on the urban fringe of Australian cities. As these are developed around ideas of establishing a local community the estates are not only assemblages of houses, but construct a specific narrative for social life. However, these structures may differ from the aspirations of residents with diverse values, lifestyles or backgrounds.

With detached housing being the main form of residential provision and social activities being primarily based in the backside of the house, informal street life and everyday interaction between neighbours is limited. Thus, local relationships are rather formed through existing social facilities or organised community events or networks. For Indian and Filipino migrants this has meant a modification of their 'learnt capacity' towards 'perceived' Australian behaviours even though more neighbourhood contact is sought after. The lack of direct neighbourhood interaction and extended family around has meant that involvement in community groups has become more important for the maintenance of social relationships. Various cultural groups have been established and social relationships with co-ethnics have been fostered at the same time as existing communities have been adapting to a more diverse population. Integration in this context is a more complex process than merely a dichotomy of assimilation or segregation. Therefore, settling in a different social environment is a stressful life event, affecting well-being and requiring a transition of the 'learnt capacity' in everyday social interaction.

RC33-JS-11.3

ROGLER, CHRISTIAN* (University of Vienna, christian.rogler@univie.ac.at)

Potentials and Challenges of Comparison in Organisational Ethnography

Producing a "fine-grained" (organisational) ethnography traditionally follows a holistic approach that entails 1) a prolonged stay in the field, ideally for one year or more and 2) the unity of the ethnographer as the person who records, interprets and writes up his/her own material. Accordingly, doing a comparative ethnographic study of two or more sites becomes a challenging and time consuming process – one that is aggravated by current trends of the projectification of academic research and the increasing time limitation of academic employment contracts. My presentation will discuss potentials and challenges of such an approach based on my experience of doing a comparative ethnographic study of two university departments in two different countries over a period of three years. It will address the following issues:

1) How can a comparison based on ethnographic research of two organisations which are characterised by (at least partially) profoundly differing features generate insights into large-scale social phenomena of public policy reform? In this respect, I will argue against a comparison that defines characteristics in advance to then compare them, and suggest reading one site through the other instead.

2) Comparing two sites by reading one through the other holds the risk of the analysis becoming mastered by the contrast, i.e. differences becoming absolutes instead of being positioned in a broader (global) continuum. My presentation will elaborate my solution of this challenge by focusing on areas of activities in these sites rather than the two sites themselves.

RC12-154.7

ROGOWSKI, RALF* (University of Warwick, r.rogowski@warwick.ac.uk)

Autopoietic Constitutional Courts

The paper proposes that constitutional courts can be analysed as autopoietic social systems. It uses Niklas Luhmann's ideas on autopoietic organisations for an analysis of autonomy and self-reproduction of advanced constitutional courts. It looks at three areas in particular in demonstrating how this theory is capable of developing a new understanding of the operative complexity within constitutional courts: (1) procedural mechanisms of docket control and agenda setting; (2) self-reference through self-citation as the core of self-reproduction in decision-making; and (3) reflexive processes in addressing their own impact through the adoption of a consequentialist jurisdiction. a key thesis of the paper is that the more secure constitutional courts can operate as autopoietic organisations, the more influential they become in legal and judicial as well as political communications.

RC23-281.3

ROHDE, FRIEDERIKE* (Technische Universitat Berlin, ZTG, rohde@ztg.tu-berlin.de)
SCHAEFER, MARTINA (TU Berlin, ZTG)

Organizing the Smart Grid: The Underlying Meso-Level Social Order of Smart Grid Development

In the course of a transition towards a post fossil energy supply, the establishment of smart grids plays an important role. Although there are many smart grid demonstration and pilot projects, scientific insights on enabling and restricting conditions on a social level, remain scarce. From a sociological perspective the planning and implementation of a smart grid implies changes on different social levels. On a meso- level a smart grid requires new forms of cooperation and the mobilization of diverse actors as participants of the "intelligent" grid. First surveys show that 'trust' plays a decisive role in this context. The necessary changes therefore involve new organisational structures and ways of interaction. As part of the interdisciplinary BMWi-funded project "Energy Net Berlin Adlershof", we aim at analysing the outlined changes and aspects from the perspective of organizational sociology. We are looking at the process of integrating and mobilizing new actors – especially high technology companies - as participants of a smart grid. Applying the theory of strategic action fields we want to examine how a meso-level social order is established and how actors undertake strategic action "to secure the willing cooperation of others". Our questions are: *What are the main aspects that influence the willingness of different actors to cooperate? How can actors be mobilized to participate in a smart grid?* Furthermore there seems to be a crucial linkage between the willingness to cooperate and the generation of trust. The aim is to link the concept of social capital with the theory of strategic action fields. Furthermore it will be explored if approaches developed in sociology of technology on the role of infrastructure, can be made fruitful in this context. The research methods involve qualitative interviews and participating observations.

RC09-112.7

ROJAS, CRISTINA* (Carleton University, cristina_rojas@carleton.ca)

Dialectics of Universal/ Pluriversal in the Sociology of Development

This paper analyses the tension between development as a civilizing and modernizing project and recent responses to create a pluriverse which is best captured in the Zapatista call for a 'world where several worlds fit'. The paper

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argues that since the 19th century development as a discipline and as practice was pivotal in the creation of an anthropocentric, civilized and capitalist uni-verse. The paper examines the effects of the separation nature/culture that founded the 'modern constitution' (Latour) over the dispossession of knowledges, territories and life worlds of those that did not have a place in modernity. The paper also examines how actors that have been marginalized from modernity such as indigenous and Afro-descendant communities are questioning the separation of humanity and nature, as well as linear understandings of time and progress. The paper engages with recent academic responses to capture the plurality of worlds and its potential impact on development otherwise including political ontology (Blaser, Escobar, de la Cadena), epistemologies of the south (Santos), indigenous cosmopolitics (de la Cadena and Stengers) and decolonial feminism (Lugones, de Lima Costa, Rivera Cusicanqui).

RC06-78.2

ROJAS, OLGA* (El Colegio de México, olrojas@colmex.mx)
MARTINEZ, MARIO (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico)

A New Look at Male Participation in Domestic Work and Childcare in Mexico

Having in mind recent results coming from social research about domestic male participation in Mexico, that have highlighted about important changes among young male generations who are increasing the time and attention they give to their children, we analyze data coming from the National Time Use Survey of 2009. We used a multivariate statistical analysis in order to confirm such evidences and to deepen in the study of the level of male participation, considering the real time engaged in housework and child care. Our results confirm and update previous findings about a generational change and provide additional evidences about some sociodemographic characteristics of Mexican men involved in such change.

RC41-492.4

ROJAS, PATRIA* (Florida International University, proja003@fiu.edu)

Socio-cultural determinants of HIV Risky Sexual Behaviors among adult Latinas: a longitudinal study of a community-based sample

The socio-cultural determinants of HIV risky sexual behavior trajectories among adult substance misusing Latinas have been examined by few longitudinal studies. To examine the trajectories and correlation between socio-cultural determinants and sexual risk behaviors among adult Latinas, we used a longitudinal design to follow a sample of adult Latina mother-daughter-dyads (N=282) for 8 years, and collected four waves of data. The current study investigated the impacts of the following factors:(1) Individual Determinants (e.g.,socioeconomic conditions); (2) Cultural Determinants (e.g., acculturation to U.S. culture); (3) Interpersonal Determinants (e.g., relationship stress, mother daughter attachment, intimate partner violence); and (4) Community Determinants (e.g., neighborhood related stress) on HIV risk behaviors (multiple partners, sex under the influence of drugs or alcohol, vaginal or anal unprotected sex in the last 12 months) . We used SAS PROC Traj modeling estimates for our group analysis. Based on group trajectories we found a high probability group (2) and a low/medium probability of engaging in HIV risk behaviors (1). Among the mothers, there was not significant change in trajectory among group two. Among the high risk group, mothers with partners were more likely to engage in high HIV risk sexual behavior. US born women and women who reported speaking English were more likely to fall into the high risk probability of engaging in HIV sexual risk behavior (2). Among daughters in the low to medium risk (1), the probability of reporting HIV risky sexual behavior decreased significantly with time lived in the US. Age and experiencing stress in the relationship were significantly associated with women falling into the high risk group (2). Our findings suggest the need for culturally appropriate interventions for foreign born high risk adult Latinas as well as U.S. born Latinas in general who may be at increased risk of HIV infection.

RC49-JS-28.7

ROJAS RUIZ, MINERVA* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, minervinha@yahoo.com.mx)

Social Events and Biographical Experiences. The Ayotzinapa Case in Gestalt Therapy Sessions

Social events impact on people´s emotionality and biography, even if they aren´t direct participants. In the last decade, Mexico has gone through a major social crisis, especially since 2006, when president Felipe Calderon initiated a "war against drugs", whose effects have been an extended social discomposure and a constant experience of violence suffered by the population. Although numbers differ, we know that Mexico has tens of thousands of dead, missing persons, orphans and displaced people.

A key event that has shaken Mexican society is the disappearance, in September of 2014, of 43 students from the Teacher´s College of Ayotzinapa, which has led to massive protests demanding the student´s reappearance, the clarifying of the case and justice for the victims.

The disappearance of the students created both indignation and fear in Mexican population. In supervision sessions, many Gestalt psychotherapists have referred that the Ayotzinapa case became a common topic in the sessions of multiple patients, since they feared they or their families can also become victims. Patients talked about what it was to live in Mexico, stated their reactions to the protests, asked themselves about the pertinence of joining them, and redefined their political postures. They also referred their coping mechanisms to face the situation: from participating in collective prayers to partaking in the demonstrations, debating with friends and family, posting information in social networks and increasing self-protection measures.

Therapists themselves were struggling to understand the situation, dealing with their own emotions, and consulting their colleagues on the best strategies to work with what was being told to them in the therapeutic sessions.

Since the narratives of therapists can provide insight into subjective understanding of these events, we will show through them both the coping mechanisms of the patients and the responses that therapists articulated to be able to accompany them.

TG07-705.2

ROJAS RUIZ, MINERVA* (National Autonomous University of Mexico, minervinha@yahoo.com.mx)

Walking through Cultural Heritage: The Pleasure of Cultural Tourism

Mexico has a large tradition of Cultural Tourism. Under the same name, the most important program of this kind is operated by the National Institute of History and Anthropology. It consists of one day-long walking tours, each one conducted by a specialist who shows the public significant places of historic memory, and Mexican tangible and intangible heritage. *Cultural Tourism* was stablished in 1954 and nowadays it outreaches fifteen thousand people every year.

For the people that attends the tour, pleasure is a central facet and a motivator of the experience: it´s part of the time they dedicate to leisure. The walking tour is an aesthetic experience where subjectivities meet each other, not only because the walker socializes with other people, stablishing an identification with them, but also because the audience submerges in National History, which is presented to them as spectacular, monumental and enjoyable.

They also find pleasure in learning and deepening the knowledge they have of their cultural heritage, in finding themselves as being part of a historic community. It is a practice that culminates in the appropriation of public spaces by their bodies: the final purpose is not to go from one place to another, but to *watch.* Then, they walk calmly, making stops to contemplate beautiful places and sharing their feelings and impressions with their companions, but also with people that a few hours before where complete strangers (and in many cases they become friends afterwards –as found in many interviews we have conducted).

We will show how in the cultural tour, pleasure is found simultaneously in being entertained, having some physical exertion (a walk lasts several hours), relaxing, having visual and cognitive pleasure (learning), and socializing.

RC15-185.4

ROJATZ, DANIELA* (University of Vienna, Institute of Sociology, d.rojatz@gmx.at)
FORSTER, RUDOLF (University of Vienna, Institute of Sociology)

Opportunities and Tensions in Self-Help-Organizations As a Consequence of Participation Practices – Results from a Multiple Case Study in Austria

Background. Self-help organizations (SHOs) as supra-organizations of self-help groups (SHGs) accumulate experiential knowledge on structural deficits in healthcare and suggest improvements of healthcare provision. Therefore, SHOs mediate between SHGs and the healthcare system. In Austria, SHOs are neither systematically funded by government nor do they have an official mandate for patient representation. SHOs, when mediating/participating, are in a field of tensions both within the self-help-field and between the self-help-field and the healthcare system. The aim of the study was to examine the participative practices of SHOs and associated tensions.

Methods. A multiple case study approach was used to examine 15 SHOs in Austria on national and country level. Data were retrieved from semi-structured interviews with representatives of the organizations (board members, staff, SHGs) and published documents. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis.

Results. SHOs use multiple ways to inform the public and healthcare about patients' needs and to make suggestions for improvements. These include PR-work, networking and participation on healthcare boards. Their role in these boards is

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mostly consultative. Participation in decision-making is rarely offered but would be appreciated as sign of equality among board members. A major challenge for participation is a lack of resources, both financially and regarding the means of voluntary members. This results in only few very engaged voluntary activists carrying out participative activities.

Discussion. Participation on healthcare boards offers SHOs an opportunity to make their voice heard, to raise awareness for their topics/concerns and to network. Although decision rights would be appreciated, awareness work and networking seem more important. Volunteers representing patients are at risk of being overstrained, but they have a key-role for mediating activities, bringing up needs in board-meetings and communicating issues from board discussions to SHGs. Especially the latter is at risk due to scarce resources.

RC32-379.1

ROKNI, SIAVASH* (Université du Québec à Montréal, siavashrokni@gmail.com)

Islamic Feminism in Iran: The Case of Zanan Magazine

This paper takes a look at the role of *Zanan* Magazine as a *subaltern counter-public* (Fraser, 1990) that articulated women›s issues in Iran from 1992 until 2008. First published in 1992, *Zanan* was the first magazine since the Islamic Revolution to introduce feminist discourse within the Islamic context in the country (Sherkat, 2009). The paper first looks at the historic context through which Zanan magazine was created. It then briefly introduces its three categories of content: religious discussions, feminist discussions, and social discussions (Eftekhari, 2003). It finally looks at the impact of Zanan in shaping Islamic feminism in the public sphere in Iran. Follwing Fraser (1990), we show that Zanan and its contributors formed a *subaltern counter-public* within the patriarchal sphere of the country by putting forward the importance of women's issues within the public sphere of the country. This meant that, as a medium, Zanan was the communicator of *the political* discourse in *the politics* of the country (Mouffe, 2005). As a space dedicated to a subordinate social group, Zanan was able to question normative assumptions surrounding religious, social and women's issues in the country by articulating the feminist discourse as an alternative way of looking at women's rights in the country.

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RC52-593.3

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Social Media and Professional Discretion in the Swedish Police

Control and accountability, as well as the impact of new modes of public management, are well-established themes in research about professional discretion. In these studies, however, digital technology often emerges as a passive component. Research do not fully recognize the impact of the different ways such technology is able to enhance communication, and distribute responsibilities or decision-making. This paper looks closer at the technological potentials of social media and how it fosters justificatory challenges for the Swedish police in relation to professional discretion. The analysis conceptualizes discretion as the practice of good judgment in professional work, but it also link discretion with the concept of affordances, reflecting technological potentials shaped by broader societal conditions. By introducing affordances the study is able to analyze the relation between technological capacities and how officers assess opportunities to shape their own work in relation to a set of societal values. The empirical material comprises semi-structured interviews with 30 respondents from the police. Observations of how police use social media platforms have also been done. The analysis identifies two technological affordances linked with police discretion; strategic association and mass-association. Strategic association concerns the technological capacity to connect with networks and actors of strategic importance. Mass-association concerns the technological capacity to generate a broader spread of information. Investigative and patrolling officers link these affordances with different concerns for how to legitimate their discretionary power.

RC30-JS-58.3

ROLLE, VALERIE* (London School of Economic and Political Science, v.rolle@lse.ac.uk)

From Shared Uncertainties to Inequalities in Discontinuous Work Regimes. Professional Mobility within Actors and Independent Graphic Designers

Alongside the development of atypical employment, artists are frequently cited as a new type of creative, mobile and self-motivated worker (Menger, 2002). Yet, their situation reflects shifts in labour markets since the 1970s (Castel, 2009), such as tendencies toward entrepreneurship, over-flexibility and self-commitment in an economy structured by networks. From this point of view, my ongoing comparative study on actors and independent graphic designers documents how a project-based organisation of work in discontinuous employment contexts (intermittent work, self-employment) impacts on career path.

The literature has already stressed the key role played by State benefits (Menger, 2011), multiple job-holding (Bureau, Perrenoud, Shapiro, 2009), employment relationship loyalties (Proust 2002; Pilmis, 2007), as well as social familiarity with the art worlds (Menger 1997; Ravet, 2007; Rolle & Moeschler, 2014) in ones ability to overcome the uncertainties of creative careers. In that manner, "success" is related to an unequal set of resources, opportunities and inheritances. But the first results of my study also show that actors as well as graphic designers can successively experience upward and downward professional mobility during their career path. The broader social configuration (sex, race, class and matrimonial statuses, as well as social, cultural and economic capitals) in which they are embedded is then paramount. Indeed, it allows us to understand how the reclassifications accompanying social and occupational moves affect career path.

In a nutshell, across a thorough comparison of actors' and graphic designers' narratives (based on 30 in-depth interviews), I will address career inequalities by focusing on social and professional mobility on project-based markets characterized by discontinuity.

RC36-421.6

ROLO, DUARTE* (Universite Paris Descartes, duarte.rolo@parisdescartes.fr)

Travail Et Aliénation : Retour Aux Sources D'un Binôme Fondamental

Les premières formulations marxiennes sur la thématique de l'aliénation accordaient au travail un rôle fondamental. En effet, l'expérience du travail telle qu'elle fut analysée par Marx constitua un des pivots de sa théorie de l'aliénation. Pourtant, le caractère aliéné du travail dans le mode de production capitaliste n'est pas une fatalité, contrairement à l'idée répandue par certaines lectures de Marx.

Tributaires de ces lectures et influencés par le légat wéberien, les principaux théoriciens de l'École de Francfort ont entériné ce fourvoiement en assignant le travail exclusivement à la sphère de l'agir instrumental. Ils ont ainsi condamné cette catégorie aux gémonies, l'escamotant au passage de son potentiel normatif et moral, voire émancipatoire. Or, il nous semble que l'on peut aujourd'hui exploiter, à l'aide de travaux empiriques issus des sciences du travail, des voies laissées ouvertes par Marx. Celles-cis nous méneront peut-être à entrevoir le potentiel critique qui se niche dans l'expérience du travail.

RC10-123.4

ROMAO, ANA* (Academia Militar, anaromao74@gmail.com)
BALTAZAR, MARIA DA SAUDADE (University of Evora)

La Participation De La Société Civile Dans La Crise Des Réfugiés: Le Cas Portugais

Le nouveau paradigme de la sécurité humaine cherche à conceptualiser le passage de l'approche centrée sur les États et leur propre sécurité à une approche axée sur des personnes. Cela entraine aussi une nouvelle centralité des questions concernent l'identité, la diversité et de la citoyenneté.

Dans un monde de plus en plus interdépendant, les menaces et les opportunités ne connaissent pas de frontières. La coopération devient donc la voie naturelle (voire nécessaire/obligatoire) dans le développement des relations entre les différents Etats de la région euro-méditerranéenne. Nombreux moments et forums de collaboration et de dialogue - dans ses différentes modalités, domaines thématiques et géographiques, tels que le Dialogue 5+5, le Processus de Barcelone ou encore la Politique Européenne du Voisinage - semblent en effet corroborer cette affirmation.

Mais la crise actuelle des réfugiés en Europe signale une réalité très différente, où le manque de consensus entre les dirigeants semble démontrer l'inefficacité de l'Union européenne pour faire face à cette crise humanitaire.

Au moment où l'opinion internationale s'interroge sur les circonstances dans lesquelles se produisent les tragédies successives dans la mer Méditerranée, et sur la façon dont les réfugiés sont reçus, le ton critique sur le rôle de l'Union européenne devient plus fort. Dans ce contexte, plusieurs incitatives de la société civile se développent, par la mobilisation de groupes de citoyens et des institutions civiles.

Le propos de cette présentation est de discuter le lien entre le paradigme de la sécurité et coopération euro-méditerranéenne, et les rôles des citoyens et des organisations de troisième secteur au Portugal.

Document officielles de l'Union européenne et ses États membres, et d'autres sources de documents témoignant de la participation de la société civile, y com-

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pris l'expression de ces questions dans les media au Portugal seront le support à la réflexion.

WG03-651.1

ROMASHKO, ELENA* (University of Gottingen, romashko.elena@gmail.com)

Visual Narratives of Chernobyl: Venerating, Mourning and Healing

This paper describes the ways in which people in Belarus resort to vernacular religion in oder to overcome the consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe. It gives an outlook on the approaches and interactions between official and folk religion in the process of coping with the ecological and worldview crisis. I suggest an analysis of the Russian Orthodox icons of the Chernobyl disaster and the Chernobyl monuments which are located on the Church ground. I demonstrate the usage of the objects of material religion in the emerged rituals of purification for food and houses, as well as veneration of icons which are known for curing the consequences of the radiation impact. I aim to describe what religious images, texts and allusions were used on the official and folk levels of religion while commemorating the Chernobyl disaster.

RC23-JS-10.5

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CEPOI, VICTOR (School of Advanced Social Studies)

Social Topography of Innovation Space: On the Role of Institutions, Networks and Cognitive Space

Rapid increase in the extent and speed of globalization, increasingly blurred boundaries between the local and the global and the exponential development of information technologies introduced a completely new dimension to the dynamics of societal changes, creating the conditions of 'hypercomplexity'. In this process, technological and social innovations play a double role. On one hand, they contribute to this condition, as even relatively minor local innovations can have disrupting impact on a global scale. On the other, the ability of societies to create innovations is becoming increasingly important determinant of their adaptability to these conditions. Sociological research, equipped with tools for understanding the factors influencing societal processes, seems to be particularly effective in explaining innovative processes and their outcomes.

In this paper, we are analysing the factors shaping the social topography of innovation space. The theoretical background is Jens Beckert's theory of social fields. Hence, we model the influence of three social forces – institutions, social networks and cognitive frames – on social topography of innovation space. On the basis of data compiled from a variety of international comparative sources (Global Competitiveness Report, World Competitiveness Yearbook, Innovation Union Scoreboard etc.) we test our model by conducting a comparative analysis on a sample of 30 countries. We conduct, firstly, structural equation modeling to analyze the causal relations within the proposed model. Secondly, fuzzy-set analysis helps us to combine the theoretical concepts with the empirical data and identify the necessary and sufficient conditions and the possible combinations of these conditions in determining the social topography of innovation space. We conclude the paper by examining how we can use the three social forces in purposeful attempt to improve innovative performance.

RC11-136.2

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FORD, CASSANDRA (The University of Alabama, The Capstone College of Nursing)

Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities and Cardiovascular Disease Risk in the USA

We examined the relationship between race/ethnicity and cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk factors (i.e., clinically-measured triglycerides, total cholesterol, and hypertension) among 40+ adults in the United States of America (USA), with socioeconomic status (SES) and health behaviors as potential mediators or moderators. We hypothesized SES, as a "fundamental cause," and health behaviors, which are shaped by SES over the life course, would reduce the racial/ethnic effect related to CVD risk factors, comparing Mexican-Americans and non-Hispanic Blacks to non-Hispanic Whites (Lantz, et al. 2010; Link & Phelan 1995; Phelan & Link 2015). We tested our hypotheses with multivariate negative binomial and logistic regression models using the 2005-2008 cross-sectional waves of the nationally-representative National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES; n=6,063), adjusting for age, sex, nativity, medications, and fasting for triglycerides or not. SES included total household income adjusted for family size and highest grade of school completed or degree received. Health behaviors included smoking status and the number of days per week participants drank alcohol in the last year. We also tested for interactions between race/ethnicity and SES and race/ethnicity and health behaviors related to CVD risk. Compared to non-Hispanic Whites, non-Hispanic Blacks have significantly lower triglyceride levels, lower total cholesterol, and higher hypertension. Additionally, Mexican-Americans have significantly higher triglyceride levels, similar levels of cholesterol, and similar levels of hypertension compared to non-Hispanic Whites. Adjustments for SES and health behaviors did little to explain existing racial/ethnic health disparities. In conclusion, we found racial differences in SES and health behaviors did not generally account for racial/ethnic disparities in CVD risk (i.e. the argument for the non-equivalence of SES by race/ethnicity). Persistent racial/ethnic health disparities in CVD risk for middle and older age groups were also somewhat inconsistent with increasing life expectancy trends among older adults in the USA (NRC & IOM 2013).

RC47-538.1

ROOTES, CHRISTOPHER* (University of Kent, c.a.rootes@kent.ac.uk)

Confronting Climate Change: Environmental Movements, NGOs and Others in England.

The history of environmental groups and organizations in England is long and rich. Despite decades of organizational innovation and the proliferation of new groups, the successful conservation organizations of the late 19th century are still the largest environmental NGOs in the country. By the 1990s, around one in five adults was a member of one of more environmental NGOs, and organized environmental interests enjoyed relatively good access to policymakers. Climate change was, however, not a pre-eminent concern of established environmental NGOs, partly because they already had other, more particular issue profiles, but also because UK political elites were relatively quick to recognize the importance of climate change, and to take it up, particularly in international forums. By and large, major ENGOs were content to contract an awkward issue out to the Climate Action Network, of which all became members. This changed after 2000, when it became clear that elite international deliberations were failing to deliver action proportionate to the problem. Thereafter, street demonstrations were organized at least annually to demand action on climate change, and new, more activist groups were formed, often with the support of established NGOs. The formation of the broad Stop Climate Chaos coalition in 2005 presaged the campaign by Friends of the Earth that led to the passage in 2008 of the Climate Change Act. Less visibly, a plethora of new, grassroots groups became active in the same decade – from the Carbon Reduction Action Groups and the Greening Campaign to the Transitions Movement, which prescribed 'energy descent' as a response to climate change and peak oil. This paper examines the dilemmas of both formal NGOs and grassroots groups as they confront increasing urgency of action on climate change and the continuing impact of financial crisis.

RC16-202.3

ROSA, MARCELO* (University of Brasilia, marcelocrosa@gmail.com)

The Ontological Politics in the Theories of the South

In the last decade a project around theories of the south has emerged in the global debates of the discipline. The several contributions fluctuate around a geopolitical critique of the mainstream theoretical debates in sociology, claiming for the inclusion of processes and categories originated in the southern experiences. Although not declaring a necessary connection to the "ontological turn", most theories and empirical examples arising from these literature can be read as *ontofomative*. The paper analyses two main questions: a) the different degrees in which the ontological turn appears in the theories of the south; b) the possible contributions of these theories to the broader debates in the discipline.

RC44-509.8

ROSADO, CESAR* (IIT Chicago-Kent College of Law, crosado@kentlaw.iit.edu)

Providing for a Moral Economy: Labor Unions and Worker Centers in Turbulent Times

"A fox is defenseless against wolves; a lion is defenseless against traps. A prince must learn to act like both the fox and the lion." N. Machiavelli

How can traditional labor unions and worker centers in the U.S. cope with the challenge of representing more low-wage workers after the crisis of 2008, while experiencing a fall in revenue? To answer this question, I collected data through one year of participant observation in a prestigious Chicago worker center. I triangulated my observations through in-depth interviews and documents. The evidence shows that many foundations that formerly provided funds to the worker center could no longer afford to do so after 2008, even though more workers sought the aid of the worker center. Traditional labor unions helped to close some of the center's budgetary gaps, even when unions also experienced declin-

ing member dues caused by drops in membership. The result of this transfer of union resources to the worker center was that the labor movement, holistically viewed, was better able to cope with the demands of tougher economic times. Worker centers, being unbridled by the regulations of collective bargaining and its political fetters, were able to proselytize for workers in harder times in ways that traditional labor unions could not. The actions of the worker center not only helped low-wage workers but also attempted to help traditional labor unions in Chicago by supporting a local "moral economy" where traditional unions could better strive. As such, this case study brings together literatures at odds on the question of whether bureaucratic or social movement activities are more effective to protect workers' interests. It argues that both strategies can help the labor movement act like Machiavelli's fox and lion, reinforcing each other to survive.

RC47-541.8

ROSANO RODRIGUEZ, ROSA ESTHER* (CIMEOS - Universite de Bourgogne, rosanoro@gmail.com)

The Role of Independent and Alternative Media As Base of a Social Movement and International Solidarity: The Ayotzinapa Affair in Mexico and Europe.

The massacre and the enforced disappearance of students of Ayotzinapa's Normal Rural School in September 2014 in Iguala, Mexico, provoked great indignation and gave rise to a large-scale social movement both at the national, and international level. Although news were disclosed with some delay and only by institutional spokesmen and Mexican authorities, a part of the civil society reacted by organising manifestations of protest and solidarity with the victims, in many cities around the world.

Manifestations were not only carried out in the streets, squares or in front of the Mexican embassies or consulates. Protesters activated an independent media movement, which was used for diffusing alternative information in order to counterweighting the official media bias. Inside this "media movement" information has been exchanged through different channels: online and face-to-face.

Although there are several definitions of free and alternative media, common specificities are highlighted on issues of autonomy, horizontal organization and alternative information and different authors recognize to such media a potential of *civil empowerment* in social fights. Some authors have coined the term "mediactivism" or "informational mobilization", indicating that the production of the information represents a question of fight itself, especially in situations where essential rights are restricted, such as the right to information.

Based on a content analysis of interviews and media contents, we propose to explore the role of this independent media movement as part of the social organization of the movement for Ayotzinapa in Mexico and in different European cities.

RC31-350.1

ROSAS, CAROLINA* (Instituto de Investigaciones Gino Germani, Universidad de Buenos Aires, rosas.carol@gmail.com)
GAYET, CECILIA (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales)

Sexuality in the Migration Process: Latin American Migrants in Chicago and Buenos Aires

Societies seek to regulate various aspects of sexuality, such as with whom to interact and with whom not to, as well as what practices are allowed and which are not, at what point in life one should exercise and even when one can speak and when one is required to shut up. That is to say, practices, communication and thoughts are constantly regulated. However, these aspects do not remain static. Their change is slow. But some events, such as international migration, can complicate the scenario.

Our goal is to comparatively analyze male and female migrant's feelings about changes in communication, control strategies and sexual practices. Qualitative results come from research conducted with two Latin American groups; one of whom migrated to a northern country and the other to a southern country: a) Mexicans in Chicago, USA; and b) Peruvians in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Between 2001 and 2002, 48 interviews were conducted for the first investigation, and between 2005 and 2007, 45 interviews were done for the second one.

We will show that when one spouse migrates and the other remains behind, couples must learn to negotiate agreements on sexuality. Communication and standards become more flexible. Moreover, those who migrate find multiple possibilities for exercising their sexuality and begin to question the controls that held them while in their countries of origin. Thus, migration causes a crisis, although at least temporarily, concerning the habits and norms regarding sexual exclusivity, promoting new contexts of restriction and permission. Finally, although one of the streams studied is masculine and husbands tend to migrate earlier than their wives, while in the other the opposite occurs, we find similarities in the challenges that migration imposes on the sexuality of those who go and those who remain.

RC22-264.4

ROSEN, ROBERT* (University of Miami, rrosen@law.miami.edu)

No Exit: Law and Religion in Hong Kong's Movement for Universal Suffrage

During Occupy Central and the Umbrella Movements in Hong Kong, Christian shrines, prayers, bible readings and hospitality were salient. In contrast, Confucian, Taoist and Buddhist manifestations were very muted. In multiple ways, Christian rectitude was presented, as against Confucian compromise. The religion of the old colonizer was deployed against the new colonizer (China). Xi Jinping's habit of quoting Confucius was mocked and the moral lessons of Confucius and Mencius were cast as tools of the colonizer. Manipulations of secular laws (even if allowed under the Basic Charter) were tested by Christian religious truths. Human rights were not Western ideals, but the beliefs of more than the 11% of Hong Kongers who profess Christian faith. The downside of this use of religion in the public sphere is that it led to there being no exit from the confrontation. Compromise was impossible. The attempts by Hong Kong officials to find a compromise were rebuffed by the Christian rectitude of many of the movements leaders. Some might say that the occupiers were defeated, as the occupations fizzled, after injunctions against them were obtained. Others might say that the Christian commitment to non-violence was upheld because the injunctions allowed the police to be "legally" violent. And others might conclude that the important thing is not the victory, but that the occupiers were unsullied, able to return in the future as they remained religiously pure. Hong Kong's movement for universal suffrage exemplifies the roles religion can play in undergirding social movements for self-fulfillment and human security. Weber would not be surprised that conversions to Christianity are becoming common among Hong Kong young financiers. They use their Christian identity as a coin to show that they are ethical and can be trusted. So too, do many in these movements for universal suffrage.

RC52-590.1

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Translators As Self-Entrepreneurs in Brazil and France: A Profession at Stake with New Public / Private Boundaries

Our paper proposes a comparative analysis of the impact of the rocketing success of self-employment on the profession of translator in the last years in both Brazil and France.

Since the mid-2000's, self-employment has been actively promoted in both Brazil and France. In both those countries, this modernized employment norm has aimed at organizing the grey zone between independent work, informal labour and wage-labour providing access to protections and entitlements (Giraud et al., 2014). In the profession of translator, this highly flexible and cost-containing employment norm overcomes the classical cleavage between independent and wage labour. More precisely, today's self-employment triggers a multi-dimensional process of transformation of the public / private boundary: First, by providing incentives to informal workers to enter an institutionalized form of employment; Second, by lowering the costs of opportunity for the firms to replace employment contracts by the acquisition of provision on the market; Third, by removing most institutionalized and collective protections from the standard employment relations; Fourth, by facilitating the possibility to transfer the work-place from the firm to the private homes of the workers and by easing the fragmentation of working-time.

In that context, Brazil and France make up two contrasted cases as regarding their historical and socio-economic contexts as well to a lesser extent to the legal framework of self-employment. The comparative analysis of the logics of redefinition of the four-dimensional private-public boundaries triggered by the employment norm of self-employment on the profession of translator will be carried out on the basis of in-depth interviews about the work trajectories of translators on both sides of the Atlantic.

RC09-111.4

ROSENKRANZ, TIM* (The New School for Social Research, roset997@newschool.edu)

Nations to Destinations: The Developmental Limits of National Tourism Marketing

This paper explores processes of national tourism marketing as a significant, yet understudied phenomena in the current global competition of nation-states to attract economic flows. As developmental paradigms today expanded to include the transformation of culture into economic assets, destination marketing and branding have become central activities of the nation-state. To turn themselves into desirable destinations, nation-states invest billions of US-dollar into their marketing capacities. This research focuses on the marketing activities of multiple nation-states in the sources of potential tourists, i.e. the places where

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

tourist come from. This interpretative-comparative case study is based on 15 months of qualitative data collection (interviewing, participant observation, discourse analysis) in India and the USA. In these sites, the nation-states' destination marketing agencies, the National Tourist Offices (NTOs), try to reproduce the nation-state as attractive commodity images. Here, the NTOs cooperate with local marketing agencies, the travel media and industry to make the destination visible for the potential tourist (in newspaper articles, tour packages, etc.). As I argue in this paper, the practices of marketing have significant impacts on the possibilities of tourism development, as the audiences of potential tourists dominate them, the market of consumer demand. Through the case studies of India and the USA as such markets, I will show that destination marketing functions on two competing conceptions of this audience: 1.) The audience as actor that defines what is of value in marketing the destination, and; 2.) The audience as object to be manipulated through marketing. I argue that this dual conception of the audience on the one hand creates a space in which destination marketing operates and competition is possible. On the other hand it erects strict boundaries towards a realm that remains outside of the control of marketing and the nation-state.

RC20-254.2

ROSENKRANZ, TIM* (The New School for Social Research, roset997@newschool.edu)

Outsourcing the Nation-State: Localities of Expertise in Comparison

This comparative case study of national tourism marketing practices in India and the USA analyzes how the nation-state in global competition outsources itself into local, professional networks of expertise. This paper shows through the process of translating the nation-state into desirable commodity images for tourists, how localization in global tourism markets is based on competing claims to expertise. Today, professional destination marketing and branding have become central activities of the globally competing nation-state. This paper explores these efforts of the nation-state by focusing on the professional networks of destination marketing in two main sources of the global tourism economy: the USA and India. This research follows approaches that theorize globalization as connecting localities in a fluid yet particular relation. Accordingly, I apply the methodology of global ethnography that defines cases not as closed off, but as globally interconnected field-sites. Only the process of destination marketing itself delineates my field-sites (India, USA) conceptually and empirically as two distinct, comparable localities within the global tourist-scape. They are produced as such, because the National Tourist Offices (the official marketing agencies of the nation-state) divide the global field of potential tourists into separate regions of marketing, i.e. sources. Drawing on qualitative data collected through interviewing and participant observation, this paper focuses on the interactions between the National Tourist Offices (NTOs) and the local, professional actors who *translate* the nation-state into a tourist destination. I show how this destination circulates at the source through the hands of travel journalists, travel agents, and local marketers. This circulation embeds the NTOs in local fields of cooperation, but it also expands the process of image production beyond the nation-states' organizational boundaries. I argue that this outsourcing process is based on professional claims to expertise and knowledge, which shift away from the nation-state towards the local source.

RC39-463.4

ROSS, ROBERT J.S.* (Clark University, rjsross@clarku.edu)

Killing - Converging Narratives of Disaster at Rana Plaza: The Race to the Bottom in the Rag Trade and Corruption and Incompetence in Government.

At the second anniversary of the building collapse in which 1138 garment workers were killed on April 214 2013, a Bangladesh leader of a worker education NGO said: "This was not a tragedy, it was a killing."

The day before the collapse, April 23, workers noticed cracks in the fatally flawed building. The building owner, later described as politically connected thug, assured the factory managers of the firms located in his building that all was well, as he got locally connected engineers to assert his will. The next morning the workers in the building, among the lowest paid in the global apparel industry, were forced back to work. At least 1138 died, another 2500 or so were painfully injured and ripples of poverty ran through the families of Savar workers.

This paper –using US Department of Commerce and WTO databases -- sketches the global race to the bottom that creates a cruel and apparently inevitable pressure on factory owners, brand sourcing agents and retail buyers to force laborers into poverty wages and dangerous work. But as they face these conditions these workers lack an otherwise indispensable ally: a government willing to defend their rights, enforce legal conditions and guarantee their safety. Local and global forces create a matrix of corruption and lack of resource making government of little use and even an adversary. The paper reports quantitatively and narratively a history of fires and collapses in Bangladesh that show the twin forces at work.

Among workers' alternatives and those chosen by their allies is de facto privatization of standards and building code enforcement that can defend their lives. The paper concludes with a reflection on this particular solution.

RC44-JS-72.4

ROSS, ROBERT J.S.* (Clark University, rjsross@clarku.edu)

Parallel Government, Privatization, Soft Law, Jobber's Contract, Union Power, and/or Ngo Leverage?: The Many Meanings of Progress after the Rana Plaza Disaster.

The passing of the second anniversary (April 24, 2013) of the death of 1138 workers at the Rana Plaza garment factory collapse in Savar, Bangladesh witnessed incremental improvements in factory and worker safety and the realistic promise of more accomplishments in the next two years. These improvements have been obtained through three separate but overlapping initiatives. These are the buyer membership Accord on Fire and Building Safety In Bangladesh ["the Accord"], the Alliance for Bangladesh Worker Safety ["the Alliance"] and the government's National Tripartite Plan of Action ["Tripartite Plan"]. The Accord, as of 2015, appears to be the most significant of these initiatives, and certainly the one most influenced by the local labour movement, its international labour movement allies, and the international NGOs associated with the antisweatshop campaigns of the last two decades.

There are numerous perspectives from which the Accord and Alliance may be analyzed or criticized. The title suggests each of them. The paper sets two contexts within which these terms may be relevant. One context is the cruel constraints posed by the Race to the Bottom and what Ross and Chan called South-South competition. Original and up-to-date data based extracted from US Department of Commerce and WTO databases will set this context. The second is the local context of Bangladesh governance and interviews gleaned from a field trip occasioned by the 2015 anniversary. These come together (or clash) as the allies of the relatively weak Bangladesh labour movement uses global allies to obtain local leverage. The result requires reflection. The paper will include material subsequent to 2015, collected from NGO and Bangladeshi contacts.

RC51-582.1

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NEUMAYER, CHRISTINA (IT University of Copenhagen)
HJELHOLT, MORTEN (IT University of Copenhagen)

The Shadow of Big Data: Data-Citizenship and Exclusion

Big data are understood as being able to provide insights on human behaviour at an individual as well as at an aggregated societal level (Manyka et al. 2011). These insights are expected to be more detailed and precise than anything before thanks to the large volume of digital data and to the unobstrusive nature of the data collection (Fishleigh 2014). Within this perspective, these two dimensions (volume and unobstrusiveness) define contemporary big data techniques as a socio-technical offering to society, a live representation of itself. More precisely, within a system theory approach (Luhmann 1982, 2010), large-scale big data work as a boundary-drawing operation where the difference between the system and its environment is reproduced. Here the result of system observation is defined by what is made visible as (big) data.

Within this process "data-citizenship" emerges. Data-citizenship assumes that citizens will be visible to the state through the data they produce. On a general level data-citizenship shifts citizenship from an intrinsic status of a group of people to a status achieved through action. This approach assumes equal possibilities of action for every citizen, even if research has shown that an unequal distribution of participatory potential is unavoidable (boyd & Crawford 2012).

Data-citizenships echoes what was envisioned by Luhmann (2010): When society is defined through the metacode of inclusion/exclusion, persons (of which citizens are equivalent within the legal system) are emancipated depending on their ability of being data producers. To empirically explore this topic, the presentation will present preliminary results of an ongoing research about the digitalisation process in the Danish public sector. Through the analysis of specific examples we will show how those citizens who do not leave (digital) traces not only appear at the margins or entirely disappear (Bourdieu 1999) in the shadow of big-data.

RC02-37.2

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Europeanisation By Under-Regulation? the Role of Brokering Agencies in the (Informal) Care Market Between Germany and Poland

This paper looks at cross-border care migration between Poland and Germany resulting in so called *live-in* arrangements. This field is highly influenced by EU regulation and Single Market integration. Since EU Eastern enlargement, in Germany (as well as Austria and Switzerland), private brokering agencies placing Polish care workers in German households have spread considerably. They have

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

become new players in the European care market and – first steps in this direction are observable – in European politics.

Europeanisation literature points to the fact that negative integration (market making) and legal uncertainties create opportunity structures inviting actors to pursue their interests. Our hypothesis in the paper is that also in the field of care migration regulation gaps of the multi-level system, legal uncertainty and a lack of European and national enforcement (capacity) have created new opportunity structures for market actors such as the above mentioned brokering agencies. While many of these agencies are prone to 'strain' the law, resulting at times in severe violations of minimum standards for decent work and human rights, certain agencies seem to have recognised the importance of quality and legitimacy for their competitive advantage. Particularly in Germany, associations of brokering agencies have emerged, working on the enhancement of the still rather unethical image of that sector, building on voluntary commitments to (both care and work) quality standards for their members. Interestingly, at least in parts of the sector, under-regulation by public authorities seems to be answered by self-regulation of the private market actors. These developments may be seen as an example of how transnational actors develop new regulatory mechanisms beyond the nation-state. Based on a literature study and first explorative expert interviews with agency representatives, understanding in-depth the functioning of such mechanisms of Europeanisation is the core aim of this paper.

RC06-JS-1.6

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Fatherhood in Five Nordic Countries: Policies and Practices

The paper provides an account of contemporary policies and practices of fatherhood in the five Nordic countries, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. The Nordic countries are known for their long term emphasis on gender equality both in labour market as in family live, often referred to as the dual earner and dual carer model. The paper investigates the policies set out to support fathers in caring for their children and how they have contributed to shaping the practices of fathers in diversity of family settings. The paper asks how fatherhood is shaped in interaction between policies, cultures and the daily practices of fathers- highlighting both similarities and differences within the Nordic region. The paper applies a policy analysis as well as state of the art regarding the outcome of the policies and the effects on practices of fatherhood.

RC37-439.3

ROTHENBERG, JULIA* (Queensborough Community College, jrothenberg@qcc.cuny.edu)

Theaster Gates: Chicago's Entrepeneurial Artist

Theaster Gates stands at the crossroads of controversies surrounding arts and neoliberal urban restructuring. In addition to debates about arts' use as an instrument of financial speculation; the role of the creative sector and the "university industrial complex" in urban development; arts driven gentrification and the displacement of low-income community residents and the role of non-profits as partners with the urban growth machine, Gates' (who is himself African American) activities intersect with issues pertaining to race and culture in Chicago, one of the most segregated cities in the United States.

Gates, whose work engages the post-industrial fragment, racism, and the Black experience, is an international art star. He is also the director of Arts + Public Life at the University of Chicago, implementing the university's goal to create a thriving cultural life in Hyde Park, the Chicago South Side community which was once a center of black life and culture, but, due largely to the university's "Negro Removal Projects" throughout the 1950's and 1960's, developed a reputation as a staid academic outpost, surrounded by impoverished black ghettos.

Gates has purchased properties with money from his art sales in the blighted, African American community of Woodlawn just south of the University's campus, converting them into studio and exhibition spaces and winning acclaim and funding for his "creative place-making" and community revitalization projects. Residents there continue to battle depopulation, gangs, violence and a steady drain of employment and social services.

My study of the "Gates Phenomenon" deploys participant observation and interviews with members of his organization, university representatives, artists, and other community members to shed light on how discourses concerning the arts, community, heritage, and culture are harnessed to legitimate and push forward economic development and at what costs and benefits to community members such agendas are put into place.

RC47-550.3

ROUCHDY, MALAK* (The American University in Cairo, mrouchdy@aucegypt.edu)

Egyptian RURAL Protests Between the Urban Imaginary Construct and State Politics

Between January 2011 and until 2014, successive waves of protests and uprisings took place in the Egyptian streets and shook the society at large, all calling for political change and social justice. Concomitant to these waves of protests, the socio-economic and political conditions for the majority of the population continued to decline at a vertiginous rate. A closer examination of the literature of this period indicates that protesters came from the vast array of the Egyptian society and different geographic regions. However, the participation of peasant wageworkers, farmers and rural residents, remained understudied.

This paper will focus on the practices adopted by peasant wageworkers, farmers and rural residents to mobilize and protest against the prevailing socio-economic and political conditions. It will examine closely the factors that brought together rural protesters in seemingly sporadic actions, and will situate their demands within the larger ever-changing socio-political scene. The paper will also demonstrate, through an analysis of the discursive practices of the elite, how rural expression of grievances remained an obscure social dimension that the successive centralized governments apprehended and used to consecrate societal fears.

Finally, this study will suggest that rural residents and farmers' protests were group actions that unfolded as citizen movements within the larger socio-political dynamics, and folded at times of cooptation and intense levels of state repression. These actions were seldom recognized and supported by urban milieu as they took place in regions that have been historically marginalized by the centralized state. Therefore, these riots and protests were not only the expression of contentious grievances but they were equally the illustration of a societal imaginary construct of urban/rural divide that has been consecrated by the ruling elites.

RC46-535.2

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Provider-Initiated HIV Testing for Migrants in the Times of Austerity: A Qualitative Study with Health Care Workers and Foreign-Born Sexual Minorities in Spain

Introduction

Provider-initiated HIV testing (PITC) is increasingly adopted in Europe. The success of the approach at identifying new HIV cases relies on its effectiveness at testing individuals most at risk. However, its suitability to reach populations facing overlapping vulnerabilities is under researched. This qualitative study examined HIV testing experiences and perceptions amongst Latin-American migrant men who have sex with men and transgender females in Spain, as well as health professionals' experiences offering HIV tests to migrants in Barcelona and Madrid.

Methods

We conducted 32 in-depth interviews and 8 discussion groups with 38 Lat-in-American migrants and 21 health professionals. We imported verbatim transcripts and detailed field work notes into the qualitative software package Nvivo-10 and applied to all data a coding framework to examine systematically different HIV testing dimensions and modalities. The dimensions analysed were based on the World Health Organization "5 Cs" principles: Consent, Counselling, Connection to treatment, Correctness of results and Confidentiality.

Results

PITC was conceptually acceptable for health professionals although their perceived inability to adequately communicate HIV+ results and resulting bottle necks in the flow of care were recurrent concerns. Endorsement and adherence to the principles underpinning the rights-based response to HIV varied widely across health settings. The offer of an HIV test during routine consultations was generally appreciated by users as a way of avoiding the embarrassment of asking for it. Several participants deemed compulsory testing as acceptable on public health grounds. In spite of „Ÿ and sometimes because of „Ÿ partial endorsement of rights-based approaches, PITC was acceptable in a population with high levels of internalised stigma.

Conclusion

As PITC expands in contexts where overlapping stigmas coexist with austerity budgets, explicit extra efforts are needed to safeguard the rights of the most vulnerable.

RC37-429.3

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A Sociological and Aesthetical Essay on Alain Resnais's Film Hiroshima Mon Amour

The aim of this text is to analyse the film "Hiroshima mon amour" (Hiroshima, my love - a black and white French film of 1959), directed by the French filmmaker Alain Resnais (1922-2014), in order to highlight some sociological aspects present in the film and to establish an interconnection between, on one hand, some aspects usually seen as more accustomed to the social and political discussion in the director's films (in this case, France during the occupation and the bomb of Hiroshima - both events bonded to the Second World-War), on the other hand, the subjective process, particularly the aspects related to memory and the romantic relationship of the female character (played by Emmanuelle Riva) in Nevers (during the war) and in Hiroshima (few years after the war). The main methodological procedure is the internal analysis of the film, giving special emphasis to the expressive elements of cinema, such as camera movements, framing, music, dialogues, gestures etc. Thus, resuming the aesthetical discussion (analysing plans and musical repetitions, the "juxtaposition" of the two stories and images from Nevers and Hiroshima (among others) it is intended to explore social and political issues presented in the film, particularly, the flow of memories involving a character who survives in a world that has lived the experience of the war and the "annihilation". This proposal is part of my ongoing research called "The becoming Inhuman of human. A sociology of "non-actual" in Alain Resnais's work. Studies on Sociology and Cinema, which also includes the films "Nuit et brouillard" (1955 - Night and fog) and "La guerre est finie" (1965 - The war is over), both from the same director.

RC14-173.3

ROVENTA-FRUMUSANI, DANIELA* (University of Bucharest, danifrumusani@yahoo.com)

Espace Public ET Vies Privees Sur Facebook Des Femmes Politiques Roumaines

A la suite des changements paradigmatiques des deux dernières décennies décelables au niveau de la théorie ainsi que de l'empirie, nous nous proposons de voir comment la multimodalité (ressources sémiotiques et ressources matérielles) s'articule aux nouvelles pratiques digitales (*facebook* en l'occurrence) dans l'espace public politique roumain.

Les réseaux sociaux ont pris une place grandissante dans la vie des politiciens aussi bien que dans celle de tous les citoyennes et citoyens, depuis le fulgurant succès d'Obama en 2008, mais aussi depuis l'hybridation des genres liée à la centralité de l'oeil ("Centrality of eye" -Chris Jenks, 2003 , "scopic regime" -Martin Jay 1992 ,etc.), l'accroissement des contenus générés par les usagers et la complémentarité des codes sémiotiques (Jewitt 2010,2013, Kress et Van Leeuwen 2006 etc.).

Ce potentiel de multimédialité et intermédialité détermine l'efficientisation,la vi-lisibilité et la mémorabilité des figures et des messages.

Dans un premier temps nous essaierons de mettre en évidence l'articulation des principales tendances déterminées par la multimédialité et intermédialité pour nous arrêter à la manière dont les politiciennes communiquent sur *facebook* par leurs images (professionnelles/vs/personnelles), en cernant les changements (?!) que *facebook* a apportés.

L'un des principaux objectifs sera d'acquérir une réflexivité nouvelle dans la déconstruction de la dynamique du visuel et de la culture visuelle ainsi que dans l'approfondissement des fonctions existentielles, éthiques et politiques de la "vie visuelle".

WG02-637.1

ROY CHOWDHURY, ARNAB* (Indian Institute of Management Calcutta (IIMC), arnab.roy2007@gmail.com)

'Stranded in the Sea': The 'boat People' of South and South East Asia

In May 2015, a large group of about eight thousand people travelling in fishing boats and trawlers, tried to enter Malaysia illegally (via Thailand) through sea-faring routes. The Malaysian government refused them entry into the country and virtually left them floating in the sea. As a result of this, many children, women and older people died. Later, with aid from Qatar government, Malaysia agreed to give these people asylum and the status of political refugees.

Each year, huge numbers of poor Muslim labourers from Bangladesh and Rohingya Muslims from Myanmar try to migrate to countries like Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, and Indonesia, illegally on 'boats' through sea-routes mediated by human traffickers in search of good life and bright future. They are hapless people fleeing from poverty or persecution, and in search of livelihood in distant lands. Hailing from Chittagong, Cox Bazar and Sylhet, some of the poorest districts of Bangladesh and the Arakan (now East Rakhine province) of Myanmar, they are often duped by human traffickers. They pay a proportionate sum of money to human trafficking agents just to find work in the 'host' countries, and instead end up being slaves, or even worse face gruesome death. If they remain alive, these traffickers take ransom and extortion money from the impoverished families of these people before releasing them.

This paper is the result of the author's 'ethnographic' involvement with a two year long project among these 'boat people' in Bangladesh and Thailand. The paper discusses what leads these poor people to embark on such insecure and dangerous journeys. It talks about the precariousness and liminality of their lives. It engages with issues of 'forced migration', and migration due to 'push' and 'pull' factors, and certain scenarios in which these factors might get 'intermeshed' and 'inseparable' from each other.

RC37-440.2

RUDYJOVA, MICHAELA* (Commenius University in Bratislava, michaela.rudyjova@uniba.sk)

Faces of Rurban Mobility of Artists in Slovakia

Rurbanizaton is often being considered in the context of rurban policy with the aim of rural development. It represents a chance for revitalization of countryside by introducing some of the urban features, while at the same time preserving the rural ones. In the conditions of highly industrialized and urbanized countries, mobility of the urban population to the countryside shows various forms and functions. One of the vectors of this mobility is also the mobility of artists from the city to rural areas, which serves as a source of inspiration for artists, but also as a stimulation for overall process of rurbanization.

Our paper aims for mapping the trend of mobility of artists in Slovakia who moved from urban to rural area, and for comparing this trend with the situation in other countries. We are looking for answers to the questions of what are the artists' motives for leaving the city and moving to countryside, if and how mobility affects the manner of artistic creation, nature of works of art (topics, genres), ways of distribution of works of art, and its reception. We pay particular attention to mobility of artists in Slovakia from the point of view of post-socialist transitions. Methodologically, the technique applied is semi-structured interviews with visual artists, whose mobility seems to be the most visible among diverse artistic professions at present. Mapping of artists' mobility from city to village allows us to identify more concrete processes of changing social contexts, and vice versa, to see how the mobility of artists is reflected in the processes of rurbanization. The comparison of different geographical localities permits to see local particularities of rurbanization.

RC20-251.2

RUEDIN, DIDIER* (University of Neuchâtel, didier.ruedin@unine.ch)

The Representation of Ethnic Groups in National Legislatures

The political integration of ethnic minority groups is a key aspect of democratic governance and the legitimacy of regimes. This paper examines the extent to which ethnic minority groups are present in national legislatures – levels of descriptive representation. The comparative analysis covers over 115 democracies and focuses on individual legislators rather than ethnic parties. Both institutional and cultural variables are considered, and to a limited extent associations over time are explored. Preliminary results suggest that, once controlling for the ethnic make-up of society and cultural attitudes, electoral aspects seem of little significance. This is in contrast to what much of the literature suggests. The results cast doubt on the argument that the electoral system on its own – PR systems are often highlighted – is dominant in shaping political representation. Discussing implementation issues, the paper questions the effectiveness of institutional engineering in contexts where cultural attitudes are not supportive of the political inclusion of ethnic minority groups. It appears that levels of ethnic group representation are best explained with cultural variables, in particular liberal attitudes toward marginalized groups in society.

RC32-JS-59.1

RUGUNANAN, PRAGNA* (University of Johannesburg, prugunanan@uj.ac.za)

Indian Migrant Women's Biographies: Revisiting Transnationalism in South Africa

Migration has traditionally been seen as a primarily male domain, particularly in developing countries. However, global practices have increased the visibility of women migrants such that the feminisation and irregularization of migration has led to new flows of transnational migrant movements particularly to South Africa. This paper draws attention to the growth of south-south migration, specifically focusing on Indian women's migration to South Africa. The paper is based on exploratory research using qualitative interviews conducted with married and unmarried Indian women. Contrary to dominant migration literature that shows women migrating as dependents, this group of women, from various social backgrounds, migrated independently to South Africa. The paper explores the reasons for their migration, their choice to migrate specifically to South Africa, and how

gender is constitutive to their decision to migrate to a developing economy. The paper further explores the way gender relations are produced and reproduced in these transnational spaces, the nature of networks and migratory strategies that challenges the hegemony of traditional and patriarchal households. The paper purports that there are new forms of migration patterns that women undertake: as single women choosing to empower themselves; as educated, professional and mobile women; for reunification and career advancement, and as migrants who display agency by seeking opportunities in south-south migration. Set against the background of Newendorp's (2010) transformative effects of migration, where migration opens up new ideas of consumption, challenges work and family roles and new forms of leisure and recreation, the paper examines how these women view South Africa as a 'second home' as south-south migration opens up new ways of understanding their gendered lives and how they set about reconstructing their lives in South Africa.

RC22-272.4

RUGUNANAN, PRAGNA* (University of Johannesburg, prugunanan@uj.ac.za)

The Politics of Heritage, Religion and Identity in Johannesburg, South Africa

Fordsburg, constructed in 1888, was one of the early suburbs to be proclaimed after the development of the gold mines in Johannesburg in 1886. Initially created as a white working-class immigrant mining community in the late nineteenth century, Fordsburg becomes an Indian suburb and takes on an oriental identity in the 1940s, an identity forced upon it by the politics of the South African apartheid government. Post democracy, a diverse range of ethnic groups from Somalia, Ethiopia, Egypt, Morocco, to migrants from China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, India and Nepal, have entered South Africa as documented and undocumented migrants. The focus of this paper is based on empirical findings and shows how old and new migrant communities reconstruct space, place and identity within a contested political heritage. Many of the new migrants are Hindus and Muslims, the symbols and sites of their worship and faith adorn the physical landscape of Fordsburg. The choice to migrate to Fordsburg was purposeful; prior established networks and an Indian diaspora identified Fordsburg as a 'Muslim' place and an 'Indian' place. This Muslim identity featured strongly in the narratives of the migrants, subverting a Hindu identity such that religion became the central focus around which migrants construct their lives. Migrants depict their agency in choosing South Africa as a destination because of its economic potential, religious tolerance and the freedom to practice their religion. The paper asserts that migrant identities are fluid, situational and subject to change depending on social location, the space and place of the migrant's position within their communities. Set within the literature on Lefebvre's (1991) production and power of space, religion forms a conduit for the politics of heritage, memory, identity and place in Fordsburg, Johannesburg.

WG03-653.5

RUHSE, VIOLA ELISABETH* (Danube University Krems, violaruehse@yahoo.de)

Duane Hanson's Sculptures of American Everyday Life

Duane Hanson (1925-1996) is well-known for his hyperrealistic life-size sculptures. His main subjects are the common, everyday Americans from the middle classes. Hanson paid particular attention to laborers and the elderly that are often overlooked. In his late years, he focused also on racism and poverty. He favoured especially polyester resin and fiberglass as materials for his true-to-life sculptures. Hanson copied every small detail of his selected models and completed the finished sculptures with real clothes and consumer goods as accessories of everyday life (e.g. a FILA t-shirt, Coca-Cola bottles, a chocolate sundae, a copy of the magazine "Soap Opera Digest").

Hanson's interest for daily life is influenced by Pop Art. Furthermore, he is particularly interested in sociology. He transforms not only daily consumer goods that seems to be banal and trivial into iconographic material, but he also shows a critical attitude towards consumer culture and the marginalisation of certain groups. He draws attention to the solitude, despair and frustration of the middle class. Thus, the impersonality and alienation of modern American life is visualized in a vivid and powerful way. Hanson's wants to show provocatively that art does not have to be "on a pedestal, beautiful, far removed from everyday living". As he wrote in 1982, Hanson wants to support a social change "by making the viewer become aware of something in life that was always there, but was unnoticed".

In my paper, I would like to analyse the sociological aspects in Hanson's aesthetics from the perspective of visual culture. Special consideration will be given to Hanson's attention towards everyday life that is fundamental for his realistic sculptures and his humanist and democratic attitude.

RC31-354.3

RUIZ ESTRAMIL, IVANA* (Universidad del País Vasco, University of the Basque Country, ivanabelen17@yahoo.es)

European Borders. Between the Dwelling and the Content.

Considering the latest events taking place at Europe's borders, mainly in the Mediterranean coast, this paper aims to analyze this Europe's borders and the different actors operating there. Containment and differentiation of "them" and "us" are discourses that seek to legitimize an opening or closing position about the reception of thousands of people who every day try to get in a Europe that seems to shield itself legally and physically.

Borders are understood as geographic delimitation, but also as containers of social realities that pretend to establish a clear differentiation one from each other. This happens especially in this case in which Europe must stand as an emblem of Human Rights, meanwhile doesn't want to permit thoroughfare to the massive population crowding its borders. But, what do we face? We face a strong inner contradiction, as a sign of a confused and tumultuous time, which becomes the object of our analysis.

This communication aims to show a reflection about the role of European borders in the known as worst refugee crisis since World War II. Which is the role of sociology in the conformation of this phenomenon as a new social issue? This will be one of the main questions to be tackled. This communication aims to analyze the role of the Europe's Borders in forming an idea of refugee and the role of de Social Sciences in this phenomenon.

RC31-362.6

RUIZ ESTRAMIL, IVANA* (Universidad del País Vasco, University of the Basque Country, ivanabelen17@yahoo.es)

Humanitarianism: Between Morality and Action

This paper aims to focus on the humanitarian concerns that seems to be in force since a few years ago and plays an important role in the contemporary global context. "Different aspects of the humanitarism will be analyzed: its genealogy from its earliest concerns to its actual conformation, the moral aspect as well as the practice itself, and finally its great importance in today societies".

We will study humanitarian action as a mechanism that combines two worlds in one: on one hand, the moral, playing that role from the point of view of moral formation in the society that develops this action and, on the other hand, acting directly in the context of the situations to which it is directed.

This paper seeks to make a historical review and focus its attention on how the concern on suffering subjects is translated through the analysis on refugee population. A concern that becomes relevant since World War II, and that is seen by many people similar to present times. To face this situation, Europe acts in a contradictory or opposing way: it creates stronger border's surveillance while tries to promote action protocols, while in the middle of a strong debate about the responsibility of each agent. The communication will intend to analyze this double point of view on morality and action facing current events.

RC14-182.5

RUIZ SAN ROMAN, JOSE A.* (Universidad Complutense Madrid, jars@ucm.es)

LI, ZHIYING (Universidad Complutense Madrid)

Estudio De Estrategias Persuasivas Para La Mejora De La Opinión Pública Sobre China

La comunicación estudia estrategias comunicativas que la comunidad china o las organizaciones chinas han desplegado para mejorar su imagen ante la población occidental. Hemos estudiado, mediante diseños experimentales, deversas posibilidades para contrastar la eficacia de unos modo de comunicar en comparación con otros.

La utilización de casos de éxito nos ha orientado sobre las estrategias exitosas y tratamos de explicar sus causas a partir de los estudios conocidos sobre la persuasión comunicativa.

RC19-243.4

RUMMERY, KIRSTEIN* (University of Stirling, Kirstein.Rummery@stir.ac.uk)

Comparative Social Policy and Policy Transfer: The Example of Gender Equality and Care Policy

This paper is a reflection on the usefulness and desirability of policy transfer arising out of comparative social policy research. It is based on the theoretical and empirical findings of the Fairer Caring Nations project, funded by the UK Economic and Social Research Council as part of the progamem of work carried out around the Scottish referendum on independence in 2014. The project aimed to draw lessons on how to achieve gender equality using childcare and longterm care policy, and apply those lessons in a national and regional policy context. The research used a systematic Comparative Qualitative Framework to identify six case study countries/regions which scored highly on the Gender Equality Index, and to use policy transfer theories to examine whether it would be possible to

construct a 'best policy' scenario that would be applicable in a similar socio-economic welfare state with a lower Gender Equality Index.

Constitutional change (such as increased devolution to Scotland following the referendum) provides a unique 'window of opportunity' to effect policy change. This paper will both present the theoretical and empirical findings of the project, and provide a critical reflection on the opportunities and challenges presented by attempted to achieve applied policy transfer from academic research carried out during turbulent times.

It will be of interest to scholars working in comparative research, gender equality, childcare, longterm care and those interested in national and regional social policy developments; and to those attempting to work in an applied way to engender policy and practice change from academic research.

WG03-JS-16.3

RUMPALA, YANNICK* (Université de Nice, rumpala@unice.fr)

Science Fiction As a Path to Explore the Future of the Anthropocene and Worlds in Preparation: Representations and Imaginaries of the Habitability of the Planet

Should humanity prepare for life on a less and less habitable planet? As suggested by the term "anthropocene," visible traces are no longer mere scratches on the planetary surface. If, given the magnitude of human activities, the challenge is to think about their consequences, it is useful to explore what imaginative foundations can be used as a basis for collective reflections. From this point of view, science fiction may have the advantage of having anticipated the movement. By initiating and accumulating thought experiments, it offers a cognitive reservoir and a reflexive medium. Its representations are also a vehicle for interpreting the world. One of the few places where one can see "future generations" live, act and organize is science fiction and its imaginary constructions.

The method proposed here is to consider these fictional works as a form of problematization (in the sense of Michel Foucault). Starting from these bases, the proposed contribution will be organized in three sections. The first will show how science fiction, when it deals with ecological dimensions, can be in its way a problematization of planetary habitability and of issues that underpin the notion of anthropocene. The second will show the limits of the classical divide between utopia and dystopia and propose a reopening of the possible modes of apprehension of imaginable futures, precisely by considering the science fiction narrative as a vector of projective exploration of the future. While defending the idea that it is better to take science fiction productions as lines of flight (in the sense of Gilles Deleuze), the third section will aim at identifying and classifying science fiction that, in environmental matters, searches for new or different directions (particularly compared to the currently dominant model). The contribution will thus seek out adaptation pathways that appear closer to the register of hope.

RC14-176.5

RUSER, ALEXANDER* (Zeppelin University Friedrichshafen, Germany, Alexander.ruser@zu.de)

What to Think about Think Tanks - Towards a Conceptual Framework of Strategic Think Tank Behavior

Expert advice is gaining importance in advanced knowledge societies. Particularly the demand for scientific knowledge increases as political decision-makers look for answers that help them coping with the ever more complex challenges of a globalized world. Likewise public discourses tend to rely on scientific knowledge for scientifically produced evidence developed into a strategic resource to justify world-views and political positions. Against this background the observed 'global spread' of so called think tanks, seems to respond to this growing demand. Defining what a think tank is, let alone what they´re doing and if they are able to effectively shape political ideas is yet a controversial issue. This contribution outlines a comprehensive conceptual framework for analyzing the strategies of different types of think tanks in distinct institutional environments. Starting with classical typologies to distinguish between organizations, which adhere to standards of scientific inquiry at the one end of a continuum and ideologically biased institutes at the other the analytical model takes into account distinct 'points of intervention' and systematically considers the respective institutional and ideological environment. The first dimension allows for distinguishing between distinct effects of political ideas: They can influence decision- making as concepts in the foreground or as underlying assumptions in the background of policy debates. At the cognitive level they can function either as *programs (*foreground), that is they serve as policy prescriptions for the political elite necessary to formulate actual agendas, or as *paradigms* (background) (cf. Campbell 1998). Considering different 'knowledge regimes' (Campbell, Pedersen 2011) permits to test for the influence of respective institutional and normative settings. In consequence it becomes possible to analyze how think tanks shape and are in turn shaped by their environment.

RC06-87.10

RUSH, MICHAEL* (University College Dublin, michael.rush@ucd.ie)

Theory and the Meaning of State Feminism and Global Patriarchy

Theories of patriarchy are central to a range of social sciences including sociology, gender studies, psychology and social policy. Previous research involved theoretical schisms between familial-based theorisations of patriarchy concerned with fathers as heads of households and meanings derived from concepts of hegemonic masculinity or patriarchy as a global system of male dominance. These latter theories tended to eschew any inter-generational aspects of patriarchy in favour of a focus on power imbalances between adult men and women and the social reproduction of gender inequalities. This paper revisits sociological meanings of theory, not in order to resolve these schisms, but rather to highlight their significance to gender studies and comparative social policy research on welfare state variations in the social citizenship rights and welfare outcomes of men, women and children. The analysis is based on a historical review of cross-national epistemology and policy. The review is focused specifically on countries with convergent work-life balance policies involving paid and individualised parental leave provisions combined and with varying degrees of children's social citizenship rights to centre-based childcare arrangements. The countries include Sweden, Germany, Japan and Portugal as exemplars of Nordic, Central European, East-Asian and Southern European welfare regimes. The study reveals that the concept of 'state feminism' has gained significance to feminist epistemology on gender equality and welfare state variations. The study proposes that national level concepts of 'state feminism' and regional-level concepts of Nordic feminism, East-European feminsim and East-Asian feminism are central to explanations of an epochal decline in global patriarchy or de-patriarchalisation and also to understanding the concept of neo-patriarchy and facets of re-patriarchalisation in advanced welfare states, particularly the USA.

RC06-78.5

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Fathers and Antenatal Education in Italy. a Challenge for Gender Equality.

Pregnancy is a significant event marking men's and women's life courses. The experience of pregnancy and childbirth is no less profound for the father that it is for the mother. However there has been little research investigating this aspect of men's transition to fatherhood. There is a need for research investigating the role of fathers during pregnancy and childbirth and men's participation in antenatal education. This in order to understand if and how a careful involvement of fathers during pregnancy may positively impact on mothers' health, children's well-being, a better fathers' involvement in children's education, and gender equality.

Aim of this paper is to explore this aspect of men's transitions to fatherhood in Italy: if and how expectant fathers are involved in antenatal education. The data were collected in Milan through two data collection means: 6 qualitative interviews to key informants (obstetricians and birth-class instructors) conducted in February 2015; around 100 structured interviews to expectant fathers conducted in the period 2007-2013. The data clearly highlight the importance of antenatal education for expectant fathers; they also underline the need to introduce significant changes to better meet the needs of both mothers and fathers.

Our paper *draws* upon the results of a study (study team composed of: Alessandra Andrisani; Roberto Fumagalli; Marco Inghilleri; Lia Lombardi; Maria Cristina Ortu; Valeria Pecorelli; Elisabetta Ruspini - University of Milan and Padova) that tried to answer the following questions: How do expectant fathers respond to pregnancy? How do men feel about the physical and behavioral changes in their partner? How are birth classes organized? What kind of information are offered? Is there a positive interaction between fathers' attendance at antenatal classes, their involvement in childcare and their attitude toward gender equality in childcare? How do fathers feel after childbirth?

RC26-320.3

RUZZEDDU, MASSIMILIANO* (University Niccolo Cusano Rome, mruzzed@hotmail.com)

Common Goods and Political Participation in Rome

The phrase Common Goods has a double meaning: on one side, it denotes cases of active citizenship, where organized groups manage public commodities like community gardens, abandoned buildings etc. Generally speaking, the social actors involved are groups of neighbors or friends, just aiming to improve the life of their communities, with very little consideration for global or universal social-political issues.

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

On the other side, this phrase refers to a criterion of interpretation of the world and orientation of collective action, aiming to a radical change of the current social order. In other words, the Common Goods theory has become a theoretical reference for a large number of activist groups, which are trying to propose a different kind of organization for the social activities of wealth production and distribution.

However, the two categories sometimes overlap and, since the years 2010s, there have been many examples of public commodities, such as dismissed theaters or abandoned buildings, managed by groups of activists, whose aim is not only to give a contribution to their own community, but also to imagine and realize different ways of social and economic organization.

My presentation will focus on the main cases of this category that have taken place in Rome, like Teatro Valle and Cinema America and their evolution though the time.

Namely, trough a content analysis of their on line activity a well as interviews to privileged witnesses, I will try to assess if now the CG theory is still an important instrument of sense-making, like it used to be a few years ago, or if the involved actors rely on other theoretical references to define themselves and their political/social aims.

RC51-589.2

RUZZEDDU, MASSIMILIANO* (University Niccolo Cusano Rome, mruzzed@hotmail.com)

The Notion of 'Phase Transition' in the Social Science

The notion 'phase transition' is one of the most important in the system and complexity theories. It denotes the passage of a system to a different condition. Actually, the use of notion is quite more frequent in the natural science, especially physics, and includes phenomena like liquid to vapor, not-magnetic to magnetic etc.

This presentation will explore the epistemic potentiality of this notion within the social sciences, where this category denotes all the cases of social change of a system, no matter if global, national or local.

More precisely, I will focus on the difference between the first order and the second order phase transitions. While the first describes an abrupt change from one state of order to another, the second refers to gradual and fluid changes, with high degrees of chaos in the between.

The point is that, while the social structures change according to second order phase transitions, with chaotic states such as strives, conflicts and other turbulences, the social representations of change are habitually first order. In other words, gaps can arise between social actors, which figure out immediate and complete changes, and structural changes, which are slow, incomplete and unclear.

Namely, those gaps are nowadays most frequent in the contemporary political-juridical domains, where political programs and/or laws are issued to quickly respond to an ever growing number of social demands. The consequence is that those programs fail to meet those demands, like in the case of school reforms in Italy.

Basing on this idea, I will try to draw a theoretical model, that can give account of the possible failures in the political goal implementation, in term of conflicts between legal/political systems, that hold first order phase-transitions, and the social structure that changes through second order phase-transitions.

S

RC34-394.2

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Participatory Assessment As a Tool for Exploration and Transformation of Youth Participation from a Community Perspective: The Case of L'hospitalet De Llobregat (Catalonia)

This paper presents the process and the results of the participative assessment which is part of 4 years research "*Social cohesion, culture and participation: action research in the city of Hospitalet de Llobregat*" (I+D EDU2013-46704-R).

The participative assessment is built on theories that conceives neighborhood as a basis for communitarian relationships, in particular for youth. At the same time, neighborhood is understood as a context and key actor –composed of entities, social agents and civil society– to develop new ways of integration and social cohesion. The participative perspective allows the implication of the involved actors as a motor of the communitarian transformation.

The aims are: 1/ to explore the participation level of the youth who live in the three chosen neighborhoods, 2/ to identify contexts, places and ways of participation, 3/ to give the voice to youth and social entities, and 4/ to move forward to a citizenship model in which social basis was included in the communitarian process for the making decisions process.

The data-collection sources are: neighborhood context reports, sociogram which social entities and relevant specialists in the neighborhood took part and survey about interests and perceptions of youth.

Some results are: comprehension map of social services, relevant actions and entities to understand participation patterns of youth, contextualization report of the neighborhood at territorial level and as a social agent, and visibility of resources and participation ways as an opportunity to develop general actions in order to promote participation of youth in the territory.

RC40-472.2

SABATH, ARPITA* (UTKAL UNIVERSITY, BHUBANESWAR ,ODISHA,INDIA, arpita_sabath@hotmail.com)

Nuakhai the Replica of FOOD Culture of Western Orissa Tribal People a Case Study

The number of tribes that reside in Orissa is the highest anywhere in India. They are also the most backward in the economic ladder of Orissa. Different tribes have different culture, traditions, language and rituals. Various tribes engage in different occupations, but most are either into agriculture, fishing or hunting. Nuakhai is the agricultural festival of the tribal people. It is culture of the tribal dominated area of Western of Orissa. It is a festival for the worship for food grain. It has its best celebration in **Western Orissa**. Nuakhai is observed to welcome the new rice of the season. It is observed a panchamitithi (the fifth day) of the lunar fortnight of the month of Bhadrapada or Bhaadara (Aug-Sep) the day after the Ganesh Chaturthi festival. It is a social festival of kosal tribe in **Western Orissa**. Thus the study explains the ancient origin and current significance of Nuakhai as most important agricultural festival which played a major   role in promoting agriculture as a way of life. Nuakhai is now celebrated as a symbol of sambalpuri culture and heritage. Nuakhai is the occasions were tribal people dedicated their first food grain of the year totheir deity to get Her blessing. The rituals of Nuakhai are first observed at the temple of the reigning deity of the area or to the village deity. Afterwards the people worship in their respective homes and offer rituals to their domestic deity **Lakshmi** (the deity of the wealth) Thereafter follows the Nuakhai Juhar, which is the exchange of greetings with friends, well-wishers and relatives. This symbolizes **unity.**

RC52-594.7

SABATH, ARPITA* (UTKAL UNIVERSITY, BHUBANESWAR ,ODISHA,INDIA, arpita_sabath@hotmail.com)

The Effects of Globalization on Employee's Emotional Intelligence Job Satisfaction.(A Case Study)

In respect to the pressure of globalization, increasingly competitive markets and volatile market dynamics, the roles and responsibilities of workers at their job places are hard pressed. In the globalization era each and every organization wants to compete the world's changing scenario. . The global competitiveness of

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Indian industry and also its employment generation potential is clearly dependent on availability of required skills, emotional intelligence.

The present world demands higher level of interrelation, mutual understanding and greater productivity. Job satisfaction is an attitude of an employee over a period of his job so the factors of satisfaction and dissatisfaction charges over the period jobs. So factors of satisfaction and dissatisfaction changes over the period. Goleman's Emotional Intelligence theory of performance had direct applicability to the domain of work and in predicting excellence in all jobs from sales to leadership (Goleman 1998).

EMOTIONAL INTELIGIENCE & JOB SATISFACTION

All types of works are not inherently satisfying. It is generally considered that employees with higher emotional intelligence will have higher job. Satisfaction.

Objective

1. To examine the effects of globalization on employee's emotional intelligence, job satisfaction.

2. To interpret - total score of emotional intelligence scale with total score of job satisfaction scale.

Method

Data were collected by using emotional intelligence scale and job satisfaction scale.

Findings

The values of correlation for employees of 25yrs- 40 yrs scores on emotional intelligence and job satisfaction in was found to be significant at 0.05 level of confidence i.e (0.262)*. So it may be inferred that employees with high emotional intelligence exhibited better job satisfaction and vice- versa in global competitive world.

RC20-252.3

SABBAGH, MICHAEL* (Wayne State University, ay3127@wayne.edu)

Land Battles in the Motor City: A Field Guide to Subverting Neoliberal Land Policy from Detroit

The spectacular divestment and abandonment of Detroit has been well documented academically and in the media. Post-bankruptcy, Michigan's largest and most populous city is back in the position of battling social issues that have plagued the region, like all former industrial cities, for generations. One of the most pressing issues is what to do with the near 40 square miles of vacant or unoccupied land, comprising roughly one-third of the city. Enter the newly formed Detroit Land Bank and Detroit Future City – "a highly detailed long term guide for decision–making by all of the stakeholders in the City." DFC envisions transforming large swaths of the city into water catchment areas and "creative-development zones."

Combined with neighborhood re-branding efforts and massive public transfers into private hands, the future in "Detroit Future City" looks bleak. But residents' resistance and refusal to relinquish the neighborhoods they call home has made those plans uncertain. This paper will look at the ways in which communities in Detroit have come together to slow down and disrupt "urban renewal," and take back land in a city where vacancy and abandonment abounds, specifically in the downtown ("Illitch-ville"), southwest ("Springwells Village") and east side (Hantz Farms) areas. These cases all involve private developers, wealthy local investors, massive land giveaways and a whole cadre of non-profits – which gives an illusion of community input. Perceptions frame the resistance: in Southwest, the rebranding has been called 'neocolonial'; Downtown is viewed as a playground for the rich and many east side residents have turned vacant land into farms as a means to stave off land grabs and provide sustenance. These struggles put Detroit at the vanguard over "rights to the city" (Fainstien, 2010) and should serve as a clarion call to land-rights activists and academics in the neoliberal era.

RC32-369.13

SABBAN, RIMA* (ZAYED UNIVERSITY, rima.sabban@zu.ac.ae)

Precarious Motherhood

Homes/households in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) are increasingly becoming grounds for precarious motherhood. Two forms of precariousness in living motherhood are at play: national motherhood, which means mothers who are UAE nationals, and foreign domestic helpers and nannies as mothers who have left their children behind to help raise the children of their employers. Migrant mothers are also experiencing an alienating form of motherhood by proxy. This paper aims to problematize the intersection of the two forms of motherhood taking place in one of the fastest growing (modernizing and globalizing) Arab states today, i.e., the UAE. In fewer than 40 years, the UAE has gone from a subsistence-level society to a highly globalized neo-liberal market economy. Consequently, families and mothers in the UAE have been experiencing tremendous changes and challenges to raising their families.

Young UAE national mothers have become the sole autonomous figures in modern nuclear families; however, they are incapable of performing their mothering duties if not supported by foreign domestic helpers and nannies, who are becoming an integral part of the young national UAE family. A new generation of young mothers today are themselves the product of this neo-liberal and precarious mothering, i.e., when mothers are helped by transnational nannies and domestic helpers to accomplish their role, they are de-facto partial mothers. Newly educated national mothers are finding themselves in challenging roles, encouraged by the state elites to join the workforce. They seem incapable of sustaining the same norms and practices that their mothers and grandmothers had practiced. Based on direct interviews with young national mothers, the paper brings forward the voices of new mothers practicing motherhood under the continuous unsettling changes of globalization and neo-liberal economies in the UAE.

RC33-383.2

SABIDO RAMOS, OLGA ALEJANDRA* (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, olgasabido@hotmail.com)

GARCIA ANDRADE, ADRIANA (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana)

Methodological Reflections on the Relational Study of the Loving Couple As a Sensible Experience

In this paper, the authors present the methodological challenges involved in the study of love as a sensible experience from a relational approach. The authors identify the *WE loving relationship* as a figuration –in Elias' sense- in which at least two people are reciprocally conditioned (García Andrade & Sabido Ramos, 2014). In this paper, the authors analyze the information of 105 questionnaires applied to graduate students in a public university in Mexico City. Even though the information is from individual participants, the aim was to understand how they think about love and the performance of love related to the other.

The methodological tool was divided into diverse sections and considered the sociodemographic profile, sexual orientation and lapse of the duration of the couple. The central sections were oriented by two analytical levels named as *semantics* and *performance* (*Ibidem*). The first one has to do with cultural expectations regarding bodily senses and fluids, and places associated with love and sexuality in the couple. The second is related with particularities attributed to some bodily senses, fluids and spaces according to the experiences of the couple analyzed. The methodological tools used were closed and open questions, and images to activate dispositions in the subjects. The aim of the pictures was to let the subjects relate their perception and appreciation to analyze bodily contact with the couple.

The authors will show how the methodological tool constructed within a relational starting point helps identify: semantic regularities in the couples, semantic regularities in how gender differences are constructed around sensibility thresholds, and performance variabilities in each couple.

Finally, some limitations of the instrument and future agenda will be presented.

RC24-296.9

SABINI, LUCA* (Newcastle University Business School, sabiniluca@gmail.com)

The Project of Sustainability: The Role of Project Management in Developing a More Sustainable Economy and Society

This research project intend to investigate the role of the Project Management (PM) profession in developing a sustainable economy. Sustainability has acquired a growing strategic importance over the last 10 years bringing with it a requirement for changes in traditional practices and paradigms of production for its successful implementation. These changes are typically managed as projects and delivered by dedicated project managers, that are assumed, have the knowledge and skills to take into account the social, financial, political, cultural and environmental sustainability of a project. As such project managers, through their distinctive roles, skills and competences occupy an important position in accomplishing sustainability, but little is understood about how they do this.

Using qualitative methods such as interviews, content analysis and ethnographic observation, I will focus on how sustainability is incorporated in PM discourse and practice by studying: how the profession makes sense of sustainability, and also sustainability in practice.

The topic of the research project is very timely as it addresses a growing interest on the topic of sustainability. The expected contributions of this research will be in: (a) explaining the institutionalization of sustainability within PM professional practices; (b) identifying under what conditions project managers adopt sustainability practices; (c) conceptualizing sustainability in PM contexts.

RC26-319.1

SACCA, FLAMINIA* (Tuscia University, sacca@unitus.it)

The Formation of Globalized Political Cultures

While economic globalization dynamics weaken nation-states governments and politics, snatching slices of their decisional power away, the very information technologies that make global markets a reality, also favour the rise of a global

public opinion that is slowly turning into a global political culture. A global public opinion that is starting to occasionally become active, organizing itself in order to exercise an influence on local, national and on international policies. If we think about it that's the very meaning of globalization itself according to Ulrich Beck (1999): globalization is not the end of politics but the setting of politics outside the nation-state categories and even outside the traditional schemes assigning political or non political meaning to roles and actions. A new political culture that needs to be constantly redefined as we will analyze in this paper.

RC26-321.3

SACCA, FLAMINIA* (Tuscia University, sacca@unitus.it)

The Socio-Political Effects of Mass Migration in Times of Crisis

   Europe is witnessing one of the major mass migration crisis of our time, just when the economic crisis is affecting the local populations as well as their government. The paper will analyze how the different Countries are reacting to the emergency and the socio-political consequences that it entails.

RC44-509.15

SACCHETTO, DEVI* (University of Padua, devi.sacchetto@unipd.it)
MORRISON, CLAUDIO (University of Middlesex)

Transnationalism, Mobility and Migration in the Sociology of Work: A Missed Encounter

   It has long been recognised that sociological studies of labour need to account for changes induced by globalised capitalism (Thompson, Smith 2009) no less than transnational studies require greater attention to the social if wanting to generate better analysis as well as more viable policy recommendations (Castles 2003, 2010). This article intends to reconceptualise and problematize the transnationalism approach considering class subjectivities based on the interplay of interests and identities (Thompson, Smith 2009; Meardi 2007). Transnationalism is often negatively associated with decontextualized, fluid processes as well as empirically with individualistic solutions and loss of collective consciousness (McIlroy and Croucher, 2013; Smith 2006). The association of transnational, migration and diaspora studies with various aspects of the cultural turn, particularly its obsession with identity at the expense of class has further widened the gap. In this respect the notion of mobility power within labour process theory represents a significant innovation, but transnational spaces need to be identified to account for the social transformation induced by mobility. On the basis of interviews with migrant workers and analysts in post-soviet space the research intends to develop a transnational approach to labour studies. Methodologically, the study assumes the worker's point of view – a wealth of experiences and knowledge built across spaces – which allows accounting for temporal and geographical stretching. The post-soviet space represents a historically significant case for the exercise of mobility power as a form of workers' resistance. It is also a departure from models of migration and identities established in 'Western' English-speaking literature. Moving to a transnational agenda in the study of work should therefore help the sociology of work to remain relevant as well as contributing to more balanced accounts of migration and mobility processes.

RC34-392.9

SADAT, ZAHEDUS* (UC Davis, zasadat@ucdavis.edu)

Halaqa As a Place for Navigating Identities and Cultures: An Ethnographic Study of Muslim, Bangladeshi American Youth in Bay Area, California

   In the post 9-11 era, academics from diverse departments such as religious studies, sociology, anthropology and geography, have joined the discourse regarding Muslim communities, youth and identities in the west (Goody, 2004; Peach, 1990; Peach & Gale, 2003). However most of these studies highlight the debate between Islam and the West while ignoring the critical debate, contestations and negotiations within the Muslim world, especially between the first and later generations of Muslim immigrants in the west. One of the sites where there is an evolving debate of the teachings and practice of Islam is a *halaqa* which is an informal gathering to learn about the teachings and practice of Islam.

   I have been engaged in a critical ethnographic study (including participant observation, individual interviews, focus group discussions and workshops) of a family-based *halaqa* organized and run by about Bangladeshi Muslim immigrants in California for the last three years. There are about ten to twelve middle-class Bangladeshi immigrant families which attend the *halaqa* sessions regularly. All the parents are first generation immigrants who were born in Bangladesh and then immigrated to USA; the youth are second generation Bangladeshi Americans who were all born in the USA.

   I look at how youth negotiate and contest their 'hyphenated', fluid, Muslim-Bangladeshi-American selves in this setting. I also explore how the nature of the *halaqa* is cosmopolitan: on one hand there is a tendency to focus on Bangaldeshi

culture while the other hand there is a tendency to connect with globalized ideas and practices of Islam. *Halaqa* thus serves as a place for the Muslim-Bangladeshi-American youth to negotiate their fluid identities and connectivity to the Bangladeshi diaspora by practicing their religion and culture while also adapting to life as global citizens.

RC32-371.2

SAEGUSA, MAYUMI* (Nagoya University, saegusa.mayumi@d.mbox.nagoya-u.ac.jp)

Local Response to Paradigm Shift in Gender Politics: An International Comparison of Sweden, France, and Japan

   The Beijing Conference on Women and the Platform for Action (PFA) shifted paradigms of gender equality politics. International actors have recognized the need to bring about fundamental change in lingering gender inequalities. This research compares three countries -Sweden, France, and Japan- which have adopted different approaches to implement the PFA, by analyzing the documentary data and in-depth interviews with gender equality advocates in the three countries.

   Sweden, one of the most gender equal countries, has adopted gender mainstreaming. By weakening the national machinery, Sweden has incorporated gender equality agenda in all policies at all levels. However, everyone's responsibility becomes no one's responsibility, so that Sweden experiences setbacks in gender equality following Beijing. In Sweden, there is no quota legislation of any kind.

   No country other than France has introduced strict positive action measures. Traditionally, quotas were not welcomed and viewed as contrary to the French idea of equality. A revision of the Constitution was thus needed to adopt gender quotas. Positive action measures have been reinforced since the victory of the left in 2012. The parity government and women's rights ministry were born. In 2015, a binominal election was hold at the local level: voters were choosing pairs of candidates – one man and one woman. France has experienced major progress in gender equality for the last two decades.

   Japan, ragging behind in the gender equality race, expanded the legal framework to promote gender equality and implemented "the basic law for a gender equal society in 1999. The introduction of the basic act symbolized momentum for the women's movement and promoting gender equality. However, a gender backlash occurred as a reaction to the basic act. Due to the backlash, Japan experienced setbacks in gender equality until recently. The neoliberal government today highlights the gender equality agenda to prime economy.

RC41-478.5

SAENZ, ROGELIO* (University of Texas at San Antonio, rogelio.saenz@utsa.edu)

The Demography of Race and Inequality: An Illustration of Latinos in the United States

   Throughout history the timing of the demographic transition has varied across countries as well as groups within nations of the world. Access to technologies, sanitary conditions, and vaccinations that reduce mortality has been driven by socioeconomic status, as is the case with access to technologies and contraceptives that reduce mortality. Thus, MDCs and majority/dominant populations within countries today have relatively low levels of population growth or even population decline due to aging populations; LDCs and minority populations within countries have high levels of population growth due to youthful populations.

   This paper provides a theoretical framework for understanding the demography of race and inequality. In particular, the framework provides an understanding of how racial inequality brings about current disparities in population growth across racial/ethnic groups and how groups in power use political, economic, legal, and social forces to maintain their political and economic power.

   The experience of Latinos in the United States is used to illustrate the demography of race and inequality perspective. The Latino population constitutes the largest minority group in the United States. Latinos exhibit great diversity with several segments of the population tracing their presence in the United States for more than a century while others have migrated to the United States only recently. The Latino population has historically had low levels of education and low socioeconomic standing in the United States. Over the last several decades the Latino population has grown rapidly alongside slow growth in the white population. Population projections suggest that the Latino population will expand significantly over the coming decades with the white population experiencing population decline in the next couple of decades. As the Latino population has grown rapidly, efforts have been mounted to minimize the political and economic standing of the Latino population.

RC22-268.5

SAHIN, NEVIN* (Yildirim Beyazit University, nevinsahin@ybu.edu.tr)

From Whirling to Combatting: Contesting Experiences of Mevlevi Sufism in 21st Century Turkey

Mevlevi Sufism, which is one of the oldest Sufi traditions in Anatolia dating back to the 13th century, ceased to practice its sema ritual due to regulations by the new republic in 1925. Since then, neither Rumi lost its prominence as a mystic poet and Sufi master, nor was the ritual forgotten. Starting from 1970s, the sema ritual regained recognition on the level of the state, which eventually resulted in the registration of the ritual as cultural heritage by UNESCO in 2008. However, this rising attention brought about the commodification and politicization of the ritual. On the one hand, the state started benefitting from the whirling dervish as an icon representing the country for tourism and turned certain sema performances into political meetings; on the other hand, organizers manipulated whirling dervishes as dancers entertaining tourists together with belly dancers. When there was a clash between the state power and the opposing youth in Gezi Park in 2013, there came again a whirling dervish with a gas mask on. Mevlevi Sufism has evolved into a field of interplays of power among actors comprised by performers, organizers, the audience and the state. This presentation aims at analyzing the power relations contesting over a Sufi ritual and contesting interpretations of Mevlevi identity in the 21st century Turkey. The data forming the basis for the analysis was collected throughout an 18-month ethnographic fieldwork in Turkey and Europe, among circles where sema ritual is performed, consumed and criticized.

RC04-47.21

SAHIN, YUSUF* (Metu Sociology, sosyus@gmail.com)

Educational Aspirations Versus Educational Expectations in Turkey

There is a comprehensive literature based on educational research aimed to find the determinants of educational aspiration. Although complex studies have been conducted, there is not a consensus about the definition of educational aspiration yet. Aspiration and expectation are two concepts very similar to each other, some researchers use both concepts with the same meaning, and some defines aspiration as idealistic hopes for future and expectation for meaningful realistic plans. Stephenson (1957) recognized a difference between idealistic and realistic plans. He supposes that all youth share the same high idealistic levels but that the realistic levels of youth vary by their socioeconomic origin.

Aspiration and expectation affect each other directly and aspirations are distinguishable from expectations; in other words there is a difference between what people hope to achieve and what they expect to achieve. Level of educational aspiration which influences an individual's educational status attainment, and level of educational expectation which describes the level of the educational hierarchy one's educational definers deem appropriate for him.

In this study, the transformation of students' aspirations from idealistic to realistic, due to labor market conditions in Turkey is analyzed. 400 students educational aspirations were measured in 11th grade in 2014 and their educational plans are asked in 12th grade 2015. The striking change of educational aspirations of students are analyzed and possible determinants of the change is discussed sociologically.

RC48-561.2

SAHU, DIPTI RANJAN* (Lucknow University, sahu.dr@gmail.com)

Struggle for Justice & Human Rights Framework: Cases of Successful Protests in Eastern India

The human rights movements in post independent India have been largely influenced by colonialism and western democracies. It made its presence felt especially in 1980s by social and political activists and attracted the support of marginalized sections of India. The issues of human rights centers on individual's conflicting relationship with the state. The Indian Protection of Human Rights Acts, 1993 says "human rights" means the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the constitution. Literature and empirical evidences suggest that unlike the west, human rights are constantly challenged by complexities of socio- political- cultural process.

The paper makes an attempt to analyse the historicity and dialectics of the conflicting relationship between the individual and the state and further emphasizes on the need to concentrate primarily on economic, social and cultural rights in the present age of globalization on an empirical basis. It also tries to articulate how the process of globalization facilitated the assertion of civil and political rights with the help of Indian middle class. The paper also makes an attempt to understand human rights movements in India from new social movement perspective.

 Against this backdrop, the paper articulates two successful people's struggle of Odisha, one popularly known as Anti Missile movement, against the proposed National Missile Testing Range and the protest against establishment of POSCO steel plant It is about the prolonged resistance launched by the local people, its genesis, processes and consequences. These protest movements under have raised several collective issues related to right to livelihood, sustainability, ecology, disarmament and issues of civil society.

TG04-675.2

SAIKIA, UTTAM* (Tata Institute of Social Sciences, saikia.uttam1@gmail.com)

Social Insurance in India: Achievements and Hindrances

Social Insurance in India: Achievements and Hindrances

Developing country like India, the rural population are more vulnerable than the rest of the population in coping with broad range of risks and crises that affect its livelihood. Over the years, state supported Social Insurance programmes and the Microfinance intervention both by the public and private sector has tremendously changed the scenario of rural India. The study aim to identify the role of Microfinance in mitigating risks of rural poor; strategies and means of people's response/ coping mechanism to such crises and risks; the demand and supply scenario of Microinsurance in rural setting; and the operational mechanism and claim behaviour at consumer level. The research identified a broad range of risks and coping stretegies which are faced by the rural communities. The study suggested that there is a high demand for the community based Microcredit and Microinsurance interventions among the poor which led them better manage risk both ex-ante and ex-post. The study also suggested that the partnership model of community Microinsurance e.g. Micro Finance Institutes and Insurance companies can play a vital role to mitigate the risks of rural poor in India.

RC32-369.1

SAINI, SHASHI* (Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat-Gujarat, drshashi333@gmail.com)

Family and Community As a Perpetrator of Violence Against Girl-Child - a Study in Selected Districts of Haryana(India)

There is nothing new in the phenomenon of family violence on the girl child because it has existed in almost all societies throughout history for a variety of reasons. What is rather recent is the realisation and recognition that it is one of the most significant, widespread and major socio-psycho-ethical as well societal problem. It is rediscovered that in the family itself there is much violence on the girl child, the parents themselves are, to a great extent guilty of curbing the mental and physical growth of the girl by the discrimination they practice. The declining sex- ratio in- directly reveals the practice of family violence against the girl child in the respective societies. In India the sex-ratio has shown an almost continuous decline from 972 in 1901 to 933 in 2001. In almost all the Indian states sex-ratio is adverse to female but in few states and cities the situation is really alarming. Haryana which is known as one of the prosperous Indian states and placed among the top five indian states in terms of its GDP growth(8.6%) . But on the other side its continuously declining sex-ratio indicates the lower status and conservative attitude towards women and girls in the particular society. What are the different types of violence and discrimination practiced against the girl child in the family and community? How the girl children feel towards these discriminatory practices? These are some of the issues which would be discussed in this research paper. This study was conducted in four districts of Haryana state of India. The techniques employed for data collection were Interview, Observation, and Case- Studies. Total 200 mothers who had children of both sexes and 120 Girl-Children of '7-18' age group were being interviewed.

RC52-594.9

SAINI, SHASHI* (Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat-Gujarat, drshashi333@gmail.com)

Globalisation and Delineation of Women in Engineering Domains

Globalisation has transformed world trade, communications, educational activities and economic relations since the later part of the 20th century. In mid 80's, the number of girl students in an engineering program in India, was hardly worth mentioning. This has been indicated by several studies and enrollment data available in public domain of engineering institutions at national as well as state level. As a result of globalisation, in early 90's the IT sector in India and demand of Indian IT professionals in aboard grown at an exponential rate. This suddenly created a huge vacuum in qualified man power. As a result of this private participation in engineering education saw a sudden spurt, threw open opportunities for the enrolment of girls in engineering institutions. With privatization of higher and professional education, enrolment of women in the engineering courses has seen an unprecedented increase. In spite of the increased growth in the number of girls entering engineering courses, there are still many issues which prevent girls from opting for technical education.

However, the present paper seeks to find out the trends in the enrolment of women in different branches of engineering which is traditionally considered as masculine discipline by comparing the last 10 years enrollment data of National Institute of Technology, Surat. The study also attempts to explore socio-cultural attitudes, religious beliefs and practices that limit women's mobility, access to resources and type of activities they can pursue that poses an obstacle in making

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

career and course choices, Institutional arrangement that create and reinforce gender-based constraints and prevent the girls for opting technical courses.

RC40-474.4

SAJJA, SRINIVAS* (Birla Institute of Technology & Science Pilani, Hyderabad Campus, srinivassajja@gmail.com)

From Agrarian Distress to Sustainable Agriculture through Indigenous Knowledge: Case Studies from Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, India.

Agrarian distress is sweeping through the newly formed Telugu speaking states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana with a number of farmers committing suicide due to crop failure and indebtedness. Small and marginal farmers of rain-fed areas are in a losing battle with agriculture as their material conditions keep deteriorating year on year. According to the National Sample Survey (NSS) data released in December, 2014 more than sixty percent of agrarian households in India are in debt trap ranging from 92.9% in Andhra to 17.5% in Assam.

In this scenario, it is pertinent to note that the benefits of highly extractive agriculture, which goes by the name of green revolution and based on 'high input technology' was cornered by the rich and affluent farmers operating in irrigated areas of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra, Tamilnadu and Karnataka. The poor and marginal farmers primarily in the vast rain-fed areas of India are the worst sufferers. Apart from the indebtedness, many farmers are unaware of the minimum support price and often, resort to distress sale to clear their loans which were obtained at exorbitant rates.

While the situation appears to be gloomy with thousands of farmers committing suicide in the Telugu speaking states and other parts of the country, the agrarian distress is not out of control. This paper aims to present evidence of sustainable agriculture practices achieved through indigenous knowledge with case studies from the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh in India. By following traditional cropping methods and using indigenous seeds, marginal farmers in the rain-fed areas of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh have shown that one can overcome the present adversity in agrarian sector.

RC10-117.6

SAJJA, SRINIVAS* (Birla Institute of Technology & Science Pilani, Hyderabad Campus, srinivassajja@gmail.com)

Local Governance and Empowerment: An Analysis of Cross-Generational Impact of Democratic Decentralisation in Telangana, India

One of the most popular state reforms that have opened 'spaces' for a wider and deeper participation of citizens at the local level has been the decentralization process. In India, the 73rd constitutional amendment of 1992 is seen as an important landmark in enabling excluded communities to participate in the process of governance. In much of the late-developing world, one could see a process of exclusion of subordinate groups from exercising their rights and legitimate place in the power structure. This is achieved through means of social and economic conditions.

We should make a distinction between 'formal' inclusion of excluded communities and the 'real' empowering inclusion. Inclusion depends on several factors such as social discrimination, economic dependence, control over means of violence, access to information and nature of social movements to mobilize the excluded communities and groups.

This paper aims to look into patterns and determinants of empowerment and its cross-generational impact among the communities (women, dalits, tribals, and OBCs) who were excluded from local governance prior to constitutional amendment. Three case studies would be provided drawing upon studies done in Telangana state of India. Main points of reference in assessing cross-generational impact of civic participation in local governance will include looking into access to education, access to better livelihood opportunities, change in gender roles and social status of the excluded communities.

RC44-509.20

SAKA, BURCU* (METU, sakaburcu@gmail.com)

Contested Notion of Sisterhood As a Class Politics

The main subject of my study is women's collective action at the workplace. In general, it can be said that the study will problematize the well known question: How and in which ways objective conditions of the workplace and labour process turn into matters for collective experience of the workers? To put it differently, how an objective assemblage- an innate character of capitalist labour process- turns into associations among workers contrary to existing workplace organizations and capital's interests. For this purpose, following the work of Rick Fantasia (1988), I will use the concept "cultures of solidarity" as a medium between objective determinations of labour process and collective action of workers. In addition the notion "cultures of solidarity" may enable us to discuss multiple/

contesting forms solidarities concomitant to formation of commonality among workers. In this respect, through in-depth interviews with women workers participated/participating in strikes at two factories-Fiskobirlik and Serapool- in Turkey, I will question the well-known notion of feminist theory and politics, sisterhood, as a moment, matter and formation of class politics among women workers. In brief, I will discuss contesting associations and cultures of solidarity among workers: corporate solidarity, class solidarity and sisterhood as a matter and an effect of collective action.

RC06-79.5

SAKANASHI, JUN* (Rikkyo University, sakajun88@gmail.com)

The Context, Process and Consequence of Positive Action Policy for Gender Equality in Academia in the Japanese Government and Universities

This presentation empirically examines the Japanese government's positive action policy to increase female academics in Japanese tertiary institutions and investigates the context, process and consequences of the policy. The ratio of female to male academics in Japan has historically been low, at just 13.5% in 2000. However, in 2006, the Japanese government initiated a positive action policy to increase the ratio. The model employed was the Increasing the Participation and Advancement of Women in Academic Science and Engineering Careers (ADVANCE) Program, of the National Science Foundation in the United States. The Japanese government now grants subsidies to ten universities each year for three years in return for them establishing gender equality offices and offer various programs and services to support women.

Two conditions of Japan are behind the policy in the presenter's point of view. The first is the underrepresentation of women and the need for gender equality in Japanese academic institutions. Japan established the equal opportunity employment law in 1972, and the treatment of women in the labor field improved; however, female participation in politics and academia remains low. Second is a future shortage of human resources in Japan, due to Japan having a super-aged society, and the fact that scientific publications and a Japanese presence in science has dropped. The government is thus exploring the utilization of women as potential human resources to rectify these issues.

As the result of the policy, the ratio of female academics has increased and reached 22.3% in 2015. However, the context, process and consequences of the policy have not yet been investigated. This presentation utilizes government documents and tertiary institutions literature to examine in what context and justification for the the policy. How have institutions applied the policy, and what are the consequences for academia and Japanese society?

RC24-290.6

SAKATE, MACHHINDRA* (MRJM College, Umbraj, Karad, India, machindralogy@gmail.com)

Water Conservation: A Study of Ugam Foundation, Balawadi, India

Ugam Foundation, Balawadi is in Sangli district, Maharashtra State. Khanapur, Atpadi, Tasgaon, Kavthemahakal and Jat Talukas in Sangli district are facing draughts frequently. As a result the lives of people, cattle and living creatures have become troublesome. Under the guidance of Bhai Sampatrao Pawar, Ugam Foundation is fighting against water scarcity in this area.

The objective of this paper is to study the role of Civil Society in the draught prone areas and how they counter the problems caused by draughts through water conservation.

Ugam Foundation has revived a dried up river 'Agrani' originating in Khanapur Taluka. This river flows through Tasgav, Kavthemahakal and Jat Talukas and meets Krishna river in Karnataka State. Ugam Foundation has built six small dams across this river between Balawadi and Benapur village. The distance between these villages is 3.5Km. 0.18 TMC of water has been stored in these 6 dams. 1000 Acres of land has been irrigated due to these dams.

These dams were built by voluntary labour and no displacement or rehabilitation has been done during their construction. Before the construction of these dams, water was provided by water tanks in these villages. Also, fodder depots were established for cattle.

At one place, Ugam Foundation has cultivated ten acres waste land with the help of ten backward community families in 'Hivtad' village in Atpadi taluka. They grew pomegranate trees and through proper water management; every family earns Rs.1-5 lakhs per year. Prior to this, these families used to migrate for sugarcane cutting. Today, these families are financially independent. Ugam Foundation has worked for water conservation and management.

The paper is based on secondary data, personal visits on the respective locations and interviews with the Foundation leaders and beneficiaries of villages.

RC52-598.2

SAKS, MICHAEL* (University Campus Suffolk, m.saks@ucs.ac.uk)

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

Shifting Patterns of Professional Regulation: Medicine in Comparative International Perspective

Even in a single society, the forms of regulation of occupational groups regarded as professions in the modern world vary considerably at particular points in history as well as in the contemporary context. This paper compares and contrasts shifts over time in professional regulation, with specific reference to medicine, in three very distinct societies – Britain, the United States and Russia. As such, it overviews broad regulatory changes in medicine over two centuries in each of the countries concerned. The analysis is undertaken from a neo-Weberian frame of reference based on defining fully-fledged professions in terms of exclusionary social closure. It shows that the patterns vary historically following relatively early open fields from classic social closure through corporatisation to complete deprofessionalisation in the three very different socio-political systems concerned. Notwithstanding the common claims of functionalist theorists about convergence towards a single highly professionalised destiny for elite knowledge-based occupations in the developed world, it is argued that – for all the methodological issues involved – there is no trend towards one emergent contemporary pattern. Rather, the paper highlights that each particular configuration in medicine has evolved as a result of specific socio-political circumstances in the spectrum of countries considered – based on differing balances between the market and the state. The paper concludes by raising questions as to which of the regulatory patterns concerned might be most desirable in future in the struggle for a better world. In weighing up the advantages and disadvantages, innovative and graphic use is made of animal metaphors – employing the vehicles of zoos, circuses, safari parks and the law of the jungle – to depict the main regulatory models that are available. Each of these has different consequences for the public, not least in relation to the classically 'top dog' profession of medicine.

RC33-388.1

SAKSHAUG, JOSEPH* (University of Manchester, joesaks@umich.edu)

DRECHSLER, JOERG (Institute for Employment Research)

Using Administrative Data to Adjust for Nonresponse Bias in the National Educational Panel Study

Virtually all surveys fail to achieve complete response from all sampled units. One consequence of this failure is the possibility of bias in the survey estimates due to differential participation. Dealing with bias usually involves applying a statistical adjustment procedure (e.g., weighting, imputation) to account for (observable) differences between respondents and nonrespondents. Such differences can only be ascertained using auxiliary information available for the entire sample. In surveys, auxiliary information is usually limited to demographic variables, call records and other forms of paradata, and aggregate data on geographical areas collected from censuses. None of these data sources is ideally suited for nonresponse bias adjustment because their correlation with the survey variables is usually low. An alternative source of auxiliary information that we consider comes from administrative records. Administrative records often contain variables that correspond to many of the same variables collected in surveys. In this paper, we assess whether administrative records contain information that is useful for nonresponse bias adjustment. Specifically, we utilize administrative employment records linked to the National Educational Panel Study in Germany and we examine whether administrative variables are correlated with the response outcome and key survey variables, and whether their inclusion in nonresponse weighting adjustments affects the resulting survey estimates.

RC48-564.1

SAKSON-SZAFRANSKA, IZABELA* (University of Warsaw, Sara2000@hoga.pl)

Anatomy of Collective Violence - When "Never Again" Happens Again and Again.

The 20th century was marked by numerous acts of killing, such as crimes on a massive scale. For the most part, the perpetrators were't punished for their crimes. To add insult to injury, those acts were justified and rationalized by society. Genocide and others mass murders were deemed necessary for reasons of security, improvement of living conditions and other values defined by the existing social order. Towards the end of the 20th century mass violence was perpetrated in spite of the advent of human rights. The international community remained a passive observer at the sight of horror. It seems safe to assume that the present century will be no different.

Killing is nearly the very bottom of the moral evil. Is therefore surprising, the ease with which many passes to the agenda on contemporary conflicts, rolled by the Western countries. Wars, as such, should appear as paradigmatic evil, they're organized mass killing.

The Holocaust and other mass crimes weren't merely aberrations. Each time it was the new universe opening, whose boundaries were crossed. The pervasiveness of violence altering the surrounding universe is breaking cultural framework

and exceeds the social taboo. After all the death of millions of people, no longer seems so impossible and terrible. Pretending that the most serious crimes were committed by barbarians' - who's outside the universe of sanity and moral obligations -is in fact a simple way to repeat these crimes. People are prone to violence when they feel that to regulate certain social relationships imposing suffering or death is necessary, legitimate, etc. – it's justified. Perpetrators not simply justify or rationalize their violent actions after the fact but usually reinterpret them (e.g. being a "patriot" motivated by "noble" motives). Emotions that guarantees the existence of social ties, can mobilize for collective acts of violence targeting "others".

RC32-379.2

SAKTANBER, AYSE* (Middle-East Technical University of Ankara, sakta@metu.edu.tr)

Between Equity and Equality: Muslim Women's Dilemma in the Face of Gender Equality

Muslim women's struggle promoting gender equality has always been faced with suspicion for in Islam women's and men's positions are relegated to an ontological condition. According to this the concept of gender equality contradicts with the understanding of *fýtrat* , that of men's and women's pre-given natural characteristics which prevent them from not only playing equal roles in social life , but also having equal rights before civil laws. Muslim women usually try to surmount this assigned difficulty by promoting notion of equity through which notion of justice plays a prime role for the betterment of women's social position particularly where women live under Muslim Law. In order to examine the dilemma of Muslim women in the face of gender equality this paper explores how Muslim women who live under secular regimes like Turkey try to develop a progressive perspective in pursuing women's rights within the framework of equity and raise their voices stronger in some selective issues. Violence against women is one of those issues and Muslim women are so active in rallying around some civil society organizations specialized about this particular issue, an issue the justification of which is easier for not being blamed as becoming a feminist when working as a Muslim woman activist. It also discusses how such women activisms give rise to an unprecedented subversive performativity for Muslim women who are carefully scrutinized particularly by Islamist circles to see whether they stray away from Islamic rules and regulations when working to promote women's rights. It also argues that gender mainstreaming constitutes another problem to overcome this dilemma by blurring the boundaries between gender equality and equity for both Muslim and secular women and creates a double-edged communication and solidarity problems between those women who both yearn for a better world.

RC22-276.1

SAKURAI, YOSHIHIDE* (Hokkaido University, saku@let.hokudai.ac.jp)

Decline of the Established Religions and New Primordial Religiosity in Social Engagements in Japan

Although priests in Japan have struggled to prevent memberships from further declining by conducting doctrinal propagation and sincere religious services in Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples, they were considered to be irreligious by Japanese people who deemed that priests just want to survive in the age of depopulation and individualization. On the other hand, some priests who extended their activities to social actions beyond just serving parishioners and members seem to have found out new primordial religiosity that emphasizes healing distress and grief of ordinary people.

This case study discusses several examples such as palliative and terminal care, soup-run for homeless people, lifeline and community café, and chaplaincy by monks, which does not intend to proselytize but to provide social supports to the needy. In conclusion, new religiosity that attracts religious persons and scholars nowadays seems to exist in the niches of life and death, social classes, and various conflicts. Therefore, secular actions that bridge these niches become religious. The boundary of religious-secular will become more obscure and interchangeable in 21st century Japan.

RC33-388.5

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KNIES, GUNDI (Institute for Social and Economic research)

An Assessment of the Current State and Uses of Data Linkage in Household Surveys

Linking survey and administrative data is a practice that many survey agencies worldwide have been implementing for at least a decade now. Although it is believed that data linkage may reduce survey costs and ease respondent and interviewer burden, there is little evidence to support this claim. In addition, linking

survey and administrative data is a complex procedure that, in some cases, poses specific methodological challenges. For example, negotiations with data holders are complex and time consuming; consenters are usually not a representative sample of respondents; the actual linkage process is not a straightforward procedures. The aim of this paper is to critically assess the use of data linkage in household surveys, with a view towards the total survey error paradigm. First, we provide an overview of the ways data linkage is implemented in the different household surveys (i. e., the type of administrative data linked to the survey data, the consent procedures, the linkage process etc), then we discuss the uses of the linked data with respect to their impact on the original survey design (are the linked data used to supplment or substitute the survey data?) and we evaluate whether the linked data are used to enhance the quality of the survey data, for example, by carrying out validation studies

RC02-31.5

SALAS-PORRAS, ALEJANDRA* (Facultad de Ciencias Politicas y Sociales-UNAM, asalasporras@gmail.com)

Think-Tank Networks in Mexico and How They Shape Economic and Political Reforms

Think tanks and policy experts in Mexico have become increasingly conspicuous in the news media, as well as in the most relevant public discussions. But despite their influence on planning the economic and political reforms of the last three decades and the growing literature on think tanks in both the Global North and Latin America, little academic work has been undertaken on Mexican think tanks. This paper seeks to fill this void by analyzing their most important characteristics: who controls them; the networks they have constructed over the past thirty years; the strategies they pursue to influence policy-making; the most influential ideological orientations; and the extent to which the Mexican think tank network is linked to regional or international networks. I argue that the landscape of Mexican organizations undertaking policy research has undergone a profound transformation over the past three decades, partly due to a political economy increasingly centred in the market. The main changes point towards: (1) an increasingly greater presence of independent TT and private consultancy firms that undertake not only research on public policies, but executive and legislative lobbying too; (2) a more challenging advocacy role of academic and business TT that actively participate in the media and multiple forums to build consensus around, and acceptance of, the neoliberal reforms proposed; (3) the disappearance or fading away of former state research centers, particularly those promoting developmentalist tasks; (4) the concentration of state research in autonomous public agencies requiring very specialized information; and (5) new and more complex forms of collaboration and cooperation between business affiliated, academic and other TTs, national and regional. However, as neoliberal reforms have increased poverty, the concentration of wealth, insecurity and other problems, alternative policy ideas and think-tanks have appeared.

RC07-89.3

SALATA, ANDRE* (Pontificia Universidade do Rio Grande do Sul, andresalata@gmail.com)

Classes and Income in Brazil on the Last Decade: From the New Middle Class to the 'affluent' Working Class

This research aims to analyses, from the perspective of class studies in Sociology, the argument of economists about the emergence of a new middle class in Brazil. In order to accomplish it, we bring the debate conducted in Economics, in which class is defined by income, as well as the debate of the Sociology of Stratification, in which classes are defined by the occupational information. Using the National Household Survey Program (PNAD) data, from 2002 to 2013, we argue that the changes in the class structure were not significant enough to support the idea of the existence of a new class in Brazil, neither that there was a growth in the traditional middle class. As an alternative, we show that the changes in Brazilian society on the last decade could be better understood as a decline on income inequality between classes. Thus, instead of a new middle class, it would be more correct, in order to describe those changes, to talk about the reduction of the income inequalities between classes, as a consequence of the increasing income and consumption among working class families.

RC02-33.5

SALATA, ANDRE* (Pontificia Universidade do Rio Grande do Sul, andresalata@gmail.com)

Defining the Middle Class Boundaries in a Changing Society: Is There a New Middle Class in Brazil?

This research seeks to contribute to the current debate on the middle class in Brazil, focusing on class identities and the perceptions of Brazilians concerning the middle class. In the last decade thousands of families have ascended to mid-range income levels, and became part of the middle layer of the population. From the Economics perspective, many analysts have interpreted those changes as the emergence of a new middle class in Brazil. This research, however, aims to analyze it from the perspective of class studies in Sociology. First we will describe this middle strata according to variables such as schooling and occupations, and then we are going to analyze its class identities and perceptions. The results achieved show that the individuals whose socioeconomic profile falls in the middle are not those who are usually perceived, neither who typically perceive themselves, as middle class. In fact, a higher likelihood of identification with the middle class can only be verified among the more privileged. To test it, descriptive statistics and multivariate models were applied to data from the "*Pesquisa sobre Classe Média*" (Cesop/Unicamp, 2008). Furthermore, it also becomes evident that the image of the middle class constructed in Brazil applies to wealthier strata of the population rather than intermediary ones.

RC22-263.3

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Sri Lanka to Monte Pellegrino: The Tamil People and Santa Rosalia.

In Sicily a religious festival is anything but a religious rite, so the famous writer Leonardo Sciascia stressed the presence playful during a religious festival. The situation changes if we look at the real context on Monte Pellegrino. The great pilgrimage started in the night between 3rd and 4th September protagonists are the young people of Palermo and young Tamils. Their presence makes the pilgrimage forms new vision of the sacred. Their devotion to the saint who resides in the sanctuary on the mountain is not only comparable to that to the goddess Kali but enriched in one respect the multicultural vision of the pilgrimage itself. This is because in one place is shared not only a form of belief or devotion, but thank you or asking for grace. The particularity of devotion "expressive" of the younger generation, who reside in the same place, Palermo, fundamental to analyze the aspects intrinsic to understanding the phenomenon of youth pilgrimage which intertwines two forms of cultures that converge in one place. The spontaneous presence of young Tamils, during the pilgrimage, is significant for the study of new forms of integration that relate to second generation. Religion and religiosity two terms similar but differing in their significance. In relation to the figure and the site chosen, the body that represents a woman and the mountain, high ground sacred, are symbolically interconnected in both cases placed in analysis. The presence of a female figure, holy to Palermo, who bestows confidence and compassion to the demands of the pilgrims is closely linked to the female figure sacred to Tamil people. The methodology used for the study of the case in the analysis is to place the participant observation in the field, technical support tool was the camera with video capture function**.**

RC22-263.18

SALES, JOAO RICARDO* (Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense, joaorboechat@gmail.com)

Religion and Social Class: An Analysis of the Impacts of the Theology of Prosperity in Different Groups of the Evangelical Movement

This work intends to analyze the impact of religion, more specifically the theology of prosperity, in different social classes, taking different churches as representatives of such classes in order to observe the way in which the divine action is understood in the everyday life of the community.

RC42-JS-5.2

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Do Gender Norms Affect Performance in Math? the Impact of Adolescents' and Their Peers' Gender Norms on Math Grades in Four European Countries

Although girls outperform boys in academic achievement, boys still have an advantage in math and science in many countries. This gender imbalance is not only apparent in the educational system, but also in the labor market, where women are underrepresented in careers in science, math and technology. One possible explanation for the female disadvantage in math and their underrepresentation in technical professions are culturally embedded beliefs according to which girls have lower competencies in math and related disciplines. On the one hand, these beliefs can lead to different subject specific investment strategies of female and

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

male students during school and result in gendered pathways throughout educational and occupational careers. On the other hand, the presence of negative stereotypes about female inferiority in math in classrooms can hamper girls' performance via stereotype threat. Accordingly, not only the own ideas and beliefs are important, but also the attitudes of the classmates that reinforce behavior patterns of adolescents conforming the prevailing gender norms. Using data from the project Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries we investigate, whether students' and their classmates' attitudes towards gender norms bring forward stereotypical math performance at school in England, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden. Our results indicate a distinct gender differential in favor of male students in England and in Germany, while the gap is rather small in Sweden. However, traditional gender norms of students and their classmates are negatively associated with girls' math grade in all countries. Furthermore, no significant gender gap in math grades remains when students' and their classmates' gender norms are considered in the analyses.

WG05-664.4

SALMI, JELENA* (University of Jyvaskyla, jelena.j.salmi@student.jyu.fi)

"Thrown into the Jungle" – Experiences of Displacement and Disruption in Neoliberal India

Ahmedabad, the most populous city in Gujarat state, is presented as a pioneer in urban development in India. Several beautification and infrastructure projects have been carried out in the city since the early 2000s to the advantage of the middle and upper classes. Ahmedabad's quest to become a 'world-class city' has resulted in large-scale displacement of the urban poor – city-center slums are depicted as nuisances that need to be removed in the name of sanitation and development. Slum demolitions are increasingly pushing the urban poor to the rural-urban interface where they are containerized in low-quality resettlement sites. The apartments in the resettlement sites have been allocated by a computer-generated random drawing of lots, breaking apart existing social networks of slums.

This paper examines narratives of socio-spatial exclusion and marginalization in order to understand how resettled people construct and conceive their place in a world-class city. Drawing from ethnographic research in a multi-ethnic resettlement site located in eastern Ahmedabad, the paper explores how residents structure their relationship with the government and with each other using 'metaphors of marginalization' (Ramakrishnan 2014) and 'metaphors of difference'. Metaphors of marginalization – including those of 'dirt', 'jungle' and 'thrown away' – convey shared feelings of exclusion caused by displacement, while metaphors of difference – such as 'Pakistan', *'harami'* and 'third class citizen' – are deployed to reproduce caste-based and religious divisions and to express moral superiority over new, unwanted neighbors. The paper takes a critical stance toward the local government's resettlement policy, arguing that lumping disparate populations together in 'plebeianized' (Chatterjee 2014) spaces has intensified the urban poors' experiences of marginalization, exclusion and uncertainty.

WG01-635.1

SALMINIITTY, RITVA* (University of Turku, ritsal@utu.fi)

The Future of Local Democracy: Has the Call for Citizen Participation Reached the City Councilors? the Case Study of Turku in Finland.

Despite the good reputation of democratic state, Finland´s trend of descending voter turnouts is faster than in other Nordic countries and Finnish voter activity is within the lowest third among the world´s established democracies. Public trust in politics has hit rock bottom and prior research has noted clear distinction between citizens´ and decision-makers´ opinions on citizen participation. It seems that demands for local referendums have not been taken seriously and implementations of new procedures of citizen participation are proceeding in Finnish municipalities rather slowly. Coincidently, local democracy has been challenged by the major changes in municipal operating environments such as market-demanding provision of services and new management styles. These trends have challenged democracy and driven future participation into discussion in substantially new aspect. Furthermore, recent academic discussion has emphasized the participatory character of democracy. This tendency has strengthened the interest for deliberative democracy theories and has manifested in expressions like "new democracy" and "participatory turn".

This research attempts to shed light on the current discussion focused on the "participatory turn" and the future of local democracy from the perspective of decision-makers. It is based on two surveys, which were conducted in the city of Turku in 2005 and 2013. In addition the research data contains the recent interviews of city councilors. The survey results indicate rather clear polarization in councilors´ attitudes towards citizen participation. In these results general positive attitude towards participatory democracy is indicated simultaneously with the increasing amount of supporters for minimalist democracy. In my presentation I evaluate the city councilors´ outlook on democracy and citizen participation by gender, age and political party.

RC23-281.6

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From Knowledge to Policy: Mobilizing Social Science Knowledge in the Philippine Food Staples Self-Sufficiency Program

This paper measures the impact of Philippine social sciences on a chosen State policy, the Food Staples Self-Sufficiency Program (FSSP) of the Philippine Government which is being implemented from 2011-2016. Using quantitative research methods such as citation and social network analyses, the paper reveals a different facet of the process behind the utilization of a wide array of previously published social science research works toward a specific policy-making goal. This paper answers the following questions: Which particular social scientists and social science works have contributed the most to the crafting of the policy? Which particular schools of thought are most prominent in the policy? Which particular schools of thought have been excluded in policy making? Results of the quantitative analysis reveal that particular networks of natural scientists and social scientists as well as their respective schools of thought are given a privileged position in the crafting of the FSSP. Data from key informant interviews with actors involved in the crafting of the policy further contextualize these results. These findings provide insights into the nature and dynamics of knowledge mobilization at the national and policy levels. In particular, they highlight the centrality of social networks of epistemic communities and the consequent absence of epistemic inclusiveness in policymaking. The paper ends with reflections on how the production of social science knowledge could be better organized so that it could be mobilized only at the national and policy levels but also by communities and local governments.

RC13-160.4

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Leisure for Pleasure- Women from Mumbai Suburbs Earning Pleasure out of Their Leisure Time Activities.

Leisure as a form of freedom and self expression could be a means of liberation from the restrictive gender roles and social routines, and thus a means of empowerment. Women's time and choices are closely circumscribed by their gender and also by their age, ethnic origin and class; these in turn shape their employment status, income levels and household circumstances. The autonomy which women have to enjoy as personal leisure is relative to these overarching structures. Leisure is thus one of women's relative freedoms. The women workers in Mumbai suburb save time at home by using modern gadgets and that is how they get time to work outside and earn. Leisure at their disposal allows them to prove their skill in cooking homemade food for the office goers, in the greater city of Mumbai. The owners of the eateries grab the opportunity of these unemployed but resourceful women of the poor worker's families waiting for a paid job. They give these women workers a job of their choice in order to allow them to fulfill their dream of supporting their family. Leisure creates for these women the opportunity to live a comparatively meaningful and dignified life and enthusing self respect, vigor and health.

The study aims at finding out the socio economic development of women in Mumbai suburb through working and food producing unit. As many as fifty women workers have been randomly selected.

It appears that leisure for work and pleasure as understood in the context of the present study, seems to operate in making sense of the social system of the women workers engaged in eateries. The study also reveals that they go through a socio-economic development but actually are still far from emancipation yet they try to find pleasure out of their leisure time activities.

TG04-677.3

SAMARSKY, ELENA* (University of Oxford, elena.samarsky@jesus.ox.ac.uk)

Calculated Risk - Risk Management Strategies in Migration: The Case Study of Highly Skilled Germans Relocating to the UK.

Migration is an action encompassed in uncertainties and risks. Such statement rests on the assumption that in the country of residence a person has fa-

r more knowledge of utilities, legislation, social structures, and many other aspects of life in comparison to the country of destination. Such asymmetry of available information may increase the risks involved in migration. It is therefore not surprising that across a variety of migration theories, attitude towards risk is assumed to play a significant role in migration. The case study of highly skilled emigration from Germany is overall intriguing, as due to the country's financial power as well as other well-developed and world renowned attributes, such actions may result in even higher risks. This paper is distinctive in its approach as it tackles the topic while applying two methodological approaches. First, the paper uses quantitative analysis of the German socio-economic panel to examine the willingness to migrate with relation to risk taking behaviour. The outcome is in line with other research, providing strong support for the hypothesis that those who express higher propensity to migrate also display higher risk tolerance. The investigation continues further with the analysis of the interviews with actual German migrants, which explores migrants' self-assessment of migration. The narratives surrounding migration decision depict intertwinement of interest: from the one side willingness to pursue personal or career goals and from the other attempt to manage risks associated with migration. Migration therefore, can be seen as a "calculated risk" action, where movers employ various strategies to manage the risk associated with migration which in turn increases their sense of control over migration. The study suggests that evaluating migrants' actions as strategies to minimize risks, will provide additional understanding of complexity of migration decision making.

RC34-JS-43.8

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Highly Skilled Migration Between Developed Countries: The Case Study of German Emigrants in the UK.

The subject of emigration from developed countries challenges the traditional view on migration, as it raises the question of why people chose to leave their highly-industrialized countries known for their high life standards, stable political scene and prosperous economy. In such context, the case study of highly skilled emigration from Germany is furthermore intriguing due to the country's financial power as well as other well-developed and world renowned attributes. From the theoretical perspective such a case study allows investigating migration in cases where there is no one overshadowing reason for migration (e.g. strong economic incentive or political unrest). Moreover, it contributes to the ongoing debate over the extent of the influence of the GDP and personal wealth on migration decision and in particular on the way they frame individual migration path, define motivation and colour the experiences of migration action itself. The paper is based on the analysis of the migration decisions obtained through in-depth interviews with highly skilled German emigrants in the UK. In the course of the project, it became evident that although securing financial stability was non-negotiable factor in migration (work contract singed before relocation) non-pecuniary factors played a significant role in the interviewees' migration decisions, and in many cases determined the country of destination. Migration narratives of this group - the highly skilled, whose human capital is transferable, and whose expertise is positively evaluated by countries - is mainly characterised by search for personal development either through personal experience or career opportunities. Migration in such cases is rather depicted as an opportunistic action addressed in terms of voluntary and rather calculated decision

RC36-419.3

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Alienation, Anomie and Fatalism: Durkheim Revisited

In sociological research, 'anomie' is used as a multidimensional concept that includes vaious, partly contrary meanings. The operation of 'anomie' in quantitative research as normlessness, social isolation, powerlessness, meaninglessness and alienation from work in fact refer to very different experiences. The paper argues that in order to distinguish between experiences of under-regulation and over-regulation, the concept of fatalism which was mentioned by Durkheim in a mostly overlooked footnote in 'The Suicide' should be integrated in the analytical framework. The relations of 'fatalism' and 'alienation' are discussed and applied to the empirical analyses of worldviews of unemployed people in Germany.

The paper examines anomic world interpretations in a double perspective. Firstly, the sociological discussion on anomic experiences is recapitulated with the result that the concept 'anomie' has varying meaning in different theoretical contexts, and the links to alienation theory are examined. Secondly, worldviews of unemployed are explored with a qualitative approach. Based on biographical narrative interviews, the paper analyzes experiences of contingency, alienation and heteronomy focusing on the perception of order or disorder in one's own life and the world. The empirical analyzes are thirdly condensed into a typology of worldviews differentiating the dimension of order and completing the Durkheimian opposition of anomie and fatalism by the perception of a well ordered world.

RC44-503.3

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Don't Waste the Space – How Theorizing Relations Between Space, Waste and Organization Contributes to Comparative Analysis of Informal Worker Organizing

The majority of workers in the informal recycling sector throughout the world are not organized. However, in the last three decades reclaimers (also known as waste pickers) in a range of contexts have begun organizing around their collective demands. Increasingly, they are also sharing experiences, ideas and strategies, both within and across countries. In this paper we draw on more than ten and almost thirty years respectively working with, and studying reclaimer movements in Latin America, Africa, and Asia as well as the global level to contribute to the emerging body of scholarship on comparative studies of informal worker organizing. In seeking to understand commonalities and differences in how reclaimers organize we make three key interventions. The first relates to method. Existing comparative studies (including some or our own) tend to conduct comparison of places and movements framed as discrete units of analysis. Instead, we argue for and employ Hart's (2006) method of "relational comparison". Second (and relatedly), we argue that comparative analyses need to be rooted in a Lefebvrian ([1974 1991]) understanding of the production of space in order to move beyond comparisons that see places simply as containers where different movements organize and focus alternatively on how space, social identities (both individual and collective), politics, practice, and organization are forged in relation to one another. Finally, we argue that although the fact that each reclaimer movement organizes around waste and recyclables leads to commonalities, the different meanings attributed to, and histories of waste within different places lead to important differences that also present challenges to organizing across space and scale.

RC33-JS-63.5

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Multilevel Models Vs. Fixed Regression, Insights from Food Prices and Consumption in Mexico

Recent shocks in food prices have affected household food security. After recuperation, some prices have remained above past decades levels, some other have risen rapidly again, and some are likely to stay high for some time to come.

Changes in prices as well as in socioeconomic population composition could affect household consumption. Teasing apart period and cohort effects are central to understand how household welfare responds to changing contextual conditions, and to design better mitigation policies. In this paper, we compare multilevel models and fixed effects models to understand the impact of prices on food expenditures in Mexico. The latter methodology has been the most common tool in policy assessment, but recent studies have drawn attention to their capacity for assessing period effects.

We pooled 14 cross-sectional data of the National Survey of Income and Expenditure (1984-2012) and constructed a pseudo-panel that allows considering cohorts and periods. We first estimate fixed-effect models we construct a pseudo-panel based on birth cohorts, place of residence and household production characteristics. Then, we use a two-way pseudo-panel model to account for period and cohort effects. By using fixed effects, we simultaneously accommodate for the influence of observed and unobserved attributes on food consumption across multiple time points. Second, we adjust a cross-classified multilevel model where households are nested, simultaneously in period (survey year) and birth cohort. By adjusting random effects, we can describe household-level relationships that might vary over time, and over cohorts. We introduce food prices as period predictors while controlling for sociodemographic characteristics and cohort membership. We compare the results to address the following questions: a) how are price changes treated in the two approaches; b) how they differ on accounting for population change over time; and c) how they account for unobservables and how that could affect their conclusion for causal analysis.

RC32-380.5

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Competitividad De La Mujer Investigadora En Las Universidad Pública

La competitividad de la mujer latina en las organizaciones enfrenta aún en el siglo XXI el reto de la discriminación, situación que ha dificultado su posicionamiento en las estructuras de poder y su valoración como integrante de la sociedad empresarial. En este trabajo, se presenta el Estudio de la competitividad de las mujeres investigadoras pertenecientes al Sistema Nacional de investigadores en la Universidad de Guanajuato que evidencia los obstaculos profesionales que enfrentan en su despempeño diario, así como estrategias que han implementado la permanencia en el sistema el cuál es el organismo más importante en investigación en México.

La investigación descriptiva, histórica, correlacional de naturaleza cualitativa se desarrolló en 2015 con el apoyo de becarios en el Verano de la investigación, integrando áreas como Administración de la calidad y la productividad, psicología, y Relaciones Industriales lo que permitió el análisis multidisciplinario mediante la aplicación de la técnica de encuesta con muestreo aleatorio.

La principal contribución de la investigación se orienta al diseño de estrategias institucionales que permitan establecer escenarios factibles para el desarrollo de la investigación de forma equitativa y el estabecimiento de redes con investigadoras a nivel local, nacional e internacional.

RC14-182.1

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El Diseño De Plataformas Educativas Multimedia Para Comunidades Emergentes En México

La divulgación de la ciencia es una herramienta que refuerza la educación formal. Las investigaciones sobre la comprensión pública de la ciencia (Cáceres y Ribas, 1996) ponen de manifiesto que la base del interés, la actitud y los conocimientos científicos van muy ligados al nivel de formación de los ciudadanos. De este modo, se entiende que el interés se configura durante la enseñanza preescolar, primaria y secundaria; y posteriormente puede ser fomentado o satisfecho por los medios de comunicación, bibliotecas, educación formal e informal y centros de ocio; esto debería hacer a la ciencia más atractiva para la población.

En este contexto surge el proyecto Diseño de plataforma para la enseñanza de las ciencias naturales para las comunidades emergentes en el Estado de Guanajuato, financiado por CONCYTEG en 2014. La finalidad de la investigación es la elaboración de una plataforma educativa virtual tomando como base el programa de la materia de Ciencias Naturales de tercer grado de primaria, con diez temas seleccionados con actividades de hipermedia mediante el uso de los dispositivos electrónicos (celular o Tablet). En este proceso fue necesario llevar a cabo una reelaboración del "conocimiento científico oficial" (Blanco Angel, 2004), es decir, reestructurar el conocimiento de los libros de texto o revistas científicas para hacerlo comprensible para el usuario.

RC46-526.2

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Democracy, Effectiveness and Identity

Interpretation og the concepts of democracy, effectiveness and creation of identity were central concepts in the research program "Ledelse, organisasjon og styring" ("leadership,organization and givernment") funded by the Norwegian government and conducted from 1987 until 1996. With a point of departure in these concepts, the end report present trends that implies siginficant challenges to the Norwegian system of government; increased plurality in the ways public administration is organized, increased plurality in and between democratic institutions and a greater degree of competion between institutions in society.

The background for the establishment of this research program was an understanding that good organization and leadership is a condition that Norway can maintain and further develop a varied business life and a well founded welfare state. The evaluation of this research program will be the topic of my paper.

RC46-525.3

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On Sustainable Development

The paper will deal with the end report of the research program *Alternativ Framtid* **(Alternative Future) that was conducted in Norway from 1985 to 1995. In this report, the focus was on the problems with the concept of** sustainable development. In the foreword of the report it was even stated that the concept of sustainable development itself had become an environmental problem. The intention of the end report was in fact to focus on this environmental problem: the notion of sustainable development. Sustainable delvelopment was really set on the political agenda when the «World Commission for Environment and development» published its report «Our Common Future» in 1987. The commission was led by the Norwegian prime minister Gro Harlem Bruntland. Since then the concept has come into public use. Most organizations have sustainable development as part of their program. In this paper I will, based on the end report of Alternative Future, discuss how the concept of sustainable development may get a more effective usage. The intention is not only to give a better understanding of what the concept means, but also make visible the disagreements about contens and application. I also wish to make visible how sustainable development may function in various contexts and how the concept may play a more pragmatic and constructive role in the debate on environment and development.

WG01-635.4

SANDAKER, SOLVE* (County Governor of Oslo and Akershus, ssossa@runbox.no)

Scarcity of Means; About the Social, Cultural and Political Embeddedness of Local Politics Solutions Management. Description and Interpretation of the Attempts of Solving Priority Problems in a Norwegian Municipality.

Main area of research. The intention of the paper is to describe and assess the situation for one municipality concerning the priorities the local government needs to make, to be able to meet already decided solutions and coming challenges. Some of the m.ost important areas for these decisions will be: Building of Culture house and Church (decided and only just started). Deciding rehabilitation or new building of schools, and resource allocation for primary and lower secondary schooling. Decisions concerning further building of nursing homes and elderly care. Renovation of the sewage system.

Method. Reading and interpreting the documents to each local government meeting and listening to the debate. Reading articles referring to the mentioned areas in the local newspaper(s). Possibly making interviews with some representatives in the local government to have their assessment of the situation, e.g. to what extent ordinary representatives themselves are allowed to explore alternative solutions or whether they are bound by the ordinary decision-making procedures (formally and informally). Assessing the magnitude and quality of the local bodys public dialogue (in newspapers or on internet) with ordinary citizens.

Theory. Local government politics is probably one of the most underestimated and consequential politics areas. The dilemmas and possibilities in this area are seldom explained or understood "in full". To be able to come to grips with it, it will be crucial to approach in an interdisciplinary way. The multifaceted interpretation will probably need perspectives from at least sociology, politics and literature.

Timespan. The aim is to follow the work of the local government etc. from the constitution of the new body in October 2015 and until summer 2016.

RC52-595.6

SANDERSON, PETER* (University of Huddersfield, p.j.sanderson@hud.ac.uk)

Complexity, Uncertainty and Rigidity in the Transformation of Advice Work in the United Kingdom

This paper seeks to explore some of the uncertainties and rigidities encroaching on the professional activity of providing legal advice to more marginalised citizens in austere times. Uncertainty, or indeterminacy (Jamous and Peloille, 1970) in the scope and character of poor people's justiciable problems, exacerbated as they are by complex problem clusters, policy shifts, and unpredictable decision making by administrative tribunals, is one of the foundation rationales for the provision of expert advice. As is the case with other public service professions (Traynor et al 2010), the extent of this indeterminacy is being eroded by the adoption of more rigid controls over the mode of professional advice delivery, originating either in concerns about service quality, or downward pressure on costs resulting from liberalisation of markets. A significant response by organisations employing professional providers of legal advice has been to explore the scope provided by technological innovation for the decomposition of legal knowledge (Susskind, 2013) and its embedding in telephone and web-based advice delivery systems. This paper explores the issues associated with the transformation of advice practice, in terms of its capacity to replicate the functions fulfilled by face-to-face models of advice delivery, for example in dealing with complex problem clusters, and in terms of a discursive shift from a commitment to outcomes to a model of advice consumption. The implications of these changes for professionals' reflexive conception of their role is also considered. The paper uses material from research projects in the UK over 10 years exploring the transformation of the landscape of advice for marginalised citizens.

RC18-222.1

SANDRI, GIULIA* (Universite Catholique de Lille, giulia.sandri@icl-lille.fr)

SEDDONE, ANTONELLA (Université Catholique de Lille)

New Leaders, New Members? the Impact of Party Leadership Renewal on Party Membership

Longitudinal data show a generalized decline in aggregate country-level membership figures (Mair and van Biezen 2001; van Biezen, Mair and Poguntke 2011; Whiteley 2011; Gauja and van Haute, 2015). Party-level explanations for membership fluctuations, based on party organizational features, seem particularly relevant when taking into account the generalized and recent process of party change that is ongoing in several advanced democracies (Dalton, Farrell and Mc Allister, 2011; Pettitt, 2014; Pilet and Cross, 2014; Sandri et al., 2015). The distinct but combined processes of personalization (Poguntke and Webb, 2005; Blondel and Thiebault, 2010) and democratization (Cross and Katz, 2013) of party organizational features could contribute in explaining the fluctuations and long-term trends of party membership. If the intra-party role and public image of party leaders become increasingly central to party dynamics, a change in party leadership and a process of renewal of leaders' features (in terms of political attitudes, age, gender, level of political seniority) could affect the recruitment processes and the parties' capacity to retain its members. The selection of a new, maybe younger or more radical party leader, especially when implemented via inclusive methods, could attract new members, even if just in the short term. Our research question, thus, asks whether a change in the party leadership or in its main political and socio-economic features could affect party membership size in the sense of increasing incentives for joining. We consider party leadership change and renewal, as the main independent variable of the study, which could explain the variations in membership levels. We use two international datasets that were recently made available: MAPP's party members' dataset (van Haute and Gauja, 2015) which provides merged data of membership figures in over than thirty nations, and leadership selection dataset (Pilet and Cross, 2014) which provides data on thirteen nations.

RC18-223.1

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VON NOSTITZ, FELIX (University of Exeter)

The Regulation of Political Participation Across Party Organizations

Over the past decades, the diversity among possible types of party membership increased significantly with the introduction of new participatory opportunities that challenge the very notion of formal party membership, widening the possibility for individuals to interact and participate in very different ways with the party (Gauja, 2013; Scarrow, 2014). The paper accounts for the growing diversity in the forms of involvement within political organizations and intra-party democracy on the basis of an original comparative database exploring the regulation of party affiliation forms in 14 established democracies (10 European counties and US, Canada, Australia and New Zealand). The main dimension of analysis concern the rights and obligation of supporters and members, the fees for different types of affiliation, the degree of decentralization of the recruitment procedure, and other variables measuring the organizational boundaries of parties. The central questions addressed by our paper are the following: who are party supporters? To what extent they contribute to party life across different party types and families? We will classify supporters based on their degree of involvement in party activities. As Maor (1997) outlined, different party types imply different types of membership. Also, since the development of the cartel party thesis (Mair and Katz 1995) scholars have linked different party types with different party member characteristics. Our database allows us to test these often theoretical claims empirically. Thus, party type will be our independent variable and regulation of "party supporter" category of dependent variable. Overall, the paper will provide insight into how the current diversity of interaction of society with parties is regulated and whether membership diversity is truly integrated into the overall party structure or remains mainly external and unregulated. Thus the paper provides a first much needed overview in order to enable future research, studying the diversity of interaction with political parties.

RC31-356.9

SANGGU, LEE* (Sogang University, tkdrn333@naver.com)

Close Encounters with the Same Kind: The Limits of North Korean Refugees' Imagined Communities

Migration has become an increasingly significant issue in global society, particularly as it is accompanied by problems of boundary control and contested boundaries, policies regarding illegal immigration, and family separation and dis-

integration. But a key underlying problem is that of disparity between imagined communities (Anderson) in the minds of citizens and migrants. This paper focuses on such migration problems in the context of North Korean refugees resettling in South Korea, utilizing Anderson's concept of "imagined communities" to approach migration issues from a fresh perspective. Although North Korean refugees mentally construct an imagined community in which North and South are one, South Koreans' cultural attitudes toward refugees causes such problems that some refugees go so far as to return to the North. Such phenomena calls for thoughtful research on migration to resolve these issues of resettlement.

This qualitative study draws from in-depth interviews with ten North Korean refugees (five men and five women) going through the process of resettlement in South Korea and attempting to overcome the cultural barriers they encounter. The research focuses on the conflict between imagined community and existing community while analyzing what factors lead to success in resettlement. While the sample size is small, this research takes an important first step in examining the personal experiences of North Korean refugees in order to pave the way for positive solutions to the migration issues that are accelerating and expanding in scope throughout our global society.

RC22-262.20

SANGGU, LEE* (Sogang University, tkdrn333@naver.com)

Ties That Bind or Tearing the Social Fabric? : The Integrating and Disintegrating Power of Religion in South Korea

Scholars such as Durkheim have long recognized the crucial role that social integration plays in both the public and private spheres. But as modern South Korean society shifts into a "post-secular" era, the public conflict between sacred and secular continues to intensify, threatening societal cohesion. In response to this phenomenon, this paper examines social integration through multidimensional research incorporating religious factors (spirituality, frequency of participation in worship, etc.) and social factors (political inclination, citizenship, etc.), with the goal of identifying and comparing factors that contribute to social integration versus social conflict.

This study is based on quantitative research utilizing the 2008 and 2012 Korea General Social Survey (KGSS, sample size 1,508) and data from the Korea Social Science Data Archive (KOSSDA, sample sizes 1302 [2009], 7254 [2011]). Findings indicate that patterns of closed community spirit, such as "fundamentalist thought" and "white supremacy," exert a negative influence on social integration. However, patterns of "religious pluralism" and "individual spiritual experience" are strongly associated with religious openness and exert a positive influence on social integration. Liberal churches, openness-citizenship and active participation in civil society also hypothetically exert a positive influence on social integration. In sum, important issues surrounding religion and social integration center not only on understanding dogma in religion, but also the need to create transcendental principles based on "integrative values" (Bellah) that go beyond individual religious institutions and exist in within whole meaning systems. This research offers a foundation for further exploration into the many complex factors impacting social integration and how they interact in the context of civil society.

RC06-75.3

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Migrant Families in Italy: Gendered Reconciliation Processes Between Social Reproduction and Paid Work

Only recently has attention in gender studies on migration shifted from the role of migrants as caregivers in "natives" families (Hochschild 2000, Ehrenreich and Hochschild 2002, Yates 2012, Campani and Chiappelli 2014) to the transnational maternity of female migrants (Kofman et al. 2000, Erel 2009, Reynolds Solomos and Zontini 2010, Kraler et al. 2011). Still limited, particularly in the European countries of more recent immigration like Italy, is attention to the family/work reconciliation strategies implemented by migrant mothers (Chinosi 2002, Santero 2008, Bonizzoni 2014). There is a lack, even in countries with longer traditions of immigration, of longitudinal studies not only on practices but also on reconciliation desires and plans, and research focused not only on the point of view of the mothers but also on broader intra-family dynamics. Yet these are issues with major policy implications.

The paper focuses on the plans and practices of work/family reconciliation of immigrants (singles and couples) in transition to parenthood, born in Morocco, Peru and Romania and living in Piedmont, an Italian region in which the incidence of immigrants is above the national average. Analysis is made of longitudinal interviews conducted with 9 couples of migrants expecting their first child, and 20 semi-structured interviews with migrant parents with children aged 0 to 6. Information on parents of Italian origin is also drawn from examination of the literature and 64 longitudinal interviews conducted with 17 couples of middle-class Italian parents resident in the same region. Gendered reconciliation processes between social reproduction and paid work, and the gap between ideals and practices, depend on social resources, the institutional context, the migratory history,

and the employment and legal status of the migrant parents. Exit by the mother from the labour market, in a context of increased work precarization for fathers, exposes these families to greater vulnerability.

RC04-47.29

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Responsabilidad Social De La Educación Superior En La Formación De Recursos Humanos

En términos de responsabilidad social, se ha discutido acerca de la pertinencia en la formación de estudiantes de educación superior. La UNESCO considera que: "La educación superior, en tanto que bien público, es responsabilidad de todas las partes interesadas, en particular de los gobiernos" (UNESCO, 2009).

La mayor parte de las reflexiones han girado en torno a la necesidad de que esta formación tenga una adecuación directamente relacionada con la realidad, con las necesidades sociales que los profesionistas deberán atender, si bien esto es un asunto importante, la responsabilidad social va más allá de ello, hay una serie de elementos que deben atenderse de manera paralela, sólo esto puede garantizar lograr el objetivo.

En el caso de las instituciones de educación superior públicas en México (con financiamiento estatal), la responsabilidad de la educación superior para la formación de recursos humanos, no ha sido entendida como un proceso amplio y de fondo, que incluye atender cuestiones de: infraestructura, acceso, garantía de permanencia de los estudiantes y sobre todo el compromiso de la institución para brindar formación de calidad, comprometerse con la generación de conocimiento con integridad académica y por supuesto, promover la vinculación.

El objetivo de esta ponencia es mostrar de qué manera dos instituciones de educación superior pública en México, la Universidad Autónoma de Chiapas y la Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, están asumiendo esta responsabilidad en la formación de estudiantes de posgrado, se trata de una investigación de corte fenomenológico en la que a través de la narrativa, se da cuenta de ello a través de la experiencia vivida por los estudiantes de los posgrados que en estas instituciones se imparten.

Palabras clave: responsabilidad, educación superior, formación, posgrado

RC11-131.4

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Health and Wellbeing during the Transition to Retirement: The More the Fears the Less the Actions?

Introduction
Previous literature underlines that lifestyle and wellbeing may both improve or worsen after retirement. The main aim of this qualitative study is to increase the knowledge concerning health and wellbeing during the transition to retirement. This is an important topic to study, in order to find answers on how to reduce the deterioration of health and wellbeing once the professional life is over.

Method
This is a qualitative longitudinal study about the transition to retirement of substantially healthy (i.e. retirement was not linked to health reasons) individuals, carried out in Italy on 40 subjects (mean age 60 years). The baseline interviews were carried out in spring 2014, some months before retirement, whereas the second ones in fall 2015, about 10 months after their retirement. Interviews were transcribed and textual data were coded and analyzed using MAXQDA11.

Results
Three main themes/groups emerged concerning anticipated health and wellbeing after retirement: improvement; about the same; worsening. Especially the first group (improvement) was characterized by the anticipation of plans in the direction of a positive change in terms of lifestyle activities (e.g. physical activities, diet, etc) and social life. Third group (worsening) was characterized by fears and anxieties and, contrary to what we would expect, they had no substantial plans for health and wellbeing improvement. The study also clarifies the development of these themes after retirement.

Conclusions
Through specific strategies, stakeholders and policy makers should support older workers during the transition from work to retirement, to enhance health and wellbeing of individuals during retirement. Opportunities to this purpose should be increased especially for older workers who express health-related worries and anxieties for their future life as pensioners. Indeed, especially the latter, despite this fear, once retired could not act in the perspective of a correct lifestyle.

RC34-JS-43.10

SANTORO, MONICA* (University of Milan, monica.santoro@unimi.it)

The Migratory Experience of Young Italians to England: A Comparison Between the Experience of Immigration before and after the Economic Crisis

Over the last five years, the number of Italian expats has increased significantly with Great Britain and Germany representing the preferred foreign destinations. This paper is based on 50 in-depth interviews of Italian expats living in Manchester (UK) in 2014-2015. The research considered both people who immigrated in England more than five years ago and people who immigrated in the last two years, when the effect of economic crisis started to be very negative for young people in Italy. The research shows how young expats plan their immigration project before leaving, which kind of strategies they implement to cope with their everyday problems (bureaucratic problems, search for accommodation or for jobs), how they recreate their Italian lifestyle in England (e.g. food) and they try to maintain their national identity and establish forms of solidarity typical of immigrant communities. However there are differences between "new" and "old" immigrants. People who migrated in the last years are more vulnerable than people who settled in England before the economic crisis. The increase of youth immigration from Southern European countries has risen the level of competition in the labour market. Graduated people are forced to get unskilled jobs and they have less opportunity to change their position on labour market. Then other credentials, like a better knowledge of the language, a higher university qualification, become important to improve one's occupational status and to settle definitively in the country

RC04-49.8

SANTOS, CLAUDIA* (University Institute of Lisbon- ISCTE-IUL, cpcss@iscte-iul.pt)

Student Grant in Public Universities: A Comparative Study Between Brazil and Portugal

This comparative study, using a case study between two public universities in Brazil and Portugal, aims to analyze the institutionalization of scholarships policies for university students and characterize the assignment guidelines, systematizing its forms of access. Scholarships are a mechanism of social response from the student aid systems that facilitates educational attainment through attendance to students from vulnerable social groups and the democratization of access to higher education (Menezes, 2012). Through methodological procedures of documental and bibliographic research, the analysis suggest that regarding the institutionalization there are no significant differences between the policies of the two countries, being part of the policy indicator legacy of the corporatist model of welfare, verified through the content of the rules, especially in the high familiarization and subsidiary degrees. Concerning the assignment guidelines, a greater responsibility of the state is observed in the Portuguese university with regards to the level of regulations than present at the Brazilian university, which had relative autonomy in the specifics rules, however shows weakness in the principles and guidelines. The legalistic understanding about the scholarships is variable, on the Portuguese side the scholarship is a joint participation between the state and students and, on the Brazilian side it is financial assistance to minimize inequalities. The largest coverage is verified as being at the Portuguese university where 30% of the total number of enrolled students have scholarships (including master degree), in sharp contrast with the Brazilian university which has just 7,3% of the total number of enrolled students with scholarships. The monthly amounts of scholarships are significantly different, but the additional aid, granted separately, at the Brazilian university offsets this. The preliminary analysis suggests that the aims of the scholarship between the two countries are conditioned by the different models of funding for educational and other public policies.

RC38-445.2

SANTOS, HERMILIO* (Universidade Catolica Rio Grande do Sul, hermilio@pucrs.br)

Outsiders inside the Favela: The Double Process of Being Outsider

Favela means an impoverished urban community, located not necessarily in the periphery of big cities, in which the urban services, when existent at all, are precarious as well as all other aspects of the everyday life. In the last decades social scientists emphasized the dichotomy between the poor, middle class and upper class areas, the so-called "asphalt" and the *favelas*, the so-called "hills", since most of *favelas* in Rio de Janeiro are located in the several mountains of the city. This distinction accentuates how cities, especially Rio de Janeiro, with its gorgeous landscape, are divided. This differentiation is not accurate enough to describe the everyday life of those living in *favelas*, since it implicitly assumes that there would exist a kind of homogeneity in these urban areas. Conducting researches in *favelas* of three big cities in Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, Recife and São Paulo) in the last three years, it became clear some aspects of the hierarchies and stigma in the

everyday life in *favelas*, in which some of their inhabitants experienced a double process of being outsider: as a *favela* inhabitant is already regarded as a nuisance in the city landscape; and as recent *favela* inhabitant, with weaker social bonds. Through biographical narratives of two generations of family members living in a *favela* of Rio de Janeiro, it became clear how the everyday life is in fact more complex than the social scientists and the public opinion used to assume, marked by a distinction between "hill" and "asphalt", and also between different groupings inside a *favela*. The paper explores both aspects of this distinction. Considering the experiences of those living in neighbourhood with the same characteristics of a *favela* would contribute to a better understanding of impoverished urban spaces and helps to face it.

RC38-449.3

SANTOS, HERMILIO* (PUCRS, hermilio@pucrs.br)

Women As Violent? Women's Biographic Experiences of Violence

The role of female as an active actor in violent action is rarely analysed by sociologists. This situation helps implicitly to diffuse the thesis that women are *a priori* and exclusively victims in a society dominated by the masculinity. In this sense, it could seem to be senseless to problematize women as protagonists in violent action, and this way it could be understood as something against the gender equality or the struggle for women's right. Based of some influential sociologists and also on feminist literature some analysis, paradoxically, defend the women's emancipation at the same time that doesn't recognize them as able to act violently or, when it does, women do it under the domination of a male partner or to repeat male's behaviour. Refusing to problematize this issue seems to implicitly support the thesis that violence is exclusively a masculine behaviour. Recent researches conducted by the author in several *favelas* (impoverished urban areas) in Brazil concluded that male and female small children suffered the same experience as victims, and that mothers are the most important perpetrator of physical violence against children. Based on these findings and on biographical narratives of female adolescents and young women currently in prison, the paper analyses what could preliminarily bee considered as different types of women's engagement in violent action.

RC29-329.4

SANTOS, MARIA-FÁTIMA* (University of California, Berkeley, fsantos@berkeley.edu)

Dungeons and 'Democracy': Brazilian Carceral Reform in the Bureaucratic Field

From 1984 to 2004, the prisons and jails of Brazil's Espírito Santo State were characterized by the conditions that remain a reality for many Brazilian state carceral systems—they were grotesquely overcrowded, plagued by rampant violence, systematic human rights violations, and gross deficiency in basic food, medical and social services. However, from 2004 to 2014 state authorities dramatically reformed Espírito Santo's carceral system, with a new administrative structure and objectives oriented towards (1) security and (2) resocialization (the provision of social services to facilitate inmates' social re-integration). State authorities closed or entirely reformed the state's 12 old dilapidated facilities and constructed 36 new ones. Buildings were characterized by a security-oriented architecture and surveillance technologies. The military police that had managed carceral facilities long after the formative transition from 'authoritarian' to 'democratic' rule were replaced with trained custody officers. Administrators invested in systematic medical, education and social services. *How and why did this carceral transformation occur over the past decade?* I answer this research question through an analysis of multiple data sources: (1) government documents, (2) interviews with prison administrators, wardens, military and civil police, and representatives of catholic church and human rights organization, and (3) direct observation of 12 prisons and jails in Espírito Santo. I demonstrate how Espírito Santo's carceral system was reformed because the reality of carceral conditions became a political obstacle to an economic development project that emerged in 2004 by contributing to the public sense of insecurity. I argue that investment in initiatives not only oriented towards security but also social services was a political strategy to symbolically align the carceral system with the 'democratic' ideals that explicitly undergirded the state's economic development project.

TG06-696.4

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CLAUSEN, JETTE AAROE (Metropol University College of Copenhagen)

In-Labour Ethnography - Challenges and Possibilities When Doing Ethnography in Our Own Work Place

Health care settings are particularly complex and enclose the potential of establishing connections between different theoretical and disciplinary backgrounds. When health professionals are performing ethnography in health institutions, this requires a wider degree of reflexivity, going beyond taken-for-granted understandings of well-known, everyday practices. The hospital is a context framed by dynamic professional responsibilities, unclear definitions of private and public spaces, shifting relations mediated by technology, and patient and professional plural expectations towards the ethnographer. The aim of this presentation is thus to explore the underresearched area of health professionals doing ethnography in their own work setting. The analysis is based on two different experiences from the authors as they undertook their research on a maternity ward, while also being a qualified nurse or midwife. The value of this "in-labour ethnography", we argue, is the capacity of bringing to light practices, knowledge, relationships, and the contribution from involved technologies that would be otherwise undercover or inaccessible to the common researcher. One of the aspects we highlight from our research experience is the productive potential of observers and observed acknowledging the specific features of ethnographers – their background and insideness, but also their research agenda and their connections to other contexts and institutions – which position them cultural and socially as belonging to the outside world and, at the same time, contribute to build a role for the ethnographers as having a place inside the hospital setting, nor as insiders or outsiders. Managing this can be a challenging task. Nevertheless, the particular position of health professionals has a peerless potential to defy the way health care is viewed from inside the health care system. As such, this presentation proposes a reflection on both the productive and on the problematic features of in-labour ethnography, although highlighting the value of this strategy.

RC15-193.17

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Raising the Issue of Inequality: Comparing Home Birth Policies and Practices in Portugal and Denmark

Planned home births are part of a quite invisible reality across different countries where hospital births are dominant. In European countries like England, Denmark, and others, home births are supported by the State, and are part of the public maternal health services. But there are countries where informal but also formal limitations can be found. Placing this option within the European context, it is clear that even where there are signs of higher levels of social and medical acceptance of planned home births, they are still a minority. Also, similar results regarding the configuration of this experience as a rejection of medical dominance, framed by particular risk perceptions, were found by social scientists in very different European settings, like Portugal, the Czech Republic, Finland and Denmark. These similarities are exceptional. When comparing the access, the practices and the organization of home birth, the differences are more evident. In this presentation, some of these local differences are addressed. In Portugal, the access, the validation of practice, and the backup support is offered differently: for women who choose to have a home birth there is worst access to health care, with more barriers and more constraints; scarce discussions and no regulation concerning practices; and no formal, adequate backup support. In Denmark, there are no evident inequalities between women who choose home births and the ones who plan a hospital birth. There are established practices and guidelines, and formal networks both in practice and research. By focusing on the home birth situation in Portugal and Denmark, in a comparative perspective, I aim to explore how the existing public system in Portugal is defining health inequalities for those who opt for a home birth.

RC14-171.1

SANTOS, MYRIAN* (UERJ, myrian.sepulveda.santos@gmail.com)

The Scandal of the Brazilian Medieval Prison System

The aim of this presentation is to analyze the contrast between the theatrical media spectacles that have taken place around the demolition of Brazilian penitentiary buildings and the persistence of a system that is characterized by systematic violence. In 1962, the deactivation of a prison located in Ilha Grande, Rio de Janeiro, was largely covered by the media. In 1994, another penitentiary system also located in Ilha Grande was destroyed by implosion. Films were made about this event. In 2002, the Carandiru prison complex, in which more than one hundred inmates were shot by the police in what is called "The Carandiru massacre", was destroyed by kilos of dynamite with wide press coverage. Finally, in 2010, the Frei Caneca penitentiary complex, one of the oldest and biggest of this kind, was also destroyed with dynamite. The images were transmitted by major newspapers, radio and television. While politicians and the press create an illusion of a new beginning, allowing the forgetting of past situations, atrocities that go beyond our imagination continue to be the reality in the Brazilian penitentiary system.

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

RC07-100.3

SANTOS, MYRIAN* (UERJ, myrian.sepulveda.santos@gmail.com)

The Social Construction of Inequality: The Case of Ilha Grande

This article is focused on the social construction of inequality within the penitentiary system. The argument being developed here takes seriously the contributions left by Michel Foucault about the penal and penitentiary systems. The concepts of power and domination are expanded; they cease to be restricted to economic and political issues and are understood out of a system of norms and institutions. The research is based on interviews with former guards who worked at the penitentiary called Instituto Penal Cândido Mendes, from 1951 to 1994, documents related with the prison, biographical testimonies and articles in newspapers and magazines. The author analyzes the different meanings of violent practices as well as the construction of stigmas and prejudices, which allow the classification of individuals as either people of lesser human value or dangerous one and predispose them to be arrested, tortured and killed.

RC23-JS-13.3

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CRUZ-CASTRO, LAURA (CSIC Institute of Public Goods and Policies)

Is There Coherence Between University Missions and Promotion Criteria? the Role of the Preferences of Academics

Over the past decades policy discourses and normative models proposed for the universities have promoted the integration of the different missions of universities: teaching, research and knowledge transfer. Previous research has suggested the potential disruption of these changes in universities; the transformation into an "entrepreneurial university" (Etzkowitz et al. 2000) or the movement of universities and industry "from separate systems to hybrid order" (Owen-Smith 2003).

Expanding university missions increases the complexity of human resource management. Most universities worldwide that have adopted this strategic approach now confront the challenge of hiring and selecting staff that could cope with the potential problem of role strain. Additionally, rapid change in institutions increases the complexity of the university environment and faculty members' professional lives become more difficult with the need to accept multiples roles

Our paper recovers the role theory, initially developed by Merton (1957) and applied to the situation of researchers working in industry (Box and Cotgrove 1966), to empirically analyze the opinions and personal preferences of academics regarding the university missions. We also compare the adherence of academics to the different missions and their opinions and coherence regarding the evaluation criteria for hiring and promotion.

Our research is based on data coming from a survey carried out in 2015 among more than 5000 Spanish academics in a representative sample of universities across the national territory.

Controlling for some relevant variables such as gender or age, this research will provide novel evidence on the differences in preferences and opinions of academics regarding university mission and the role of some critical variables of their careers such as national and international mobility, participation and coordination of research projects, supervision of PhD students, participation in committees, productivity, etc. We also explore the existence of differences among academics across fields and types of universities.

RC02-26.3

SAPINSKI, JEAN PHILIPPE* (Department of Sociology, University of Oregon, sapinski@uvic.ca)

Climate Politics, Capitalism, and the Governance of Solar Radiation Management

In recent years, the conversation around geoengineering as a last resort but feasible option to curb global warming has exploded. Currently, discussions point to solar radiation management (SRM) technologies – a set of interventions that aim to reflect part of the sun's heat away from earth – as the most likely candidates to rapidly and cheaply curb surface warming. Social science scholars are actively seeking international governance mechanisms that would allow experimental research to proceed without transgressing thresholds of social acceptability, and that could provide a blueprint for governing eventual SRM deployment.

A profound division among capitalist interests underpins for a good part the current deadlock in UN climate negotiations. On the one hand, fossil capitalist interests have actively blocked climate policy both internationally and for individual states. On the other hand, a 'climate capitalist' coalition has promoted carbon trading, carbon taxes and climate finance to address global warming through the ecological modernization of the neoliberal regime. How do these divergent capi-

talist factions position themselves regarding the possibility of geoengineering in general, and SRM in particular? In this presentation, I will use social network analysis to map out emerging SRM governance networks. This will allow to investigate whether SRM and other geoengineering proposals might provide the grounds for a broader climate policy compromise poised to rally both climate capitalist and fossil capitalist interests, and the role of the capitalist state in developing such a consensus.

RC24-295.8

SAPINSKI, JEAN PHILIPPE* (Department of Sociology, University of Oregon, sapinski@uvic.ca)

Nature, Environment, Territories: Some Political Implications of Environmental Sociology's Discourse Categories

As sociologists, we need to use socially constructed language categories to produce a discourse about the social and material world. The fundamental categories of 'nature,' 'environment,' 'territory' and 'land' all define slightly different objects of study for environmental sociology. In the first part of this presentation I will examine the political implications of each of these categories. I will discuss 'nature' and 'environment' as binary categories and delineate some of their shortcomings for developing a comprehensive analysis of the ways humans appropriate their subsistence from the world they exist in. The second part of the presentation will focus on the categories of 'territory' and 'land,' and explore how they may open up space for integrating human economic and political systems at the core of such an analysis, and thus move beyond human-nature dualism. Building from this framework, the third part of the presentation will look specifically at the capital-state-territory nexus that under capitalism determines the unsustainable appropriation of matter and energy at the root of the current environmental crisis.

RC06-85.4

SAPIO, GIUSEPPINA* (University Panthéon-Assas (Paris 2), sapio.giuseppina@gmail.com)

Learning the Family We Are. the Practice of Home Movies in France

My research concerns the evolution in France of home movie filming and watching from the 1960s (Super 8 films) to the present (digital films) and the changes that have affected the family unit during this period. It brings together a theoretical dimension, the symbolic implications of the practice, and an empirical one, the findings emerging from an exploratory case study of six French families shooting home movies. Based on the psychological, social and cultural study of these families, the multidisciplinary approach of this piece, combined with a qualitative methodology (in the form of several in-depth interviews with the members of those families), is meant to explore how family images and conversations help individuals to think about themselves and their roles within their groups. I conceived my field survey as a form of role-play in which the subjects were supposed to show me their home movies and talk about them: I interviewed family members separately about the same home movies in order to find out how people give several interpretations of the same representation of a family event. I will argue that the making of home movies contributes to a family's sense of self-awareness by introducing a concept that I have named the *meta-family*. Thanks to the interactions in shooting home movies and the different types of verbalisation, the family is allowed to think about itself. The *meta-family* is not the real family, shooting or watching images, but represents the conscious and unconscious workings of the family members produced with, and through, the images. The evolution of the technical age and technologies in the practice of home movies has followed, recorded and sometimes predicted those conscious and unconscious changes within the family unit.

RC39-466.2

SARACOGLU, PINAR* (Middle East Technical University, pinarertan@gmail.com)

Reframing the Inner Dynamics of Urban Rent and Disaster Risk

Recent efforts in urban transformation in the areas under disaster risk in Turkey reframe particular beneficiaries and payers of the doctrine of "every crisis is an opportunity". The absence of a permanent disaster risk reduction institution and de facto regulations imposing urban transformation as an urban regime, indicate the requirement of redefining a new socio-ecological perspective. Considering risk definitions as both technical and political artifacts, clarifies the requirement of rediscovering their relations with the built environment. Risk is defined in terms of harm and loss estimates, and reduced in to costs as well as the political connotations that reproduce risk repeatedly. In recent attempts, revealing the shifting priorities from post disaster approach to pre-disaster approach, implement urban transformation as a risk reduction method. Previous experiences in Chile, Argentine and Turkey, reclaim the dichotomy that to what extent the urban transformation in earthquake-prone areas succeed to devise appropriate objectives and tools for risk reduction and to what extent they serve as promot-

ing urban rent. Risk as a commodity or a destructive good pertains the favorable conditions for extensive crises to reproduce means of production. Risk as a liquidatable commodity becomes tradable through governmental institutions, local administrations, contractors and dwellers by its exchange value.

RC02-25.5

SARBU, MIHAI* (University of Ottawa, msarb016@uottawa.ca)

Contesting Corporate Power: Exploring Why Individuals and Organizations Divest from Fossil Fuels Companies and What Social Factors Influence Them.

Consumer capitalism offers to many of us, mostly in the developed countries, a material abundance hardly imaginable only a few decades ago. At the same time, consumer capitalism is based on a growth-dependent economy which generates unprecedented destruction due to increasing over-exploitation of resources, pollution, and climate change. In 2015 the resources that should have lasted for the whole year have been consumed in less than seven and a half months, and if the current trends continue, we will need the resources of two planets Earth by 2030. The oceans are affected by plastic pollution and acidification, and the extinction rates of many animal species amount to what has been termed as a "sixth extinction." Finally, we may have exceeded the CO2 concentration consistent with a 2°C increase in the average temperature of the planet. In spite of the increasing urgency to act, the structural forces that define consumer capitalism keep us locked into a business-as-usual model that threatens not only the future of human civilization, but the well-being of the biosphere.

Market forces are at the heart of this business-as-usual model, but could they also be its "Achilles heel"? Could divestment from fossil fuel companies contribute, through *financial* mechanisms, to a transition toward cleaner sources of energy? Making a judgment in this matter is not easy because the share prices of the companies and the prices of fossil fuels are not governed by the same dynamics. Moreover, the motivations of those who decide to divest from fossil fuel companies may be ethical, financial, or a combination thereof. This paper attempts to study and clarify these motivations and understand which social factors influence the decisions of individuals and organizations to divest from fossil fuels. Imagining a future without fossil fuels could open the door to substantial social and economic innovation.

RC24-296.29

SARBU, MIHAI* (University of Ottawa, msarb016@uottawa.ca)

Divesting from Fossil Fuel Companies: An Attempt to Challenge the Structural Forces Defining Consumer Capitalism.

Consumer capitalism offers to many of us, mostly in the developed countries, a material abundance hardly imaginable only a few decades ago. At the same time, consumer capitalism is based on a growth-dependent economy which generates unprecedented destruction due to increasing over-exploitation of resources, pollution, and climate change. In 2015 the resources that should have lasted for the whole year have been consumed in less than seven and a half months, and if the current trends continue, we will need the resources of two planets Earth by 2030. The oceans are affected by plastic pollution and acidification, and the extinction rates of many animal species amount to what has been termed as a "sixth extinction." Finally, we may have exceeded the CO2 concentration consistent with a 2°C increase in the average temperature of the planet. In spite of the increasing urgency to act, the structural forces that define consumer capitalism keep us locked into a business-as-usual model that threatens not only the future of human civilization, but the well-being of the biosphere.

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RC24-296.26

SARDJO, SULASTRI* (University of Indonesia, sulastri@ui.ac.id)

Challenges in Improving Local Community Livelihood: A Case Study of Villages Surrounding Conservation Forest Areas in West Java, Indonesia

Currently Indonesian government has attempted handling environmental issues through environmental green agendas. This is indicated by environmentally sustainable policies such as geothermal energy development and conservation of protected forests. As this study indicates, communities living in surrounding forest area, particularly those are close to the geothermal energy operation area have experienced negative impacts. For example, they are experiencing difficulties in assessing resources that were previously available to them who are mostly dependent on the forest. The communities also have complained on the environmental impact of the geothermal energy operation, particularly to the availability of water supply. As part of their reactions, local communities have organized protests, either directly or through civil society organizations. In order to ensure the continuance efforts of conservation projects as well as geothermal energy operation, the (local) government and the company operating in the area developed social-economic programs to improve the local community livelihood. In the one hand, those programs has stimulated local social and economic activities. On the other hand it has created tensions among local people as well as frictions among civil society organizations themselves. Findings of this study have indicated that civil society organizations seemed to lose their primary orientation to improve the local community wellbeing as they themselves have struggled to balance between their own or group interests and the community needs. In the context of conflicting interest between environment and development, this study describes dynamic relations among different parties involve in the effort of improving local people livelihood. As each party has its own interests, this study focuses on challenges faced by different parties since the efforts require close cooperation between the CSO, community, company and the government at different levels.

RC13-158.4

SARMA, PRANJAL* (Department of Sociology, Dibrugarh University, Assam, India, sarmapranjal1@yahoo.co.in)

Happiness, Well-Being, Health and Leisure: An Experience in Guijan Ghat, Tinsukia, Assam, India

This is an empirical study focusing on happiness, well-being, health and leisure of the people residing in different villages in and around Guijan Ghat,which is located near Dibru-Saikhowa National Park, in the District of Tinsukia, Assam, India.

A conglomeration of different communities like Assamese, Bengali, Bihari, Mising and Nepalis are the inhabitants of the villages like Guijan Village, Erasuti village and forest villages like Laika, Pamua and Fasidiya on the bank of river Brahmaputra near Dibru-Saikhowa National Park. This is a tourist destination, where tourists visit these areas for cruising, boating, food and lodging, bird watching along with feral horses, wild buffaloes, river dolphins, orchids, sunrise and sunset and so on. Local tourists come here for various occasional parties, meetings and conference. There are several houseboats, resorts, eco camps and small boats in the locality. People living here has a different lifestyle. In the forest villages, the economy is mainly agricultural economy. They do shifting cultivation. Other villagers are engaged in fishing, dairy and vegetable production. They mainly pass time in different activities like boating, collecting timber for business, firewood collection from river and forest, gambling, guiding tourists, swimming and so on. They are habituated with swimming which is a good exercise for health and well-being. They spend more time with nature. They cook food with firewood. Villagers enjoy taking their local rice beer.

As they are mostly engaged with nature, they are fortunate and in a convenient position. In fact they have good health and routinely happy and content. In this paper we will collect data through observation and interview method. We will interview villagers, tourists, businessman and the senior citizens of the locality near the Dibru-Saikhowa National park.

RC13-170.6

SARMA, PRANJAL* (Department of Sociology, Dibrugarh University, Assam, India, sarmapranjal1@yahoo.co.in)

Spirituality, Faith, Cultural Practices and Leisure: A Case Study of Azaan Pir's (SAINT) Dargah(GRAVE), Saraguri Chapori, Assam, India

There is a relationship between religion, spirituality, faith, cultural practices and leisure. 'Religion' is a social institution, consisting of a system of beliefs and practices related to sacred things, and a moral community that serves to unite its members. 'Spirituality' is something to do with religion or religious beliefs. 'Religious belief' is a system of knowledge about the divine and its relationship with the human. 'Cultural practices' and 'rituals' are acts performed repeatedly and according to custom.

'Faith' is a strong belief in a religion. On the other hand, 'leisure' generally involves withdrawal from routine activities such as work and involvement instead in a pleasurable activity, highly valued by the individual.

In this paper we will highlight the case of Hazarat Azaan Pir(Saint)'s Dargah(grave) in Saraguri Chapori in the district of Sivasagar, Assam which unites religion and leisure. Azaan Pir's Dargah is situated near the bank of river Brahmaputra. The place is known as Saraguri Chapori, a village of 145 families where all the families are Hindus except the caretaker family of the Dargah, which is a Muslim family. Observation and interview method will be used and respondents will be villagers, tourists and priests.

Sayed Shah Milaan, popularly known as 'Azaan Pir', had migrated to Assam from Baghdad and unified the people of Assam and brought harmony between

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

the religious communities. Originally he spoke Arabic and later on he mastered the Assamese language. He preached Islam with the help of devotional folk songs 'Zikirs' and 'Zaris'. The villagers of Saraguri Chapori, in their leisure time sing Zikirs and Zaris and while grazing their cattle they sing songs. They engage in agriculture and fishing activities. The place provides a unique amalgamation of religious practices and leisure activities through cultural practices based mainly on faith which unites people from all religious background.

RC46-525.2

SARPAVAARA, HARRI* (University of Tampere, harri.sarpavaara@uta.fi)

Substance Users' Metaphorical Change Talk during Motivational Counseling Sessions in Finnish Probation Service

Past research has shown that metaphors are pervasive in language, thought and action. Metaphors are also claimed as powerful devices for change that offer new information about reality and will help generate different alternatives to perceive and organize the world. Therefore, it is not surprising that metaphors have become central to therapy where change is a definitive aspect. Change is also the goal of motivational interviewing (MI), a widespread therapeutic intervention that has become a well-recognized approach to counseling. It is designed to strengthen intrinsic motivation to specific goal with particular attention to the language of change. In recent years, several studies have demonstrated that clients' change-related language during sessions is an important part of successful MI. However, there is a paucity of research investigating the metaphorical aspects of the client's language during MI sessions.

The aim of my ongoing study is to expand on the current understanding about clients' change talk during MI. This paper explores substance-using clients' metaphorical talk about change during MI sessions in Finnish Probation Service. The analysis is based on videotaped and transcribed data consisting of 98 MI-sessions. Sessions were videotaped in 12 Probation Service offices in Finland in 2007–2009.

The preliminary data analysis reveals that the use of metaphors is common in connection with change-related talk. The most common conceptual metaphor was CHANGE IS A JOURNEY. The other conceptual metaphors of change were CHANGE IS UP, CHANGE IS IN A HANDS, CHANGE IS A CONSTRUCTION SITE, CHANGE IS A GAME, CHANGE IS A STRUGGLE, and CHANGE IS LIGHT.

In general, it is concluded that this qualitative analysis provides evidence for the value of the role of metaphors as vehicles of change in substance use treatment.

RC26-319.3

SARRIS, NIKOS* (National Centre for Social Research, nsarris@ekke.gr)

Can the Referendum As a Form of Direct Democracy Substitute the Lack of Confidence in Representative Institutions? the Case of the Greek Referendum in July 2015.

The outbreak of the economic crisis in Greece highlighted in a prominent way the crisis of the political system. The main characteristic of this crisis is the lack of confidence in representative institutions. This paper presents, through a series of research findings, (Eurobarometer, European Social Survey, Public issue etc.) the increasing distancing of citizens from the procedures of representation and the general lack of trust of the Greeks in institutions. The research data imprint a progressive crisis of the political system.

Since the restoration of Democracy in 1974, the bailout referendum that was conducted in Greece in July 2015 was the first after 40 years. The referendum seems to steer to classical Athenian democracy, and to the image of citizens flocking to the assemblies, in order to decide on the most important matters of the day. In the contemporary state it can be seen as a part of representative democracy. Given that voters were presented with a complicated and ambiguous question, they had to rely on ways to simplify their decision on their vote. The question of whether voters had to follow the parties they usually support was posed. On the other hand, the political parties were called to persuade their voters and to analyze the arguments for and against "yes" and "no".

The paper examines the political behavior both of the voters and the political parties, and attempts to answer the question of whether forms of direct democracy, such as the referendum, can substitute the lack of trust in representative institutions, and, thus, contribute to a better quality and empowerment of democracy. Is the referendum a substantial way to mobilize citizens to overpass political apathy and the crisis of the Political?

RC37-440.4

SASAJIMA, HIDEAKI* (Osaka City University, sasajima@lit.osaka-cu.ac.jp)

Institutional Changes of the Arts in NYC before and after WWII

Why did New York City become an art center after the second world war? European cities, especially Paris, had taken significantly important roles in global art worlds in the early part of 20th century. Yet, after the "triumph of the American painting"(Sandler 1976) including Abstract Expressionism, the situation had changed. This paper explores the transformation of global art worlds, especially focusing on the institutional changes of art production in New York City before and after the second world war.

Existing studies have dealt with art worlds in New York City (Crane 1989; Zukin 1982; Velthuis 2006), but they did not focus closely on the institutional issues of art production and transformations. Examining the causal mechanisms of the institutional change in New York City is important, because it allows us to figure out historical and urban spatial factors that lead to current global art worlds. As the sociology of arts has researched institutional and organizational issues of art production (Becker 1982; DiMaggio & Hirsh 1976; Peterson 1976), this paper particularly utilizes the idea of "institutional changes" (White & White 1967) and analyzes the changes of social relationships among art galleries, cultural policies and artist communities. As for methods, I have utilized the archival materials of art galleries, public policies and artists.

Before the second world war, there were weak art markets and public support in New York City and so the main players of art production and consumption were patrician elites and local avant-garde artists. After the war, several factors had changed the situation. The emergence of abstract expressionism made primary markets expand and the public and private funding systems were initiated. During these processes, the new middle class joined the art worlds and the institution of art production and consumption became complicated.

RC48-JS-6.1

SASSEN, SASKIA* (Columbia University, sjs2@columbia.edu)

Social Movements and Sociological Theory

THe content of this submission will b decided at a later stage together with the organizers of the session

RC45-515.2

SATO, YOSHIMICHI* (Tohoku University, ysato123@m.tohoku.ac.jp)

Does Agent-Based Modeling Survive in Sociology? a Theoretical First Step Toward "Sociological" Micro-Macro Links

Agent-based modeling, a sophisticated technique in rational choice theory, has been gaining popularity in sociology. It is a strong tool with which to study self-organization in society such as the evolution of cooperation and the emergence of trust between strangers. Thus it has found a niche in sociology. However, it is another story whether it will evolve and eventually prevail in sociology. A major obstacle to its evolution in sociology is sociological concepts that are difficult to be translated into concepts used in agent-based modeling. Take social structure for example, which is one of the main topics in this session. Conventionally, social structure has been defined in two ways in sociology. First, it is equivalent to social network structure. Agent-based modeling is a powerful tool with which to study the evolution of social networks and, therefore, has contributed to the progress of the study of social networks. A second definition of social structure is that it is relations of roles to which actors and resources are allocated. Then it is challenging for agent-based modelers to use the concept of "role" in their models. This is because a role is more complex than an actor or an agent. A role is defined as a bundle of expectations by incumbents of other roles. Thus it is necessary for a modeler to define the relationship between a role and expectations in order to define social structure and study its evolution. I will present a theoretical framework to do that. Linking such concepts as role and social structure conventional in sociology with agent-based models would help agent-based modeling prevail in sociology.

RC24-292.2

SATOH, KEIICHI* (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, k.s.vogel1234@gmail.com)

Governing through Voluntarily?: The Japanese Climate Change Policy and the Policy Networks

The voluntary action plan among the industrial groups has been one of the main Japanese Climate change policy. Even though this action does not have any regal background and has no obligation for the commitment, more than 80% of the companies calculated in CO_2 amount participated in this action and reduced their emission based on their own target. Why this cooperation among the private companies occurred in the free-market society like Japan?

We will answer this question from the perspective of constellation of the climate change policy networks in Japan, using the data of COMPON Japan survey collected by the Japanese COMPON team (PI: Koichi Hasegawa, Tohoku

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

University). We interviewed 72 major interest groups being active in Japanese domestic climate change policy formation during 2013 and 2014.

In order to understand the mechanism of how voluntary action works, we need to set two different levels of analytical viewpoints: Inter-block networks and inner-networks in a block. In the Inter-sectoral network, Japanese climate change policy network can be clustered into three political blocks which share major recognitions, policy preferences and actual ties of cooperation. These three blocks are the Environment Ministry block, the Economic Ministry block, and the peak business organization Keidanren block. Though institutionally the Keidanren block has more privileged position, each sector has almost the same political power. Therefore, the Keidanren block needs to implement the voluntary action plan in order to block other policies proposed by other blocks. The existence of these two powerful blocks also serves for Keidanren to consolidate their inner-ties to protect their collective interest. The form of the inner-network of the Keidanren block is also important. Their vertically connected network prevents the free-riders. However, this network form prevents also those companies appearing which take an initiative by their own interests.

RC15-192.16

SAUCEDO TAPIA, ALEJANDRA* (Universidad de Guadalajara, alestefi7@hotmail.com)

Stratified Access to Health Systems: The Case of "Bolsa Familia" (Brazil) and "Oportunidades"(Mexico) Programs.

Throughout the twentieth century and up until the eighties, in some Latin American countries, a series of social policies that sought universalism but, however, remained primarily linked to the condition of being employed in the formal sector, were developed. Since the eighties, in countries like Brazil and Mexico, new archetypes of **targeted social polic**y were established: the **Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT)**, initially created to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty, with responsibilities aimed at developing human capital of the kids. The programs mentioned here are *"Oportunidades"* program (Mexico) and *"Bolsa Familia"* program (Brazil). These programs include an insertion package in health systems, characterized by precarious and different conditions compared to others types of insertion, for example, compared to workers with social security gained through formal employment. That is why **this research focuses on the effects on access to health that have had Oportunidades and Bolsa Familia in beneficiary households**. The data collection methods used were a survey of both a municipality of Mexico (Tonalá, Jalisco), and one of Brazil (Salvador de Bahía); and a series of in-depth interviews conducted in both countries. **The results point to a residual improved access to health systems, with different access features that build a new step down the scale of stratification of health systems, making the program beneficiaries second-class citizens in terms of access to health.**

RC54-612.1

SAUERBORN, ELGEN* (FU Berlin, Elgen.Sauerborn@fu-berlin.de)

Body Knowledge and the Shaping of Emotions

This paper seeks to explore how body knowledge impacts the shaping of emotions in social dynamics. Approaches about body knowledge differentiate between "knowledge of the body" and "knowledge about the body" (Keller/Meuser 2012). The former can be compared with Bourdieu's theory of practice and embodiment in social contexts whereas the second refers to declarative and propositional types of knowledge.

Moreover, the role of the body as well as of types of knowledge has been increasingly discussed in emotion research over recent years. Scheers (2012) idea of emotions as embodied practices broadens the analytic view of feelings as part of embodied processes whereas the analysis of the influence of declarative knowledge on human emotions has a well-founded tradition in the sociology of emotions.

However, what is often neglected are interdependencies of emotions as a type of embodied knowledge and the knowledge individuals have *about* their bodies.

Using in-depth interview data from a study on women in leadership positions and emotional labour as an example, I investigate the importance of reflexive knowledge of the body for the development of embodied knowledge and vice versa. From this research, I want to outline the power of the gendered body and its associated assumptions in ordinary practices.

RC24-290.5

SAVALE, SANJAY* (K. T. H. M. College, Gangapur Road, Nashik, Maharashtra, India, ssavale43@gmail.com)

'Phase Pardhis' of Central India in Search of Sustainable Livelihoods through Natural Resources Conservation

With the changing colonial-modern, postmodern and globalised conditions in India, as many parts of the world, a number of communities engaged in traditional livelihood practices turn out to be 'broken men'. The objective of this paper is to address the collective action and social change among the Phase Pardhi, the denotified, displaced nomadic tribal community of Akola, Washim districts of Maharashtra, traditionally engaged with hunting and therefore tagged as villain of nature which turned out to be the conservers of natural resources.

The paper, based on empirical qualitative data gathered from personal narratives, observations on the field, informal interviews of the tribals and the Samavenada actionists around Akola region of Vidarbha. It analyses, spaces, conditions and mechanisms where a traditional downtrodden community can design nature conservation model to strengthen alternative, sustainable livelihood activities and escape from the labels of 'hunter destroyers' and 'poachers'. The tribal community in association with Samvedana, an action group of nature, generated and conserved around hundreds of sq km area of grassland and the biodiversity around their villages to support alternative livelihood. Indigenous collective efforts of the community coupled with the traditional knowledge and civil society support is trying to overcome with an alternative model of their own to sustain, develop and live with pride. This novel case shows new avenues to small, marginal communities in India with distinct cultural and traditional economic background can build alternative livelihoods and conserve natural-forest resources. Civil societies working on the environmental aspects of sustainable development can have a lot baggage with this unconventional exercise.

RC25-JS-27.4

SAVELA, TIMO* (University of Turku, timo.savela@utu.fi)

Schoolscapes: Participation in Educational Spaces

Schoolscape research is a relatively recent strand of linguistic landscape research (Brown, 2005). It offers valuable insight into the linguistic landscapes of education. It combines sociolinguistics and landscape research in an educational context. This presentation addresses the role of schoolscape participants, who are not only shaped by the schoolscapes as recipients, but who also shape the schoolscapes as authors.

I have created a schoolscape specific data annotation scheme based on Barni and Bagna (2009). It is a complex multimodal data annotation scheme, which can be used to address the role of schoolscape participants as both the audience and the authors of schoolscapes. It addresses salience of languages (Kress & van Leeuwen, 1996; Scollon & Wong Scollon, 2003), translation and code-mixing (Reh, 2004) and spatial features (Barni & Bagna, 2009). It also reflects the different functions of the items present in schoolscapes: Bourdieusard power relations, Boudonian good reasons, Goffmanian presentation of self and collective identity (Ben-Rafael, Shohamy & Barni, 2010). This data driven approach makes it possible to examine different aspects and patterns of schoolscapes from large sets of data, for example, by participant, by educational stage or by space. The findings provide extensive information on educational spaces and on the active role of their participants.

A schoolscape is not a mere physical space where education takes place. It is a process, not a state. It is a reflection of the top-down socialization processes of education and language policies that shape its participants, as well as a reflection of the various bottom-up processes that shape it. In other words, the schoolscape participants have an active role in shaping the ordering of reality that in turn shapes them. A schoolscape is a process in which the participants have an important role influencing the social situation they are involved.

RC12-153.2

SAWA, KEIKO* (Kyoto Women's University, sawa@kyoto-wu.ac.jp)

Gender Bias and Gender Diversity of Judiciary in Japan: What Makes It Difficult to Change

The idea of judicial diversity, especially that of gender diversity, has been widening these years from the mere problem of number to the more deepening idea that is contextual, gender affirmative which pays attention to the power and structure in the society and approves more diverse state of being.

Meanwhile in Japan, the number of women judges has become 20,0% in 2015, which is considered to be "steadily growing" by judiciary, which means not any means of diversity or quarter is thought to be needed. Moreover, in spite of the existence of strong gender bias of judges having been pointed out frequently, these bias still remains without any way to be solved.

Why does this state of things continue like this without any change? Why and how can it happen?   In this presentation, the reasons will be sought paying attention to the socialization process of judges and the power structure of judiciary in Japan.

RC41-487.2

SAXENA, ANSHUL* (Florida International University, asaxe002@fiu.edu)

JEAN-GILLES, MICHELE (Florida International University)
ROSENBERG, RHONDA (Florida International University)
DEVIEUX, JESSY (Florida International University)

Effect of Gender-Based Violence on Mental Health Among a Sample of Haitian Women

Background: Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a major public health issue worldwide. IPV not only has negative effects on women's physical and mental health, but also increases their susceptibility to acquiring sexually transmitted infections.

Method: A cross-sectional survey was conducted in Haiti to examine gender based attitudes and IPV among Haitian women. A sub-sample that had experienced IPV (N = 513) was selected. Structural equation modeling was used to test relationships between IPV, mental health, familial support and childhood sexual abuse, adjusting for other independent variables.

Results: The mean age was 26.2 (SD = 5.9) years among the sample. Approximately 6% were HIV+ and 4% had syphilis. Around 10% of women reported childhood sexual abuse, and these had reported 2.6 times (95%CI: 1.15–6.0) more battering than rest of the sample. The median scores for good mental and physical health were 26 (SD = 4.4, 20-40) and 10 (SD = 3.1, 4-20) respectively, indicating relatively poor states. IPV was directly associated with poorer mental ($β$ = -1.03, p < 0.001) and poorer physical health ($β$ = 0.70, p < 0.001). A current or recent partner with drinking problems was associated with battery ($β$ = 0.10, p < 0.05) and forced sex after IPV ($β$ = 0.73, p < 0.001). Though significant in bivariate analysis, childhood sexual abuse was not significantly associated with IPV ($β$ = 0.34, p > 0.05) in the multivariate analysis. Model diagnostics showed reasonable approximate fit (WRMR < 1, TLI = 0.71, CFI = 0.86, and RMSEA = 0.07).

Conclusions: Women who experience intimate partner violence have poorer mental health outcomes. These women may be coerced in risky sexual behaviors that increase their vulnerability to acquiring HIV or STI infections. Interventions targeting gender based violence are needed to prevent IPV and reduce its negative sequelae.

RC52-594.3

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Engineers in Post-Soviet Azerbaijan: From One Dependency to Another?

In this study, I explore the impact of post-Soviet integration into global economy on engineering profession in Azerbaijan. In the literature on professions former Soviet Union is usually treated as a homogenous nation state, and the asymmetries inherent in its organization are rarely considered. In this paper, I argue that in the case of professions in the peripheral republics of former Soviet Union we are dealing with a transition from one form of supra-national regulation to another. Based on in depth interviews and analysis of secondary literature, I show how the professional jurisdictions of engineers in post-Soviet Azerbaijan, which used to be drawn in the Union center in Moscow, are now being redrawn by global actors, particularly transnational corporations. During Soviet period, Azerbaijan was industrialized in accordance with Soviet modernization project and the ideology of technical progress. In addition to a network of industrial enterprises, Azerbaijan also possessed a number of research and design institutions, incorporated into the union-wide vertically integrated scientific-production associations. Although industrialization in Soviet Azerbaijan was directed from Moscow, where the scope of work, production targets and more generally the direction of development was determined, Azerbaijani engineers were engaged in all stages of technological process, and felt that they were a part of the larger Soviet engineering professional community. In the post-Soviet period, the Soviet vertically integrated organizations were fragmented, and many functions, particularly R&D became redundant in the context of Azerbaijani nation-state. In addition, Azerbaijan had chosen resource-based development and pursued a policy of acquisition of foreign technologies, mostly in turn-key form. As a result, the professional jurisdiction of engineers in Azerbaijan was re-drawn, with some tasks, such as manufacturing, research and design, being excluded.

RC38-452.4

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The Migration History of the Family As a Source of the Formation of Siberian Identity

Nowadays in Russian society, intensive processes of regional identities formation as a source of new national identity are observed, and there is a Siberian quasi-nationality, which stands out among them. Numerous studies reveal unbalanced, semi-colonial relationships between Siberia and federal government, meaning the one-sided exploitation of the various region's potential. The awareness of own secondary nature in economical and socio-cultural terms is the rea-

son for mass migration from Siberia with more than 1 million left between the latter population census. At the same time, scholars stress the need to change the authorities' attitudes towards Siberia for more efficient use of natural and human potential of the region in the interests of the whole country.

One of the key features of Siberia is a multi-ethnic composition of the population due to the rich region's immigration history during the last centuries. This has resulted in the formation of so-called *Siberian identity* with specific, diversity-welcome traits, such as high level of ethnic tolerance, unconditional acceptance of o*thers,* the tradition of mutual aid, and significant integration potential. In order to understand comprehensively the logic of the formation of a Siberian identity, it is important to analyze it in multi-dimensional perspective, taking into account historical, spatial, cultural, biographical, political, ideological, and other aspects.

The latest research on Siberian identity reveal that on the biographical level the key prerequisites for the Siberian identity formation are family migration history, ethnicity, personal mobility, as well as individual's involvement in the region's life.

This study is an attempt to determine the weight of the migrstion biographical factors in the formation of the Siberian identity based on the analysis of historical data, research of Siberian sociologists and anthropologists, as well as author's qualitative research in Tomsk, which is recognized as a center of cultural and historical development of Siberia.

RC22-270.3

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Back to the Future. New Religious and Secular Paradigms Facing the Radical Crisis of Modern Civilization

The paper aims to explain the notion of perverse effects produced by a hyperbolic theoretical validation of evidenceless theories, elaborated in order to perform the modern civilization process in terms of its radicalization. As a result, arises in western societies a drift dynamic, going ahead along a slippery slope and consisting in an increasing violence due to a gradual weakening of axiological rationality, ethic of responsibility and representative democracy, until their substantial abolition. Otherwise the paper seeks to investigate the intellectual strategies rising up in response to this vicious cycle; they appear to share a substantial rejection of the notion of risk-society in itself. Indeed, on one side, focusing on the religious-traditional realm, the paper proposes a comprehension of the occurring transformation process inside the Roman Catholic Church, in light of Catholic interpretation of both present historical-natural contingencies, and religious-supernatural prophecies throughout the last two centuries (Marian apparitions mainly). Nevertheless, on the other side, through the investigation of the philosophical and social-historical realm, it considers and emphasizes the contribution offered by some of the major contemporary secular scholars from different theoretical traditions, in order to gain a new theoretical-ethical-political – as well as rational – synthesis, basically based on a fundamental paradigm-shift: from the radical-modern *etsi Deus non daretur* to the "after-modern" *veluti si Deus daretur* paradigm.

RC32-367.10

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"a Fatherland without Fathers?" – Actors and Discourses of Antifeminist Platforms in Austria

Within the last three decades initiatives, platforms, and associations dealing with masculinity politics in some ways emerged throughout Europe. These platforms can be differentiated according to their attitudes towards gender equality. On the one hand we can find *balanced* approaches, critically interrogating privilege and power of men, while also considering costs and diversity of masculinities (cf. triangle model, Messner 2000). These *balanced* approaches are contrasted by *unbalanced* men's movements who stylize men as victims of women (and feminism), while completely ignoring diversity and privileges among men.

We can find examples for both in Austria, whereas men's movements mainly fall in three categories: institutionalized men's work (e.g. counseling centers), men' initiations groups, and father's rights movements (Brem 2012). While a body of work is emerging for the situation in Germany specifically dealing with antifeminist approaches in men's movements (e.g. Gesterkamp 2010, Kemper 2012, Rosenbrock 2012, Claus 2014), gender politics of men's and father's rights movements in Austria have not been examined until recently (Scambor and Kirchengast 2014).

This paper is based on the work of Scambor and Kirchengast (2014) and re-examines actors, rhetoric and platforms of antifeminist men's movements in Austria. The tropes we find in media and everyday culture span from "men as victim of domestic violence", to "failing boys in education" to "men as victims of divorce." Feminism (singular, sic!) is depicted alternately as anachronism or fictitious enemy. We are also systematically fact checking popular statements and contrasting them with empirical data. Based on our analysis we give recommen-

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

dations for *balanced* approaches to masculinity politics that are oriented towards gender equality and suggest some strategies to counteract antifeminist activism more generally.

RC48-559.3

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ZANETTE, MARIA CAROLINA (Universidade de Ribeirão Preto)

Shapewear or Nothing to Wear: Ambiguity of Targets and Allies in the Plus-Size Fashion Market Activism

Women who are fat have historically been deemed an unworthy consumer segment by fashion brands and designers (Stearns 1997). Yet, plus-sized consumers have started to engage in activism searching for inclusion in the mainstream fashion market (Scaraboto and Fischer 2013). Online, plus-sized fashion bloggers and their audiences, self-labeled *fatshionistas*, have re-appropriated elements from the mainstream fashion field and employed these to subvert the stigma of fat (Harju and Huovinen 2015).

Yet, understandings of which brands and designers are targets and which ones are allies of this movement are not clear cut among activists. Facing societal and economic pressure to include a wider range of body sizes among their clientele, brands pay token acceptance to consumers who are fat by employing plus-sized models in advertisements or extending clothing lines by a couple of sizes, while keeping the logic of thinness that guides the business unaltered. Similarly, certain consumer goods and practices entice conflicting reactions among the *fatshionistas* for offering the possibility of inclusion and validation in the marketplace while acting as enablers of the stigmatization these consumers combat.

Our research examines how stigmatized consumers fighting marginalization in a market make sense of paradoxical objects. Drawing from qualitative data collected through a 5-year netnography (Kozinets 2015) of the Fat Acceptance Movement, we examine discourses of *fatshionistas* regarding a particular category of objects: shapewear. By wearing shapewear, consumer activists can defy the stigma associated with being fat by fitting into clothing that is not "meant for them", yet subject themselves to the norms of the fashion industry where lumps and rolls protuding from under a garment are unsightly. Conversely, by not wearing shapewear, plus-sized consumers defy the stigma through making their bodies and their fat visible, albeit dressed with clothing offered by the limited number of brands and designers that cater to them.

RC09-115.2

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RISMAN, BARBARA (University of Illinois at Chicago)

MEOLA, CATHERINE (International Food Policy Research Institute)

Agricultural Technology and Gender Structure Theory: The Case of Women's Group-Fishponds in Bangladesh

In this article, we illustrate the utility of gender structure theory (Risman 2004; Risman and Davis 2013) in providing a substantive framework for practitioners and researchers to conceptualize the task of gender mainstreaming. To do so, we use this theory to analyze the impact of a fish-polyculture program introduced through women's-only groups in the Jessore District of Bangladesh. We use fixed effects regression models to study the relationship between technology adoption and the gender asset gap. Consistent with gender structure theory, we find that the effect of agricultural technology adoption on the gender asset gap is conditioned by levels of joint asset ownership (as an interactional-level characteristic) and wives' level of education (as an individual-level characteristic). By conceptualizing gender as a complex structure of individual-, interactional-, and macro-level dimensions, gender structure theory allows us to understand why gender-sensitive development schemes sometimes produce unintentional results and how we can mitigate these consequences in future initiatives that include a central goal of progress towards gender equality.

RC07-100.5

SCHACHTNER, CHRISTINA* (University of Klagenfurt, christina.schachtner@aau.at)

Social Movements in the Age of the Internet

The following issues will be covered in this lecture:
- What are the characteristics of new forms of political participation in the age of the internet?
- What role does the internet itself play in generating these characteristics?

The leading questions focus on an analysis of the interplay between media structures and participatory action in the internet age, based on the results of the study "Communicative publics in cyberspace", which investigated the behaviour of network activists during the Arab Spring. This is supported by the results of other studies on the Occupy movement, the Bersih movement in Malaysia, the Gezi Park protests in Istanbul and the Spanish Indignadas. In more recent studies on social movements, researchers are interested in both virtual and physical representations of forms of protest because political participation in the internet age does not lend itself to being exiled to one or the other space.

Typical characteristics of new social movements include emotions and concern as a starting point, interconnected experiences, translocality and togetherness. Some of these are qualitatively new; others are very familiar but have been amplified in the context of digital media and/or have taken on specific forms due to their influence.

In the lecture, special attention will be paid to the role of the internet as a space for and instrument of political participation, as digital technology helps define the layers of meaning of new forms of protest, even though the internet itself is not intrinsically democratic. The theoretical concepts behind the empirical analysis include Michel Foucault's heterotopia (1992), the Rhizome concept developed by Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari (1977), Stuart Hall's approach to representation (1997) and Manuel Castells' (2012) views on new forms of political participation in the context of a mediatised society.

RC51-577.1

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Communication and Situated Intra-Action: Entangling Systems Theory and New Materialism

For Luhmann communication is the basic foundation of society. His notion of communication includes concepts of radical temporality (because communication has to be altered on a regular basis), process ontologies (because communication connects instable and constantly reconfiguring systems), anti-humanisms (because humans are not the sole cause of communication) and anti-dualisms (because communication is neither merely natural nor cultural or structural nor individual). Within the last decades postmodern, poststructural or non-representational theories made similar claims. Most recently a nexus of theories subsumed under the notion of "New Materialism" (Dolphijn & Van der Tuin 2012) ventures into that territory. New Materialisms (Barad 2007, Braidotti 2013) trouble boundaries and in particular human boundaries. Agency becomes a process of intra-action that is situated within material-discursive processes in constant differentiation.

In this talk we aim to discuss fruitful irritations of Systems Theory and New Materialism. Most recently a discussion about the critical potentials of Systems Theory has emerged (Amstutz & Fischer-Lescano 2014, Siri & Möller 2015) and discussed normative potentials as well as 'blind spots' of this theory of society. By focusing on Karen Barads Agential Realism (2007) and a critical reading of Luhmann's works we encounter and condense entanglements between two theoretical worlds, which seem to be severely imcompatible only at the first glance. By approaching empirical phenomenons with a mix of Luhmann's Functional Analysis and New Materialist ethnographies strengths and blind spots of both perspectives can be balanced and analyzed theoretically.

Barad, Karen (2007) Meeting the Universe Halfway: Quantum Physics and the Entanglement of Matter and Meaning. Durham.

Siri, Jasmin & Möller, Kolja (2015) (Eds.). Systemtheorie & Kritik. Special Issue von Soziale Systeme. Bielefeld.

Amstutz, Marc & Fischer-Lescano, Andreas (2014) (Eds.) Kritische Systemtheorie. Zur Evolution einer normativen Theorie. Bielefeld.

Braidotti, Rosi (2013) The Posthuman. Cambridge.

RC33-JS-3.4

SCHADLER, CORNELIA* (University of Vienna, cornelia.schadler@univie.ac.at)

Multi-Level Analysis with New Materialist Ethnographies

A recent nexus of theories subsumed under the notion of *new materialisms* is increasingly recognized within sociology. Theories, such as the agential realism of Karen Barad (2003, 2007), the posthumanism of Donna Haraway (2008) or the deleuzian materialism of Rosi Braidotti (2002) claim to rewrite definitions of humans, overcome dualisms and representationalism, include material processes into research and redefine the relationship of structural and individual levels in research. This also includes the definition of research cases as inherently contextual and multi-layered. A multi-level analysis of a specific research interest is an integral part in research from this perspective.

My talk will include a brief introduction to new materialist thought and new materialist methodology (Schadler, forthcoming). In the following I will illustrate

the new materialist-multi-level analysis with (qualitative) empirical examples from two projects. A project on the transition to parenthood (from 2008 to 2012) concerned the entanglements of different levels and layers analysing policy documents, interviews, observations, bulletin boards and diaries (Schadler, 2013, 2014). Another example from a recent project on practices of collective parenting will show how legal discussions (custody laws), private practices (organizing family live with more than two parents), physical environments (buildings, cities, apartments) and public discourses (about family norms) are creating specific multi-layered situations and worlds of which collective parents are a part of.

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Haraway, Donna (2008). When Species Meet. University of Minnesota Press
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Schadler, Cornelia (2014). Key practices of the transition to parenthood through the lens of a new materialist ethnography. Current Sociology 62/1

RC32-369.2

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HOLST, ELKE (DIW)
SCHROOTEN, MECHTHILD (HS)

Gender Specific Remittances from Germany before and after the Economic Crisis

The ongoing international and European economic crisis (2008-2015) affects the social situation of migrants. From global perspective the UN states: "Shrinking markets in high- and middle income countries have also led to job losses by foreign women migrants from poorer regions and countries." (UNAIDS 2012: 5). In certain contrast the European Commission argues that "The most vulnerable group in this crisis are male migrants." (European Union 2013: 17). So far, only few gender-oriented studies on remittances from industrialized countries in times of the actual crisis exist (for Spain Gioconda Herrera 2012). To tackle these shortcomings, we analyze gender-specific remittances from Germany. In our study, we use data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) which includes rich information on female and male migrants and their transnational networks. The paper is organized as follows. First, we take a look at the theoretical arguments for gender specific remittances in times of crises. Second, in the empirical part of the paper we focus on data from Germany and provide some insights into the gender-specific determinants of remittances. Third, we compare our results for the years of crises (2008-2013) to those from tranquil times (2001-2006). Finally, we offer some conclusions.

RC38-444.1

SCHAEFER, MIRIAM* (Georg-August-University Goettingen, miriam.schaefer@sowi.uni-goettingen.de)

Biographical and Work Narratives of German Police Officers. Implications for an Empirical Study of the Institution with Statexs Monopoly on the Use of Force.

Areas of police work which are characterized by face-to-face interaction with citizens seem to have one thing in common: it is their central goal to retain control. Retaining and establishing control are both aim of and condition for police action. Additionally, it is a condition for interactions of police with non-police citizens.

In the work-biographical interviews which I have conducted, it was obvious that the police officers did not – or were unable to – abandon these well-rehearsed and implicit patterns of actions during the interview situation. Speaking from their present perspective, they spoke in an argumentative manner. It was hardly possible for them to tell me about experiences in the past. In this connection it has also taken into account that the interview situation in work-biographical interviews is framed as 'work' due to the question which relates to the work-biography. Thus, it was a situation in which the police officers interact with citizen and in which control had to be retained. Despite a consistent narrative question technique it was hardly possible to elicit narrations. During my second fieldwork period I have therefore started to conduct biographical-narrative interviews which ask for the whole biography of the interviewee.

Referring to my current empirical research about occupational choices of police officers and their everyday police life, I want to discuss to what extent consistent narrative interviews, which tackle the whole biography, offer a possibility to overcome these difficulties. Furthermore, I approach the question if biographical interviews might be experienced as 'loss of control' in the specific context of police work. An alternative reading is that the research about an institution could be experienced as a form of empowerment by the individuals which are part of it – if they recognize that the research is aiming to understand the institution from their perspective.

RC48-554.5

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Protest Between Discours and Practice - the Emergence of an Efficacious Formation of Practice of Protest in Germany in the Early 1960s until Today.

The paper focuses on the emergence of the formation of practices of protest in current German society. In a genealogical perspective it discusses the theoretical relation of discours and practice in protest studies by extending practice theory by a concept of discours orientated to a poststructural materialism (Hillebrandt 2014). It presents first findings of a research project which declines the methodological consequences of the theoretical prospective of practice theory for the sociology of formations of practice of protest. The research opens a bricolage of the emergence of formations of practices of protest from the early 1960s until today. The empirical work comprise analysis of documentary movies, analysis of associations between bodies and artefacts as well as analysis of discourses and enables me to span the relational networks between discourses, recipients, consuments, physical artefacts, socialized bodies and media which one can find between routinized practices of persistence and social change. Initial points are different unprecedented protest events with attachement potential in the german revolution of culture related to the students movement in the 1960s. From there I tell the history of current practices of protest and the emergency of routines and transformation of the formation of practices of protest. The paper plumps possibilities and boarders of doing protest studies by conceptualizing protest as a formation of practice and shows how to conquer path dependences of traditional research with focus on acteurs or ressources of protest.

RC47-546.2

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THABCHUMPON, NARUEMON (Chulalongkorn University)

Social Media-Based Far Right Movements in Thailand

Since late 2013, the split in Thai society between two contesting camps - the Red Shirts and the Yellow Shirts - has been radicalising and culminated in the coup d'état in May 2014. During the recent events, far right groups have started to play a crucial role in the political protests on the streets leading up to the coup as well as after the coup.

One prominent example is the *Rubbish Collection Organisation* - a facebook-based group, which is performing witch-hunts against people they whom consider illoyal to the Monarchy. Numerous loosely or non-organised individuals have joined this facebook group, and some of its mobbing and bullying postings reach over 200,000 likes. This virtual violence sometimes leads to actual physical violence.

The paper addresses theoretical and methodological questions in researching internet-based far right movements in Thailand. Given the global rise of far right groups - *Shiv Sena* in India, *Hungarian Guards* and the *Golden Dawn* in Europe - it is necessary to analyse Thai groups in a global context. Against this background, however, historic and post-colonial considerations become relevant: In how far can established political theories drawing on radical right-wing groups in Europe of the 1930s (such as the *Fasci Italiani di Combattimento* in Italy or the *Heimwehr* in Austria) be used to analyse such groups in Thailand today?

Moreover, social movement research has concentrated on New Social Movements, which were the predominant nonstate forces in the Western world from the late 1960s on. Only recently the research programme of Contentious Politics was developed to move beyond the narrow focus of social movement research and envisage a longer time span as well as a broader political spectrum of political actors. It will be discussed in how far this paradigm can be used to capture new internet-based violent groups in Thailand.

RC05-JS-67.2

SCHARATHOW, WIEBKE* (University of Education Freiburg, wiebke.scharathow@ph-freiburg.de)

The Risks of Resistance. the Complexity of Dealing with Situations of Racism.

Racism is a societal imbalance relationship structuring social order with social practices of difference, construction of social groups and social meanings, and inclusions and exclusions (cf. Hall 2000). The focus of this paper will be on a reconstruction of a racist normality in Germany, constantly present in the every day life of young people to whom a migration history is attributed, as manifested in normalised practices of differentiation and exclusion, as well as on the different ways young adults choose to handle situations of racism within a racist structured society.

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

The analytic perspective of this paper will be on the subjective experience and interpretation of racism and consequent strategies of action and negotiation of young people (cf. Holzkamp 1983), whose everyday life is negatively impacted by racism. The paper concentrates on the one hand on the reconstruction of the societal and social reasons and terms which hinder young adults to openly address experiences of racism and racist practices. On the other hand it aims to show which strategies young adults use to handle racist situations when circumstances leave little space to speak up against racist practices.

Both will be shown with an excerpt taken from qualitative data collected in group discussions and problem-centred interviews with eight young adults (age 14-20). Part of the data was collected during a 4-day workshop, where reflections and discussion about experiences of racism and strategies among participants took place. The analysis reveals the risks of openly addressing practices as hurtful and racist in a school setting among friends and describes irony as a tactic as well as the ambivalent consequences of the chosen tactic.

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RC24-298.18

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Beyond Economic Inequality - a Socio-Ecological Perspective

We live in times of multiple crisis characterised in particular by social and environmental problems. Within the social dimension, we find especially rising economic and social inequalities unfolding since the beginning of the 1980ies. In terms of environmental challenges, we observe that environmental pressures are putting our planet more and more at risk and resulting in ecosystem changes. Although much has been said addressing both crisis-phenomena separately, we argue that important aspects are not discussed with the attention that they deserve: the interaction between income distribution, different patterns of consumption and the resulting consequences for the environment.

Accordingly, our paper is a first attempted to take an integrated perspective on the social, ecological and economic dimensions of income distribution and consumption. Our central argument is as follows: the unequal distribution of income within a society is not only posing serious challenges for the economy but also adds to the steady erosion of a society's natural resources as inequality fuels luxurious and status consumption. This type of consumption, in turn, can be characterized as relatively more damaging for the environment.

To tackle the issue form an integrated perspective, we will review the existing theoretical and empirical literature on income inequality, status consumption as well as environmental issues of specific consumption patterns. In a next step, we explore household expenditures and the evolution of income inequality in Germany over time to understand the inequality-consumption-nexus and shed light on the hypothesis that consumption changes in times of rising inequality. This is then linked to data on CO_2 emission intensities for different household consumption patterns. We end by our paper with a discussion of our findings by placing them in the discourses around social and economic inequality as well as climate justice.

RC38-445.5

SCHAUM, INA* (Goethe University Frankfurt, schaum.ina@gmail.com)

From Outsider to Insider through „Discourse Splitting"

German Jews migrating to Palestine before 1939 were regarded as outsiders by the native-born *Sabras* as well as the pioneers of earlier Zionist settlement movements, the *Chalutzim*. They were regarded as stiff, complicated and overly intellectual, a stereotype reflected in many so-called *Jecke*-jokes (cf. Shifman/Katz, 2005 and Almog 2000). The *Sabra*, and those that could pass as native-born, constituted the hegemonic cultural and somatic norm who built and defended *Eretz Israel* with their sweat and blood. The *Jeckes* therefore found themselves confronted by intersected and gendered discourses, particularly the *Sabra*-, the *Chalutzim*- and the *Survivor/Diaspora*-discourses. My paper deals with ways of positioning oneself amid those discourses and methods of becoming insider through submission to, as well as modification and appropriation of those discourses. More specifically, I will present the case study of my interview partner Dvora Orbach, who gained herself an insider positioning through what I term discourse splitting. I argue that apart from the possibility to hold positions in two discourses at the same time or to "switch" discourse positions in different contexts and times (cf. Tuider 2007 and Spies 2009), discourses can be split, partly appropriated and partly rejected. I interpret this strategy as a way of overcoming the confrontation with a hegemonic norm that is difficult to meet.

The analysis of her narration reveals that Dvora splits the *Jecke*-discourse. While she rejects negative characteristics (e.g. blind faith in authority), she claims the positively connoted stereotypical characteristics such as reliability and high education. Another discourse splitting is evident in the reconstruction of the Sabra-discourse in her narration and its interplay with the Orbach family dynamic. Through the splitting, Dvora achieves for herself an insider position without having to distance herself completely from her family and origin. This strategy of discourse splitting might prove relevant for other outsider-insider contexts as well.

RC25-JS-50.3

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Integrating the Patriarch? Contested Representations of Turkish Migrant Men in Austria

In this paper, I analyze how Turkish migrant masculinities are represented in the Austrian context, how these representations are used politically and how migrants themselves engage with them. To study the contested representations, I employ discourse analytical as well as ethnographic methods and bring together critical masculinity studies, critical migration studies and feminist postcolonial theory.

Equipped with this approach, I analyze Austrian migration law and accompanying political discourses since the 1960s to show the role that shifting constructs of migrant male others in public discourse play in legitimizing restrictive migration legislation. Upon that, I briefly present three case studies in which I studied how Turkish migrants engage with the dominant public images. First, I focus on the contemporary discourse of homophobic Muslims and ask how a group of migrant LGBT activists in Vienna engage with this discourse and which notions of Turkish masculinity they construe in their work. I then present the analysis of a group of young men with Turkish migrant background, who engaged in rap music and seemed to correspond to images of problematic Turkish youth. But ethnographic data complicates this simplistic notion. Finally, I discuss how a young migrant film maker uses the medium of art for his critique of constructs of Turkish migrant masculinity, both amongst Turkish migrants in Austria as well as in sociological research.

I end the paper, by critically discussing how images of migrant Turkish male otherness are used to establish notions about a modern normative Western masculinity. Furthermore, I argue for the need to decolonize research on racialized masculinities. Such research should aim to highlight intersectional structures of dominance as well as sites of friction, contradiction and resistance to these relations of power.

RC38-445.4

SCHIEBEL, MARTINA* (Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, martina.schiebel@uni-oldenburg.de)

"the Respected and the Outlaws in Social and Political Change"

In Germany, the geopolitical faultline of the Cold War, enemy images played an important role after 1945 and especially after the creation of the two German states in 1949. One "result" was increasing anticommunist tendencies in the era Adenauer in West Germany. Official ideologies classified people whose political views differed from those of the majority as "subversive". A similar political atmosphere could be found in East Germany, where those expressing critical political views were also quickly labelled "subversive".

In my paper I would like to focus on people who had made the biographical experience of being sanctioned and arrested in Eastern and Western Germany in the 1950th and early 1960th. In my research study I've contrasted biographical narrations with the discourses of public press. Groups where because of their political opinions and ideals defined – I called them in my typology – as the respected or as the outlaws. But those labels where changing historically and produces – at least after the German unification – different groupings: Depending on political regimes and public discourses former insider became outsider and vice versa. The empirical findings are not only helpful discover the consequences for political action, political culture and commemorative culture in Germany. They give us a closer look into the process of figuration in social and political change.

RC34-390.15

SCHILLING, HANNAH* (Center for Metropolitan Studies, Technische Universitaet Berlin, Hannah_Schilling@gmx.de)

Urban Youth's Making of Social Infrastructures in a Context of Precariousness

Much has been said about the individual management of precarious working conditions (i.e. De Soto, 1989; Paugam, 2000), stressing the danger for social cohesion (i.e. Bauman, 2008; Castel, 2008). The focus of my article lies instead on the social infrastructures that an urban context generates for young urbanites. I develop my argument on the basis of narrative interviews and participant observations with young urbanites, men and women, of working class families living in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. The notion of social infrastructure (Simone, 2004) is used to describe how young urbanites make use of the social fabric of the city to cre-

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ate opportunities that generate resources to sustain their daily livelihood. This not only includes social ties (Hannerz, 1980), but also sociabilities that are more transient as stability in life gets rare, as well as policies shaping distribution mechanism, in form of categorical differentiations and moral orientations (Blokland et al., 2016). The analysis of practices of provisioning of Abidjanese working class youth allows me to explaining how (inter)national policies of social welfare and labor create gendered opportunities to use the resources of an urban context with a diversity of forms of economic activities. I show how the remainders of the institutionalized public employee and the respective gender arrangement promoted by an Ivorian Welfare State inform the way the youth develop alternative ways to provisioning themselves, and the way they draw upon the resources of informal economies. Hence I situate the making of social infrastructures in a global history of labor (Cooper, 1996; Eckert, 1999) and postcolonial realities (Boatca, 2015; Comaroff/Comaroff, 2005), with the ideals of youth transitions, work and gender roles attached to it. This case study finally contributes to a global youth sociology and labor studies that don't take the Global North as the center and starting point of analysis.

RC30-338.3

SCHINDLER, SASKJA* (University of Vienna, saskja.schindler@gmx.net)

Fragmented Staff – Temporary Agency Work and Its Meaning for Staff Relations in Austria

Temporary agency work is one of the most rapidly growing forms of atypical employment in Austria (Stichtagserhebung 2013, Specht 2010). In the area of atypical employment temporary agency work is an interesting case because it is the only male-dominated one (Geisberger/Knittler 2010) and it is frequently used in the industrial sector (Stichtagserhebung 2013). At the same time it is considered to have a high precarious potential (Specht 2010). Precisely the industrial sector has traditionally been characterised by powerful trade unions, stable labour relations and hardly any precarious employment. Thus the increasing use of temporary agency work causes important changes within this sector.

My paper describes the development of temporary agency work and the working conditions of temporary agency workers in Austria and it is concerned with the question what the use of a low secured group of workers (who perform the same tasks but under worse conditions) means for the staff relations in user companies: How does the examined situation affect the permanent workers and their working conditions? What does it mean for the temporary agency workers? And how does it transform the staff as a whole? Methodologically the paper is based on qualitative interviews with workers representatives (N=7), works councilors (N=9), industry representatives (N=5) as well as company staff from two user companies (metal industry in lower Austria; temporary workers and permanent staff; N=18).

Bibliography: Geisberger, Tamara / Knittler, Käthe (2010): Niedriglöhne und atypische Beschäftigung in Österreich. In: Statistische Nachrichten 6/2010. S. 448-461. Specht, Matthias (2010): Zeitarbeit - eine ganz normale Arbeit? Linz.

RC29-336.4

SCHLEMBACH, CHRISTOPHER* (University of Vienna, christopher.schlembach@univie.ac.at)

Juvenile Delinquency in Austria: Results from the Isrd-3 Study

The paper presents results of the third wave of the International Self Report Delinquency Study (ISRD-3) in Austria that was conducted in 2013. 6000 pupils in all 9 provinces participated which allows for comparative analysis at the province level. The survey aimed at describing patterns of criminal offending, substance abuse as well as experiences of victimization. Factors that are associated with offending and victimization -- these are, for the most part based in ideas of control theory (Gottfredson and Hirschi) like family background, parental supervision, truancy, self control, delinquent peers, leisure activities, drinking patterns, etc. -- were also conceptualized and measured. These contextual factors allow for the conceptualization of protective and risk factors from the perspective of crime prevention. The paper focuses on descriptive results of offending patterns for all 9 provinces of Austria as well as substance abuse.

RC16-210.3

SCHLEMBACH, CHRISTOPHER* (University of Vienna, christopher.schlembach@univie.ac.at)

The Du-Problem and the Modern Democratic Kosmion

In his seminal Der sinnhafte Aufbau der sozialen Welt, Alfred Schuetz shows how modern Austrian society is constituted on ideal types structures that are, finally, based on the ideal type of the Du which allows for establishing anonymous social relationships and structures of reciprocity under conditions of high anonmymity in the world of contemporaries. Some 10 years later, Eric Voegelin based his monumental History of Political Ideas on the idea that society is based in an in-

tegrated social realm which he called a kosmion. This paper traces the idea of the Kosmion back to Voegelin's source which is a little book authored by the Viennese philosopher Alfred Stöhr. Stöhr focused the problem of constituting a Kosmion in the Du-Problem as discussed by Schütz. It will be argued that modern democracy is a form of society that is based in a new understanding of the Du in terms of structures of reciprocity between strangers under anonmyous conditions. This idea is rooted in Weberian social thought and the argument that rationality and reciprocity are key in modern society. Schütz and Voegelin push this argument further and enrich it by the experience of the rise and the breakdown of modenr society in Austria.

RC44-509.25

SCHMALZ, STEFAN* (Friedrich Schiller-University, s.schmalz@uni-jena.de)

SOMMER, BRANDON (University of Guelph)

Precariousness in the Chinese High-Growth Society: The Case of Migrant Workers in the Pearl River Delta

Precariousness is used increasingly by scholars to describe an insecure future, little or no access to social benefits and a general disconnection from steady employment. However, as the concept mainly refers to the deregulation of employment in developed countries since the 1980s, it remains unclear whether precariousness is a suitable concept to grasp the social reality of the Global South. In this paper, we refer to a relational concept of precariousness (Pierre Bourdieu, Robert Castel and Klaus Dörre) in order to understand precarity for migrant workers in Guangdong province, China. For this purpose, we analyze 31 in-depth interviews with migrant workers in two cities in the Pearl River Delta, Shunde and Dongguan. We observe two main factors for migrant workers' subjective sensation of precariousness: First, as social ties to the rural countryside get weaker and rural subsistence work becomes less attractive, social security payments becomes increasingly important for migrant workers' livelihoods. Second, age influences migrant workers' subjective perspective on employment. Due to a growing labor shortage in China's coastal regions, young workers tend to have a high market-place bargaining power and, thus, do not fear unemployment. However, older workers continue to fear dismissal, as the current industrial transformation has resulted in factory downsizing and closures which makes finding new jobs for older workers difficult. Drawing upon these observations, we develop a zone model of precarity with three groups of migrant workers (the secure, the struggling and the precarious), older workers without pension are the major component of the precarious group. We conclude that precariousness becomes a new driver of labor conflict (e.g. Yue Yuen strike 2014) and due to China's shrinking GDP-growth, the zone of precariousness may continue to grow.

RC06-87.4

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ZARTLER, ULRIKE (University of Vienna)

RICHTER, RUDOLF (University of Vienna)

Parental Constructions of Masculinity at the Transition to Parenthood: The Division of Parental Leave Among Austrian Couples

Men and masculinity are considered a key factor in changing gender inequality at the transition to parenthood. Prior research on gendered division of parental leave concentrated on fathers' perspectives. This paper includes perspectives of fathers *and* mothers who make use of parental leave in different ways and asks how masculinity is jointly constructed, how these constructions are linked to the use of parental leave and if and how they are oriented towards hegemonic masculinity. The analysis is based on qualitative longitudinal data from Austria. We conducted 44 interviews with 11 couples before and after birth when decisions concerning parental leave were made. Our case reconstructions reveal that taking leave did not necessarily challenge but rather enhance hegemonic masculinity. Parents considered parental leave a central element of masculinity as long as it suited fathers' needs and circumstances permitted. The decisions for sharing parental leave were father-centred as both partners valued father's leave higher than mother's.

RC24-293.4

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ALVES, ADRIANA (Institute of Social Sciences. University of Lisbon)

Climadapt.Local: Spreading and Strengthening Municipal Adaptation

Local authorities are fundamental in tackling climate change. They can bank on their close proximity to citizens and their strategic and mediating role in the interaction between civil society, private sector and central government.

In this context, and in order to promote effective Climate Change adaptation at the municipal level, the ClimAdaPT.Local project aims to develop a prolific interaction between municipal decision-making structures and local communities, in light of the main aims of the European Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and of the Portuguese Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change.

ClimAdaPT.Local's trans-disciplinary team is currently supporting 26 Local Authorities in the development and implementation of their Municipal Adaptation Strategies (MAS). The project's team is simultaneously: (i) raising awareness of local stakeholders; (ii) providing training to municipal technicians regarding Climate Change Adaptation issues; and (iii) promoting Adaptation mainstreaming into local planning tools/policy. An additional project task is the development of a set of specific support tools to facilitate the MAS's elaboration and implementation by the 26 pilot-municipalities. In the near future, the goal is to extend this approach to the remaining 282 Portuguese municipalities.

This presentation will outline some initial key findings that have emerged from: (i) the project's deliberative workshops with the 26 local communities; and (ii) the results of the ongoing evaluation surveys applied to key-stakeholders, local policy makers, and municipal officers.

RC24-292.5

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DELICADO, ANA (Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon)

Climate Change Policy Networks in Portugal

2015 is another crucial year for climate negotiations. The Conference of Parts in Paris, at the end of the year, is yet another opportunity to reach a global deal on lowering carbon emissions and addressing climate change adaptation. Climate change is thus again on the international agenda and a policy priority for governments and stakeholders across the globe.

This paper will present the results of the survey conducted in Portugal in September-October 2015 within the international research project Comparing Climate Change Policy Networks (Compon). This survey of close to 80 policy actors and stakeholders allows us to build a network analysis of the connections between them, as well as collect information on their actions and opinions regarding climate change policy, its challenges and opportunities.

Climate change policies in Portugal have been sparse and discontinuous, with low stakeholder engagement. EU pressure has been decisive to reach some progress, rather than the internal consistency of decisions. Kyoto targets (which allowed the country to increase its emissions) have been met, but more as a result of economic downturn than of political action. Mitigation still holds the policy focus, whereas adaptation remains largely as a statement of intentions. The results of this survey may prove useful to stimulate the debate and raise awareness for the need for public and stakeholder participation in decision making and for more inclusive governance, as well as to give rise to fruitful international comparisons.

RC30-344.1

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DOERRE, KLAUS* (University of Jena, klaus.doerre@uni-jena.de)

"Current Transformation Processes on the German Labour Market - Empirical Evidences and Theoretical Explanations"

The objective of the round table on relevant changes in the German system of labour force is to highlight some recent trends on the labour market as well as theoretical explanations by a dialogue between selected German work sociologists. The second title is "Current Transformation Processes on the German Labour Market - Empirical Evidences and Theoretical Explanations". The key note

speaker will be Klaus Dörre, professor at the Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, an expert on Industrial Relations, Capitalism Theory, Precarious Work and Labour Market Theory.

The German Labour Market has changed dramatically in the last few decades. Starting in about 1990 after the German Reunification and extremely fastened after the Agenda 2010 decisions during the Schröder Government the former "Normalarbeitsverhältnis" in the primarily by huge Industry characterized Society Germany (full time job standard model) has lost its hegemonic character. A broad variety of different and highly flexible, sometimes precarious working contracts have been emerged (part time work, temporary work, freelancer, minijobs etc.). This trend goes hand in hand with a centennial shift in the relevance of Economic Sectors from Industry towards Services. Corresponding to this precarisation of contracts the German Labour Force has been splitted into several distinct arrangements and workforce categories, which range from permanently precarious, imformal and temporal employed to qualified personnel in long-term decent work.

Starting from this backgound the round table will pose several questions towards current conceptual explanations and interpretations by Sociology: Does the German Sociology of Work have not only empirical evidences and results but also a sufficient theoretical tool box and theoretical approaches? Does this not only indicate a transformation of the German Labour Market but also a complete disappearance of the German "Soziale Marktwirtschaft"? And are these trends indicators for a complete transformation of German Capitalism?

RC32-372.1

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International Feminist Perspectives on Care Economy

The internationally observed "crisis of social reproduction" (Winker 2011) reveals that care work cannot simply be regarded as a female, pre-economic condition. Rather, care work has to be conceptualized as an issue of political economy that materialises globally in institutions and economic sectors and that is subject to politics and practices that it shapes at the same time. Feminist economic theorists have not only started to describe the different modes of care work, the specific dynamics of the care economy and its inherent power structures but also proposed engendered conceptualisations (Folbre 2001; Himmelweit 2007; Jochimsen 2003; Madörin 2010). These considerations can provide important theoretical starting points for a conceptualization of care economy from a socio-scientific perspective.

Against this background the proposed paper seeks to analyse which particular contribution these feminist concepts make towards the theoretical conceptualization of a political economy of care and its sectoral dynamics and interdependencies. It will identify specific characteristics, differences and similarities in theories on care economy on the basis of the above mentioned work on feminist care economy and the deployed approaches. The focus of this analysis will lie on
- their theoretical approach to care work and care economy
- their potential to describe the gendered rationalities of caring and sectoral allocation mechanisms.

The paper will furthermore explore the existing conceptual contributions for theorizing the political economy of care in a global context (Razavi 2007; Yeates 2005). On the basis of this analysis it will identify starting points for further theoretical considerations in particular with regard to the "5-Sector Model of the Economy" (Gubitzer 2006).

The paper is developed as a part of an empirical research project on care in the household sector carried out by Women`s Academy Munich and Munich University of Applied Sciences within the research cooperation ForGenderCare.

RC22-259.4

SCHNABEL, ANNETTE* (Heinrich-Heine-Universitaet Dueseldorf, schnabel@uni-duesseldorf.de)

Don't Ask What Your Nation Can Do for You... Welfare State Attitudes and Individual Religiousness

The presentation focuses on the effect of national heterogeneity on people's support for welfare states, in particular towards redistribution and taxation. Research has shown that objective contextual and institutional conditions matter as well as individual affiliations and group memberships. Objective qualities of heterogeneity refer to objectively measurable differences like the degree of language fragmentation or economic diversities or the diversity of religious affiliations. Subjective qualities refer to individually perceived degree of heterogeneity and to the individual affiliation towards the religious or national "imagined communities" and individual belief systems.

The presentation addresses the question of whether the degree of heterogeneity of religious communities has any influence on the willingness to support redistribution this community?

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Multi-level analyses on the basis of the EVS data from 2008 suggest that acceptance of taxation and of redistribution at least within the member states of the European Union (EU) depend to a considerable degree on religious identifications. According to the literature, religion is treated as a multi-dimensional concept comprising of belonging to a denomination, the individual salience of religiousness, the practice of 'service attendance', and the practise of 'praying outside service'.

On the basis of a multi-level regression analysis the presentation will show, that the acceptance of governmental redistribution and taxation follows the religious dimensions differently: Religious memberships affect governmental redistribution and taxation in the way that "higher authority is favoured, but cheating is ok as well" and that context matters as well:

The existence of religious majorities affect the acceptance of redistribution negatively.

The presentation will contribute to a better understanding of how religious group affiliations, memberships and beliefs affect the acceptance to care for others and for the wellbeing of a (national) society.

RC22-263.19

SCHNABEL, ANNETTE (Heinrich-Heine-Universitaet Dueseldorf)
BEYER, HEIKO* (Institut for Social Sciences,
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Religion and Weltanschauung: The Politics of Religion and the Religiosity of the Political

During last years, the politization of religion became more widespread: the recent emergence of the Islamic State (IS) is the most palpable manifestation of this trend, the take-over of social care by faith based communities, Churches and charities a more common one. Instead of a 'banalization of religiosity' we observe that religion regains importance as an ideology ('weltanschauung') showing political consequences.

The presentation investigates this peculiar elective affinity of religion and politics theoretically and empirically.

We want to contribute to a better understanding of how and why political agendas seem so compatible with religious ones and vice versa. First, we provide an analytical distinction between the concepts of 'weltanschauung' and 'religion', defining the former as constituted by beliefs about the social and the latter by beliefs about the transcendental. Subsequently we investigate mutual structural elements, as Manichean categorizations of good/evil, utopian ideas of salvation, and the ontological construction of meaning.

The empirical part of our presentation presents evidence for these considerations. Using European Value Survey Data (EVS), we show correlations between different manifestations of weltanschauung and religious beliefs. We also tackle their embeddedness in social practices and memberships. Although the specific behavioral manifestations of religion and weltanschauung show differences they share a reinforcing function of the underlying belief system.

The presentation contributes to understanding of how religion becomes politicized and politics get religiously loaded and the mechanisms behind.

RC33-386.1

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Convincing Evidence? a Meta-Analysis on Field Experiments on Ethnic Discrimination in the Housing Market

There exists a long research tradition of audit and correspondence studies in the US and European countries stating that ethnic discrimination limits the scope of available housing options. Despite being the gold-standard method to examine discrimination, experiments might nevertheless be biased: While the experimental set-up provides obviously a high internal validity, the generalizability and external validity of results is questionable. Threats to external validity stem for instance from small (convenience) samples that often cover only specific (and very small) geographical areas or suffer from reactive data-collection strategies in audit studies (see the critique by Heckman). Furthermore only specific sets of stimuli are in most studies implemented that may be confounded (e.g. names with social class).

So far, effects of these design features, are, however, mostly speculative. Meta-analyses allow exploring the heterogeneity of different experiments identifying systematic patterns (that might be caused by different methodological settings) using the high statistical power of pooled data analyses. But surprisingly so far not any meta-analysis on field experiments in the housing market exists.

We present a meta-analysis that sums up experimental evidence from nearly 50 publications covering a timeframe from 1973 to 2014 containing more than 60 experiments and 800 estimates of effect sizes of (conditions of) ethnic discrimination in the housing market. Is there a robust effect of discrimination in the housing market controlling for time as well as geographic location? How do findings covary with methodological settings, such as using audits or correspondence

tests, small or large sample sizes? In our meta-analyses we will demonstrate several robustness checks, including recent tools to detect publication bias that have been found to overcome limitations of classical meta-regression approaches.

RC30-341.5

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Transforming Work Practices in Asylum Authorities. Practice-Theoretical Perspectives on the Implementation of a Training Programme.

The paper presents empirical insights into a particular instance of 'change management', namely, efforts to introduce elements of a 'service orientation' into asylum authorities. From a practice-theoretical perspective and based on a qualitative study conducted within the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF), the focus will be put on the socialisation and training of decision-making-officers within the organisation.

Asylum authorities can be considered state-bureaucratic organisations par excellence since they exercise a central societal function: to produce sovereign decisions on who is to belong to the collective and who is not. Until recently, and in contrast to bureaucratic organisations dealing with 'citizens', asylum seekers have been conceived not so much as 'clients' of the organisation but rather as subjects to be interrogated, policed and controlled. While asylum authorities have been at the forefront in terms of introducing important elements of managerialism (computerization, incl. the use of biometric data; output-orientation etc.), attempts to introduce a 'service orientation' are a quite recent phenomenon; a phenomenon that has, however, gained in importance as a resource in struggles around the maintenance of legitimacy.

The preliminary results of my study suggest that a) the conceptions and guiding principles contained within the new training programmes and organisational guidelines differ in fundamental respects from local work routines and the objectives measured by the organisation's workflow management systems, and that b) it is ultimately up to the individual caseworker to process the conflicting demands emanating from efficiency and quality norms. Looking at work and training practices in microscopic detail, I will argue that the changes taking place within the BAMF must be considered a hybrid of a return to bureaucracy and the simultaneous subjectification of its most central dilemmas. This fundamentally changes the way caseworkers relate to their work and to the organisation as a whole.

RC37-429.5

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Films Conscript Interesting Life-Styles to Serve a Plot – or about Humane Scientists and Sciences As the Great Adventure of Our Time

Films in sociology are understood as visual forms, in which societies or groups in societies are being presented or represent themselves (Denzin 2003). However, the visual, the moving images are only one element of films; a second, neglected element of sociological film analysis are texts. Spoken words by actors support the visual of a film and vice versa. Sociology has a long tradition of document, discourse and sociolinguistic analysis which could be applied to text written down in film scripts as well. Nevertheless these valuable qualitative methods are limited in scope. Large amounts of texts can be explored and analyzed with text mining methods like topic modeling (Blei 2012; Blei et al. 2003).

Using a database with more than 600 films and scripts from 1925 to 2015 from a wide variety of genres (action, science-fiction, comedy etc.) topic modeling was applied to meta-analyze the social knowledge about science, scientists and universities in films, to discover which topics exist in these films, how these topics are connected and how these topics change over time. For instance, we find that more stereotypes than „power maniacs and unethical geniuses" (Weingart et al. 2003) are used to portray scientists in films. Scientists are important to generate key actors (e.g. bio-engineer ‚Captain America'), explore new worlds (e.g. ‚Interstellar'), discuss ethical issues beyond the sciences (e.g. ‚Manhattan Project'), and are funny guys (e.g. 'Flubber').

Topic modeling will be complemented by a qualitative content analysis. An in-depth analysis of typical examples of film scenes will be used to combine the text and visual analysis. The presentation will also reflect on the ambiguity expressed in the title – consisting of three quotes from Crichton (1999) in *Science* – and be concluded by discussing the limitations of this methodological triangulation to analyzing and interpreting films from a sociological perspective.

RC30-JS-55.1

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Framing or Praying? on the Paradox of the Discourse of Innovation.

The paper is based on a field study conducted in the financial sector in Germany. In particular the development of a private bank is recapitulated in respect of the role of language within a process of organizational changes. The main argument to elaborate is that a discourse of innovation could promote collective participation in the realization of a projected organizational future. But at the same time innovation-speech might lead to the opposite effect and rise fears and resistance against organizational changes. The balance between promotive and hindering effects and the paradox of success and failure of the discourse of innovation is reconstructed and illustrated in the paper on the basis of the empirical case: A middle sized bank was forced to develop a new business model for being able to survive within a highly competitive banking system. The strategy was based on the combination of retail-rationalization on the one hand and trustworthiness based on close relations to the customers within a socially controlled context, on the other hand. This business model was promoted as highly innovative and beneficial for both, customers and employees of the bank. It went successful even through and after the financial crisis, but started to lose effectiveness while the bank was growing and social relations - within the bank but also related to the customers - became more formalized. Instead of framing social action by a shared vocabulary the discourse of innovation turned into an abstract mantra of the management.

RC52-599.1

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On (new) Moral Communities. Proximity and Normativity in Changing Professions

After decades of structural changes within the sphere of professional work, professionals seam to dissolve away of their former collective identities. Instead of the ideal typical construction of a homogenous elitist group, an encroaching of individualism characterizes the current development. Therefore different dimensions of individualization within professions are diagnosed: for example the influence of organizations on professional identities, a rising labour market competition, a turn from a professional to a more entrepreneurial orientation and the social diversity within professions in terms of gender, class and ethnicity, which complicate the social integration within professional groups. But not only is the social constellation of professionalism affected by these developments. In fact the consequences concern professionalism in general, insofar as professionalism connects the development and the reproduction of knowledge with a particular value system. With regard to empirical findings from different professional fields as medicine, journalism, lawyers and designers, the paper asks now for the analytical potential of the concept of the "moral community" on the background of these developments. According to Durkheim morality can't be understood isolated from the social context it is developed in and which at the same time is hold together by value orientations. We suggest, that identifying new moral communities within the larger established and non-established professional groups is an important key to describe and understand the transformation of professions in a future perspective.

RC06-78.3

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STAHL, JULIANE (German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin))

Maternal Work and Care Arrangements for Children below 3: Increasing Socioeconomic Disparities in East and West Germany

This study explores changes in the take-up formal and informal child care and maternal employment for mothers with children under three years in East and West Germany between 1991 and 2013. We focus on differences between maternal education groups and changes therein following the massive expansion of day-care availability for young children since 2005. While attitudes towards using formal care for young children have also changed continuously, large differences between East and West Germany persist. By comparing the trends over time between East and West Germany, we examine if the substantially greater provision and acceptance of non-parental child care in East Germany serves to attenuate gaps in maternal employment and day-care use across social groups.

We estimate logistic regressions predicting the probability of i) maternal employment, ii) day-care use, and iii) informal care use based on waves 1991 to 2013 of the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP). The sample contains a total of 14,578 observations from 4,950 and 1,272 children under three in West and East Germany, respectively.

The findings indicate that the disparities in maternal employment and daycare attendance have increased over time between education groups in both East and West Germany. The increase in daycare use was most pronounced among children of high educated mothers. These mothers frequently complemented the use of formal daycare by informal care provided by relatives or nannies. Low educated mothers have been falling increasingly behind regarding employment and use of external child care, which may be seen as problematic in terms of mothers' longer-term labour market outcomes and children's opportunities to benefit from formal care. The findings suggest that expanding affordable formal day-care does not necessarily lead to more equal use of this publicly subsidized resource, but that social inequalities may even grow wider.

RC42-JS-30.1

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On the Nimbus of the Middle-Class Society. Perceived Stratification Realities and Perceptions of Social Conflicts in Cross-National Comparison

In many (Western) societies there has been an intensified academic as well as public debate on the middle classes for about three decades – not least because middle-class societies enjoy a nimbus of economic prosperity, political stability and social cohesion.

Generally, it can be assumed that a middle-class society is one with high economic welfare *(dimension: level)*, a comparatively low extent of inequality *(dimension: dispersion)* and a large share of people believing to actually live in a middle-class society *(dimension: belief)*. Compared to other more unequal types of stratification a middle-class society may therefore appear to be relatively classless. As a consequence, typical class-based conflicts (e.g. between people at the top of society and people at the bottom) may be less salient in a middle-class society.

Based on these assumptions my research question reads as follows: Apart from individual-level factors, how powerful is people's *belief* to live in a middle-class society with respect to perceptions of social conflicts – and compared against country-specific (objective) factors referring to *level* and *dispersion*?

In order to tackle this question, I draw on data from the International Social Survey Programme 2009 and suitable macro indicators (as measures of economic welfare: GDP per capita, Human Development Index, government expenses as percentage of GDP; as measures of inequality: Gini coefficients for income and wealth, share of unemployment as percentage of total labor force).

Results from multilevel analyses of 39 countries prove that people's *belief* constitutes a distinct dimension of reality and dominates indicators measuring *level* and *dispersion* with regard to national levels of perceived social conflicts. However, descriptive statistics reveal remarkable gaps between people's imagination of living in a middle-class society and the actual share of households with middle incomes. This finding, in turn, indicates that factors capturing *level* and *dispersion* should not be ignored.

RC30-342.1

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FLECKER, JOERG (University of Vienna)
SCHONAUER, ANNIKA (University of Vienna)

How Round Is Flat? Crowdwork Between Relocalisation and Time Compression.

The creative industries are predestined to display new trends in work organisation. In this presentation we explore how spatially dispersed digital creative work affect workers' working hours and time organisation. Though 'crowdwork' or 'crowdsourcing' have been more common in low-skill- and highly standardised work, these labour practices increasingly spread to high-skilled labour with the creative industries on its forefront.

The emergence and progression of information technologies have vast impacts on how creative labour is organised. Better and easier access to the internet as well as faster and more reliable network structures allow creative producers to work online and connect themselves to clients from basically all over the world, for example via crowdsourcing platforms. From the outsourcer's perspective these new developments are primarily meant to reduce overhead costs and enable easy access to an enormous pool of skills and knowledge. For the crowdworkers these online platforms presumably open possibilities for e.g. new clients, acquiring new skills or the choice to work where and when one desires. In particular the autonomies of space and time are questionably when observed closely: we found it increasingly difficult for crowdworkers to act autonomously in respect to their choice of workplace and their time management. We could not identify a growing delocalisation but rather frequently encountered work at home. Furthermore a strong subordination under the clients' demands and expectations was

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prevalent when it comes to availability, response times, long working hours or night work. As a result crowdwork can be described as highly individualised and often displays uneven power relations between the crowdworkers and the clients, fostered by the crowdworking-platforms' communication means and practices. In this presentation we are going to highlight our findings relating to time organisation, risks and possibilities for the crowdworkers also address organisational and technical aspects of platforms.

RC06-77.7

SCHOETTLE, SABRINA* (Heinrich-Heine-University Duesseldorf, sabrina.schoettle@hhu.de)

Role Models and Stereotypes in Germany from 1962 until Today – Women, Household Chores and Employment. an Empirical Longitudinal Study.

If, as many believe, Western European countries were undergoing extensive changes in gender roles, attitudes and behaviors due to cultural, political, legal and economic changes during the last 50 years - why was it not yet empirically examined? This longitudinal study deals with the question to what extent gender stereotypical attitudes and female role models underwent changes in the last half-century in Western Germany. Based on a representative survey named "The Situation of Mothers in Western-Germany" from 1962 data were compared and analyzed with data of the German General Social Survey (GGSS) 2012 using multiple linear regressions. For evaluation and discussion cultural, political and legal contextual factors from 1962 and the present were consulted. As a result, the analyses show partial changes in social attitudes, in gender-differentiated paradigms and behaviors. Possible explanations consist of an individualization process in the German society, an increase in female employment, the expansion of the education sector as well as the modification of political and legal arrangements throughout time. In the 1960s, gender role models were implemented very strictly and shaped daily life, as a consequence of collective norms and rules. The allocation of women to specific parts of the private as well as the professional life - especially to their family and household - was deeply ingrained in the population. At present, gender roles and -stereotypes in Germany have been modified, but not fully extensive. Hierarchical behaviors and attitudes still exists in daily life, contrary to popular opinion: women are still mainly responsible for reproduktionwork like housework and childcare, even if they are full-time breadwinners like their husbands. Policy makers should consider these results for further family and gender policies like the expansion of day care centers as a possibility to make traditional attitudes and behaviors losing influence.

RC32-372.5

SCHOLZ, SYLKA* (Friedrich-Schiller-Universitat Jena, sylka.scholz@uni-jena.de)

RUBY, SOPHIE* (Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, sophie.ruby@uni-jena.de)

Care, Care Work and the Struggle for a Careful World from the Perspective of the Sociology of Masculinities

Feminist research often links the issues of care and care work to women, both theoretically and empirically. This focus results from and reflects the dedication of reproductive work to women in modern West- and Eastern Europe, which is constitutive for these societies. The change of structure of labour from Fordism to Post-Fordism and the partially linked pluralization of family types has led to a transformation of the gender arrangements. The previous division of work between men and women cannot be considered a matter of course anymore. For men, one result of these changes is a 'reproductive problem', referring to the regeneration of the work-force on the one hand and reproduction in terms of fertility behavior on the other – hence to the familial patriarchal power. (In the Media this change is often scandalized as a 'crisis of men'.)

In our input we discuss the aspect, that in contrast to feminist theories, masculinities theories barely theorizes care and care work. Fatherhood for instance is neither included in Connells concept of hegemonic masculinity nor in Bourdieu's male domination. We would like to investigate in which way men and the construction of masculinities are affected by ongoing restructuring processes. Therefore, we focus on Eastern and Western Europe. For example, how remaining men and children handle the results of female care chains. We will put a sociologically founded concept of masculine generativity as a basis for discussion, which we developed referring to Erikson and King. We will discuss to which extent this can be a useful theoretical concept for the research of these and similar phenomena. We question if, and what kinds of non-hegemonic forms of masculinity exist and whether they integrate aspects of care and care work. Furthermore, who can foster processes to enhance the engagement of male actors towards a careful world?

RC11-138.4

SCHORCH, MAREN* (University of Siegen, maren.schorch@uni-siegen.de)

Co-Designing an Information and Support Platform for Elderly, Informal Caregivers

An accompanying effect of the ageing of the population worldwide is the increasing proportion of elderly people suffering from chronic illnesses like dementia or Parkinson's disease. In Germany, most of the care is practiced at home (Federal Statistical Office for Germany. Care Statistics 2013). Informal caregivers – the key actors of caregiving at home – are normally of older age too, may also have declining physical and mental capacity and are often under constant stress due to the 24/7-care situation. The research I conducted here deals with ICT development for this setting of domestic care using the example of 12 households in a rural area in Germany. It is within the scope of an interdisciplinary EU research project of sociologists, information scientists and practitioners (acronym: TOPIC, run time: 2013-2016). The overall aim of this qualitative project is to co-design and develop a web-based support platform for and with elderly, informal caregivers integrating requested services such as information provision about diseases and caregiving, exchange options (fostering communication and networking) and the coordination of care. This presentation will be based on data analysis from the intertwining three parts of my work: 1) ethnography in five households in Germany (participant observation over eight months, interviews and cultural probes) with inside perspectives about the everyday life of informal caregivers (average of age: 69 years), 2) the phase of introducing tablet-PCs to our participants and of teaching how to us them over five months as well as 3) experiences from the design process of the prototype of the platform that is currently in the phase of long-run field study. This contribution will underline the rationales for co-designing new ICT for this special and growing group of elderly caregivers and share experiences from empirical work in this field over the last two years.

RC38-452.5

SCHORCH, MAREN* (University of Siegen, maren.schorch@uni-siegen.de)

Narrative Consolidation of Transnational Biographies in Qualitative Interviews.

Following a constructivist point of view, identity and especially the identity of persons with multiple national backgrounds and on-going transnational relationships can not be understood as given or fixed over the life course, but as generated in interactions and undergo changes or modifications during lifetime. This contribution focuses on a specific interactive setting – biographical qualitative interviews – and the methodological research question how persons with a migration background and on-going transnational relationships interactively construct and present their identity in this context. Based on the concept of *narrative identity* (Ricœr 1991, 1996) and on positioning theory (Van Langenhove and Harré 1992, 1999), this talk will support the position that the method of reconstructing narrative identity, introduced by Lucius-Hoene and Deppermann in 2004, is a reasonable method for analysing the narrative identity of people within a complex (trans)national setting besides more traditional forms of analysis (like Schütze 1983, 1999 or Rosenthal 1995, 2005, 2011). This statement will be discussed and illustrated on the basis of the in-depth analysis of data material of four single cases (biographical interviews) with young scientists with diverse (trans)national belongings (Spain, Turkey, Denmark and Italy, all living in Germany). The different intertwined levels of positioning in the interviews were analysed in reference to the temporal, social and self-referential aspects of the respective narrative selves and were consolidated into case structures. Those levels provide a very suitable heuristic for the analysis of transnational biographies in general, and especially underline the importance of time (the reconstruction of the past, present, prospective futures) and the dialectic with social relationships (such as family, relatives, friends, but also the researcher/interviewer) for this *doing biography* (Dausien 2005, Völter 2006) in situ as well as in a biographical perspective.

RC34-397.3

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HYGGEN, CHRISTER (NOVA Norwegian Social Research, Oslo and Akershus University College)

Early Job Insecurity and Labour Market Exclusion: Structural Conditions, Institutions, Active Agency and Capability

This paper sets out to develop an original analytical framework for a comparative assessment of the individual and societal consequences of job insecurity early in a career. The framework integrates concepts such as negotiation, agency, capability, social resilience, networks, transition regimes, welfare state regimes

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and multi-level governance. A key interest is how to conceptualise the interactions between the young adults' agency and structurally given constraints and opportunities, (e.g. how they perceive and use their scope for action through networks and active agency, even in seemingly adverse circumstances) and in what sense young adults' find ways of negotiating the challenges of prolonged unemployment and job insecurity. As two notions that are highly attentive to interactions between structure and agency, we suggest that the concepts of 'capability' and 'social resilience' are particularly helpful in this regard.

We review and summarise relevant theoretical literature on key concepts and assess how they contribute to an understanding of the consequences of early job insecurity for young people. Of particular interest are factors that influence the extent to which young women and men are able to negotiate these conditions and avoid the most adverse consequences of such insecurity. Against this background, we are particularly attentive to mechanisms of gendered labour market outcomes and patterns of marginalisation of young people.

This work is developed as part of the Horizon 2020 funded collaborative European project NEGOTIATE, which seeks to examine how young people's scope for agency interacts with different layers of structural conditions in a multi-level governance system.

RC24-291.2

SCHREIBER, DOMINIK* (University of Mannheim, dominik.schreiber@uni-mannheim.de)

Climate Change and Humor? Revisiting Al Gore's Documentary "an Inconvenient Truth"

Since its very beginnings, western discourse on anthropogenic climate change has had a strong preference for apocalyptical narratives. Nothing less than the destruction of our environment and the end of the world have been imagined over and over again. The rhetorical strategy behind these narratives was, to put it simply: scare to initiate action. But recently it has been realized that the strategy of fear does not work, yet arouses counterproductive effects such as fatalism, neglect, or even denial. There are growing signs that, as a reaction to this, a paradigm shift is taking place. Terrifying narratives such as the opening video for the climate summit 2009 in Copenhagen are being replaced by a new humorous approach. One recent example could be the 2014 video campaign 'Zusammen ist es Klimaschutz' ('Together we can achieve climate protection') by the German Federal Environment Ministry, in which a teenager catches her parents literally with their pants down.

In my presentation, I will scrutinize this paradigm shift by focusing on a crucial turning point in climate discourse, that is Davis Guggenheim's groundbreaking documentary 'An Inconvenient Truth' (2006), starring Al Gore. Due to its huge impact on the public sphere worldwide, 'AIT' has also attracted the attention of academia and especially discourse analysis. Nearly unanimous, researchers attested that the documentary applies the aforementioned rhetoric of apocalypse, combined with Gore's act of self-staging (Bergin 2009; Rosteck/Frentz 2009; Smith/Howe 2015; or at least 'tempered' apocalypse Johnson 2009). However, it has been totally overlooked that 'AIT' seems to employ humor in many ways, too. For instance, the film engages self-irony, funny cartoon elements, and a wry critique of climate skepticism and the American car industry. Considering all this, AIT can be understood as a pivotal point, boosting the acceptance of humor as an appropriate rhetoric of climate discourse.

RC24-298.24

SCHREIBER, DOMINIK* (University of Mannheim, dominik.schreiber@uni-mannheim.de)

Climate Change and Its Entanglements with the Lifeworld – a Mundane Phenomenological Approach to Global Warming

Since its very beginnings western discourse on climate change has had a strong preference for apocalyptical narratives. Nothing less than the total destruction of our environment has been imagined over and over again. The rhetorical strategy behind this is, to put it simple: Scare to initiate action. But as we look back, we do have to state that this strategy obviously doesn't seem to work. The results are ambivalent at least. On the one hand, the issue of climate change has been recognized and discussed all over the world. But on the other hand, the problem of climate change is far away from being solved.

Reviewing the various sociological approaches on this issue (discourse analysis, impact research), it is striking that one promising perspective seems to lack so far: Alfred Schütz' mundane phenomenological approach of *lifeworld* (Lebenswelt) has not being applied on global warming, yet. This lacking is quite remarkable, as far as such a perspective offers some promising insights. Climate change can be understood as a phenomenon that combines geophysical and social concerns. Obviously, this nexus is situated strongly within our everyday life, in the sense that the whole problem is connected to and caused by our everyday behaviour and actions, such as driving cars, consuming energy and buying products. At the same time, the outcome of these practices exceeds our individual lifeworld by far, so that we are not capable of experiencing the attached global consequences. Communicating symbols and metaphors comes into play, to overcome this state

of great transcendence. In my presentation, I would like to scrutinize this tension field between everyday life, public media discourse, and the issue of climate change, to gain new insights on the question, how to make climate communication more efficient and how to strengthen the awareness of sustainability in the lifeworld.

RC25-310.3

SCHROEDTER, JULIA (University of Zurich)
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The Importance of Linguistic Homogamy in (Inter)Marriages: Insights from a Multilingual Country

Factors that hinder intermarriage between individuals of different ethnicities or nationalities can often be subsumed under the header of culture. Differences in cultural norms, religious beliefs and more general values, for instance, are among those factors known to impede partnerships between members of different ethnic or national groups. Language is also one of the key cultural factors influencing partner choice and marriage behavior. Contrary to many other cultural features, the effect of the language, or more precisely that of the mother tongue, can hardly be separated from the effect of nationality alone. In this article, we aim to disentangle partially the influence of the "culture" on bi-national marriages as we disjointedly analyze the effect of linguistic and national homogamy. We use the multilingual country of Switzerland as a test case as it allows differentiating marital unions to co-nationals and non-nationals, each with the same or a different mother tongue. Our results suggest that, in addition to spatial barriers, linguistic differences are the largest obstacles to ethnic or national intermarriage. Accordingly, linguistic homogamy plays a major role in bi-national partner choice which is only then followed by religious homogamy, age similarity and educational homogamy.

RC07-97.4

SCHUELL, ELMAR* (Salzburg University of Applied Sciences, elmar.schuell@fh-salzburg.ac.at)

Future Challenges of the Austrian Universities of Applied Sciences

The Universities of Applied Sciences (UAS) are a comparatively small, but fast-developing part of the Austrian higher education system. Like their older siblings, the research universities, the UAS are not only experiencing a time of rather rapid change, but are also confronted with, at least partly, contradictory expectations. This increases the need for a wellfounded knowledge basis for decision-making, especially when it comes to long-term, strategic decisions which are usually requested in the context of organisational development. Against this background a study on the future challenges of the Austrian higher education sector has been conducted, which focused on the special situation of the Austrian UAS. The paper draws on the findings of this study and will (i) discuss the theories of neo-institutionalism and organizational analysis which proved to be able to explain the past development of the UAS-sector to a large extent, and which therefore might be a useful starting point for anticipations about its future development, too, (ii) present the findings of a trend analysis which aimed at identifying and evaluating those societal changes which are expected to be most relevant for the future development of the Austrian UAS, (iii) imbed the specific situation of the Austrian UAS in an European context - the UAS-sectors of other European countries prove to have partly different approaches to similar issues. Even though the Austria UAS sector is quite specific, one can assume that the findings of the study are relevant for other higher Education sectors as well, (iv) Finally, the paper presents three explorative scenarios for the future development of the Austrian UAS sector which have been developed inductively on the base of the findings.

RC09-JS-62.1

SCHUERKENS, ULRIKE M.M.* (Ecole des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, uschuerkens@gmail.com)

The Ecological Transformation of Modern Societies

The ecological transformation of modern societies
In many publications of national and international organizations, we can currently find discussions on the necessary ecological transformation of modern societies. The UNESCO *World Social Science Report* of 2013 with the title *Changing Global Environments* underlines this in particular. It argues in the preface: "The gap between what we know about the interconnectedness and fragility of our planetary system and what we are actually doing about it is alarming. And it is deepening." (3) In this sense, the report is in line with a reform movement that tries to bring forward the socio-ecological transformation of modern societies. This change is however slow and contradictory.

The question is why despite all activities (state programs and international conferences), we don't succeed in interrupting the predominant non-ecological development trend. Not only problems of poverty and inequality, but also problems

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of climate change, the continuing loss of species, the overfishing of the oceans, the deforestation, or the low level of drinking water are not stopped. One can see in day-to-day activities of politicians and in personal activities that sustainability targets don't matter. Why is the balance sheet so contradictory? Why do we hardly translate principles of sustainable development in a concrete way in politics, the activities of organizations, and daily life?

The ecological transformation of societies will certainly be one of the main challenges in the coming years. It is therefore important to reflect on the chances of an ecological restructuring of modernity in order to see which conflicts and dynamics are important.

RC47-541.5

SCHUETZ, CLAUDIA* (University of Innsbruck, Department for Sociology, claudia.schuetz@uibk.ac.at)

Capuling during and after Gezi - the Formation of a New Identity of a Young Liberalized Generation in Turkey.

The Gezi protests in Istanbul in 2013 presented a historical, nation-wide up-heaval against the increasingly oppressive and conservative course of the Turkish government. On basis of an empirical qualitative study in Turkey in 2014 with Gezi activists and Gezi movement initiatives such as neighbourhood forums, this paper dicusses analyses of the reasons for the protest and its social impact. Here, two particular features are defined: Firstly, the socio-structural examination of a young Turkish generation of protestors as main support group; secondly, the framing process of a culture of *Çapulcu*as a main explanatory approach of the protest movement.

While Turkey offers a long tradition of protest, the Gezi rebellion was a *young* protest movement, being formed by a highly educated and secular generation. The young protesters were reversing the swearword "Çapulcu" (looter), with which the Turkish prime minister tried to denounce the protestors as dregs of society in the first place, to the central self definition of the rioters. The word became synonymous for those young revolting people in Turkey, who do not feel attached nor represented by their state and its leading parties. *Çapulcu*thus does not only represent a young generations´ new identity but is rooted in their shared notion for a political culture of participation from below.

The paper argues that the Gezi protests represent a socio-economically lost young Turkish generation, which was given the opportunity to find and frame a collective identity. This identity is not only expressed by creative, humorous and artistic action practices, but also by a political culture of participation, which was established during Gezi. The guiding question is: What societal needs triggered the identity and the modes of action of the *Çapulcu* and what is the movements outcome?

RC11-140.3

SCHUETZE, LEA* (LMU Munich, lea.schuetze@soziologie.uni-muenchen.de)

Masculinity at the Margin? Self-Concepts of Elder Gay Men at the Intersection of Ageism and Homophobia

As research on elder men is slowly advancing (e.g. Bartholomaeus/Tarrant 2015), it is still the heterosexual elder who is the unquestioned ma(i)n figure when crossing masculinity studies with social gerontology. Expressing a form of subor-dinated masculinity (cf. Connell 1995) gay men can be seen as a marginalized and often discriminated group. With lives lived apart from 'normal biographies' they often suffer from the lack of financial as well as social support, for example when in need of elder care. When growing older, they are not only affected by differing forms of homophobia that always question the manhood of homosexual men, but also by various forms of ageism coming from subcultural scenes as well as from all spheres of society. Accordingly, elder homosexual men have to deal with phys-ical changes and restrictions who challenge images of the healthy, young body that mostly dominate gay communities and subcultures. Following the thesis that there is no common figure that implies a good way of ageing for gay men, I want to give insights into the various forms of how elder gay men in third and fourth age in Germany deal with this structural and symbolic challenge when growing older. Focusing on qualitative interview data conducted with men (60 – 90 years old) who identify themselves as gay, I will point out how they integrate discursive patterns about age, ageing and homosexuality into their self-concepts. Within an intersectional framing and using a poststructuralist concept of self-identity and subjectivity I want to shed light on how self-concepts show struggles with threat-ening forms of hegemonic masculinity, and how elder gay men find differing and often resistant notions of manhood when facing ageing in an ageist environment.

RC22-267.4

SCHULZ MEINEN, HAIMO* (Institute of Sociology, h.schulz-meinen@ish.uni-hannover.de)

The Nonreligious/Secular Comfort Zone of Human Rights Reconsidered

Law, modernity and religion are merged. Brent Nongbri's "Before Religion" (2013) and Daniel Dubuisson's "The Western Construction of Religion" (2003) only are added to an old but growing stream of heretic sociology of religion. However, together with Decolonial theory in the 21st century we can even reach to a critical inquiry of human rights that pretend to strip the Western concept of nationhood of particularism. Nicola Perugini and Neve Gordon reveal the core as the "Human Right to Dominate" (2015) stemming on the allies' attempt to enhance the status of nation states in the aftermath of World War II. Annihilating competing animal and humane populations or cultural systems, human-rights-driven cultures safe-guard the elites' wealth, necessary working specialization and workers mobility. They exclude the majority of the others, claiming and violently defending national territories, also by brain drain towards the wealthier spheres. Human rights thus work as a trojan horse, states decolonial theory. "But what do we mean when we decide to embrace the quest to decolonize human rights?", asks 2013 José-Manuel Barreto in the introduction of the collection he edited, entitled: "Human Rights from a Third World Perspective: Critique, History and International Law". He de-fines "Decolonial Theory": "The conventional conception of modernity needs to be revisited to accommodate the legacy of modern imperialism, the conquest and colonization of the world – a vast enterprise of domination marshaled through wars of aggression, genocides, slavery, plunder and exploitation." (Barreto 2013, 2f.) Twelve years earlier, Kenyan originated US-law-professor Makau Mutua ques-tioned in Harvard International Law Journal "the universality and cultural neutral-ity of the human rights project", containing "a subtext which depicts an epochal contest pitting savages, on the one hand, against victims and saviors, on the oth-er." (Mutua 2001, 201) The paper will reconsider the comfort zone of human rights as presumably nonreligious.

RC22-263.4

SCHULZ MEINEN, HAIMO* (Institute of Sociology, h.schulz-meinen@ish.uni-hannover.de)

Total Mobilization in the West - Fiume 1919

Religious drive in public is prevalent when the majority feels inspired. Seen from a functional perspective on religion, if considerable parts of the broad public and of elites both are fulfilling their tasks and are keen on enlarging their mission to reach certain supported goals, the society should be considered religiously driven, not mainly secular.

A case study about a people less than a hundred years ago can indicate how modern mobilization can engage in an urban community. Italian fin-de-siècle-po-et Gabriele D'Annunzio invented and illustrated powerfully in 1919 how a city of 40.000 enlarged by volunteers from the rest of Italy and hundreds of inspired from abroad can be converted into a western caliphate. Heroic speeches from the balcony, rhythmic war cries, blackshirts with skull and crossbones and specific sa-lute forms as well as a very modern constitution were used to create successfully an all embracing feeling of difference. Everybody in then occupied Fiume (today Rijeka, Croatia) was urged to endorse the mission, *his* mission. Drawing on diverse elements of art, literature, political rhetoric, military talent and inventing modern propaganda, D'Annunzio with some colleagues set the path to what today has to be considered a religiously mobilized public. Being opposed to the then leading powers of the world turned to be helpful in mobilizing.

Analyzing the Fiuman adventure with the methodology of a sociologist of re-ligion can throw light both on recent forms of political units with religions dom-inant in public spheres like the caliphate of the so called „Islamic State" as well as on the mobilized society of the West enshrining the human rights utopia (see second abstract contribution to the session The Categories of Religion and the Secular in the Post-Secular Discourse).

RC23-289.5

SCHULZ-SCHAEFFER, INGO* (University of Duisburg-Essen, schulz-schaeffer@tu-berlin.de)

MEISTER, MARTIN (University of Duisburg-Essen)

Situational Scenarios in Engineers' Practices of Inventing Socio-Technical Futures

In our talk we want to present conceptual and empirical results from a research project funded by the DFG that investigates the role of future concepts as patterns of orientation in technology development. In this project we are focusing on situa-tional scenarios, a kind of future concept that envisages the future reality of a new technology within its imagined field of application. Our aim is to understand how engineers are guided by ideas about the future in their actual work of developing new technology. The results of our research on situational scenarios in the field of ubiquitous computing show that there are several ways how engineers derive technological or social requirements from the socio-technical settings depicted by situational scenarios. Some lead to rather specific technological solutions for very particular applications while others result in generic solutions for a broad range of possible uses. Situational scenarios on the one hand provide technology orient-

ed guidance, meaning that engineers derive technological features from considering a scenario. On the other hand they provide application oriented guidance: In this case the scenario provides the frame of reference for deriving the features of promising contexts of use from the imagined new technology.

We believe this kind of research to provide a basis for identifying promising ways of involving societal stakeholders in the process of making the future. Knowledge about how ideas about the future actually influence the work of engineers is a preliminary to any attempt of employing future concepts as a method of design or participation. Thus, in this talk our focus is on scenarios as they actually occur as patterns of orientation within the engineers' own practices of work rather than on scenarios as a dedicated design methodology or method of user participation.

RC02-37.3

SCHULZ-SCHAEFFER, INGO* (University of Duisburg-Essen, schulz-schaeffer@tu-berlin.de)
BOTTEL, MATTHIAS (University of Duisburg-Essen)

Transnationally Distributed Software-Engineering: Do Technological Standardization and Professional Homogenization Make Cultural Barriers Disappear?

Abstract for the panel "The Regulation of Cross-Border Labor Mobility", RC02 Economy and Society, 3rd ISA Forum, Wien 2016

We focus on an issue which provides in two respects a useful complement to the main focus of the panel: In our case, labor mobility is mobility not of workers but of work tasks. That is, we are studying the effects of the relocation of work by offshoring software development tasks from Germany to East European Countries. Secondly, the kind of regulation, we are interested in, is not primarily regulation by laws, treaties, or agreements but regulation by technological standards and professional homogenization. The focus of our research is on the cooperation between software engineers in transnational teams of distributed software engineering. One of the most astonishing results of our empirical studies is that we do not find much frictions of conflicts in the task related cooperation which are due to cultural differences or language barriers. We assume that is on the one hand due to the fact that German as well as East European software engineers are not only familiar with the same software development tools but also share a quite similar professional culture. Our talk will provide evidence supporting this hypothesis. We believe this to be an interesting finding since technological standardization and common professional standards to some degree may substitute formal regulations in transnational work.

RC23-281.13

SCHUMACHER, TERRY* (RHIT, terry.schumacher@rose-hulman.edu)

Addressing Uncertainty through Construction of Vision: The Potential of Scenario Planning.

Knight (1921) distinguished conditions of Risk from those of Uncertainty. Probability fit well the former, but is inadequate for the latter. Yet the future is predominately uncertain, and becomes more so the further into the future we delve. Perhaps due to the absence of a better approach, probability has been frequently used, or perhaps 'mis-used', to address uncertainty in policy and futures studies. The Scenarios-to- Strategies (S2S) technique was developed in a corporate setting. It offers an alternative approach to addressing uncertainty, that of exploring boundaries. In this sense, it contrasts strongly with the central- tendency assumptions common in probability-based approaches. The social process of building scenarios and strategies in this technique can be seen as an attempt to explicitly construct a shared social reality (Berger and Luckman 1966). Specific practices that support sense-making (Weick 1995) are used in this construction process. The shared understanding and commitment produced is consistent with a vision which is seen as a core feature of leaders who wish to promote change (Conger 1998). An important consideration in strategy or policy endeavors is the extent to which an actor can influence outcomes. The S2S technique carefully explores the control boundary in developing a vision.

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RC15-193.1

SCHUNCK, REINHARD* (Bielefeld University, reinhard.schunck@gesis.org)

Boundaries and Health: Perceived Discrimination and Health Inequalities Between Immigrants and Non-Immigrants in Europe.

This paper investigates from a comparative perspective if perceptions of discrimination give rise to health inequalities between immigrants and non-immigrants in Europe.

With a growing share of immigrants in Europe, it is important to understand the causes of health inequalities between immigrants and non-immigrants. Perceptions of discrimination are a major health-relevant stressor in the life course and have been shown to affect various health outcomes. Since immigrants are particularly prone to such experiences, differential exposure to discrimination may be a source of health inequalities. Yet, the receiving countries in Europe differ substantially with regard to modes of immigrant incorporation and the strength of ethnic boundaries between immigrants and non-immigrants. This will structure the interaction between immigrants and the receiving society, making it more or less likely for immigrants to experience discrimination.

This paper addresses the issues by investigating the following two questions: First, can experiences of discrimination explain health inequalities between immigrants and non-immigrants in Europe? Second, how do social and symbolic boundaries between immigrants and non-immigrants in different European countries affect the probability for immigrants to perceive discrimination?

Using multilevel modeling these questions are addressed with data from the European Social Survey (ESS) of the years 2002-2012. The considerable timespan allows assessing how changes in the strength of ethnic boundaries within different European countries are associated with changes in the probability to perceive discrimination – net of stable unobserved country characteristics. Results indicate that perceptions of discrimination are indeed a source of inequalities in self-reported health between immigrants and non-immigrants. Furthermore, immigrants are more likely to report discrimination in countries with strong ethnic boundaries. Thus, differences in the contexts of reception seem to impact the extent of health inequalities between immigrants and non-immigrants in Europe.

RC49-568.1

SCHUTT, RUSSELL* (University of Massachusetts Boston, russell.schutt@umb.edu)

A Transdisciplinary Framework for Understanding Human Sociality and the Biological and Social Sources of Mental Illness

Émile Durkheim and Max Weber rejected Spencer's social Darwinist interpretation of evolutionary theory and instead developed a non-biological foundation for sociology based on recognition of the importance of altruism and group affiliation. But the development of multi-level selection theory in evolutionary biology and of the interdisciplinary field of social neuroscience suggest a new foundation based on understanding human sociality as a biological necessity and reason and emotion as inherently connected. This paper reviews the history of sociological perspectives on biology, identifies the major tenets of the non-biological paradigm that came to be accepted for much of the twentieth century, and identifies the findings in evolutionary biology and social neuroscience that provide the basis for the new transdisciplinary framework and improved understanding of mental illness. The paper also highlights two debates—both anticipated by Durkheim and Weber—that are shaping the implications of this new framework for sociology and its perspective on mental illness: (1) Does the evolved propensity for bonding within groups require intergroup conflict and intragroup suppression of deviance in order to maximize cohesion? Although there is overwhelming evidence of the value of cohesive social groups for organizations ranging from airplane crews and military units to group homes and college classrooms, implications for the larger social order are unresolved.   (2) Is emotional connection necessary for sustained human sociality? Social neuroscience accords emotions a central role, but some explain the advantage of group cohesion in relation to member self-interest or superior cognition emanating from cooperative social groups. Examples are drawn in part from research on homelessness and mental illness and interdisciplinary research in social neuroscience and mental health. The paper concludes with discussion of the potential for sociology to make a paradigmatic shift to reframe the importance of social relations as rooted in the biology of human sociality.

RC53-603.2

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Re-Doing Generation By Un-Doing Gender: On the Absence of Gender Studies in Childhood Studies

The social constructivist view on gender seems to be common sense in Sociology when it comes to youth or adults (Butler 1991). Researching Children or Childhood, gender as a concept is either absent or – more often – referred to on a psychological level, indicating a more or less biologistic view on gender. Researching the healthy development of gender in childhood or questions of early sexual behavior are the domain of psychology, psychiatry or pedagogy. When the early gender studies address children or childhood, they are an argumentative proof for the construction of gender, seeing the socialization of children into dichot-

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omist gender structures as empirical evidence that 'before' there is a somehow gender neutral state of children.

Whether gender development is seen as a biological process or as a way of socializing a patriarchal gender order, both concepts use the generational order to substantiate their research and do not include childhood studies from a social constructivist perspective.

Analyzing current research we are editing in a volume of the journal Gender (Buschmeyer/Schutter/Kortendiek 2016, Buschmeyer 2016) we try to conceptualize a theoretical approach to Childhood Studies from a gender Perspective.

WG03-653.4

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GALLEGO, LILIANA (Universidade Tuiuti do Paraná)

Re-Creating a Different Everyday through the Upgrading of Informal Settlements?

Since the 1990s a 'new generation' of governmental upgrading initiatives in informal settlements can be observed throughout Latin America, which rely on in situ physical upgrading to affect the inhabitants' quality of life and evade the negative effects of displacement. Public spaces are the primary intervention sites of these programmes, based on the idea that upgraded public space would trigger wider social and physical change. Design language and highly visible political campaigns play key roles in symbolically and materially connecting the formerly neglected areas with the city and more generally with urban establishment. Medellín/Colombia serves as a case in point for this development. Drawing on a case study of the upgrading process in one of the city's most deprived neighbourhoods, Comuna 13, this paper reveals the profound effects of the upgrading process on the everyday lives of the settlers: new practices of space use supporting the creation of an 'urban' identity and a narrative of integration and inclusion on the one hand, which on the other hand leads to the denigration of established 'non-urban' practices of use, such as small scale urban agriculture and informal trade, which are important for the livelihoods of the poorer community members. Against the background of persisting poverty in these areas, this paper questions in which ways the newly introduced design imaginations can foster the empowerment of the residents when it comes to increasing their political capacities and improving their ways of reducing poverty.

RC12-154.1

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Brazil, June One of 2013. a New Social Movement?

From 2010 until now the world has faced the uprising of the so-called New Social Movements. In Brazil, was the case of the so-called June of 2013. According to current trends in the analysis of this new phenomenon, protests are related to economic issues or social inequalities, particularly those of a religious or ethnic nature which, in turn, produce new communications directed at the political and law system. In this sense, society integrates and disintegrates, as does the Law, movements that are connected and dependent of one another. When it disintegrates, it moves towards renewed integration, based on other foundations. Many of these go unnoticed at the exact moment they occur. Moreover, they tend to be co-opted by communication and the media according to established standards. Nevertheless, even when a different meaning is produced, a new reality will be communicated at some point.

In this sense, the focus of the paper is to prove that the June of 2013 can be characterized as a New Social Movement and if so what are the consequences to the law system?

RC44-512.3

SCHWARTZ, GREGORY* (University of Bristol, gregory.schwartz@bristol.ac.uk)

Labour and Authoritarian Neoliberalism in Russia: Resistance without a Movement. Crisis without an End

The perennial question facing students of trade unions in Central and Eastern Europe and Russia has been what happens when labour cannot exercise 'voice', while 'exit' appears exceptional (Ost & Crowley, 2001; Clarke & Ashwin, 2004; Meardi, 2013). In this paper I extend Hirschman's (1970) dialectic of 'voice' and 'exit' by exploring the current dynamics within the Russian labour movement. Official statistics, national media and public discourse convey an apparent absence of labour protest. In contrast, data from the Russian Confederation of Labour and the Centre for Social and Labour Rights show that there is a high and increasing incidence of labour unrest. These spontaneous protests and strikes are, however,

unofficial and illegal, given that unions are required by law to obtain agreements from employers and local authorities, file numerous forms with strict deadlines for approval by the judiciary, and face informal pressures and individual and collective persecutions. Existing research has shown that where dialogue and collective bargaining are stifled, workers opt for spontaneous protests as a last resort rarely are able to accomplish positive collective outcomes. I argue that two additional negative aspects result from the system-wide legalistic-bureaucratic stifling of 'voice'. First, the stigmatisation of collective action, achieved by criminalising particular individuals involved in protest, entrenches the non-viability of 'exit' for other workers. Second, by encouraging actions deemed criminal by the authorities it fosters the 'professionalization' of union activism by a decreasing number of ever more radical individuals, hindering the development of trade union democracy and democratic civic institutions. I conclude by showing that, rather than being simply an aspect of despotic employment relations in specific firms, the current legalistic-bureaucratic regime of labour relations in Russia cements an authoritarian social formation which becomes difficult to overcome in the longer term.

RC48-JS-53.4

SCHWARZ, CHRISTOPH* (Philipps-University Marburg, christoph.schwarz@staff.uni-marburg.de)

The Moral Economy of Indignation: From Individualized Despair to Collective Action in the Spanish Housing Crisis.

Owning property was a central feature of the informal social pact in Spain under Franco and after the transition to democracy. Moving out of one's parents' house for millions of young Spaniards was tantamount to taking out a mortgage for one's own flat or house. The state and banks heavily encouraged borrowing; at the same time, debtors unable to pay their mortgage were confronted with an extraordinarily severe mortgage law. Thus, the Spanish housing crisis since 2008 has not only destroyed hundreds of thousands of economic existences, but moreover resulted in severe psychological consequences for the affected. Suicide rates have been soaring, and often suicides were directly related to evictions of the victims from their homes, which now belonged to the banks. Those who lost their homes often describe their situation in drastic emotional terms as unbearable despair, shame, and depression.

In this situation the Platform for People Affected by Mortgages (Plataforma de Afectados por la Hipoteca, PAH) was founded in Barcelona: In their meetings they have combined aspects of juridical and psychological counseling and consequently collectivized the experiences of thousands of individuals who had just lost their homes. Most importantly, they translated these experiences into political action of non-violent protest. Sometimes they occupied banks' branches, or did *escraches*, in which they publicly and spectacularly accused individuals implied in the mortgage industry, to put pressure on them and ease the conditions for the respective debtors. By now, PAH has become a powerful nation-wide network, and in 2015, Ada Colau, one of its founders, was elected mayor of Barcelona.

This paper will analyze the role of emotions and their transformation in the political strategies of PAH, based on the accounts of their action and on the life story interviews conducted in 2015 with PAH activists from different social backgrounds.

RC23-284.1

SCHWARZ-PLASCHG, CLAUDIA* (University of Vienna, claudia.g.schwarz@univie.ac.at)

Imagining Nanotechnology in Public Engagement – the Power of Analogies

In recent years, the governance of emerging technosciences such as nanotechnology has entered a new era, in which publics have become relevant stakeholders in deliberating possible sociotechnical futures, for instance via public engagement exercises. This paper will argue that participants in public engagement exercises assess nanotechnology by using their analogical imagination. Analogical imagination—the ability to compare and connect past experiences and knowledge with new phenomena—thus is central for opinion formation and anticipation processes in public engagement settings on emerging technosciences. Building on a detailed analysis of four discussion groups with Austrian citizens, in which nanotechnology was discussed, the paper explores how analogies are used to imagine and argue for specific futures of nano and society. It analyses how (dis)analogies are developed and (con)tested in the course of debate and how particular socio-cultural resources and argumentative strategies influence the way citizens anticipate governance approaches in the Austrian context. A specific focus will be on the role of rejection analogies, that is, how citizens use analogical arguments to plausiblize the collective rejection of specific nanotechnological applications such as nano-food or nano-enabled human enhancement. Based on the analysis, I will propose that not a lack of public trust but other criteria influence why citizens resist certain nanotechnological applications and simultaneously accept others.

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RC05-65.4

SCHWEITZER, REINHARD* (University of Sussex, r.schweitzer@sussex.ac.uk)

The Local, Everyday Politics and Negotiation of Irregular Migrants' Entitlements and Effective Access to Public Healthcare. Insights from on-Going Research in London and Barcelona

This article aims to contribute to a better understanding of local processes of policy implementation in areas that are characterised by a high level of politicisation and where (policy) decisions are driven by conflicting normative and functional imperatives. Based on qualitative research data gathered in London and Barcelona it compares the formal entitlements and effective access of irregular migrants to publicly funded healthcare services in both local settings, through the perspective of those institutions and individuals that have to implement this complex, frequently changing and often inconsistent set of regulations. I therefor develop a framework that combines institutional approaches to (immigration) policy making and implementation with theoretical insights from organisation studies. This helps me to argue that where governments feel unable to openly justify a necessary level of inclusion, they have to resort to a contradictory rhetoric and ambiguous legal frameworks in order to manage – both politically and in practice – the inherent conflict between humanitarian norms, public health concerns and the logic of immigration control.

RC47-543.3

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Same Same but Different? Challenging Dublin-Deportations in Austria and Germany

The paper analyses and compares local contestations of the Dublin system in Austria and Germany. These countries are in the centre of current public debates as many refugees use them as transit or destination countries. Surrounded by other Schengen countries, "Dublin transfers" - or deportations - back to countries where the refugees entered the Schengen area for the first time are a hot issue. For a number of reasons, only around one fifth of all attempted Dublin transfers take place. Besides micro practices of the migrants (ignoring the Dublin regulations) and court rulings at the European level (certain restrictions to send asylum seekers back), 'Dublin' is also contested at the local level through public protests by refugees and supporters. Protests against 'Dublin' are interesting cases, as one common sense in the literature on anti-deportation protest - protests tend to be more frequent and more successful the closer and more numerous their social ties are - cannot be taken for granted, because many of the affected refugees have only come recently and have been living in camps, which makes it difficult to establish social ties. In two qualitative case studies (Alberschwende/Austria; Osnabrück/Germany), we identify two main differences of the respective protests: first, the involvement of political elites vis-à-vis the lack thereof and the involvement of refugees themselves; second, the use of intermediary protest measures versus a mix of protest forms that combines symbolic action with radical direct action. Against the backdrop of the findings of our quantitative research component (a media analysis of anti-deportation protests from 1993-2013), we discuss whether the differences in terms of protest actors and protest forms can be understood in light of different political cultures and thus as characteristic of anti-deportation protests in Germany and Austria in general.

RC31-361.5

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With or without Papers – We Will Always be Illegal: The Movement of Undocumented Youth Beyond Citizenship and Legislation

The movement of undocumented youth in the US that has emerged over the last 15 years challenges the illegalization of migrants as well as the strategies of the broader immigrant rights movement. This paper analyzes changes in their fight for equal rights that have not been prominently described yet in academic debates. Especially in California, political groups are currently going beyond a focus on citizenship and legislation. Instead, they are fighting directly against the enforcement of immigration policies and the deportation and detention regime on state and local level.

While legalization is a principal demand for established migrant rights organizations in the US, groups like the *Immigrant Youth Coalition* (IYC) in California are questioning its importance. Many do not think that they have to become US-citi-

zens, rather they fight for their rights as residents: defending their communities against deportations and fighting for driver licenses, health care and work permits. They criticize the citizenship status because of its racist and sexist limitations and its exclusion of future migrants - symbolized in the slogan "with or without papers – we will always be illegal". Furthermore, groups like the IYC challenge the focus on legislation and the attempt to appeal to the dominant US-society, a strategy employed especially by the early undocumented student movement, which has been criticized for excluding other migrants.

In this paper, I draw upon my research with the undocumented youth movement in California, where I conducted document analysis, participant observations and qualitative interviews. Referring to approaches of critical citizenship studies and radical democracy, I argue that these undocumented youth radically challenge the anti-migrant hegemony in the US by going beyond the fight for legislation and citizenship status, by favoring the organizing of affected communities over short term activism and by rejecting the criminalizing 'good immigrant' / 'bad immigrant' divide.

RC34-JS-43.11

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ZAMAN, MUHAMMAD (Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad)

Education Changes Everything? a Comparative Analysis of Young Educational Migrants from Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan

"Education changes everything" – this is a claim that is frequently voiced in the developing as well as developed world in daily conversations, posters, news and scholarly literature. Especially for educational migrants, a group that is rapidly increasing in number, this promise is made by receiving and sending countries alike. However, there is need to scrutinize this notion and check if this notion is valid and reliable. In order to understand the impact of education, migration and their role in the real change of biographies, qualitative comparative research was conducted in Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan. Our data show that upon return, educational migrants oftentimes face conditions which make it difficult for them to apply their accomplished skills and knowledge in a professional context. That may be the case because the job market in the home countries don't offer appropriate employment opportunities. But reasons also lie in generationally and gendered demands and expectations which are held towards young returnees from the side of families, backed up by broader social norms and discourses. Case stories from Pakistan and Kyrgyzstan reveal, that young educational migrants enter into multifaceted negotiations with significant others regarding their further educational and professional perspectives, but also regarding choices in private life such as marriage and family planning. Among others, ideas of 'collective responsibility' as well as 'individualized' happiness make part of such negotiations which will be presented in this paper

RC34-403.4

SCHWITTEK, JESSICA* (University of Wuppertal, j.schwittek@uni-wuppertal.de)

Negotiating Transition into Adulthood in Kyrgyzstan

More often than not, youth in Central Asia is seen as a 'problem group', lost in the hardly comprehensible landscape of different orientations and ideologies following the collapse of the Soviet Union. This paper aims at taking a less deficit-oriented perspective by tackling the question how young people in Kyrgyzstan manage the enormous expectations which are held towards them within different interaction contexts and by a multitude of actors. Under conditions of economic shortages, growing social inequality, an inefficient educational system and corrupt (or alltogether missing) public structures, young people are expected and whish to accomplish status passages commonly summed up as 'transition into adulthood': obtaining an education and entering the job market, finding a spouse and starting a family. At the same time they rely on support from their family network which can be seen as the existential unit of Kyrgyz society at present. High (moral and financial) investments into family- and private networks are expected from the young in order to maintain the network's loyalty. By using formal concepts from the theoretical body of symbolic interactionism, this paper looks at the conditions and shapes of status passages and the accompanying negotiations of young people in Kyrgyzstan with their significant others. Based on a grounded theory approach, new theoretical concepts will be introduced to grasp the strategies of young people living and making ends meet in this 'transition society'.

RC25-JS-27.3

SCOLLAN, ANGELA* (Middlesex University, a.scollan@mdx.ac.uk)

Challenges, Opportunities, Risks and Hopes: Making the Voice of Children with English As an Additional Language (EAL) Stronger in Early Years Provision.

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In the last decade, the needs of young children who are learning English as an Additional Language has been a popular research topic in the area of 'multilingual education' (Drury, 2007; Gorter et al., 2013), with a view of enabling children to have full access to the curriculum (Conteh et al., 2007). However, if the focus of the research is centred on Early Years settings, the situation appears to be under-examined.

This presentation discusses the results of a research exploring Early Years settings where communication is hindered by the absence of a shared language.

The research investigated the phenomenon of language diversity as observed by the professionals who deal with linguistic differences in their everyday practice (in the next stage of the research, the phenomenon will be examined from the perspectives of children and parents).

The first phase of the research consisted of the dissemination online of a survey using Survey Monkey for professionals in Early Years. With the support of partner nurseries, 200 completed surveys were collected. The survey offered information about the lack of resources experienced by staff and the attitudes towards the management of multilingualism in their settings.

The data from survey was used to design qualitative individual interviews. Twelve professionals were interviewed. The interviews highlighted the professionals' plea for empowering their practice through professional development.

This study offers valuable insights, developing a picture of actual practice with a view to generating understanding that can be applied to framing recommendations for good practice, and the development of new approaches.

RC51-579.1

SCOTT, BERNARD* (Center for Sociocybernetic Studies, bernces1@gmail.com)

Sociocybernetic Reflections on the Human Condition

Sociocybernetics is concerned with applying concepts from the system sciences to the social sciences. Talcott Parsons was perhaps the first well-known social theorist who incorporated concepts from cybernetics and systems theory in his work. These concepts remained central in his thinking up to the time of his final meditations on 'the human condition'. By this term, I believe Parsons meant a general and profound concern with understanding what it is to be human. In this paper, I reflect on what concepts taken from sociocybernetics can contribute to our understanding of the human condition in the context of the current and emerging global world, with its major issues of ecological crisis, conflict and its consequences, global economic instability and insecurity, and exploitation and inequality. In contemporary sociology, Parsons is but one example out of many theorists who have used concepts from sociocybernetics in their work. Others include Niklas Luhmann, Walter Buckley, Gordon Pask, Felix Geyer and Bernd Hornung. In answering the question what can sociocybernetics tell us about the human condition, I draw from several of these sources. In particular, I take from Talcott Parsons the analytic concepts of biological, psychological, cultural and social systems and from Gordon Pask's conversation and interaction of actors theories the concept of evolving psychosocial unities and his analytic distinction between the conversational cognitive systems that constitute psychosocial unities and the biological and technological systems that embody them.

RC29-331.4

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The Social Supply of Cannabis: Local Observations and Global Context

During modernity drug suppliers were largely represented as pathological and anti-social figures whose primary motivation for selling drugs was to earn financial profit. The relative normalisation of cannabis use in many western contexts has prompted a re-evaluation of deviance understandings of drug use. In particular, the concept of social supply suggests some drug distribution may be motivated to accrue social capital and that drug distribution networks are not hierarchically structured and organized as has been previously suggested. Drawing on data from two studies of drug supply networks in the UK and Australia, the paper argues that a sociological understanding of contemporary drug distribution should draw on the rich tradition of community studies in sociology in order to account for the diversity of drug distribution networks. Finally, we briefly examine social supply in a global context, noting how legal and cultural factors influence the development of drug using communities.

RC30-348.5

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The Blind Spot of Employment Statistics - Educational and Demographic Characteristics of Non-Registered Graduates in the Labor Market Administration System

The aim of the paper is to identify and describe background characteristics of non-registered employment among young graduates. As a result of individual level integration of higher educational and labor market administrative databases in the framework of the Hungarian Graduate Career Tracking Program approx. 90 per cent of the population of graduates was identified by statistics as students, employers, self-employed or inactives. The remaining part of graduates can not be found in labor market administrative databases and thus can be considered as "blind spot" of labor market statistics. The research focuses on this non-visible graduate subpopulation examining its demographic and educational patterns in order to create profiles for non-registered clusters.

In our interpretation behind this blind spot three current tendencies could be considered:

1. The development of the informal sector or shadow economy offers non-registered employment for graduates. (i.e. Hypotheses of informal sector employment)
2. The delayed transition period from school to work has led to postponed employment among young graduates. (i.e. Hypotheses of youth in transition)
3. The growing mobility trend of employment abroad increased the proportion of non-registered graduates in national labor market statistics (i.e. Hypotheses of international employment mobility)

During the investigation, we strive to identify underlying demographic and educational/structural dimensions in the interpretation of these trends. As a result of the research several graduate clusters will be characterized to describe the background determinants of non-registered employment. The characteristics of these groups can be further enriched reflecting on survey data on the same population.

RC09-114.3

SEEBACHER, DENIZ* (University of Vienna, deniz@vereinmindset.org)

'If You Don't like It, Don't Work with Us'. on Situational Position of Textile Suppliers in Turkey.

Managing supply chains is one of the major issues in the textile sector. Currently in Turkey big companies try to win back control over their scattered supplier landscape and strategically consolidate their suppliers, in order to work with a few but in close collaboration. As the market is changing fast and production cycles are becoming shorter, close communication and good coordination between various producers and buyers is needed to keep up sales to the end consumers. Supply chain audits are currently typically conducted as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR&S) projects, as the topic provides both: links to core business strategies as well as to current social and environmental issues.

This paper draws on data from my ethnographic PhD research in a Turkish holding company operating in the textile sector, where social audits of the suppliers are being conducted since a few years to consolidate all scattered information within the subsidiaries. These audits create relationships between the headquarters and the producers and support a process of centralization in order for the headquarters to gain more control. Such processes often lead to resistance from the subsidiaries. However, using social and the environmental arguments for change makes resistance more difficult to legitimize.

Most of the information about the supply chain is currently found in the CSR&S department, which finds itself in an ambivalent position between global textile market trends of outsourcing to countries in the global south, producing cheaper, delivering faster, and contradicting globally demanded social and sustainable standards. Conducting audits, the CSR&S department is creating seemingly uncontestable spaces (Garsten and Hernes 2009, 429), although global ideas and practices of good business are being questioned. Using situational analysis (Clark 2011), this paper will discuss the position of the suppliers and their strategies to deal with these emerging restrictions and possibilities.

RC17-217.1

SEEBACHER, DENIZ* (University of Vienna, deniz@vereinmindset.org)

"Project to Become a UN Case Study". Myth and Excitement in the Creation of the Global Idea of CSR

Today's business corporations, in their push to take the lead in social issues, claim to compensate for political misconduct and step in where needed. Through collaboration with other societal actors, they claim a powerful role in defining societal responsibilities. In creating new relationships between political, corporate and civil society actors, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) shapes ideas of contemporary society by renegotiating what responsibility, fairness and well-being stands for. As a highly institutionalized concept CSR has been studied as

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a case of moral transformation in which existing moral dilemmas and concerns are moved into a new moral field with its own particular configuration of values. (e.g. Rajak 2011, Dolan and Johnstone-Louis 2011). Anthropological studies about CSR mostly agree that the notion of CSR is strongly rooted in neo-liberal political ideas and built on western conceptions of human rights, progress, development, and sustainability (Garsten and Jacobsson 2013, 429). However, it is not only the global conception of CSR that influences local practices and implementations, it is also the local that informs back to the global policy making.

This paper draws on data from my ongoing ethnographic PhD research in a Turkish holding company, which is an active participant in several global networks, like UN Global Compact, where global policies and standards are defined. Constantly being present as a best-practice company in international network meetings and media, the company itself actively contributes to the creation of global knowledge and a hegemonic idea of CSR. As a participant observer, following Røyrvik (2011), I will provide a cultural analysis of contemporary practices of creating such global hegemonic knowledge where the frame of reference is the global. As this case study shows, creating myth and excitement about the global are important practices in generating global knowledge and legitimating local practices.

RC46-531.1

SEEDAT KHAN, MARIAM* (University of KwaZulu Natal, seedatm@ukzn.ac.za)
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Academia Unplugged: An Intersectional Analysis of the Comparative Career Experiences of Black Women Academics in South Africa and the United Kingdom.

Addressing under-representation and inequitable treatment is important to higher education (HE) in South Africa (SA) and the United Kingdom (UK). However, studies have insufficiently examined how the combination of gendered and racial systems explain this under-representation. 'Intersectionality' attends to how social categories like gender and race interconnect to explain patterns of disadvantage. This mixed-method project examines how gendered, racial experiences play out in black women academics' careers, how these lived experiences compare between SA and the UK, and what successful strategies enable black women's advancement in HE. Black women's experiences will be analyzed against the backdrop of HE policies and through interviews and focus groups with black women and HE stakeholders in SA and the UK. This partnership project will contribute new scholarship and facilitate knowledge exchange on creating inclusive university cultures, co-produced with stakeholders in distinctive socio- historical contexts, thus promoting socio-economic development through enhanced HE performance.

RC46-534.2

SEEDAT KHAN, MARIAM* (University of KwaZulu Natal, seedatm@ukzn.ac.za)

Learning to Learn in Large Classes

The rapidly increasing number of students entering institutions of higher learning in a post apartheid South Africa, presents a challenge for academics, administrators, students and management alike. Excellence in teaching should be an absolute certainty at an institute of higher learning. Without this certainty the future of higher education in South Africa is ill-fated. This paper seeks to address the challenges that both academics and students face with an increasing number of learners appear in the classroom. The impetus for this paper lies with the annual increase of student numbers in the Social Sciences at twenty three Universities all over South Africa. While student numbers continue to increase, the number of academics that service these students remain constant; and in some cases are reduced. Little evidence of infrastructure improvement or its prioritisation is forthcoming. The results of this paper is based on participant observation through teaching and interacting with first year students; at two universities in South Africa over a period of five years from 2010-2015. Both the University of Kwa ZuluNatal and the University of Johannesburg had first year classes in excess of 1000 students. As a result of this qualitative study from an academic lived perspective; the results have indicated that the increasing number of students does not correlate with the number of graduates after a three year period. Large classes in the social sciences are not an uncommon feature in any institution of higher learning in South Africa. What was once a comfortable class of 100-200 students has now increased to classes in acess of 1200 students. The changing learning environment affects, students, academics, the process of learning and a series of other critical factors that are transferred into our communities and society at large.

RC19-JS-48.6

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EU Migrant Citizens, Welfare States and Social Rights

This paper contributes to the debate on social rights of immigrants in different welfare states. Specifically, it focuses on EU migrant citizens and emphasises the significance of decomposing welfare regimes and comparing, instead, specific policies.

Existing accounts of the relationship between type of welfare state and generosity of welfare rights granted to immigrants tend to be based on broad analytical categories, overlooking the specific intricacies of welfare rights access and generosity within specific policy domains. In addition, it is often assumed that EU migrant citizens have the same access to social rights as national citizens, thereby failing to acknowledge the stratified nature of EU citizenship. Finally, differences in national social protection systems can translate into differences of social rights between EU migrant citizens in destination countries. To properly understand what social rights EU migrant citizens' effectively have, it is therefore important to analyse not only the broad features of welfare states, but also the specific social policies in more detail and to look at EU citizens with different characteristics.

The paper compares EU migrant citizens' social rights in Germany, Sweden and the UK, each a typical case of different welfare regimes. Differences in EU migrant citizens social rights', with a special focus on social assistance, family benefits and unemployment benefits, across the countries is explored using ideal-typical examples of EU migrant citizens, based on their country of origin, economic status, length of residence and policy domain.

RC55-624.3

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MCNEELY, CONNIE L (George Mason University)

The Indicators of Dissension: Using Big Data to Assess Armed Conflicts and Political Instability

While many of our discussions on "big data" and enhanced computational capacity have focused on the structures and dynamics attending today's innovation-driven knowledge society, relevant features and relationships are realized under the various socio-political and cultural conditions that mark societal interactions. Of these, unfortunately, armed conflict and political instability continue to plague human existence around the world. Accordingly, relevant data needs continue to grow in relation to the pursuit of critical research and policy analysis. Based on the extant literature and theoretically-informed approaches, we investigate the use of various big data to construct and assess indicators for a wide range of analytical correlates and predictors of conflict and instability over time in countries and groups categorized in terms of allied and/or hostile positional identities. Using and integrating such data is not only a question of volume, but also, importantly, of data veracity, especially given varying collection platforms and the extensive re-purposing required for analysis, synthesizing, and modeling for relevant application and research questions. For example, what biases or limitations are present when synthesizing indicators across varied datasets? Also, what are possible correlates and/or predictors of conflict or instability in a country or region? To what extent do these indicators explain the presence of conflict or instability when modeled? What are methodological best practices for synthesizing complex indicators for use in analytical modeling? Drawing upon data from a wide range of international and regional organization sources (e.g., the United Nations, World Bank, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and European Union) and from selected world and comparative research projects (e.g., the Armed Conflict the Armed Conflict Event and Location Data Project and the Correlates of War Project), we also develop data and tools to investigate relevant characteristics and conditions, taking advantage of the ability to manipulate them *in silico* to assess predictive efficacy.

RC32-369.9

SEGAL, EDWIN* (University of Louisville, esegal@louisville.edu)

Subverting the Dominant Paradigm

This paper is concerned with gender in sub-national ethnicities. These peoples represent a focus of strain in the processes of national development and consolidation. Here gender and ethnicity are major intersecting variables. In the instance of either one, their appearance is part of a transformative process beginning at birth and never coming to complete fruition.

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

Everyone is born genderless and must be transformed into a gendered being who will be expected to fit into the social and cultural organization of the society in which they live. Ordinarily and initially, this is the world of primary socialization. The process of initial transformation is universal. Ordinary expectations are that it will be the only process of transformation. However, there are two factors belying these "ordinary" expectations.

First, hegemonic cultural visions of masculinity or femininity are not unitary, but consist of variations of more or less culturally acceptable forms. At some point in a person's socialization the combination of unique individual experiences will blend with variations in the normative complex usually thought of as culturally appropriate gender expressions.

Second, for some individuals the ordinary processes do not seem to be heading in a personally satisfactory direction. Most likely there are biological factors involved, but the process of asserting an identity is largely cultural. For these sub-national groups, their native socio-cultural context offers more or less support for declaring a gendered stance other than one of the hegemonic possibilities. In both of these cases there is a second (or perhaps even a third) process of gender transformation.

However, as both gender and ethnicity are primary to social and cultural organization, they intersect in the creation of a functioning socio-cultural individual inhabiting a functioning socio-cultural system. This paper will also consider the shift from a traditional ethnographic, categorical paradigm to a more fluid, possibly topological one.

RC32-374.3

SEGAL, MARCIA* (Indiana University South East, msegal@ius.edu)

Creating Feminist Knowledge and Praxis: Gendered Dilemmas and Contradictions

In the late 19th century women raised their voices for the first time in Europe, demanding voting rights and equal access to higher education. In the early 20th century, but especially after World War II, feminism in Europe has increasingly become a compelling intellectual tradition, challenging the social and power structure and the gender division of labor. More recently, feminism has criticized the very notions of "economic crisis" and "austerity" that saturate today's dominant political narrative. And yet, women's voices have always been indigenous regardless of the place from which they are pronounced. Is there women's indigenous knowledge in Europe? Who qualifies to be a knower? In what ways, if at all, the knowledge by women's voices reaches a different, more powerful level? The presentation will address some of these questions by: a) elaborating on the reflexive turn stimulated in Western and European feminism by post-colonial thought; b) exploring how feminist thought has being inducing (within sociology of science and beyond) the questioning of the hierarchical dichotomy between indigenous and universal knowledge. All forms of knowledge uphold practices and constitute subjects. Emancipatory interculturality presupposes recognition of a plurality of knowledges, whose validity has to be assessed in the context of concrete practices, and not through the abstract disqualification of some. A counterhegemonic use of science consists of exploring alternative scientific practices made visible by the plural epistemologies of science and of valorizing the interdependence between scientific and nonscientific knowledges, within an ecology of knowledges. It so happens that knowledge about women's lives may be partially silenced and their lived experiences neglected in hegemonic science (notwithstanding the rhetoric of "gender mainstreaming"). At the same time spaces of liberation are created, in Northern and Southern Europe, through action research conducted by women researchers to promote gender equality and transform research organizations.

RC31-356.10

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Roles of Social Network in Japanese Women's Prenatal Healthcare Utilization Patterns in the US - Implications to Migrants' Maternal Wellbeing

Positive effects of social networks on human well-being are well known. Little is known, however, on their roles and influences on migrants' maternal wellbeing. This study investigates into the types of social relationships maintained and established by Japanese migrant women who gave birth in the US. It asks the following questions: What kinds of social relationships and networks do they develop and maintain in the host society? How do different types of network influence the mothers' prenatal healthcare utilization patterns? How does acculturation and socio-economic factor play a role? What are the implications to migrant maternal wellbeing? Wellbeing in this study is understood from a saltogenetic perspective of sense of control and cohesions throughout the pregnancy, birth and postnatal period.

The study is based on in-depth interviews with 21 Japanese women who lived in Central New Jersey in 2014/15 and who have experienced childbirth in the US. It is partially ethnographic. The researcher took active parts in activities organized by the local Japanese community association during the 8 months research period

and conducted two workshops aimed at promoting Japanese women's wellbeing in the US. Field memos and workshop records from these activities are included in the analysis. Ethical approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Board of Princeton University.

Different types of networks influenced the sources of information and thus the prenatal health service utilisation pattern. Very few intra-nationally married Japanese women knew the option of midwife-led model of care in the US. Those who have chosen midwife-led care were more acculturated, married to American nationals and expressed higher sense of control and cohesions than intra-nationally married Japanese women who predominantly had obstetrician-led care. "Not being fussy" was regarded as a virtue among many women interviewed and prevented them from proactively seeking information outside their own network.

WG01-636.3

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Kazakhstan: Between Silk Road Economic Belt and Eurasian Economic Union

The focus of the paper is economic and political intentions of Kazakhstan in the context of regional integration. It has been agreed that Kazakhstan is a political stable country with attractive taxation policy and friendly attitudes for minority shareholders. Also Kazakhstan is one of the relatively successful countries among former USSR republic in terms of foreign investments. Nevertheless Kazakhstan being a post-soviet country is experiencing enormous problems/obstacles with the formation of independent economic policy; secondly it's not easy for the new state to conduct, to implement new policy. Moreover Kazakhstan has a vast territory with the limited population. These economic difficulties along with the social reasons are forcing Kazakhstan to seek more stable economic partners; to consider opportunities for regional cooperation. Being historically connected with Russia Kazakhstan nowadays is getting new possibilities for cooperation outside of former USSR countries. One of the possible directions is China as a country who already made largest investments in Kazakhstan. So Kazakhstan today has two major integration vectors - Russia and China. Many experts have no doubt in the successful cooperation with these two countries. For example, the new Chinese Governemnt program Silk Road Economic Belt may be connected with the Kazakhstani Government program "Nurly Jol/Bright Future" as well as many Kazakhstani investment - industrial projects are connected with Russian industry. But obviously in both cases of regional cooperation Kazakhstan will be challenging with the problem of political integration. The point is how to make an economic convergence without political integration commitments? This politically sensitive issue will be explored in our paper.

RC11-133.13

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Mobile Internet Use in the Elderly

For the elderly, the internet is potentially an important source of information and communication tool. However, the actual use of the internet and how providers of web content can best attend to the requirements of the elderly remains obscure. In two representative telephone surveys conducted from 2009 to 2015, a total of 2,142 persons aged 65 years and older were interviewed (Switzerland). In a third study (2013) based on focus group interviews (n = 36), views on the requirements for an "age-appropriate" web design were collected. In addition to socio-demographic characteristics, including age, education, and income, it was mainly personal attitudes toward technology, the proximal benefits, and support that promoted the internet use. Based on the results of the third study on age-appropriate web design, it was also shown that the elderly have particular web design requirements and requests. However, an exclusive focus on "websites only for the elderly" should be avoided. Thus, the findings show opportunities for and barriers of internet use in the elderly and provide guidance to overcome the "digital gap" of the generations.

RC05-62.3

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Meanings Given to Counter Action Against Anti-Immigration Racism. an Intersectional Analysis of Accounts By Activists in Finland

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In the early fall of 2015 Finland has witnessed a turmoil of outright racist activities, as several groups and politicians have responded to the increase in the number of people seeking asylum in Finland by publicly defending their anti-immigration racist stands. The current events can be seen as a product of a longer term development. In Finland anti-immigration mobilization began as a separate movement that was then incorporated in to the right wing populist party (The Finns) supporting traditional conservative and Christian values. The Finns gained momentum in the municipal and in the parliamentary elections 2008 and 2011, and after the election 2015 they rose to the ranks of government. However, politicians from more established and older parties have also appealed to anti-immigration racist sentiments. Further, while anti-immigration racism has been rife in parliamentary politics, also non-parliamentary far-right groups have made (at times violent) outcomes in public. At the same time, Finland differs e.g. from the neighboring Sweden in the sense that there is no generally recognized story of a historical commitment to anti-fascism nor to antiracism.

The presentation focuses on emerged counter action against anti-immigration racism that is spread by both parliamentary and non-parliamentary far-right. The paper explores accounts by people who have actively challenged different forms of anti-immigration racism and fascism outside of parliamentary politics either as individuals or as members of grassroots groups. Theoretically and methodically the paper is informed by critical research on race and racism as well as by feminist discussions on intersectionality. The paper is based on an interview-data and bears a two-fold objective. First, it explores gendered, classed and racialized underpinnings that shape the understanding of racism in counter-activities to anti-immigration racism. Second, it explores how the interviewees from varying intersectional positions narrate their engagement in and motivation for counter action.

RC41-479.1

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Round Table: Population Problems in India

The social structure in India perpetuates inequality owing to caste, class, occupation, education and regional disparities. Population policy pursued with the aim of achieving a demographic transition has not resulted in effective population control. The health and welfare measures of governments in India have improved life expectancy and reduced post natal and infant mortality, but they have not drastically improved the quality of life due to the prevalence of socio-economic problems of poverty, unemployment, child labour, migration etc. The brain drain, particularly concentrated among the higher echelons, and technically educated employment has reduced the birth rate but the National Increase Rate (NIR) in India continues to remain positive as the result of higher birth rates and larger family size among the marginalized groups and communities in India. The National Health Mission (NHM) launched at the macro level has not brought about the desired results at the micro levels. Therefore, a demographic transition which focuses on lower fertility and lower mortality are needed to ensure positive demographic developments in India. This round table will discuss the following issues:
1. Family welfare and Population quality
2. Fertility and marginalized communities
3. Tribal Population and Population dynamics
4. Population and Socio Economic problems
5. National Health Mission and Population control
6. Rural-Urban and Regional Disparities
7. Population Education and Optimum Population
8. Demographic Transition and Population Quality
9. Social Structure and Population Problems

RC41-490.1

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Social Determinants of Senicide, a Cultural Killing of Elderly People in South Tamilnadu: An Empirical Reflection.

Elderly life is considered or assumed as a burdened life, full of struggle, illness, depression, exploitation, abuse etc. The young consider them as burden and deny care support of the terminally ill, bedridden, sick and immovable. Consequently they become liability, unable to meet all required care and support, finally decide to eliminate them through comfortable killing taking advantage of mercy killing in the form of a culture supported elimination of elderly in the southern part of Tamilnadu called thalaikoothal (Senicide-killing of the elderly). Thalaikoothal, is the traditional and a cultural practice, equivalent to that of or involuntary euthanasia, by their own family members to prevent them from long term suffering. The study has the objectives like to identify the social determinants and reasons behind the culture killing in the study area. and trace out the cultural traits associated with the problem of thalaikoothal. To expose the methods adopted in thalaikoothal to eliminate the elderly people. Moreover it suggests the measures to protect the life of old age persons and ensure happy ageing. The Methodology adopted to conduct the study in the selected cluster of villages in Virudunagar,

TN, India, where this cultural practice of thalaikoothal is widely prevalent, as reported in media and empirical researches. Whatever the reason justifiable or not behind this cultural practice of thalaikoothal, it is a disgrace and a criminal act which needs to be curtailed through understanding and recognition since they were once mentors of the young in contemporary society.

RC04-47.24

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The Career-Guidance As an Instrument for Increasing Motivation of Students for Acquisition Professional Skills

The career-guidance is one of the bridges between the labour-market and the educational sphere. This article is based on the analysis such characteristics as effectiveness of forms and methods of the career-guidance among the students at the beginning and at the end of their educational period and which are conducive to motivation of students for acquisition professional skills during the entire period of study with the taking into account the requirements of employers to the professional skills which should be possessed by future graduates; analysis of the factors that contribute to the formation of students' knowledge about their chosen profession; how career guidance helps students understand the social significance and the content of their chosen profession during the educational period and how this understanding contributes to the students' motivation to the acquisition professional skills; will the enough of those professional skills that students gain in the university for to meets the needs of the labour market or they needs to obtain for additional professional skills, which will require an additional finance expenses.

RC38-441.1

SEMENOVA, VICTORIA* (Institute of Sociology Russian Academy of Science, victoria-sem@yandex.ru)

Social Mobility and Life Course Trajectory: Combining Biographical Approach and Mass Survey Data

The paper deals with the problem of combining biographical life course data and mass survey social mobility data in social mobility research. In order to deal with this the author will stop on the notion of subjective social mobility as a focus of working in this dimension. This approach helps to view the problematics of social mobility from micro-focus as individual or group attitude towards mobility in global society.

While demonstrating the results of empirical data from Russia received by intergenerational comparative mass survey combined with biographical data on the same age cohorts, the paper will stop on the micro/macro differences in understanding and experiencing mobility in its different dimensions which are more vividly seen in marginal groups then in high status groups. The low status individuals see social mobility more as private space movements and achievements (for example, as family status mobility or settle-type mobility) then high status individuals more confirm traditional-normative understanding of mobility.

Moreover in empirical data there appeared some new tendencies in perceptions of social mobility on individual level which could be discussed as first-hand hypotheses, such as geographical mobility, tendency to 'stable trajectory' or immobility, and horizontal mobility which enrich and change our traditional understanding of social mobility as a classical sociological term.

The special attention will be devoted to methodological aspect of the empirical results: the problem of combining biographical and survey data on mobility in several generations approach: field research problem, interviewee attitudes, the 'the language on mobility' in everyday life and on scientific level.

RC09-110.1

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Practice in Development, Practicing Development: Shifting Contours in Knowledge from the Field

This paper intends to understand *knowledge*, that comes from the field—the field of the development practitioner. Being part of a research program on Development Practice which is based on the philosophy/methodology of immersion, this paper is an attempt to gauge how knowledge is generated through practice. By practice in development there is a paradigm shift from the development ethnographer to the immersed practitioner. The shift in methodology to map/comprehend development is intrinsically connected with the knowledge that is co-created in the field/from the field. Listening is what distinguishes a development practitioner—she is more aural than ocular, more an *engaged* listener than a participant *observer*. Much of what she will generate is people conversing, singing, laboring—everyday living. The attempt in immersion will be to converse and

comprehend characters, plots, or voices. Are the conversations around *loss* (from development landscape) and the comprehension about *recovery* (into a landscape of development)? And if the development practitioner is also *one* character in this plot and not one who is only observing the plot, then is it also about the loss and (re)covery, meaning transformation of her-self? Conversations *with* and comprehension *of* lives and practices is what seems to be the *practicing* development.

The field in development practice is as much a contested site as knowledge itself. Is the field *only* out there or inside the practitioner as well—the self as a field site? So the field-site is not at all an abstraction out there where one *visits* and *returns* rather it represents the beginning of an archeology of relatedness which forms the basis of any knowledge. In this case *knowledge* from the field is praxis-based, relationship dependent knowledge. This paper will be an attempt on sociology of knowledge production when there is practice in development.

RC06-79.4

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Practice of Gender Discrimination By Government and Companies in Japan: Based on the Analysis of Official Surveys

The Equal Employment Opportunity Law (EEOL) was enacted in Japan in 1986; however, whether gender equality at the workplace has subsequently been put into practice remains to be examined. Furthermore, if it has been implemented or not, what are the reasons? Analysing a series of official surveys chronologically from 1977 to 2013, I examine the realities and the companies' perceptions/opinions on the utilization of female workforce.

The findings are as follows: (1) Companies continue male-only recruitment, hiring, assignments, transfers, training, and promotions to some extent. These violate the EEOL; however, they are never penalised by the Government; (2) Most companies do not intend to take positive actions because they state that 'women already play an enough active part'; this perception is against the realities and going by the EEOL, promoting positive action is the companies' obligation. However, again, the Government does not impose penalties; (3) On one hand, companies have recently explained that 'women having family responsibilities' is the obstacle that prevents more female participation. On the other hand, they state that what is necessary to promote female workforce's participation is 'providing women with support to continue working'. The problem and solution are inconsistent.

In short, Japanese companies' excuses are uncorroborated, and the Government overlooks them. According to the economics of discrimination, the excuses given by the companies can be classified into two categories – biased perceptions and inadequate measures to solve the problem. In addition, I emphasise that the Japanese Government too continues to practise gender discrimination, which makes the situation more difficult. I conclude by saying that currently, gender discrimination by Japanese companies as well as the Japanese government hinders the introduction of new policies to promote gender equality. An external pressure (i.e. CEDAW) or a shock doctrine (i.e. '1.57 shock') may be necessary to break this deadlock.

RC06-77.4

SENNOTT, CHRISTIE* (Purdue University, csennott@purdue.edu)

"Mothers of Nowadays Are Independent": Work, Money, and Motherhood in Rural South Africa

The past two decades have witnessed rapid globalization in South Africa, providing access to an array of new material goods and reshaping desires, norms, and practices related to gender and consumption. The new ethos – supported by the rainbow nation discourse, which emphasizes freedom, equality, and opportunity – is built on aspirations of upward mobility. As such, educational achievement is highly valued and viewed as the primary route through which individuals can improve their family's economic circumstances.

This study examines how these evolving "modern" desires, norms, and practices have influenced constructions of "good motherhood" in a rural area of South Africa. Drawing on interview and focus group data collected from 85 Black South African women (aged 18-79) in 2010, I ask how the ethos of achievement intersects with the ways in which womanhood and motherhood have been constructed. In a context wherein single motherhood is common due to high rates of premarital births and the fact that men are often absent due to seeking work in faraway cities, mothers are held responsible for the social and economic costs of raising children. Historical constructions of "good motherhood" emphasized having many children, caring for husbands and in-laws, and providing food from the family plot. Mothers today, however, face competition to provide the newest, nicest, and most expensive goods, foods, clothing, and education for children. These expectations require money and thus many women strive to fulfill them through working outside of the home. These findings suggest a pivotal shift in the social construction of good motherhood, which now relies heavily on women's ability to provide economic support to children. Given the limited infrastructure and job availability in rural South Africa, this construction of motherhood increases the

strain on women trying to fulfill multiple roles in their households and struggling to make ends meet.

RC54-JS-73.3

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Religious and Secular Attitudes Towards Death: The Study of a Sample of University Students in Tehran

Death is an inevitable phenomenon for all human beings and one of their main concerns and anxieties. However, people's thoughts and concerns about death are constructed in a social context; and religious traditions are one of the main sources for answering the question of death and overcoming unpleasant experiences associated with it. Meanwhile, with the growth of non-religious meaning systems in the modern world, new non-religious interpretations of death have accrued. Iranian society has had a strong religious tradition which has greatly influenced people's way of thinking about everything, including death. Nevertheless, with the emergence of modern ideas and philosophies, similar to many other societies, attitude towards death is getting more diverse, particularly when youth and educated people are concerned. This article tries to explore the diverse thoughts and understandings of a sample of Iranian students regardingdeath. Its main concern is to compare the ideas of religious and non-religious students about death. Regarding religious commitments, four categories of students were recognized, that is, atheists, agnostics, passive religious, and active religious. The datawere collected from a sample that were chosen both purposive and theoretically, through open-ended questions and in-depth interviews. They were analyzed by the application of grounded theory method. The religious and secular interviewees' thoughts about death are compared in eight major categories, and the concluded core category is "life oriented thoughts of death". These categories are explored and discussed in the paper.

RC15-JS-64.5

SERAPIONI, MAURO* (Centre for Social Studies, mauroserapioni@ces.uc.pt)

Health Systems and Inequalities in the Southern European Countries

Despite the general increase in the standards of living during the twentieth century and the introduction of universal healthcare systems, many studies have pointed out the persistence of inequalities in all industrialized countries. Also in Southern European countries (SEC), despite the creation of universal national health services during the 1970s and 1980s and the concern to reduce geographical and social health inequalities, the equity issue only became a priority in the late 1990s. Therefore, it is important to explore the potential of iniquity, induced by health systems, which is being produced by health reform processes both at national and regional level, before and during the current financial crisis. Considering this framework, new institutional arrangements were introduced in health systems and new articulations between public and private sector within services provision were made, which will be analysed. Another way of inducing inequalities is to increase the involvement of users in the health spending through co-payments and users' fees. This is a common practice registered in SEC, which is not only erecting financial barriers to access health system as it is contributing to renew health inequalities. Another trend to be explored in the presentation refers to the progressive increasing of private health expenditure when compared to the total expenditure in all SEC (despite the recognition of the right to health and access to health services). The structure of this presentation will start with a brief contextualization of the Greek, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese health systems, then the main health inequalities affecting population and the role of the health systems in the production of such inequalities will be described through the identification of the potential of inequity induced by the current financial crises.

RC15-192.2

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The Challenge of Citizens' Participation in Southern European Health Systems

The purpose of this presentation is to analyze citizens' participation (CP) in the health systems of Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain, which will be framed under Southern European countries Welfare State "model". Through a review of the existent sanitary regulations, health plans and published literature on CP in the health sector, citizen participatory practices will be analyzed. First, the main stages of

the health reform processes will be described, so that we can take into account the context in which such experiences of participation in the health domain have been developed. Then, the preliminary results of the research on CP experiences in the health systems of the four countries will be presented. Some of the research results are noteworthy: a) citizens' participation in the decision-making process on health has become the focus of attention of the public policies only after the 1990; b) there has been a significant progress in the regulatory framework and in the acknowledgement of users' rights, particularly in Italy, Portugal and Spain; c) the development and implementation of participatory mechanisms were insufficient, discontinuous and limited to certain geographic regions; d) in Greece, despite the intentions to implement participatory practices within national health system, those do not exist until today; e) the scientific production and theoretical contribution of the South European Countries on the subject of public participation in the health sector still is insufficient. To conclude, some reflections on the possible developments of citizen's participation within the health systems of the Southern European macro-region will be proposed.

RC24-297.5

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Do Air Quality Policies and Individual Attitudes Meet? Four European Metropolitan Areas for a Comparative Exploration

   Eurobarometer survey in 2013 showed how air pollution was perceived as one of the major environmental concerns in urban areas. Between EU policy makers and environmental civil society organizations (CSO) there is also growing interest for non-technical measures that aim to individual behaviour changes to improve the control over pollutant emissions. Policies try to integrate air quality and climate change policies at multi-scalar levels. Implementation of laws and norms, however, requires at each step of translation careful consideration as it entails risks of inefficiency, goal displacement, or even outright rejection and resistance. Within this frame our research addresses this translation process and focuses on four European metropolitan areas: Antwerp (Belgium), Malmö (Sweden) Milan (Italy) Warsaw (Poland) aiming at answering the following questions:
   a) how are relationships between air pollution policies and individual behavior configured?
   b) what are the intervening factors explaining cross-national differences?
   In order to answer these questions, we adopted a mixed-method approach carrying out an exploratory multi-scalar policy analysis, drawing on 40 semi-structured qualitative interviews with key stakeholders and policy makers and a CAWI survey on 4 EU countries with 9.200 respondents. This joint analysis allows to compare the representation of both individual behavior and attitudes on which air pollution policies are based with individual attitudes figures obtained through our survey. Indeed, a quantification process of qualitative data from interviews, has enriched the survey's analysis expanding the traditional study of environmental issues' perception adding the general profile of local air quality policy as an independent variable. On the other hand, socio-economic and material differences among countries may be further explored in relationship to policy-makers and CSO points of view.

RC11-137.11

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Tensions and Future Scenarios of Elderly Care Policy in a Portuguese Municipality. a Case Study

   The reform of advanced welfare state systems has been subjected to controversial debates, especially in Europe. If its demise "is not an option" – as proclaimed by the "Advisory Group on Societal Challenge 6" (2014) – the role and weight of social investment is wide open to debate. In Portugal, the issue is intensified by the current climate of austerity and by the pressures of the neoliberal and New Public Management reforms on the policy decision-making process at local, regional and national levels.
   Drawing on a case study conducted in a municipality of the Lisbon Region, related to local aging welfare policy, this presentation aims to examine ongoing processes of inter-organizational collaboration and networking and explore the "policy possibilities" opened up to policy-makers facing severe demographic aging and poverty in the region.
   The preliminary analysis of the data, collected through a set of policy planning documents, semi-directive interviews to local policy-decision makers and the participatory methodology applied to a panel of different stakeholders (Delphi)

revealed some tension between fragmentation and strategic reorientation to sustainability. Besides the necessity of using the limited financial resources more effectively and prevent the fragmentation of the welfare provision, the main issue at hand is how policy-makers and professionals can facilitate the process to turn the older people into active stakeholders and policy co-agents and not mere recipients of social services.
   Applying a four future scenarios model of welfare policy - still in progress – the researchers want to demonstrate that the intensification of the collaboration and networking processes, involving actively the elder themselves, and other stakeholders are crucial conditions to ensure the sustainability of the welfare provision at local level.

RC52-591.1

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NPM, Cooperation and Conflict: What's New in Multi-Professional Teamwork in Health Care?

   The discussion connecting professions and organizations particularly in the context of growing managerial frameworks, shows controversy concerning professionals' performance of their roles. Does professionals' identity and strategies are being shaped by entrepreneurial values? Or does professionals still to employ both individual and group strategies to maintain and reinforce their autonomy? This paper concerns multi-professional teamwork in health care in contexts of strong economic and efficiency controls resulting from the New Public Management (NPM) reforms.
   Efforts between different health professionals and work groups often result in conflict and tension. Cooperation difficulties are thought to exist and many of this problems are assumed as associated with (but not only) the differences between the several professional self-governance mechanisms involved in the multi-professional teams. Although, as several sociological studies show, most of this conflicts are built from the drawing of boundaries between medical specialties (Serra, 2011) and different health professions.
   As teamwork is a network of semi-independent professionals who tend to represent their professional organisations and groups despite sharing a mutual interest in the patients, frontiers between different health professions act, on the one hand, as articulating mechanisms to be found in the division of health work and as barriers to the interaction of the various skills. The argument is that NPM reforms in health care may not have improved the situation. Given these conditions, there is a good reason to understand how cooperation between different health professions is constructed as they work together in the best interest of patients. However, it is also possible that the continued influence of professional self-governance and the increasing strength of management mechanisms will resulting in new arrangements in terms of professionalism.

RC14-181.3

SERRANO, JOANE* (UP Open University,
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Emerging Communication Technologies: Cutting Across Nation-State Boundaries

   The Internet and recent advances in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) have revolutionized the way people communicate. This shift and transformation in communication also affects the way students in schools communicate. In the past, communication between and among teachers and students happen only inside the classroom. With the phenomenal growth of e-learning and online education in the last decade, students are not bound by borders of nation-states anymore when it comes to learning. Modern ICTs have facilitated the process of globalization and have connected the Philippines to the rest of the world despite the fact that many of its citizens are still considered poor by global standards. The transnational flow of people brought new types of learners who are able to interact beyond the brick and mortar classrooms. This study takes a look at how the University of the Philippines Open University (UPOU) as part of the National University of the Philippines is able to transform the current socio-cultural milieu by giving opportunities to the Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) to pursue graduate education. The remittances of OFWs represent a large chunk in the country's gross domestic product or GDP thus the important role they play in the economy of the Philippines cannot be ignored. This paper examines the views and experiences of OFWs who are enrolled in the following selected graduate programs of UPOU: Master of Environment and Natural Resources Management (MENRM), Master of Arts in Nursing program, and ASEAN Graduate Studies Program. This paper will also examine how globalization and modern ICT have transformed the socio-cultural milieu of the OFW community. Data from this study will be analyzed qualitatively. Results of this study will provide a critical insight on how the emerging mode of learning were able to transform the socio-cultural and socio-economic conditions of OFWs.

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

RC11-135.6

SERRAT, RODRIGO* (University of Barcelona, rserrat@ub.edu)
VILLAR, FELICIANO (University of Barcelona)

Doing Well By Doing Good: Exploring the Relationship Between Political Participation and Older People's Hedonic and Eudaimonic Well-Being

This study brings together two research fields of growing research interest in later life: civic participation and well-being. The aim of the study is to explore the relationship between political participation, as one important type of participation that has received little attention in the literature to date, and well-being. Furthermore, by exploring different dimensions of personal well-being, we also contribute to our understanding of this concept in later life. We designed a quasi-experimental study. Data were collected from 182 participants recruited from two samples. The first sample consisted of 97 participants purposively selected from three kinds of political organisations in Catalonia (Spain): political parties, trade unions and single-issue organisations. The second sample, used as a comparison group, consisted of 85 participants involved in two university programmes for older people. Participants completed a survey which included socio-demographic information, measures of political participation, and measures of hedonic and eudaimonic well-being. A series of one-way between groups analysis of covariance (ANCOVAs) were performed, using socio-demographic variables as the covariates. Controlling for socio-demographic variables, participants in political organisations showed significantly higher scores on eudaimonic well-being. No significant differences were found among samples on hedonic well-being. Suggestions for future research and social policy implications are discussed in light of the results.

RC23-JS-10.2

SETTI, ZAKIA* (Ecole Nationle Superieure de Management (ENSM), zsetti@gmail.com)

Innovation Embedded in Entrepreneurs' Social Networks and Social Value "Trust": A Multilevel Analysis for the MENA Countries

Innovation is a social phenomenon. It is determined as interaction processes and exchanges knowledges between a large diversity of social actors. Social networks around entrepreneurs will enable them to access more resources (knowledges, ideas..) which may foster their innovativeness. Studies show that entrepreneurs oriented on innovation create high-performance firms, which in turn provide economic growth, employment, and significant improvements on the overall well-being of people's live. Thus, through innovation entrepreneurs can do untold good for society. In this paper, we argue that sociological factors are important for explaining for the differences of innovation's level among entrepreneurs. We are interested to examine the effect of social networks on innovation among entrepreneurs in MENA countries. In addition, we try to test the effect of national values, trust, as a main factor on innovation, and as a moderating factor between social networks and entrepreneur's innovative behavior. We use the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) individual level data for 14 MENA countries from 2009 to 2014 (13.599 observations), merged with national-level data on trust from World Values Survey (WVS). Our findings show that social networks affect positively entrepreneurs' innovation. Public sphere networks have a positive impact on innovation, whereas the private sphere networks effect differently the innovation among entrepreneurs in MENA countries. National value "trust" has also a significant impact on innovation, in the way that trust encourages innovativeness among entrepreneurs in MENA countries. Furthermore, Trust moderates the social network effect on innovation.

RC22-268.4

SETTLER, FEDERICO* (University of KwaZulu-Natal, settler@ukzn.ac.za)

Imaginaries of Home: Somali Migrant Experiences of Identity and Belonging in South Africa

The proposed presentation is located at the intersection of religion, migration and identity in sub-Saharan Africa. It is premised on the idea that when people move, they take their religion and cultural identities with them (Spikard and Adegame 2010). In recent decades a great deal of scholarship in the field of migration studies has focussed on movement from the global South to the North, with most studies characterised by sentiments oriented around social exclusion, integration, multiculturalism, and citizenship. I hope to discuss the various ways that Somali migrant communities in selected South African cities imagine and make sense of narratives of home in the context of transnational belonging and identity.

Scholars of transnational migration have, over the last three decades, successfully demonstrated the numerous ways in which migrants maintain connections to their homelands while simultaneously becoming embedded in their new places of residence (Glick Schiller 2003; Itzigsohn 2000). Owing to the cross-disciplinary application of the transnational optic, scholars have proceeded to document transnational connections, processes and activities in a range of arenas. Religion, however, has only quite recently been brought into studies of transnational migration, despite the fact that most religious communities, both imagined and real, are global and transnational in nature.

Contemporary migrants use religion to stay connected to the places they leave behind and to forge new forms of transnational belonging (Carnes and Yang 2004; Levitt, Lucken and Barnett 2011). Nina Glick-Schiller for example, has argued that "religion provides migrants with a simultaneously local and transnational mode of incorporation that may configure them not as ethnics but as citizens of both their locality of settlement and of the world" (2009:126). I will argue that Somali Muslims in postcolonial South Africa variously forge forms of transcendental locality that reform understandings and articulations of what constitutes home.

RC04-47.13

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Prevent Early School Leaving: The Risk of School Dropout Questionnaire (RSDQ)

Prevent Early School Leaving: the *Risk of School Dropout Questionnaire* (RSDQ)

Education and training are considered key tools in combating unemployment and social exclusion (Delors, 1993; Cresson, 1995), as well as key elements to invest in so as to promote economic growth and social development.

Against this background, it is essential to deal with the unfortunately chronic dysfunction that presently affects education and training systems: "school dropout". This dysfunction is recognized in the international context in terms of *Early School Leaver* (ESL), as a result indicator that refers to persons who have now left the school and education system.

In order to counteract this dysfunction, the authors, considering this phenomenon as a derailment of studies and training systems, rather than solely as a possible negative outcome of this, put the emphasis on the level of primary prevention and on signals that may precede it.

This complex phenomenon requires the adoption of a systematic interdisciplinary approach able to fathom both the social (and personal) reality of the students and the interaction between factors which are internal and external to education and training.

Therefore, moving from a sociological approach (sociology of education), assuming the theory of *disengagement* (part of the present interpretative and phenomenological aspect) on school dropout and, finally, opening horizons to other disciplines (pedagogy and psychology), the authors have developed the *Risk of School Dropout Questionnaire* (RSDQ), validated in the Italian context.

The RSDQ, made up of an *Identity form* and three scales – *School scale*, *Family influence scale* and *Self scale* – characterizing its interdisciplinary nature, measures the risk factors that may contribute to people leaving school early. This is underpinned by a "causal model" for school dropout (Colombo, 2010), which involves personal, temporal and contextual variables, otherwise declined into the three experiential and socialisation areas: school, family and labor market.

RC09-114.2

SEVILLA, ARIEL* (Universite de Reims, ariel.sevilla@univ-reims.fr)

Les inégalités De Diplôme Lors De L'embauche Chez Les Ouvriers De L'industrie Automobile En Perspective Comparée (Argentine, France, Brésil)

Le discours des directions d'entreprise sur l'embauche de leur main d'œuvre s'inscrit dans les attendus de la théorie du capital humain : le changement technologique demande des compétences nouvelles – associées à un travail plus intellectuel – que les travailleurs doivent acquérir par un investissement en formation.

L'explication par l'économie est souvent avancée. C'est vrai que les salaires sont plus faibles dans les pays « émergents » et que l'entreprise peut y acheter des compétences plus élevées et obtenir une productivité accrue relativement à une main d'œuvre faiblement qualifiée. C'est aussi vrai que les investissements capitalistiques sont plus forts dans les usines des pays « développés », caractérisées par la robotisation des ateliers ; alors que le travail reste largement manuel dans les usines des pays « émergents ».

Cependant, lorsque l'on regarde de près ces situations, ces points de vue surplombants ne sont pas convaincants.

Le travail de terrain par observation participante - dix huit mois dans trois ateliers de tôlerie du même constructeur automobile dans une filiale en France, en Argentine et au Brésil - montre deux situations contrastées et inattendues. D'une part, là où les investissements technologiques sont forts et les mutations du travail accentuées, les ouvriers sont les moins qualifiés, c'est à dire en France.

D'autre part, là où le *process* de travail est resté manuel (les deux usines sud amér-icaines) les ouvriers sont très qualifiés car entre un tiers et la moitié détient un diplôme équivalent au bac français.

Comment comprendre que pour la même activité l'entreprise embauche des ouvriers avec des niveaux de diplôme si différents ?

Les raisons du phénomène reposent sur les configurations (Elias) qui articulent les caractéristiques sociales de la main d'œuvre avec les systèmes d'assurance chômage, de sécurité sociale et avec l'inégale valorisation du travail salarié au sud et au nord.

RC06-83.8

SEWARD, RUDY* (University of North Texas, seward@unt.edu)
RUSH, MICHAEL (University College Dublin)

Paternity and Parental Leave for Fathers to Promote Greater Domestic Work and Care Equality: A Global View

Support is nearly universal worldwide for fathers to become more involved with and responsible for domestic work to enhance the balance between employ-ment and family for parents. Pressure groups and legislatures have pushed for employment leave options to promote opportunities for involved fathering with children and more equality between fathering and mothering. Employment leave for fathers lags behind leave available for mothers. A recent analysis by UCLA's World Policy Analysis Center from the Adult Labor Database for 186 countries found that all but 8 provided some paid maternity leave to women. The Unit-ed States remains the only advanced capitalistic country that does not mandate paid leave for mothers (or fathers) of newborns. Although not the majority, 81 of these 186 countries extended paid leave to new fathers through paternity leave or parental leave or a combination of these. The majority of these countries (61) pay fathers at least 75 percent of their wages for at least part of leave taken. Evidence is mounting from Sweden and Japan that fathers taking leave, and for longer periods, increase their involvement with children, shared more equally in housework and childcare with mothers, and obtained the best balance between paid work and family. These fathers are exceptions as changes in fatherhood in the direction of expecting greater family involvement has yet to be matched by substantial changes in fathering in most countries. History, tradition, economy, and geography for each country are important factors that affect current status plus amount and rate of change. Differences in fathering in advanced capitalist countries appear to be increasingly mediated by the availability of father and fam-ily-friendly social policies and programs. Promotion of employment leave along with shortened work hours, flextime, and autonomy in work hours and workloads for fathers should contribute to greater domestic work and care equality.

RC29-328.6

SHAHABI, MAHMOOD* (Allameh Tabataba'i University, mshahabi88@gmail.com)

A Comparative Research on the Deterring Effects of Religious and Non-Religious Factors on Economic Crimes in Iran

In this paper the results of the first cross-sectional study in Iran examining different correlates of white-collar crime both in private and public sectors are presented. Theoretically, the present paper is framed in competing or alternative theories of white-collar crimes including Hirschi & Stark's theory of the fear of hell's fire, Collins and Schmidt's theory of personality correlates of white-collar crimes, James William Coleman's sociological theory of corruption, and finally Cor-nish and Clark's economic theory of white-collar crimes. The data were obtained in the spring 2012 from 120 managers currently active in Iranian corporations and official departments and also 120 white-collar criminals who formerly held such positions and currently incarcerated in prisons. Participants filled out paper and pencil scales measuring some personality correlates of white-collar crimes (hedonism, narcissism, lack of behavioral self-control), motives (dealing with the crisis threatening the criminal, the family, or the company), level of religious so-cialization through interpersonal communication (via orientation family, close friends, schools, and community), level of religious socialization through the me-dia (religious programs broadcast from the national radio and television broad-casting organization, books, movies and CDs), level of the individual's religiosity, individual's perception of the probability of being arrested, individual's perception of the levels of criminal opportunity, and some demographic variables such as socio-economic status, age, education level. The logistic regression analysis ac-counted for 75 per cent of the variance between the two groups. According to the research results, white-collar crime in Iran is predicted by individual's perceived risk (probability) of being caught, and individual's perception of the levels of crim-inal opportunity.

RC22-273.5

SHAINIDZE, ROLAND* (York University, rolikett@yorku.ca)

Cyberspace As Sacred Space: Toronto's Universal Oneness Spiritual Centre

As a phenomenon that has had overwhelming social, cultural and political in-fluence, the internet has become so embedded in our lives that it is difficult to imagine what we did before its invention, how we communicated or how we did our work without almost instantaneous access to information. It is not surprising, then, that the web is also a very active religious environment. Like many organi-zations, religious and spiritual groups use the internet extensively to proclaim their beliefs and to be in contact with their followers. Broadly construed, religious activity on the internet occurs along a continuum bounded at one end by *religion online* and at the other by *online religion.* Conceived originally by Christopher Hel-land and further developed by Lorne Dawson, *religion online* means the use of the internet as a vehicle for providing information about or by religious groups, move-ments, and traditions and involves the traditional forms of web communication with no interactivity. Almost every religious group has a space on the web as an extension of its message or to provide information to their members. *Online re-ligion* looks to the internet as an interactive venue for religious practice, ritual, ob-servance and innovation. Rather than simply seek information online, adherents use the internet as an integral part of their religious lives. Chat-rooms turn into scripture study classrooms or prayer groups; web cameras provide adherents, who may be geographically dispersed, the opportunity for religious practices like ritual adoration or "virtual" pilgrimage; and with the emergence of such groups as the "cyber-coven" and the "cyber-church," some religionists are moving entirely online. Focusing on the Universal Oneness Spiritual Centre, based in Toronto, On-tario, Canada, this paper compares and contrasts the pros and cons of online and offline New Age spirituality, paying particular attention to issues of social, cultural and geographical differentiation.

RC05-64.3

SHAMOA-NIR, LIPAZ* (Zefat Academic College, lipaznir@zahav.net.il)
RAZPURKER-APFELD, IRENE (Zefat Academic College)

The Power of Implicit Processing of Religious Symbols to Activate or Moderate Anti-Muslim Attitudes Among Jews

Recently several countries have outlawed the wearing of religious signs in pub-lic places. Although many theories assume that religion plays an important role in negative intergroup attitudes, social-cognitive structures of intergroup attitudes have not been sufficiently investigated. Thus, we aimed to investigate the process of negative attitudes as an outcome of exposure to religious content in a context of tense intergroup relations.

Two experiments examined the influence of religious concepts on stereotypes, prejudices and threat perceptions of Jews towards Muslims. In Study 1, students (*N*=68) completed a search puzzle by which they were exposed to out-group, in-group or neutral religious symbols, and filled questionnaires assessing their out-group attitudes. Priming did not affect attitudes. In Study 2 subliminal priming was employed and it was found that subliminal exposure of participants (*N*=63) to in-group religious concepts reduced their negative attitudes towards Muslims, as reflected by measures of prejudice, social distance, realistic and symbolic threat perceptions. All these negative attitude measures were positively correlated with religiosity. Stereotypes and inter-group anxiety, however, were not affected by priming, and the former was not correlated with religiosity.

The findings highlight the complexity of the aforementioned forms of inter-group negative attitudes. Exposure to religious concepts may evoke prejudices and threat perceptions but may also reduce negative attitudes and anxiety. More-over, a multicultural environment improves negative contact and may prevent its possible behavioral outcomes. Yet, exposure to religious content may prompt negative attitudes towards the minority in a culturally diverse and tense reality, suggesting the influence of minority-majority relations on out-group attitudes. These findings contribute to an understanding of the social context in which rac-ism and violence against minorities and religious groups exist as well as the emo-tional and cognitive mechanisms that generate or moderate negative attitudes.

RC54-JS-73.1

SHAPIRO, EPHRAIM* (Columbia, eas97@caa.columbia.edu)
ELROY, IRIT (Myers-JDC-Brookdale Institute)

Mental Health Care Use Among the Most Religious Jews and Muslims in Israel: Opportunities for Faith-Based Interventions?

Background: Involvement in a religious community can affect its members in many ways beyond religious ones, including health-related impacts. The most tra-ditionally religious segments of Israeli society, including both Jews and Muslims, have distinctive attitudes, behaviors and demographics, all of which can impact appropriate use of mental health services. Israel recently implemented mental healthcare system policy reform, with uncertain impact on utilization among sub-groups. Prior research found some underutilization among the most religious Israelis despite universal health insurance yet the topic has been understudied.

Research Questions: 1) To what extent do Haredi/ultraorthodox Jews and traditional Arab Muslims in Israel seek and/or receive mental healthcare? 2) Do results vary by key subgroups including religion and socioeconomic status? 3) What faith-based interventions can potentially be developed to increase use of needed mental health services among these religious groups?

Methodology/Results: This is a mixed methods study. A random-sample survey of all Israelis conducted in 2013 was analyzed. Outcomes included mental healthcare utilization measures and attitudinal measures related to potential barriers. Religious group was categorized by self-report. Univariate and bivariate analyses were performed using health, religious, and socioeconomic factors. Chi-square statistics were produced. Over 2000 Israelis were surveyed including 275 Haredi/ultraorthodox Jews and 200 traditional Muslims. Barriers such as stigma, lack of information and inadequate referrals were identified. Variations were found by religious and socioeconomic subgroups. Key informant interviews with 20 religious, community and medical leaders were conducted and analyzed. Faith-based intervention opportunities to help overcome these barriers were identified.

Conclusions: Opportunities exist to leverage social and religious capital in faith-based organizations-to improve the health of their communities and reduce inequalities. Culturally-sensitive interventions can be developed to increase appropriate mental healthcare system utilization for religious Israelis. This issue is particularly timely after mental health reform when exist opportunities to change relevant attitudes and behaviors.

RC19-236.6

SHAPKINA, NADIA* (Kansas State University, shapkina@ksu.edu)

Global Solutions? Efforts, Challenges and Contradictions of Global Anti-Trafficking Policy

Recent decades have witnessed the growth of global awareness and policy formulation in relation to social problem of human trafficking. With the passage of the Palermo Protocol aimed at preventing, suppressing, and punishing human trafficking in 2000, many governments have participated in its ratification as well as establishment of national anti-trafficking policies. The range of these policies includes forms of criminalization of human trafficking, prevention campaigns, and protection and rehabilitation measures. Other actors of these global anti-trafficking policy include international governmental organizations (e.g., International Organization for Migration, Interpol), and international and local nongovernmental organizations (e.g., Anti-Slavery International, ECPAT – End Child Prostitution and Trafficking, and others). This paper analyzes the shifting international context in which global anti-trafficking policy is taking place. By using several cases (Russia & Ukraine, USA, Turkey, and others), the paper discusses persistent challenges in local/global interactions within global anti-trafficking policy (e.g., adoption and negotiation of international protocols, standards, and procedures; translations of laws; differences in cultural contexts; power issues in geopolitical context, etc.). The focus of the paper is on three institutional levels – governments, international organizations, and local nongovernmental organizations.

RC02-35.3

SHAPKINA, NADIA* (Kansas State University, shapkina@ksu.edu)

Mobilizing the Past: Gender Politics and Neo-Traditionalism in Russia

This paper analyzes neotraditionalist ideology and its role in re/defining gender identities in contemporary Russia. Government officials, the Orthodox Christian church, various public organizations, and public figures construct and use this ideology that relies on strict and rigid "traditional" gender norms. For example, this ideology was prominent in justifying the infamous Russian anti-gay legislation passed by the State Duma in 2013. Neo-traditionalism is also prominent in discussions of domestic violence problem, gender equality, and other public debates. In this paper, I look at public construction of this gender neo-traditionalism as it shapes the shifting landscape of gender politics in Russia.

RC39-463.3

SHARAPOV, KIRIL* (University of Bedfordshire, kiril.sharapov@beds.ac.uk)

Environmental Disasters and Vulnerability to Human Trafficking and Exploitation: Initial Findings of a Pilot Research Study in Mongolia

The paper presents initial findings of a pilot research project, which interrogates a relationship between vulnerability to human trafficking and labour exploitation, on the one hand, and environmental disasters, on the other hand, by focusing on the impact of land degradation and desertification in Mongolia.

Despite the accumulating evidence of the links between environmental change and socio-economic vulnerability, there has been little reference so far to natural disasters in the literature on climate change and displacements, and even less discussion on the vulnerability of people affected by such disasters to coercion. The framing context for this study is the increasing socio-economic vulnerability of communities linked to the changing global climate and patterned by systems of social stratification on the one hand, and the promise of neoliberal economic growth, which remains a key factor in climate change, to deliver the vision of equity and social justice, on the other.

The impact of climate change on the movement of people within and across borders, and the social and economic impact of such forced displacements have been receiving an increasing attention from both scholars and policymakers. However, little scholarly research exists to systematically explore these issues with some of the key scholarly contributions and policy documents making distinctions between 'people devastated by conflict or natural disasters' and 'victims of trafficking' ignoring the often-occurring overlap between the two categories.

The paper will present initial findings based on a series of interviews conducted with scholars, policy-makers and representatives of the most affected communities in Mongolia. It will explore which factors increase the vulnerability of people in areas affected by environmental disasters to human trafficking. It will discuss what could be done to improve community and individual resilience to climate disasters and reduce the vulnerability of communities and individuals to violence, coercion and human trafficking.

RC13-161.7

SHARMA, NAINA* (University of Rajasthan, naina.sanskarjyoti@gmail.com)

Relationship Between Leisure, Unemployment and Labour Force

The labour force is defined as the number of people of working age, who are either employed or actively looking for work. The participation rate is the number of people in the labour force divided by the size of the adult civilian noninstitutional population. The nonlabour force includes those who are not looking for work, those who are institutionalised such as in prisons or psychiatric wards, stay-at home spouses, children, and those serving in the military. The unemployment level is defined as the labour force minus the number of people currently employed. The unemployment rate is defined as the level of unemployment divided by the labour force. The employment rate is defined as the number of people currently employed divided by the adult population. In these statistics, self-employed people are counted as employed. Variables like employment level, unemployment level, labour force, and unfilled vacancies are called stock variables because they measure a quantity at a point in time. They can be contrasted with flow variables which measure a quantity over a duration of time. Changes in the labour force are due to flow variables such as natural population growth, net immigration, new entrants, and retirements from the labour force. Changes in unemployment depend on: inflows made up of non-employed people starting to look for jobs and of employed people who lose their jobs and look for new ones; and outflows of people who find new employment and of people who stop looking for employment. When looking at the overall macroeconomy, several types of unemployment have been identified, including: Frictional unemployment, Structural unemployment, Natural rate of unemployment, Demand deficient unemployment etc. Leisure activities also affects the rate of unemployment and out put of labour forces. The present paper is an effort to analyse the relationship between Leisure, Unemployment and Labour Forces.

RC13-169.3

SHARMA, NAINA* (University of Rajasthan, naina.sanskarjyoti@gmail.com)

Role of Leisure Satisfaction in Health and Happiness

Leisure refers to activities that a person voluntarily engages in when they are free from any work, social or familial responsibilities. Leisure satisfaction is the positive perceptions or feelings that an individual forms, elicits and gains health and happiness as a result of engaging in leisure activities and choices. What can contribute to leisure satisfaction is to what degree an individual is currently satisfied with their leisure experiences and activities. An individual might attain positive feelings of contentment and happiness that result from the satisfaction of needs. Participation in leisure activities and leisure satisfaction are inextricably linked to an individual's health. Caldwell (2005) suspects that leisure activities may be associated with a number of defensive traits that enhance a person's resiliency to negative life experiences. Some aspects of leisure activities that can act as protective factors. Leisure activities, although ranging in types, have also proven to be beneficial to health cross-culturally. In a study by Hribernik and Mussap (2010), leisure satisfaction was found to predict unique variance in life satisfaction, supporting its inclusion as a distinct life domain contributing to subjective well-being. The present paper is an effort to analyse the role of Leisure Satisfaction in Health and Happiness.

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RC12-JS-51.1

SHARMA, SHIKHA* (ICSSR, New Delhi, shikhans31@yahoo.co.in)

Dealing with Gender Vulnerabilities of Women Migrants: In Reference to Female Domestic Workers of New Delhi.

Women migrate for related reasons, contributing to the social and economic domain of the country of origin and destination. This section undergoes lots of discrimination and violation right from the level of entry into the country to other forms of differences, prejudices and inequity. The present paper concentrates on the issues, rights and protection under law (if any) of domestic workers migrating into the Union Territory of New Delhi, India. The financial cost of migration (ticket/agent fees and other charges), lack of authentic and adequate information about actual procedure of migration, living and working conditions at destination country, strong government agencies/instruments, discomfort with adjustment to values, culture, language at destination. Women domestic workers are more exposed to gender segregated and unregulated practices. Due to hidden character of work-abuse, violation-which is absent or less apparent along with low job satisfaction, poor working conditions, and sexual/physical abuse. Unorganized Social Security Act 2008(for workers in informal sector including domestic workers); Domestic Workers Welfare and Social Security Act (2010)(for registering domestic workers, rest period, leave, working hours, maternity benefits);inclusion of domestic workers in Rashtriya Swasthya Bema Yojana in 2011 for health insurance and Final Report of the Task Force on Domestic Workers (2012) by Ministry of Labor, India and ILO calls for domestic workers to be included in the Central List of Scheduled Employment. These are some major legal apparatus along with other minor state interferences to secure women domestic workers' issues. Still they are excluded from Minimum Wages Provisions 1948, Maternity Benefits Act 1961, Compensation Act 1926, Equal Remuneration Act 1976, Employees' State Insurance Act, Provident Fund Act, Gratuity Act 1972 and many other benefits. To enable availability of mechanisms for support, their thorough assessment is necessary.

RC12-142.2

SHARMA, SHIKHA* (ICSSR, New Delhi, shikhans31@yahoo.co.in)

Dealing with Gender Vulnerabilities of Women Migrants:in Reference to Female Domestic Workers of New Delhi

Women migrate for related reasons, contributing to the social and economic domain of the country of origin and destination. This section undergoes lots of discrimination and violation right from the level of entry into the country to other forms of differences, prejudices and inequity. The present paper concentrates on the issues, rights and protection under law (if any) of domestic workers migrating into the Union Territory of New Delhi, India. The financial cost of migration (ticket/agent fees and other charges), lack of authentic and adequate information about actual procedure of migration, living and working conditions at destination country, strong government agencies/instruments, discomfort with adjustment to values, culture, language at destination. Women domestic workers are more exposed to gender segregated and unregulated practices. Due to hidden character of work-abuse, violation-which is absent or less apparent along with low job satisfaction, poor working conditions, and sexual/physical abuse. Unorganized Social Security Act 2008(for workers in informal sector including domestic workers); Domestic Workers Welfare and Social Security Act (2010)(for registering domestic workers, rest period, leave, working hours, maternity benefits);inclusion of domestic workers in Rashtriya Swasthya Bema Yojana in 2011 for health insurance and Final Report of the Task Force on Domestic Workers (2012) by Ministry of Labor, India and ILO calls for domestic workers to be included in the Central List of Scheduled Employment. These are some major legal apparatus along with other minor state interferences to secure women domestic workers' issues. Still they are excluded from Minimum Wages Provisions 1948, Maternity Benefits Act 1961, Compensation Act 1926, Equal Remuneration Act 1976, Employees' State Insurance Act, Provident Fund Act, Gratuity Act 1972 and many other benefits. To enable availability of mechanisms for support, their thorough assessment is necessary.

RC32-382.4

SHARMA, SNEHA* (Center for Development Research (Zentrum fur Entwicklungsforschung), global.morphosis@gmail.com)

Re/Claiming the City - Questioning and Re-Imagining Public Spaces. Experiences from Three Cities in India.

As against the backdrop of the gruesome 2012 rape-case in the capital of India, many are questioning the safety and accessibility to their city-spaces. Women engage in a conscious self-monitored pattern of movement through the city. Space and its material environment interact in a dialectical relationship, each actively produces the other. Different bodies experience spaces differently. Social hierar-

chies are intrinsically linked to how spaces are used. Inequality and vulnerability extend to not only women, but include transgenders alike. Current feminist literatures recognize the nuanced multi-scalar stratification of structural inequalities in society produced by inter-sectionality of race, caste and class. Urban spaces are sites of negotiation and contestation. Gendering happens by locating certain bodies (male/female/transgender) in certain spaces as appropriate or inappropriate.

Representations of space as conceived by planners, policy makers as expressed through maps, signs, budgets (Lefebvre work on 'Production of space') determine the production of social relations and thus occupy a central position to be critically reflected upon. Current research asks how we go beyond the process of gendering spaces. The paper weaves through interesting recent movements by activist groups like 'Right to loiter, Right to public display of affection, Kiss of love movement against moral policing in public' to explore alternative visions of the city.It draws on the lived experiences and narratives of women which expose multiple layers of complexities; as well as survey data/ NGO reports from three cities in India- Mumbai, New Delhi and Kolkata. Practical examples are drawn from newspaper reports to critically look at solutions given by urban planners. The paper argues that increasing visibility of women and transgender community in public spaces could be an alternative to re/claim public spaces by challenging the dominant imagination of the city. This could be a way to mainstream gender and have a fare-shared city.

WG03-655.2

SHAW, JACQUELINE* (Royal Holloway University of London, jackie-shaw@btconnect.com)

Negotiated Ethics in Reality: Exploring Participatory Video Research with Migrant Transgender Communities and Sex Workers in India

Practitioner-researchers are increasingly recognising the importance of critically interrogating the reality of participatory video practice in research and community development contexts. Questions have been raised about the multiple motivations (e.g. of participants, practitioners and financing agencies), the empowerment purposes and outcomes, the emergent power dynamics, and the ethics of public expression and reception. There is a compelling need to reflect honestly about how processes play out in the typically contested project context.

This paper draws on my recent experiences convening a visual research programme as part of the *Participate* initiative, which brought perspectives from extremely poor and marginalised communities to UN policy makers during post-2015 deliberations. In the presentation I explore participatory video processes that took place from 2012 to 2013 with migrant transgender communities and sex workers in Chennai and Maharashtra. I firstly, ground participatory video as a longer-term interactional process (the means) towards increased social influence (the consequence), because I contend that framing the purpose as *participatory representation* makes the curtailment of social possibilities more likely. I also emphasise that practice tensions are an intrinsic (and potentially productive) aspect of participatory video when negotiating to increase participant's influence *across* social divides, agencies and levels.

Next I use key critical incidents from the research, contextualised with visual materials produced by the transgender group, to raise key questions about the participatory video realities. These include the methodological contributions and ethical contradictions, the conflicting researcher and community agendas, the dynamic aspects as insight location and constraint, the translation of cultural aesthetics, and issues of ownership and creative commons with stigmatised groups. Consequently, this paper contributes to developing a more sophisticated account of visual methods, which acknowledges the theoretical and practical ambiguities and the often rather messy, indefinite and contingent actuality.

RC32-377.2

SHAYNE, JULIE* (University of Washington Bothell, jshayne@uw.edu)

Pushing Back: The Publishing Hierarchy, Activist Scholars, and the Challenge of Solidarity

In my presentation I will approach the topic of power in research from a promotion and tenure perspective. I will ask how the publishing hierarchy for those bound by the traditional expectations of blind peer-review publishing holds power over the research agendas of activist scholars. I will discuss the risks scholars are forced to take in the face of said hierarchy, especially in our attempts to mediate power imbalances in research.

I will use my edited collection *Taking Risks: Feminist Activism and Research in the Americas* (SUNY 2014 & 2015) as the point of departure for this discussion. *Taking Risks* is a collection inspired by the researchers' commitments to social justice. In it we use the frameworks of activist scholarship, transnational feminist theory, and activists as storytellers and organic intellectuals to situate studies of local social movements and feminist activism in the Americas. The individual cases, particularly as presented as one complimentary narrative attempt to circumvent traditional promotion and tenure committees' biases against activist motivated and guided research by elevating the on-the-ground activists, the storytellers, to

the position of expert. This well-intentioned framework, however, can only go so far in challenging the researcher-researched power imbalance present in even the most progressive scholarship. In short, as the authors/editors we clearly have the final say over the words of the activists we research.

There are several cases in this collection but I will focus on the ones that lend themselves most to discussing the risks confronted by scholar-activists when we attempt to circumvent the traditional university publishing hierarchy. Additionally, the selected chapters grapple with the power imbalances in the field and subsequent challenges of and strategies to minimize the imbalances. These cases include: a video archive project in Medellín, Colombia, the independent library movement in Cuba, and Chilean exiles in Canada.

RC22-273.3

SHEIKHZADEGAN, AMIR* (University of Fribourg, asheikhzadegan@yahoo.com)
NOLLERT, MICHAEL (University of Fribourg)

Public (in)Visibility of Faith: The Contrasting Responses of Two Muslim Organizations to the Debate on the Public/Private Divide in Switzerland

With a gradual transformation of Muslim migrant groups into diasporic communities (Schiffauer 2007) and their transition "from the status of the invisible migrant-worker to that of visible Muslim citizenship" (Göle 2011), an awakening of Muslim identity can be observed in almost all Western European countries.

The increasing public visibility of Islam has triggered hot public debates on the question of how to reconcile two core issues in the social contract of Western European societies: freedom of faith and the public/private divide.

Taking part in these debates, Muslim organizations have taken different stances to address the concerns of the autochthonous population. Based on narrative interviews and participatory observation, the study analyzes contrasting responses of two Muslim organizations: the *Jamaat Ahmadiyya* (AJ) and the *Islamic Central Council Switzerland* (ICCS).

The AJ, a persecuted minority in Pakistan, views secularity as an excellent framework for its congregation to freely observe its religious rituals. Internally a conservative, traditionalist community, the AJ follows externally an accommodationist policy thus retreating into private spaces to carry out religious rituals.

By contrast, the ICCS, an Islamist organization founded by a group of second generation Muslims and converts, sees in secularity a violation of freedom of faith and try to persuade its members to publicly live up to an orthodox code of conduct.

Finally, the paper shows how these two approaches are linked to the identity politics of the respective organizations

The study is part of a larger project funded by The Swiss National Science Foundation investigating the narrative identities of Muslims actively engaged in voluntary associations.

RC42-496.3

SHELLY, ANN* (Ashland University, acshelly@aol.com)
SHELLY, ROBERT (Ohio University)

The Emergence of Inequality in Task Groups: How Task Type Affects Interaction Dynamics.

Sociologists have identified two distinct processes which govern the offering of suggestions for task solutions, asking of questions, evaluation of contributions, and exercise of influence. One is based performance expectations based on culturally valued attributes actors bring to the situation. A second process governs the emergence of inequality in groups composed of individuals who are not differentiated by status characteristics. This occurs when contributions for the group task are evaluated by group members. Contributions evaluated negatively earn those who make them low performance expectations.

Two distinct measurement processes capture interaction in task groups. In one acts are classified as questions about the task, task contributions, positive evaluations, negative evaluations, and influence. The second process is based on the content of speech activity of individuals in the group. Speech may be classified as attempts to organize the group activity, as concrete with respect to the task (simple lists of items or ideas), or as having varying degrees of complexity. Both types of measure assess volume of talk and consequently are correlated with one another. They are both associated with behavior interchange patterns (BIPS), a construct that captures the dynamics of interaction in groups.

We compare interaction dynamics in groups who are attempting to solve different types of tasks. One task type requires the group to identify a correct answer. The other type of task requires group members to creatively solve an ambiguous problem. Our interest is in how these different types of tasks affect the dynamics of interaction in groups. We analyze data from two different studies to determine how task type and status differences affect the emergence of interaction inequality in groups. We are particularly interested in the effects of task types and status on the complexity of speech content and organizing activity in groups solving different types of tasks.

RC06-74.6

SHEN, HSIU-HUA* (Institute of Sociology, National Tsing Hua University, hhshen7@gmail.com)

Homeownership, Gender, and Intimacy in Urban China

This paper explores gendered disputes on contemporary moralities and practices of heterosexual romantic love and marriage between young unban Chinese men and women. Dramatic rising on housing price in urban sittings has been one of the most crucial indicator signifying rapid social changes in the post-socialist Chinese society. An increasing tension between marriage and homeownership among young urban Chinese is found in popular discourse. Owning a place has become a basic criterion for Chinese men to be suitable for marriage. By analyzing popular discourses from TV dramas and Internet discussions, and in-depth interviews with young Chinese people mainly in Beijing, this paper finds moral clashes between urban Chinese women and men on the relationship of romantic intimacy and economic activities. Chinese women and men share the cultural assumptions of the importance of economic security and men as the breadwinners in the family. However, Chinese women emphasize the "economic morality of the capitalist patriarch marriage" by which I mean that Chinese women's normative assumptions of marriage are that the institution of marriage under the capitalist economy is about increasing exploitations of women and economic security via the form of homeownership promised by men upon marriage is a necessary means for them to cope with such gender exploitations. Chinese men stress the "love morality of the economic marriage" by which I mean that Chinese men overlook how rapid social changes have shaped gender inequality and emphasize the institution of marriage as a mark of love and the foundation for them to achieve as masculine economic beings in the name of the family. This paper has implications for understanding how the transformation from a socialist to a capitalist economy has shaped people's daily intimate and family relations in China and the seeming problematic associations between economic activities and intimate life.

RC25-314.2

SHERLOCK, ZELINDA* (Kyushu Sangyo University, sherlock@ip.kyusan-u.ac.jp)

Does National Identity Influence Learner Attitudes Towards English Education?

The patriotism-nationalism distinction has been established as an etic aspect of national attitudes among certain nations. In order to understand how individual students will acquire a foreign language, one has to appreciate the emic characteristics that form national identity to be able to discuss the effects of these attitudes on English education. In Japan, one may curiously ask the question, why is it that Japan ranks as one of the lowest in TOEIC tests in comparison to other less developed countries; where students appear to have less adequate access to education, than Japanese students? Why is it that despite the six-year compulsory English education, as required by the Ministry of Education, Japanese students still fair amongst the lowest in TOEIC tests? In order to understand the influence of the Japanese national identity on English learning, one must appreciate the history of the introduction of the West and subsequently the English language in Japan. This would undoubtedly be the case for all countries where English was introduced and the general perception of the English language by citizens in those countries; for instance whether it is considered a hindrance or a tool for social or economic development. It has been asserted that attitude to the target language is understood as one of the essential elements influencing the course of one's language learning. If this the case how does Japan's history and its national identity, effect English education? This presentation intends to introduce ideas in an area, which lacks substantial studies, by suggesting a future research topic regarding the influence of national identity on English language education in the homogenous society of Japan and the correlation between attitudes and grades obtained by Japanese students.

RC44-509.2

SHERMAN, RACHEL* (New School for Social Research, shermanr@newschool.edu)

Customers, Workers, and Leverage in Service Sector Organizing

One of the key features of the service sector is that most service occupations involve customers more directly than manufacturing occupations, in one of two capacities: first, in interaction between workers and customers; second, in the timeliness of delivery of services or goods associated with services (such as airline flight meals or clean offices or hotel rooms). While these jobs don't typically involve interaction with consumers, the demands of consumers provide leverage for workers in these jobs, where time is of the essence. Drawing primarily on evidence from the flight catering industry and the hotel industry, this paper looks at the role of customers in union organizing in both types of jobs.

RC42-500.1

SHERMAN, RACHEL* (New School for Social Research, shermanr@newschool.edu)

Uneasy Street: Privilege, Ambivalence and Moral Worth Among Wealthy and Affluent New Yorkers

While scholars have long investigated "the psychic landscape of social class," in Diane Reay's words, among working-class people, the emotional dimensions of inequality have rarely been studied among the wealthy. This paper draws on 50 in-depth interviews with wealthy and affluent New York parents in their 30s and 40s about their lifestyle choices, to explore how these advantaged respondents (from inheritors of millions to hedge fund financiers) feel about their privilege. The paper engages theoretically with questions about the cultural and sentimental foundations of legitimate inequality under capitalism, particularly how habitus and subjectivity relate to resource distribution and consumption.

In contrast to common representations of wealthy people as advantage-seeking, conspicuous consumers, these respondents express ambivalence about their social advantages, describing emotions such as shame, guilt, and fear. Responding to negative stereotypes of rich people, they struggle to occupy their wealth in *morally worthy* ways: by working hard, consuming reasonably, appreciating what they have, and raising children who are not "entitled." They also try to discipline their ambivalent emotions, often by avoiding talking about their material and experiential privilege. (Some say talking about money is "more private than sex"). Ultimately, I argue, their quest to inhabit privilege appropriately responds to and reproduces a dominant idea about inequality in the US: that legitimate privilege is about how you feel and what you do, not how much you have. That is, entitlement is legitimate based on behavior and affect, not on distribution.

WG05-JS-40.2

SHETTIMA, ABBA GANA* (University of Maiduguri, agshettima@gmail.com)

SEEDS of Famine: The Boko Haram Insurgency and Agricultural Production in North-Eastern Nigeria

Since 2009, the radical Islamist group popularly known as *Boko Haram* has waged a relentless campaign of insurgency in Nigeria. The geographical area most affected by this insurgency is the North-Eastern part of the country. As a result of the insurgency, social, economic and political life has been virtually paralysed in the region. In the recent past and particularly since the beginning of 2014, the insurgents have ransacked whole villages, massacred tens of thousands of villagers and destroyed farms lands, food crops and rural infrastructure. Many rural areas in the epicentre of the conflict have been rendered unsafe for human habitation, pushing hundreds of thousands of farmers out of the land. Recent estimates put the number of people killed and displaced by the conflict as approximately 17,000 and 2.5 million respectively. This has seriously affected all forms of livelihood activities including agricultural production. In a region known for its debilitating poverty, aridity and periodic cycle of drought and famine, the *Boko Haram* insurgency has further sown the seeds of famine. This paper examines the impact of the *Boko Haram* insurgency on agricultural production in particular and rural livelihoods in general in the North-Eastern region of Nigeria. It explores how rural communities already rendered vulnerable by a combination of longstanding environmental crisis, neo-liberal globalization and weak state institutions are further threatened by localised insurgency. The paper further looks at the short and long term impact of the insurgency not only on the local rural economies of the North-East of Nigeria but draws its implications for the rest of Nigeria and the West and Central African sub-region. It concludes by recommending some short, medium and long term measures to make farms safe for farming and hence, prevent a catastrophic cycle of famine in the region and beyond.

RC33-JS-65.3

SHIBATA, YASUKO* (The Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, cedrus23@hotmail.com)

Beyond the Orient: Contemporary Polish Discourse on Japanese Global Culture

The paper aims at inquiring to the "location" of cultural identities for Poles in the contemporary world in the face of Japanese otherness.

Poland occupies a curious place in the postcolonial discourse, going beyond the dichotomized hierarchization of the "West" over the Orient. Being geographically in-between the East and the West, Poland, due to both the loss of sovereignty and status as a former imperial power in Eastern Europe, as well as its "return" to Europe and entry into NATO, shows a unique presence in relation to Russia, Western Europe, other Eastern European countries and the Third World.

Observing the unique case of Poland as a country that experienced socialism and the aftermath of 1989, and more than 200 years of "Romantic-symbolic cultural style" that formed its sense of cultural identity around such values as fatherland, national liberty and national solidarity, I would like to consider how

Poles consume the otherness of *Japanese culture* that has been enjoying a growing popularity since the 1990s as they find themselves within the globalized world.

What are the general knowledge and images of Japan held by Polish consumers of Japanese global products such as sushi, anime, green tea, or even pornography? How do Poles perceive the Orientalist aspects of these products? What are the "valid" or "plausible" values, ideas and interests that Japanese cultural products offer for the formation of Poles' cultural identity? Which values are the most repulsive for Poles?

Materials for analysis based on a method of critical discourse analysis to answer the above-listed questions include semi-structured in-depth interviews with Japanese (sushi) restaurant owners in Warsaw, standardized questionnaires with their clients and in-depth interviews with Poles interested in or engaged in studying Japanese culture, as well as Polish press articles, reportage, travel literature and memoirs.

WG01-633.3

SHIH, YI-PING* (Fu Jen Catholic University, sleepingshih@gmail.com)

Raising an International Child: Parenting of Global Cultural Capital in Taiwan

How do ordinary people perceive and respond to a globalizing future? Recently, scholars point out a new phenomenon that global cultural capital (GCC) has become a new legitimate culture and status marker in East Asia. This article evaluates the concept of GCC by exploring how parents perceive and practice "raising an international child". Interviews with 30 families (including fathers, mothers and one child) reveal that the conceptualization of "being international" is diversified in three major types due to the cultural hierarchy and colonial memories in Taiwan: the Occidentals, the Omnivore, and the Japanese styles. The Occidental parents who pursue western cultural capital have a rosy perception of European and American cultures, emphasize the importance of English proficiency, and they utilize GCC as a pragmatic tool to maximize their children's future advantages. In contrast to this western adoration, the Omnivore parents attempt to prepare their children with values of multiculturalism. They are critical toward the mainstream culture and emphasize the importance of being open-minded and flexible to adapting foreign culture. For Omnivores, GCC is the by-product of being international, but not the primary focus of parenting. Lastly, a minority group of parents in Taiwan maintain their family memories and ties from the Japanese colonial era, usually across multiple generations. These families are connected to the global world via the ties and through the lens of Japanese culture rather than a western perspective. In sum, this paper further confirms that GCC is class-biased and has been growing into a new field of distinction in Taiwan. "Raising an international child" has become a hallmark vocabulary that many upper-middle class parents discussed in interviews. The concepts and practices of GCC vary mostly by parents' economic status, educational background, as well as their own taste toward local culture.

RC06-72.9

SHIH, YI-PING* (Fu Jen Catholic University, sleepingshih@gmail.com)

Whose Family Story to Tell? Reflection on a Longitudinal Ethnography of Asian Parenthood

Everyone has his/her own version of family stories. This paper examines how qualitative family study might imply innovative design, even incorporating with quantitative skills, to better configure stories in domestic settings with in-depth perspectives. Using fieldwork records from a two-wave longitudinal ethnography (2008, 2015) in Taiwan, three innovative approach of qualitative family research are discussed here. First, I propose that family researcher, especially whose study is related to children, might consider recruiting family via a school survey. Families recruited from same school usually are homogenous in socioeconomic status, age, and residential community. Here I demonstrate the advantages and weakness to do a pilot recruitment school survey, as well as my implication of pre-incentives and its effect for parents.

Another innovation on qualitative family study is about home visit. Having the mother or father tour around their household, display their family photography and things with memories, and treat the researcher food or beverage, all these fieldwork experiences is an alternative data collection in family ethnography. As previous studies indicate, the interior design, furniture and decoration of a home usually represents a family's location in a social ladder, as well as their children's educational resources (e.g. Halle 1996, De Graff 1986), yet very few family sociologists focus on these subtle yet significant details of family life.

Lastly, I propose to use "family" as the basic research unit instead of "individuals"—interviewing all family members. Not only the definition of family should go beyond the stereotype of heterosexual, legally married, nuclear family, in facts, young children's voice should be recognized equally as important data as their parents'. At the end of this paper, I would demonstrate how having the whole family interviewed might generate rich cross-check analysis on husband-wife dynamics and intergenerational comparisons.

RC04-51.1

SHILLING, CHRIS* (University of Kent, C.Shilling@Kent.ac.uk)
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Learning to Work: Embodying Occupations

This paper explores how 'learning to labour' affects people's embodied abilities and identities, involving a fundamental education of sensory capacities and dispositions. In so doing, it analyses the transmission and consequences of those 'embodied pedagogics' that characterise contemporary occupations. The notion of body or embodied pedagogics emerged as part of a growing interdisciplinary concern since the 1980s with how society influenced people's *bodies* as well as their 'minds', and has been defined as ordered sets of practices and knowledges that seek to cultivate skills, values and sensory as well as cognitive orientations to the environment. We first explore the human properties central to learning, in order to highlight the range of capacities addressed by these pedagogics, through an engagement with John Dewey's writings on the subject. What is particularly useful about Dewey's work, is that by identifying the contrasting properties of (abstract) thinking and (immanent) sensing he suggests that knowledge and learning can possess a doubled character Building on this analysis, we then explore how occupations seek to educate these embodied capacities, focusing on their need to *synchronise* cognitive, sensory and emotional knowledge with physical action in order to facilitate particular tasks. Here, through case-studies of education within medicine, the infantry and dance, we explore the contrasting ways in which occupational pedagogics attempt to combine movement, sensing and thought into particular 'techniques of the body'. These examples illustrate some of the various ways in which learning occurs, but they also enable us to explore how individuals come to experience the world differently. In seeking to harness together particular patterns of sensory knowledge, emotion and thought, the contrasting embodied pedagogics and techniques associated with specific jobs *create* differences between people, doubling and multiplying further the contrasts and varieties that exist between them.

RC15-196.6

SHIM, JAE-MAHN* (University of Seoul,
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The Institutionalization of Traditional East Asian Medicine in Three East Asian Countries

There is little consensus on how to institutionalize the traditional, complementary, and alternative medicine (TCAM) along with biomedicine for the sake of public health and well-being. At the minimum, the world health care community needs to be informed of possible options of implementing plural medical systems. To this end, this paper investigates how the traditional East Asian medicine (TEAM), composed of herbal remedies, acupuncture, cupping, moxibustion, and massage, is institutionalized in three contemporary East Asian societies: China, Korea, and Japan. TEAM is one of the most popular TCAM practices in the world. This paper has found that the three contemporary East Asian societies reveal divergent ways of institutionalizing the historically shared medical tradition of TEAM. Based on the finding, the current comparative examination of medical systems in the three countries purports to conceptualize three distinct ways of organizing a plural medical system that incorporates both TCAM and biomedicine.

RC49-567.2

SHIMIZU, HIROTO* (Osaka University, hshimizu14@gmail.com)

Potential and Limitations of Framing Analysis in Analyzing Individual-Level Framing of an Illness Category: A Case Study on Depression in Japan

Framing analysis is a methodological tool for analyzing various social actors' interpretive frames of reference; it investigates and relativizes various social actors' particular definition of a situation, attribution of cause(s) and responsibility of the situation, and subsequent action taking. In the field of the sociology of health and illness, a body of framing analytic research on contemporary illness categories such as obesity (Kwan 2009; Greener et al. 2010) and dementia (Van Gorp and Vercruysse 2012), has been accumulated. While this line of research effectively identifies the competing perspectives, or frames, between social groups such as patients, advocates, health professionals, and policy makers, it has a weakness in that the individual-level variation in the framing process are lacking in the analysis because the unit of analysis is confined to the collective level.

Drawing on the case of depression in Japan, with specific attention to persons with depression, this paper examines the potential and limitations of framing analysis in analyzing "when, where, why, and how" (Kwan 2009) individuals experience and frame their own illness. The conceptual and societal proliferation of depression in contemporary Japan can be said to have provided not only a ground for collective-level contestation surrounding its diagnosis, etiology, and therapeutics, but also the interpretive diversity of depression and availability of various resources for action for an individual. Following the analysis of interview data gathered in 2015-2016, this paper ends with a theoretical consideration for locating framing analysis in the field of sociology of health and illness, and sociology in general.

RC04-48.4

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The Effect of Dropout from Tertiary Education on Status Attainment in Japan

The purpose of this study is to describe how different the status attainment is between tertiary education graduates and dropouts. Dropouts are said they tend to become unemployed or non-regular worker in Japan. In other words, dropping out may cause falling into lower status. While entering tertiary education becomes common in Japan and the number of dropouts is unignorable, very few studies focus on dropouts' status attainment. First, we focus on intra-generational mobility. We merge several national survey datasets and obtain the mobility table. The result of comparing some log-linear or log-multiplicative models shows tertiary education dropouts have higher risk of downward mobility and smaller chance of upward mobility than both high school graduates and tertiary education graduates. Secondly, we focus on the detail of career path. According to the result of event history analysis, there are 3 features of dropouts' career path; (1) dropouts gets the first job later than both high school graduates and tertiary graduates , (2) dropouts quit the first job faster, and (3) dropouts are promoted later than others (more precisely results will be shown at the presentation). Considering these results, dropping out from tertiary education should cause lower status attainment than both high school graduates and tertiary education graduates. This fact suggests that Japanese traditional school to work transition system and the development of internal labor market ignore people who dropped out. These system are wasting labor force in contradiction to the aim, effective assignment of them. However, this Japanese particular transition system can also be interpreted as the function of preventing dropping out. To avoid the exclusion from this system, students may manage to graduate the school and that results in the lowest dropout rate in the world.

RC19-233.3

SHIN, EUNKYUNG* (University of York, es933@york.ac.uk)

Changing Elderly Care Diamonds in Japan and South Korea

This study aims to trace institutional changes of the elderly care governance in Japan and South Korea last three decades and to elucidate causal mechanisms of the changing elderly care diamonds at the intersection of decentralisation and socialisation of care. On the one hand, with strong national leaderships, subnational governments in Japan and South Korea have gained substantial administrative, fiscal and political authorities since the early 1990s. On the other hand, Japan in 2000 and South Korea in 2007 introduced Long-Term Care Service in order to respond new social risks and the aging society. While Japanese and South Korean Long-Term Care Services share substantial similarities such as insurance based financing and market based provision, one major difference is noticeable that Japan has multi-insurer system based on municipalities, yet, South Korea has a single insurer system based on National Health Service agency.

Based on these institutional similarities and differences, the first section of this paper traces the institutional changes in elderly care diamonds. The analyses cover *institutional legacies* such as decentralised Japanese and centralised South Korean health care governance, *actors* involved in the introduction of Long-Term Care system, *ideas* supporting the expansion of elderly care services, and *societal contexts* surrounding elderly care diamonds. In particular, to what extent the legacies of health care system influenced in long-term care system design, how the centralised/decentralised state actors formed diverse relations with the other actors in elderly care diamonds such as community, and to what extent the ideas upholding the introduction of long term care services shaped the relation to market are examined. The second section investigates the causal mechanisms engendered the changes in elderly care diamonds in Japan and South Korea by using historical comparative analysis.

This paper potentially contributes current debates on welfare expansion/retrenchment by explaining changes in elderly care diamonds and causal mechanisms.

RC47-549.2

SHIN, JIN-WOOK* (Chung-Ang University,
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From Democracy to Welfare State: The Evolution of a Cultural Theme in Korean Social Movements

Social movements are not only reactions to social problems by means of collective behavior, but often are creators of new ideas, symbols, and imaginations

about a different world. Prior literature about the cycles of protests have shown that the peak events in historical protest waves are characterized by the birth of new sets of discourses, and that such initial symbolic creations are elaborated by the spin-off movements into more concrete programs of change. Focusing on such cultural dynamics of social movements, this paper investigates the symbolic roots and transformation processes of the "welfare state movements" in Korean social movements. Unlike in many European countries, the welfare institutions in Korea have been meager until the democratic transition in 1987 and, in the absence of solid power resources of the working class, the agencies and cultural resources of the development of welfare state have been different from those in Europe. In Korea, the leading actors have been progressive NGOs and SMOs, while the role of the labor unions has been limited. Therefore, the analysis of the practices of signification and the discursive reservoirs in Korean social movement will help deepening our understanding of the particular cultural dynamics of the welfare state development in non-European regions. For this aim, this paper will try to reconstruct interpretively, first, the process of the transformation of the cultural resources inherited by the former pro-"democracy" movements into the civil republican ideas of the "public" in the protest actions of the late 2000s and, secondly, their programmatic specification in the discourses and policy projects toward a "welfare state" after the late 2000s through the 2010s. Methodologically, this study will conduct a discourse-historical analysis with a focus on the analysis of the inter-institutional (synchronic) and inter-generational (diachronic) dynamics of intertextuality and interdiscursivity.

RC02-37.6

SHIN, KWANG-YEONG* (Department of sociology, Chung-Ang University, kyshin20@gmail.com)
KONG, JU (Department of Sociology, Chung-Ang University)

Economic Crisis, Financialization and Debt Financing in South Korea

This paper explores the rapid financialization and the rise of debt financing after the economic crisis in 1997 in South Korea. The total debt ratio to the Gross National Product has been alsmot tripled since the economic crisis amid the fear of debt crisis. 1997 economic crisis in South Korea took place due to the solvency problem with the corporates' large debt from international financial instituturions. In the 2000s debts of individual households have rapidly increased due to the extensive financialization by which borrowing money becomes much easier and risk management was perceived less important due to the lower interest rate. This paper also interrogates differential impacts of financialization on social classes in South Korea, revealing that debt financing by households is most common among the poor. Excess financial deregulation that was introduced by the IMF for a remedy of the economic cirisis in 1997 has sharply increased the volatility of the national economy and the risks of households on the brink of debt crisis in the 2010s.

RC24-290.2

SHINDE, MAHADEV* (Chhatrapati Shivaji College, Satara, Maharashtra, India., shinde.mahadev099@gmail.com)

Role of NGOs in Environmental Protection and Conservation: A Study of Satara District

ABSTRACT
To address local environmental problems many environmental NGOs have been formed in Satara District. The present study was undertaken to document the environmental NGOs and their work in Satara District of Maharashtra, with a view to understand their role in environmental protection and conservation. The descriptive research design has been adopted for the present study. A list of NGOs working in the field of environmental protection and conservation was compiled by using snow-ball technique. After preparation of the list of 58 NGOs, each and every NGO was contacted and preliminary information regarding all these NGOs was collected from the contact persons. Out of 58 NGOs, 18 NGOs were working only in the field of environment. There were 493 total environmental volunteers of all the 18 NGOs selected as a sample. The 25 percent of the total 493 volunteers work out to be 120 volunteers. The data were collected by using a questionnaire.

Environmental NGOs in Satara District play a significant role in creating awareness among the masses about the environmental protection and conservation. They involve the people and persuade them by innovating different activities and strongly oppose the destructive developmental plans with the support of various NGOs. They have undertaken various programmes and activities to create awareness among the masses about the environmental protection. These organizations are working to nourish nature and protect the environment in surrounding areas of Satara district. 'ENCA' organization has undertaken various activities such as tree plantation and conservation, celebration of festivals, wildlife protection, save electricity campaign, organic farming etc. Collaboration with other NGOs results in creating new social and environmental movements in Satara district to protect the environment.

RC12-JS-51.2

SHINOHARA, CHIKA* (Momoyama Gakuin University, shinohc@andrew.ac.jp)

Employment Rights and Challenges in a New Country: Women Healthcare Workers from Southeast Asia to Japan

Women from Southeast Asia have begun working as professional nurses and certified care workers in Japan. The majority of them are female nurses and care workers from Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam who migrated to work in Japan under the Economic Partnership Agreement legal framework since 2008. Others are privately arrived long-residing immigrants from Thailand and the Philippines. What challenges and problems do these women healthcare workers experience before and after migrating to work in Japan? Which law and regulation affect their work and family life both back home and in the county they work? What legal and cultural knowledge should these women workers have for their better career and living? This study introduces the female migrant healthcare workers' experiences with legal and other regulatory information and interviews with specialists. Analyses suggest the needs for legal (re-)arrangements and needs to promote education for both migrant workers and policy makers. This research contributes to the literature in sociology of healthcare, women's employment rights, and globalization of work.

RC15-JS-26.7

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Social Issues, Policy Changes, and the Future: Migration of Healthcare Workers from Southeast Asia to Japan

Healthcare workers from Southeast Asia have begun working as professional nurses and certified care workers in Japanese hospitals and care institutions. They are privately arrived long-residing immigrants from Thailand and the Philippines and newly arrived nurses and care workers from Indonesia, the Philippines, and Vietnam under the Economic Partnership Agreement legal framework. And currently, another policy planning with the Technical Intern Training Program is taking place to train those from developing Asia as future elderly care specialists to work at care homes. What skills and experiences do the different groups of these migrant healthcare workers have to gain for their work in Japan? What issues have emerged and policy changes have taken place around the migration of healthcare workers? How are they managed and policies designed? Analyses of media reports, government sources, and interviews with experts show the ways in which inequalities permeate such skilled workers. The definitions of equality differ among different groups. Yet, with the growing demand for healthcare workers, some problems have been negotiated and workers' voices have been reflected into the policy. Nonetheless, the feelings of and actual inequalities persists in the qualification ratings for professional licensing between the migrant workers and non-migrants. Two major challenges emerge for the future: 1) migrant workers' rights and their "rights consciousness" and 2) possible persisting inequalities not only between the Japanese and migrant healthcare workers and but also among skilled migrant workers who are licensed and unlicensed. This study contributes to the literature in sociology of healthcare, professional work, and social stratification in globalization.

RC24-300.5

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Exploring Trend of Attitudes and Behaviors Toward Environment: The Time Series Analysis in Sendai, Japan 2000-2015

In Japan, a variety of laws and institutions for environmental protection were enacted around 2000. The Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011 caused enormous damage, which has realized us the potential of nature and has forced us to change the attitude toward environment. The main purpose of this report is to analyze statistically the temporal change of attitude toward environment and relevant behaviors of the residents in Sendai,which is located close to the epicenter of the earthquake, and very large number of residents have suffered from the earthquake and TSUNAMI.

The findings on the trends of attitudes and behaviors from 2000 to 2005 are as follows: (1) We have found little change on the percentages of those who think "the environmental problem become worse unless we change our lifestyle," "the environmental problem will not be solved if I behave environmentally," and "I don't contribute to protect the environment if most people in our society behave environmentally." (2) The percentage of those who think "The environmental issues

are serious" increased from 51% to 70%. Respondents who think "serious" are relatively young and highly educated both in 2000 and in 2005. (3) The percentage of behaviors to buy the eco product decreased from 37% to 16%, on the other hand, the percentage those who refuse unwanted excess packaging increased from 46% to 61% and who do not buy the disposable items also increased from 23% to 51%. (4) We have found positive relation between the environmental behaviors and the attitude that "we should contribute to protect the environment even if it takes time and effort" in 2000, while the trend disappears in 2005. We are planning to conduct the survey in November 2015. We intend to report the temporal change of environmental attitude and behaviors from 2000 to 2015.

RC02-JS-46.2

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Chances and Challenges of Migrant Care and Domestic Workers Organizing: Experiences from Germany

Germany was the second European country after Italy, which ratified the C189 in 2013. In the absence of nationally prominent migrant care and domestic workers organizing, compared to Italy, and major sending countries such as the Philippines, the ratification (may) have come as a surprise. In addition, migrant care workers from Third Countries, who work in private homes, are confronted with "double illegality" due to their irregular migration status and the lack of a work permit. Criminalized by law, structural obstacles to collective protests have been and still continue to be high for them. In fact, many studies, including my own, tended to focus on individual-based strategies at the workplace, rather than group-based organizing, in order to improve their working conditions. While a collective bargaining agreement has been concluded between the Food, Beverages and Catering Trade Union (NGG) and the Network Household, the NGG and the German Trade Union Confederation have long been indifferent to the plight of migrant domestic workers. So, how did the ratification happen? Based on a survey of the existing literature as well as my own cumulative research on migrant care and domestic workers in German cities since 2001, I aim to trace steps and cases of organizing and activism, eventually paving a way for the ratification. By doing so, I critically examine the dualism of trade unions vs. migrant NGOs as a form of political organizing. In addition, I wish to engage with the intersectionality debate. Intersectionality has been discussed mainly to renders the experiences of simultaneous discrimination and oppression along the line of gender, racialization and class. However, in understanding chances and challenges of migrant care and domestic workers organizing, this analytical tool may also be able to visualize the potential of an alliance and coalition along the same social divisions.

RC31-351.5

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Social Mobility through Spatial Mobility? Migrant Academics in German Cities in the Time of the "Global Competition for Talent"

Social inequalities in migration studies have often been debated in relation to a 'classical' kind of labor migration into 'less-skilled' sectors of labor markets: they are located at the bottom of social strata because of their low level of skills and racial discrimination. Others may experience deskilling through migration because they (are forced to) take up employment far below their actual level of qualifications or skills, which often simultaneously operates with racial and gender stereotypes. This paper aims to question this presumption that equates migration into 'less-skilled' sectors with social inequalities, by looking at migrant academics in German case-study universities as an example of privileged transnational professionals. More specifically, drawing on statistics and interviews, the paper examines the ways in which their career progression intersects with gender, the type of migration/mobility experience, racialization and citizenship. Though not a nationally representative claim, my analysis of case-study higher education institutions shows that the proportion of non-German citizens tends to decrease as the career ladder goes up higher. However, how do migrant academics deal with obstacles through transnational mobility? It will then explore these migrants' strategies. The individual experiences of social and spatial mobility—or a lack of them—will be critically reflected upon in relation to Germany's recent liberalization of migration regulations and laws, which has articulated a shift from "not a country of immigration" to a country of skill-based, selective immigration.

RC41-478.4

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Income Inequality Among Families with Children in the Society with Low Fertility Rates: Focusing on Japan with a Cross-National Perspective

The aim of the study is to examine the relationship between the fertility rates and the extent of income inequality among families with children. Japan has suffered from very low fertility rates since the mid-1970s, and, as a result, the number of families with children has decreased. Japan has tried to introduce several policies to increase fertility rates, without success, for about 15 years, and at the same time, she faces severe budgetary constraints for the social security system mainly due to the aging population. More importantly, in such circumstances, income inequality among children has increased. The study examines the mechanism in the high level of income inequality among families with few children and low fertility rates.

In order to make the situation of Japan clear, I employ cross-national comparison in this study. The data that I use are the Comprehensive Survey of People's Living for Japan and Luxembourg Income Studies for other societies. The societies I compare with Japan are Germany, Spain, Taiwan, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Japan, Germany, Spain and Taiwan have low fertility rates, and the others relatively high. Three aspects are particularly discussed in my analyses: the degree of income inequality among families with children, the re-distribution between families with and without children, and the impact of a mother's income in explaining income inequality.

I find that a low re-distribution between families with and without children and a low contribution of the mother's work to household income are closely related to low fertility rates and high levels of income inequality among families with children. It appears, based on my analyses, that a lack of variation in the way to provide economic wellbeing to children is closely related to a high degree of income inequality and to a low fertility rate.

RC20-255.5

SHIRATORI, YOSHIHIKO* (Kobe University, yshira@lit.kobe-u.ac.jp)

Comparative Study on Japanese and French University System and Recent Reforms

In this paper, I compare the higher education and its recent reform in Japan and France in the 21th century, while being based on the history and the structure of each system of these countries. The reason that I compare these two countries is that Japan and France are relatively developed big countries who are outside of the English spoken university system. In the process of "globalization" of the higher education, universities in these countries may be tossed in "world university rankings" without regarding the history and the tradition of each country's university system.

It is true that each country has inherent characters and problems of higher education system. But the common difficulties of today's university can be found in various dimensions. To discuss plainly these difficulties and the ways to face with them, I set three main axis which may pushing forward the study, namely, 1) antagonism between "popularization" (e.g. expansion of number of students) and "seeking of excellence" (e.g. center of excellence and concentration of the budget) of higher education, 2) "liberalization" policy of the higher education and the question on governance of the university (for example, transformation of legal status of national universities in Japan in 2004 and promulgation of law about freedom and the responsibility of the university in 2007 in France) 3) historical development process of the higher education and its reform as general backgrounds of today's situation.

Based on these considerations, I clarify the logic of recent university reforms and the problems that can occur from them. I also intend to question an essential meaning of the higher education and university, without remaining in simple grasp of the superficial succession of policy and reform.

RC16-205.6

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Morality and Individualism - Suggestion Form Durkheim's Theory

One of the contributions of Durkheim to sociological theory is his discussion on intermediate groups. In the context of the intermediate group idea, he thinks three structural layers, namely, individual, intermediate group and whole society. He supposes that actual biggest whole society is a state. Durkheim's argument on state is characterized by his point of view shich puts state in the context of discussion on morality. He asserts that state is above all organ of moral discipline.

Durkheim's discussion on morality is also developed in his *Moral Education*. He states three elements of moral education. They are spirit of discipline, attachment to group and autonomy of the will. These elements correspond to three types of suicide presented by Durkheim. Egoistic suicide may be avoided by attaching to groups; altruistic suicide may be avoided by autonomy of the will; anomic suicide may be avoided by spirit of discipline. It must be emphasized that

Durkheim gives importance not only to society but also to individual as element of morality.

Based on these discussions, I will inquire into the question of morality as well as the relationship between morality and individualism.

RC02-38.1

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Market Making in Inter-Regional Comparison: Cross-Border Temporary Agency Employment in Europe and East Asia

Similar demographic and economic transformations in Europe and East Asia have fueled demand and created new labor supplies for cross-border placements of temporary workers. The transnational capacities of leading Japanese and European temporary agencies have played a strong role in the creation of cross-border labor markets for temporary labor in both regions. Based on empirical research, this paper draws on insights from the economic sociology of market-making and recent research on the transnationalization of economic activities to develop an inter-regional comparison of the emergence of transnational labor markets. The first part of the paper traces how cross-border labor markets for temporary labor have developed in East Asia and Europe in comparison, with a focus on market actors, including firms, states and labor on the one hand, as well as the political/regulative and economic/market dimensions of cross-border labor makrets on the other. The second part of the paper attempts to explain the differences in labor-market-making in these two world regions, to develop a theory of comparative transnationalization of economic activities. In line with recent theories of globalization, the paper concludes with an argument for approaching global labor markets from a world regional perspective.

RC02-34.3

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Social Institutions and Gender Regimes in Conservative Welfare States

Recent institutionalist studies have focussed on how shifts in employment are leading to important departures away from the traditional sets of well protected employment practices and social citizenship, which characterized conservative welfare states, like in Germany and Japan up through the 1980s. While employment institutions remain at the center of understanding changes in the gender division of labor, improvements in equal opportunities, educational advancement and childcare provision tend to obscure the extent to which, at a macro-level, gendered divisions of labor, both in paid and unpaid employment, continue to persist. In this paper we begin by exploring institutional changes at the meso-level in two model conservative welfare states -- Germany and Japan -- where we find contradictory effects on the modernization of the gender division of labor in these countries. What seems a contractiction at the meso-level however, may appear more consistent at a macro-level of analysis, taking into account a broader understanding of historical transformations in gender regimes. The results are discussed in relation to what can be gained by taking a more macro-analytical perspective on institutional arrangements and how we conceptualize outcomes for gender-based inequalities.

RC23-277.4

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Careers Development and International Mobility of Russian Doctorate Holders

The paper summarises the recent trends in the PhD's Labor Market, the employment and the role that international mobility can play in enhancing employability and career outcomes of doctorate holders. The international mobility of skilled personnel, doctorate holders in particular, is the subject of much European research. It should be pointed out that the mobility is a complex and sophisticated phenomenon which is not limited to a simple relocation from one country or organization to another but it is accompanied by a range of social causes and consequences. Mobility is related to the changes of an individual's position in a social space, to the rises or falls of social status or 'value', especially in the labor market. The view of 'mobility' as of a 'social process' along with a 'physical relocation' implies the study of an individual's position changes in the social hierarchy

and an individual's ability to mobilize various resources. The main trend of modern R&D system is intensification of international contacts and cooperation at all levels: individual, institutional and intergovernmental. Traditionally professional mobility is studied on the basis of trajectory analysis of researchers (diachronic mobility). But considerable part of researchers has positions in several research organizations i.e. they are mobile between institutions (synchronous mobility). This synchronous mobility is less studied. Our analysis of diachonic and synchronous international mobility of researchers is based on the evidences collected during two empirical studies conducted in 2010-2014 in the framework of the international project "Careers of Doctorate Holders" (OECD, Eurostat, UNESCO Institute for Statistics). The paper proceeds with exploring how past international mobility and multiple affiliation of researchers are associated with the development of their careers. The career trajectories are addressed in terms of career employment and effects on productivity (publications, patents, salary).

RC52-590.4

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Polarization of Labor Market: Careers and Mobility of PhD Holders

The statistics demonstrate a constant growth of PhD holders' population, and problems that they are facing with employment in different countries. On the one hand, recent PhDs who are unsuccessfully trying to find tenure-track positions in academia are concerned with their long-term investments into getting a PhD degree not being repaid. On the other hand, statistics from different countries evidences that the employment rate and income are higher among PhD holders compared to those who do not have a PhD degree. The science community is increasingly challenged by open access to scientific research findings and by online learning courses. Discussions go beyond purely knowledge and technology transfer linkages. It is argued the universities skills base incorporated in the researchers' competences a vital element of universities intellectual capital which should be included in the performance evaluation frameworks for universities. The paper addresses the recent trends in the PhD's Labor Market, the employment and the role that dedicated training can play in enhancing employability and career outcomes of doctorate holders. The career paths of doctorates are explored based on three types of mobility: inter-sectoral, intra-sectoral and international mobility. The analysis is based on the evidences collected during two empirical studies conducted in 2010-2014 in the framework of the international project "Careers of Doctorate Holders" (OECD, Eurostat, UNESCO Institute for Statistics). A study among PhD holders employed in research institutes, universities, and enterprises was carried out. The career trajectories are addressed in terms of career employment and effects on productivity (publications, patents, salary). This analysis is complemented by a second major issue, which aims to understand the role of motivations in decision-making processes concerning career paths.

RC16-209.5

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Proposing a Global Sociology Based on Japanese Types of Theories

I would like to propose a global sociology based on two of Japan's representative sociological theories after World War II.

YOSHIDA Tamito created a general scheme to reorganize all the natural, social and cultural sciences with a basic concept of information that patterns materials. The universe has been forming itself by its laws and it has created lives on the earth which organize themselves with endogenous signal-based programs (DNAs). And on the basis of the laws and the signal-based programs, humans have been developing individuals and societies with endogenous symbol-based programs (languages, cultures etc.).

MITA Muneske independently revealed the basic program of human individuals and societies by critically applying cosmic world views of peoples who still live pre-modernized lives and some evolutional theories of genes such as Ricard Dawkins' theory of "selfish genes". Genes are selfish, but they had lives, especially higher animals, engender and grow love to children and love between males and females, which have had developed various types of love and hate activities to weave the human history. Humans have killed each other many times in conflicts and wars, but it is altruism that has made the humankind to survive and build cultures.

Developing Yoshida's and Mita's theories, I would like to propose a theory of global sociology which can be used by any sociologist of any country to analyze one's own society in the world society backed up by the global ecology. Sociology is a program science to disclose programs which construct societies and their global nexus taking root in the earth's ecological system. Discovering endogenous or human selections in programing processes, sociology can propose to reform programs by rejecting bad selections and inserting new ones to make societies better. Thus it can become also a policy science.

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RC15-JS-57.4

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Role of Gender and Socioeconomic Inequality in Women's Health and Health Care: Evidences from India

We have just crossed the deadline for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – December 2015. The issue of maternal health is an important aspect of MDGs. It is time to take stocks of how far we have achieved so far as the health situation in India is concerned. If we faltered then why did we falter? Is it true that social and economic inequality is detrimental to the health of a society? Social inequality is likely to exist in a society, which is diverse, multicultural, overpopulated and undergoing rapid but unequal economic growth.

In India, women's position varies a lot across regions. This is possibly due to unequal socio-cultural development, deep rooted norms and values. With few exceptions, India bears a strong patriarchy and this patriarchal structure and power unevenness in household decision actually limit women's health and access to health care. The main focus of the study is to see the role of socio-economic and gender inequality in women's health and health care in India using National Family Health Survey (2005-06), India data. Analyses are performed to examine the role of socio-economic and gender inequities in women's health and health care.

Findings indicate that women's higher decision making authority have a significant effect on lowering the health hazards like underweight and help in improving delivery care of the women. The analysis also confirmed the importance of education, wealth index, place of residence, regional variation, mass media and several dimensions of gender inequalities in explaining women's health and health care.

In India, social and economic status, gender roles are all interlinked in the determination of women health and access to health care. Therefore attention should be given in designing policies and programs to reach to the appropriate social determinants for the equitable progress toward improved health and health care.

RC18-229.2

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Counterterrorist Legislation and Subsequent Terrorism: Does It Work?

Over the last four decades, and especially in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks, many countries around the world have passed various types of counterterrorist legislation. It remains unclear, however, whether such laws are effective in achieving their most important declared goal: to reduce terrorist activities. Some scholars believe that counterterrorist legislation should indeed reduce terrorist activities through protecting people and infrastructure, disrupting terrorist plots, and deterring some potential terrorists. Others, however, are more skeptical, suggesting that such legislation may often serves merely as lip service or, worse, actually contribute to increasing terrorist activities. Using a newly assembled database on nation-level counterterrorist legislation, we conduct a cross-national time series analysis of legislation and subsequent terrorism for the years 1981-2009. Our analyses show almost no significant relationships between national-level counterterrorist legislation and various measures of terrorism in the short run. Nonetheless, we find that comprehensive legislation might actually be associated with an increased level of terrorist acts when looking at the long-term impact.

RC19-244.3

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Social Protection and Health: A Key Relationship for Achieving the Sdgs

Many changes have taken place in global social policy since the instillation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), including in the World Bank and International Labour Organization's (ILO) recent announcement of a joint mission and plan of action to achieve universal social protection. As defined by the World Bank and ILO, social protection programmes are designed to help alleviate and eradicate poverty by insuring income support across the life cycle, particularly for the poor and vulnerable. In 2008, the World Heath Organization's (WHO's) Commission on the Social Determinants of Health drew attention to the root causes of poor health, many of which are related to or exacerbated by a lack of social protection. Equally, improving health is key to ending cycles of poverty and ensuring well-being at all stages of life, suggesting a bi-directional link between social protection and health.

Social protection policies have been cited as key to making progress on all of the MDGs, and they are again being discussed as one of the primary strategies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Recognising this link, WHO has been working to promote intersectoral action that strengthens both social protection and health at global, regional, and national levels throughout out its member states. This paper outlines the history of these efforts, offers a conceptual framework through which to understand the relationship between universal social protection and health, and articulates how this relationship may impact and support the achievement of the SDGs.

RC04-49.17

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The Effect of Segregated Verses Integrated Schooling on Teaching and Learning of Syrian Refugee Children and Lebanese Students in Public Lebanese Schools.

The Syrian crisis resulted in the influx of over a million refugees to Lebanon, almost half of them are school age children. This has put a huge burden on the Lebanese Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) who attends to 200 000 students only. The majority of the refugees have settled in vulnerable communities that suffer from poverty and are already characterized with low educational outcomes. To accommodate the large number of students, MEHE initially opened its schools to Syrian refugees where the latter were learning alongside their Lebanese peers. However, as the number of Syrian refugees increased, concerns about the effect of integration on the quality of learning of Lebanese students started to rise. As the crisis dragged on for more years, the need to absorb more students lead MEHE to focus its effort on afternoon shifts designed specifically for Syrian refugees. As a result, the majority of Syrian children currently learn in segregated afternoon schools where they do not meet their Lebanese peers. Only a small number of Syrian children learn with Lebanese children in the morning shift. In the afternoon shift, students receive 4 hours of schooling every day compared to 7 hours offered in the morning shift. The majority of teachers of the second shift are public Lebanese school teachers' who teach in the morning shift and are compensated by international donors. The impact of integration verses segregation on students' learning as well as their social wellbeing remains unexplored. This study examines the experience of Syrian children in the morning shift with those learning in the afternoon shift. It also investigates the impact of integration on Lebanese children. Interviews with Syrian and Lebanese students as well as parents, teachers and administration are carried out.

RC16-206.2

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Oil, Polity, and Civil Society: The Construction of the Hegemonic Apparatus in Iraq

Social scientists believe that rentier economies have a negative impact on the development of a democratic political system. This study fills an existing gap in research through focusing on the interaction between oil rent, the behavior of the political elite, and the civil sphere in Iraq through examining the period between 1950-1958. I concluded that, first; in Iraq, rent generated from oil had provided the resources for the state to oppress the political, social, and cultural opposition in all of their forms. Second, depending on the nature of the economic system, and a variety of internal and external factors, oil could generate different outcomes in rentier states. And finally, the battle for democracy is fought in the civil sphere, and the hegemonic development is the product of a long process of political, economic, and social action.

WG01-632.1

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Globalization Jeopardizes Basic Social Institutions: Labor and the State

The report focuses on the issue of the changing role and status of work under neoliberal postindustrial economy and society. Not so long ago the most topical question on the agenda was the issue of workatsentrism, overwork culture. The crisis of labour in its classical sense was perceived as a consequence of the informational development, transition to new employment practices.

Today, researchers are raising the alarm, linking the crisis of labour to the most negative consequences for social development. Sharp criticism of the diagnosis of the "end of work in its classical sense" is replaced by open hostility to labor in terms of the post-industrial economy and neo-liberalism. Researchers see the causes of the crisis of labor in the global neoliberal economic policy regime.

Basic social institutions have become a major problem for post-industrial neo-liberal economy, and at the same time, the pain spot of globalization. To identify new areas of profitable production, global capitalism needs less labour, which justifies the need for the dismantling of the welfare state.

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

The trends are clear, but the questions remain: who will do heavy work in the countries that have chosen the path of post-industrial development? What will happen to mankind in the working environment where workers' parties and trade unions are losing their role in the political sphere? At the same time, there is a growing number of those who are thrown out of the labor market and deprived of chances for material and social security.

What should be done? Shall we reject labour and float freely on the waves of globalization? Or shall we overcome the alienation and return to the understanding of high significance of labour in human life and society?

TG04-682.1

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Dealing with Uncertainty in Precarious Prosperity: Adaption As a Strategy to Improve the Quality of Life

This paper investigates a specific social position, defined as adjacent or slightly above a relative poverty line: precarious prosperity. Households in precarious prosperity are usually not a target group of the welfare state, even though they often face uncertainties and struggle to maintain or improve their socio-economic position. Despite these (objectively seen) difficulties, we found households with a good perceived quality of life in previous research: the studies on Romania, Spain and Switzerland point on strategies of adaption as elements to explain the subjective-well being and the perceived quality of life of these households. It is these processes of adaption that are the focus of the present study.

Firstly, this study seeks to understand, how strategies like "doing" or "adapting" emerge. Secondly, how uncertainty is handled by adaption when linked to precarious prosperity is examined in depth. Three waves of qualitative interviews in 50 households in Switzerland allow for a longitudinal analysis of adaption in precarious prosperity. The analysis is guided by a theoretical framework that takes into account the opportunity structures of the welfare state, the labour market, the community and the family as well as the household members' perception and evaluation of its living conditions and resources (scope of agency). Considering the perceived scope of agency as link between opportunity structures and household strategies helps to understand differences in agency among households in the same socio-economic position. When action does not seem possible to improve quality of life, adaption comes to the fore. Processes like reframing, hope or resignation lead to this adaption, depending on the household situation. Results show further, that those households that develop several strategies in parallel (doing and adapting) perceive the best quality of life.

RC15-196.8

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BARROS, NELSON (Associated Professor)

Cancer Patients Perceptions on CAM and Their Physical, Emotional, Social and Spiritual NEEDS

Although cancer patients spontaneously use some kind of Complementary and Alternative Medicine seeking general well-being, research in Brazil on the usage of CAM in oncology is mostly about pain relief. The purpose of this paper is to present the self-reported perceptions of cancer patients submitted to conventional cancer treatment and different CAM modalities in a Brazilian hospital in 2013. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 28 patients, of which 10 received acupuncture, 10 reiki and 8 medicinal herbs. The study wanted to find out if they thought the CAM practices had aided them in their physical, emotional, social and spiritual needs. Most of the patients performed the following low-wage occupations: maids, farmers, seamstresses, metallurgists, tractor operators, mechanics, and a few were housewives and retirees. The age ranges from 22 to 77. The majority of the patients interviewed were Catholic, and 14 are women and 14 men. The interviews were carried out by phone, recorded, transcribed and analyzed, according to thematic analysis. The majority of the patients reported some kind of improvement: in the physical domain, less pain and anxiety; emotionally: more calmness, willpower and courage to pursue conventional treatment; socially: a minority reported going out more to visit relatives or the church; spiritually: most patients reported feeling more faith and hope. In conclusion: for cancer patients CAM may have broader implications than simply pain relief. CAM may represent humanized health practices, social inclusion, personalized attention and positive support to continue conventional treatment.

RC54-611.2

SIEGLIN, VERONIKA* (Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo Leon, vsieglin@yahoo.de)

Hypertension As a Bodily Narrative of Traumatic Interaction in Academic Work Environment. a Case Study of a Young Female Professor in a Mexican State University

During the last decades there has emerged a considerable amount of literature about the incidence of hypertension (HT) and cardiovascular disease (CVD) in working population and their relationship to workplace features (for example, Albus et al, 2004; de Gaudemaris, 2011; Kivimäki, 2015; Loerbroks et al, 2015; Nyklicek et al, 1997; Pervickko, 2014). Most studies draw on quantitative methods and are based con the Effort-Reward-Imbalance-Model (ERI) or on the Job-Demand-Control-Model. Although they have generated valuable information about organizacional, social and psychological factors related to HT and CVD, only few studies highlight subjective experience, especially workers' suffering when being inmersed in unfavourable workplace environments.

Drawing on the phenomenology of Merleau-Ponty, psychoanalysis of Mitscherlich and Critical Theory of Marcuse, this paper explores the exposition of a 35 year old Mexican female university professor to three year lasting intense workplace harrassment, her struggles for sense-making and her ways of coping. Although she had no previous risk factors, she developped HT during this lapse. Symptom formation is understood as a substitution of words that could not be found and not be pronounced in a situation of extreme power imbalance.

This paper is part of an ongoing quantitative and qualitative study on health problems and work environment in Mexican State universities. The study comprises 733 full-time professors, all of them members of Mexican Researcher System. Hypertension (HT) affected 26% of participants. The actual paper is based on a semi-structured interview. Transcripted interview has been subject to discourse analysis.

RC04-49.14

SIEMIENSKA, RENATA* (University of Warsaw, siemiens@optimus.waw.pl)

MATYSIAK, ILONA (University of Warsaw)

WAAGENE, ERICA (Nordic Institute for Studies in Innovation, Research and Education)

Young Ph.D. Graduates in Poland and Norway: Expectations of Women and Men Vs. Reality of the Labor Market

Nowadays, at the time of massification of higher education, including doctoral studies, there are deep interests and efforts to identify what is of value of higher education and for whom. Policy makers, potential employers, staff members of higher education institutions and students express different expectations. In literature and public debates students sometimes are defined as „consumers", „independent learners", „needy students" and „future graduates" (Leatwood and Read 2009). The lack of convergence of the expectations and functionality of knowledge and skills possessed by Ph.D. graduates is often stressed by participants of the debates. Moreover, in Europe several authors and policy makers stress necessity to create fairly homogenous „European Higher Education Area" considering it as one of the goals of the Bologna process. Our goal is to compare findings of Norwegian and Polish studies on Ph.D. graduates, their motivations to study and evaluation of the doctoral training from the perspective of persons who already started their professional careers. We assume that Ph.D. graduates in the countries having different educational traditions and economies have different experiences in the workplaces as well as opportunities to develop their professional and life careers. The analysis is based on the comprehensive quantitative study of Ph.D. graduates of different fields, five years after obtaining their Ph.D. degree. The study was conducted in 2015 in Poland (N=800) and Norway (N= 464). The different sets of individual, institutional and structural factors influencing male and female Ph.D. graduates' aspirations and career paths were analyzed. First results show that individual factors and social relations (family background, support of mentor and peers) play a greater role in relation to professional success in the academia in Poland than Norway. However, despite equal opportunities programs existing in Norway, in both countries women more often than men consider family obligations as an obstacle in professional work.

RC15-193.2

SIFER-RIVIÈRE, LYNDA* (Centre of sciences, medicine, health, mental health and society, lynda.sifer.riviere@gmail.com)

Elderly People with Cancer and "Young People" with Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders: Social Issues and Challenges of Two Recently Identified Target Population in Western Societies.

This paper intends to discuss the social issues and the challenges involved in the aging society, the increase of life expectancy and longevity, in health care management and health policies in western societies, dealing two recently identified target population: "young people" with Alzheimer's disease (AD) and related disorders" (≤ 65-70 years), and elderly people with cancer (≥ 75 years), especially around the development of oncogeriatrics. This choice of these two groups allows to consider the opposite way, and therefore potentially heuristic, specificities and antagonisms of the age and diseases. Following Kaufman (2015), it is proposed to understand ageing effects and social issues as implications on health care strategies by analyzing how policies, institutions and actors involved promote and re-

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

alize a specific framework based on age, and contribute to redefine medical and social needs and forms of responses to these needs.

Oncogeriatrics takes into account the deleterious effects of the very old age to rethink models of cancer care management. "Young people" is designed to meet specific expectations of adult people still considered as young, while they are affected by a pathology as the dominant social representation identifies as linked to old age.

Operate a policy of selection of populations in health and social policies are not a new operation, and the history of medicine and public health provides many examples. But, in the context of aging society, what does it mean and actually involve? Why isolate "youth" in one case, the "very old'" in the other even though it's two diseases whose prevalence increases with ageing? How does it contribute to develop coherent social and health policies?

The theoretical and methodological framework of this papier is based on symbolic interactionism and grounded theory, and on empirical investigations (studied in the context of my PhD and my post-doctoral research).

RC38-449.4

SIGL, JOHANNA* (Georg-August-University of Goettingen, j.sigl@gmx.de)

The Importance of Violence for Former Female Right-Wing Extremists

The importance of violence for former female right-wing extremists

From the perspective of gender construction, the topics of right-wing-extremism and violence seem to be highly male-dominated. Both fields are dominated by heteronormative masculinity constructions. Including women, who are engaged in the extreme right, into the analysis enlarges this perspective and provides an insight into the construction of gender as well as into the subjective meaning of violent action.

Based on biographical-narrative interviews with women who gave up their engagement with the far right and based on the findings of biographical case-reconstructions I will argue that violent action has different meanings for those women.

The references to violent action depend on the various biographical and historical contexts in which the young women first got engaged with the far right and the contexts in which they distanced themselves later on.

Dissociating from the extreme right can include a break with violent action and self-presentation – but it does not have to. Violent self-presentation can be maintained up to the present despite the statement of dissociating from the extreme right.

In addition, my paper aims to challenge the gender role stereotypes, which are currently determining the research on right-wing extremism. I'd like to increase the sensitivity for the diversity of biographies from female dropouts and contribute to a research perspective that takes into account the complex interdependencies of violent actions and gender constructions.

RC32-379.7

SIINO, MARIANNA* (University of Palermo, marianna.siino@unipa.it)

The Difficult "Cohabitation": Gender Violence and Religious Culture in a Mediterranean City

The paper aims to highlight the differences and similarities between the different religious cultures (especially Christian and Muslim) in relation to the way in which men and women are defined with respect to gender stereotyped patterns, to shapes relationships between the sexes, to models of sociability, to models of management time and space. It is assumed that gender violence is closely linked to an ingrained culture that considers "natural" man's dominion, guaranteeing countless benefits and privileges and sanctioning such a domain with role assignments and expectations rigidly and sometimes violently default. This paper reports the results of a research carried out in Palermo under the project SUNIA Geel 2, European project (coordinated locally by CESIE) co-funded by the Daphne III Programme (DG Justice) that aims to reduce domestic violence against women and children belonging to ethnic minorities marginalized. The fieldwork was carried out through the methodological approach of visual sociology: in pictures (collage or painting) the parties involved have expressed their views about family roles, forms of relationship between the sexes, the ways in which is expressed violence within the family.

RC33-384.2

SIINO, MARIANNA* (University of Palermo, marianna.siino@unipa.it)

Triangulating Two Techniques of Studying Longitudinal Data: A Case Study on Italian Families' Leisure over the Last Thirty Years

This paper stems from is based on two methodological interests. Firstly, it intends to use mathematical models in order to show how they can contribute

to the qualitative improvement of the capacity of systematic data observation in explaining social macro-phenomena. Secondly, it is interested in employing the so-called "time tools", that is those techniques by which the diachronicity of phenomena – both at micro-individual and macro-societal level – can be better understood. More specifically, this paper wants to analyze the leisure expenses of Italian families in the last thirty years. From a macro point of view it will take into consideration the historical series so as to identify emerging trends in these expenses while from a micro point of view it will analyze the textual corpus of a series of in-depth interviews done to members of these families so as to draw their biographical stories and life changes. By triangulating these two levels, the dynamics of larger processes of consumption building from the individual choices of social actors can be better understood. Ultimately, this paper will concentrate on a comparison between two different techniques of studying longitudinal data – objective, i.e. based on territorial aggregations derived from secondary sources in the first case, and subjective, i.e. based on retrospective interviews, in the second one.

RC36-421.7

SIK, DOMONKOS* (University Eötvös Loránd, sikdom@gmail.com)

Alienation and Psychopathologies: Towards an Alternative Grounding of Critical Theory

Critical theories have an ambiguous relation to psychopathologies. There seems to be a parallelism between notions normatively grounding critical theories like "alienation", "anomie", "loss of meaning", "ontological insecurity" or "identity crisis" and notions describing symptoms of mental illnesses such as "generalized anxiety", "depression" or "schizophrenia". However this parallelism has never been analyzed systematically by critical theories, which – since Foucault – were preoccupied with criticizing the domination aspect of psychological and psychiatric knowledge. While such criticism certainly has its relevance, it results in a theoretical blind spot. Critical theories never attempted to profit from the rich empirical descriptions provided by these sciences, thus they missed the chance of being grounded on the empirical level of the various forms of suffering identified by them. In the presentation these questions are analyzed on the example of the notion of alienation. Firstly an attempt is made to answer the question: what kind of psychopathologies can be connected to the various notions of alienation elaborated by Marx, Habermas and Honneth? Secondly it is analyzed how these psychological and psychiatric descriptions can be used by critical theories. The models of distorted social integration elaborated by Marx, Habermas or Honneth based on theoretical concepts of suffering are complemented with models based on the empirical diagnoses of psychology and psychiatry. In this sense the descriptions of psychopathologies expressing alienation are used as a ground of identifying new aspects of social pathologies.

RC10-117.10

SIK, DOMONKOS* (University Eötvös Loránd, sikdom@gmail.com)

Alienation, Civic Privatism, Emancipatory and Populist Activism: Patterns of Youth Participation in Europe

In project MYPLACE the patterns of youth political culture were compared in 14 European countries with a survey (n=16 800). Based on the susceptibility to radical and populist ideologies, the willingness to participate in formal and informal political action, the interest in the past, the nationalist or leftist orientation and the level of trust and security, idealtypical clusters of political participation were constructed: the anxious alienation (high level of distrust and passivity), the civic privatism (high level of trust, antiradical orientation and passivity), the emancipatory activism (high level of historical consciousness, antiradicalism and activism) and the populist activism (high level of radicalism, distrust, activism, both nationalist and leftist orientation). Based on the comparison of these patterns of participation three political constellations were identified in Europe. In Hungary, Slovakia and Russia alienation and populist activism dominates the political culture, which means that those actors are lacking who could prevent further radicalization. In contrast, in Denmark, Spain and Germany civic privatism and emancipatory activism are dominant, which seems to secure the frames of democratic participation. In Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Croatia, Portugal, Greece, Georgia and the UK mixed patterns were found: while emancipatory activism were lacking, neither populism nor alienation dominated the political culture, which means that even if democratic participation is not secured, radicalism is far from becoming dominant. Based on these differences both culturalist (claiming that participation patterns are the result of a cultural-social historical heritage) and structuralist (claiming that they are the results of economic situation) explanations of participation are reevaluated.

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

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RC04-46.1

SIKORA, JOANNA* (Australian National University, joanna.sikora@anu.edu.au)
PITT, DAVID (Macquarie University)

Choices of Mathematics Courses in Year 12: How Horizontal Gender Inequality Reproduces Itself in the Comprehensive Education System of Australia

Many secondary schools in Australia epitomize comprehensive education in which large groups of mixed-ability students of diverse social backgrounds select to study subjects that best fit their vocational interests. In this choice-oriented system Year 12 students do not have to study mathematics to pass their matriculation exam. If they elect to do so they can learn either very basic or advanced mathematics without jeopardising their chances of obtaining a high university entry rank.

In this paper we analyse in detail the processes that lead some male and female students to choose to study Year 12 mathematics courses below their ability level. To this end we examine complete administrative data on Year 12 examinations in New South Wales, the state that is home to over 23% of all secondary students in the country. Data from over 135,000 students who sat for their matriculation exam between 2011 and 2014 are analysed to establish whether choosing courses below one's mathematical ability level pays off with a higher university entry rank and if so, whether the benefit is greater for females than males. The paper is an attempt to highlight mechanisms related to student choices of secondary subjects that foster horizontal gender segregation or unintended 'gender tracking'. This involves self-sorting of boys and girls into different fields of study which limits their later study and employment opportunities.

We argue that a significant part of this self-sorting takes place in the last three years of secondary schooling, and not much earlier, as is commonly assumed. We discuss policy options for addressing this type of gender inequality which seems pervasive in Australia but also in secondary schooling in other comprehensive education systems.

RC45-516.2

SILITONGA, MALA* (University of Groningen, Faculty of Social and Behavioral Sciences, m.sondang.silitonga@rug.nl)
HEYSE, LIESBET (University of Groningen/ICS)

The Buffering Effects of Leaders and Peers Normative Signals on Civil Servants' Inclination Towards Corruption

Many governments attempt to control and detect corruption in the public sector. These attempts usually build on the assumption that corrupt acts are the result of a rational cost-benefit calculation of gain seeking individuals. Accordingly, standard anti-corruption interventions consist in intensified monitoring (i.e. increasing the expected probability of detection), and increased severity of punishment (i.e. increasing the expected costs). However, these anti-corruption measures yield mixed results at best, raising questions about its theoretical foundations. We develop and empirically test an alternative theoretical foundation. Based on goal framing theory, we argue that since monitoring can never be perfect, compliance to rules and norms requires a salient normative goal frame. But since the goal frame is inherently brittle, it needs constant reinforcement through external "flanking arrangements" and cues that operate next to formal monitoring and sanctioning. We argue that if rule compliance by leaders and coworkers reflects costly signals, it can constitute a powerful cue to increase the salience of the normative goal frame. Hypotheses on the impact of monitoring, sanctioning, and signaling on corrupt behavior will be tested with multi-level data from a vignette study of 580 senior civil servants in Indonesia, collected during their attendance of a leadership training program organized by the National Institute of Public Administration (NIPA). *[The research finding and conclusion are in writing process]*

RC52-JS-34.4

SILVA, ALEXANDRE* (Instituto Universitário de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), CIES-IUL, alexandre.silva@iscte.pt)
VELOSO, LUISA (Instituto Universitario de Lisboa (ISCTE-IUL), Centro de Investigacion e Estudos de Sociologia (CIES-IUL), Lisboa VAT Nº PT 501510184)

Financial Analysis As Expertise and Profession

Sociologists have studied financial analysts as market intermediaries linking their role to dimensions such as conferring legitimacy to securities (Zuckerman, 1999), and framing calculations (Beunza & Garud, 2007) in order to tackle uncertainty. The importance of securities analysis in financial markets begs the question of how such knowledge is constructed both as expertise and as a domain of activity.

The way analysts organize and maintain control of financial asset valuation as a specific domain of activity has been a less studied topic, but research in sociology of professions has been consistently addressing the question of how expertise is institutionalised as an occupation and can offer important cues regarding the relation between knowledge and profession.

Drawing from both the sociology of professions and sociology of finance literature, we present an account of how financial analysis became institutionalised as an expert domain of knowledge and an occupational activity in the Portuguese financial system, while considering how economics and financial theory in particular, embodied in institutional settings, conceptual and material tools, works as a driving force shaping professional practice.

The study we conducted used semi structured interviews with financial analysts and university professors of finance in Portugal and documental analysis (e.g. Portuguese law, association statues and deontological norms, university brochures and curricula, educational materials) between 2014 and 2015.

Since financial analysis was already an established practice in international financial markets when the Portuguese financial sector developed, the local institutionalisation of the profession followed an already existing model. Moreover, this late institutionalisation of financial analysis in Portugal happened when the features of professionalism in knowledge professions were being transformed. Thus, our research case conforms to a hybrid paradigm, sharing some qualities of a typical professional project while incorporating features of Corporate Professionalization, such as closure through market practices and legitimacy through market value.

RC23-JS-10.4

SILVA, DIEGO* (University of Campinas (UNICAMP), diegosilva@ige.unicamp.br)
FURTADO, ANDRE (University of Campinas (UNICAMP))

The Sociological Dimensions of Innovation Indicators

In front of the recent scenario of diffused production of science, technology and innovation (ST&I) indicators we should question the real meaning and power of these statistics. For this purpose, the field of sociology of statistics must be centrally considered. Several authors from this field stress the idea that statistics conjugate knowledge and power, since they are a way to produce knowledge and a source of power in rhetoric. It happens because statistics have a hidden social side, once all the statistics are designed based on theoretical models that involves different conceptual choices and measurement interests. Therefore, we sustain the need to analyze the ST&I indicators from a sociological point of view in order to better understand their limits and reaches. The objective of this paper is to discuss the social aspects underlying the design and use of innovation indicators. Such indicators, as well as any other statistics, are the social outcome of theoretical understandings and measurement interests at the same time that their use influence the perception of social reality framing the various understandings and interests. Methodologically we ground our analysis in an extensive bibliographical review and documental survey seeking to establish a fruitful dialogue between the fields of innovation studies and sociology of statistics. To reach our goal of understand in depth the historical evolution of innovation indicators, we will work on four complementary steps. Firstly, we will explore the discussion about the present relevance of statistics in the governance of social phenomena. Secondly, we will highlight the particularities of ST&I indicators within the debates on sociology of statistics. Thirdly, we will present the theoretical models of measurement that historically grounded the design and use of innovation indicators. Finally, we will retrace the historical path from the measurement of science and technology (S&T) to the measurement of innovation.

RC14-JS-47.1

SILVA, FERNANDA* (Universidade Federal de Itajuba, fernanda.xav@hotmail.com)

Think Tanks in Transition: An Analysis of Scientific Development of Cebrap in the 80s and 90s

Founded on 1969, the CEBRAP (Brazilian Center of Analysis and Planning) is one of the 45 think tanks better evaluated in Latin and Central America (14th place, according to 2013's Global Go To Think Thanks Rankings). This paper investigates how the CEBRAP transformed and reformulated itself in the late twentieth century (more precisely in the 80 and 90 decades) considering the political, economic, social and scientific changes experienced by Brazil. When founded, the main purpose of CEBRAP was to undertake research activities in order to support social scientists and professionals with different backgrounds, so they could carry out their research projects, interrupted by the military regime. In this sense, "intellectual pluralism, lack of commitments to specific groups or organizations, thematic indeterminacy" was its distinctive trademark.

However, the democratization in the 80s generated new pressures: the advent of democracy meant not only the end of the internal consensus and the exit of several members from CEBRAP, but also the emergence of new questions and the change of Brazilian social sciences profile, with new theoretical references and an increasing specialization.

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Assuming that the goal of a think tank is to produce knowledge and to undertake research in order to influence public policy, this paper investigates if the research products of CEBRAP changed in the same direction of Brazilian social sciences (empiricism, increasing specialization, the abandon of macro explanations) and if this has impacted on CEBRAP's ability to influence policymaking and to dialogue with the governments; in short, to act as a think tank. For this, we analyzed the CEBRAP's reports activity from 1980 to 2000 and the main articles published by its members in *Novos Estudos CEBRAP* journal (institute's official journal published since 1981).

RC54-JS-73.6

SILVA, LETICIA R.T.* (University of Brasilia, leticia.rts@gmail.com)

FILGUEIRA DE ALMEIDA, DULCE (University of Brasilia)

The Embodiment of the Youth in the Charismatic Catholic Movement

This study aims at understanding the meaning of the experience of embodiment of the youth in the charismatic catholic movement, considering dance as a bodily practice that facilitates processes of social interaction and relationships with the sacred. It relies on field research of ethnographic inspiration, using the dense description of facts proposed by Geertz (1989). The data survey procedures were observation (registered in a field journal) and semi-standardized interviews. We chose the Agape Group of the Sacred Family Parish, in Vila Canaã, in the city of Goiânia - GO, Brazil, as it fit the criteria defined for the research goal. Results indicate that the meaning of embodiment for the youth in the group evince bodily practices of diverse natures and aim at the search for the sacred. Among the identified bodily practices, namely: meditative resting, glossolalia, freestyle dancing and choreographed dancing, dancing had a prominent role in the Agape activities. The relevance of dancing stems from two factors: (i) for expressing a bodily manifestation that fosters social interaction among the participants and (ii) for the clear relationship between sacred and profane in dancing. In this case, the efficacy and tradition present on the bodily practice are invested with body technique, with the aim of achieving transcendence, the mythical experience – from the perspective of the sacred, as well as an escape from daily life and embrace of socialization, joy and affection – connected to the profane aspects of the bodily practice. The conclusion is that embodiment on charismatic dance establishes social interaction in the search for the sacred.

RC48-565.1

SILVA, NARA ROBERTA* (State University of Campinas (Unicamp), nararoberta@gmail.com)

The Oldness of the New and the Newness of the Old: Comparing the Occupy Wall Street Movement and the Global Justice Movement and Illustrating Their Connections

In this paper, I compare the Occupy Wall Street Movement (OWS) and the Global Justice Movement (GJM). The GJM is an extensive transnational network of diversified social movements, unions, political parties, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, intergovernmental institutions, non-governmental donor agencies, enterprises etc. that emerged in the late 1990s and early 2000s. The OWS is the American manifestation of the 2011 global wave of protests. Analysis is based on review of literature, especially on transnational social movements and networks studies, and in-depth interviews conducted with activists. Links between the two movements are found initially in the Adbusters' explanation of the OWS as a late development of the GJM and the expectation of the former as a potential "shift in revolutionary tactics." I affirm that the OWS has nonetheless gone through similar dilemmas and difficulties faced by the GJM. I explain why such a repetition occurred by taking into account specificities of the GJM in the United States and of American politics. The GJM's organizing dynamics lasted in the United States because the American GJM turned its attention to domestic issues and pushed forward a movement building perspective. Therefore, I assume that the national political landscape is important to an analysis and maintain that connection between the two movements is understood through their similar tactics and organizational structure. Finally, the two movements here discussed are not exactly the same and I defend that the OWS's dependence upon some individuals seems to have been even more intense than it has been the case in the GJM.

RC24-298.16

SILVA, TANIA* (Universidade Federal de Sergipe, taniamagno@uol.com.br)

GUEDES, CRISTIANE (Instituto Federal de Sergipe)

Natural Resources, Development and Modernization: The Social and Environmental Consequences in the Lower San Francisco River in Brazil

This communication presents the preliminary results of the project "Social and Environmental Change in the Lower San Francisco: The future of navigation and the consequences on the modus vivendi of boatmen", and that continues a larger study about sociocultural universe the local population forward the changes in the natural environment: forms of resistance and civil society engagement. The various government interventions along this watershed, on behalf of the energy sector, today has been reflected in the commitment of the survival of fishermen and navigability, compromising the identity of the boatmen and the river. The study seeks to answer for some questions: What are the main problems experienced by bordering the Lower San Francisco before the successive interventions of the Federal Government? As the locals, who can no longer live off fishing or rice planting in paddy fields, has survived? What is the future of navigation and boatmen in an increasingly threatened river? It is possible to reconcile the advances of modernization in the region with traditional forms of existence? The concept of sustainable development does not need to be rethought? The present study seeks answers to these questions in the field of contemporary sociology. The study is theoretical support the concepts of modernity and identity, cultural identity, the myth of untouched nature and the concept of sustainable development. The key point for the analysis is the reports and documents produced by the NGO Canoa de Tolda, which operates in the region for over ten years in a struggle to preserve the lives of boaters and fishermen threatened by numerous government interventions along the river that has harmed navigability and fishery exploitation.

RC40-467.1

SILVA, TANIA* (Universidade Federal de Sergipe, taniamagno@uol.com.br)

ENGELMANN, WILSON (Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos)

VON HOHENDORF, RAQUEL (Unisinos)

New Technologies and Citizenship: A Discussion of Nanotechnologies Applied to Food and the Regulation of Its Risks

New technologies and Citizenship: A discussion of nanotechnologies applied to food and the regulation of its risks

This paper discusses the importance of civil society participation in technology innovation policies, having as analytical reference the case of nanotechnologies applied to food production. The society has the right to monitor progress in the techno-scientific field and these should be subject to approval of the public to be benefited or harmed with advances and technological innovations. This is certainly the case for foods that use nanotechnology at some stage of their production. The relationship between modernity and development and the doubts surrounding the nanotechnology production in terms of security for human health and the environment in the face of ignorance of the possible toxicological effects of nano particles, permeates our whole discussion. The Nanotechnologies are growing process of installation in scientific research, industrial production and availability of products in the consumer market. However, the regulatory issue is still open, and so we can have a regulatory framework that gives confidence to the consumer and the worker, the wonders of techno-science nanotechnology need to be better analyzed, especially so that they know more about toxicological effects. In this line of reasoning are also considered the food from the transgenic and what is announced for the future: molecular manufacturing food and fiber that, according to experts, will not need more of nature to produce. This study has the theoretical concept of complexity and transdisciplinarity Morin, E; the concept of the risk society Ulrich Beck; the criticisms made by Baumann, Z and Giddens, A., on modernity and the dangers of belief in the unlimited power of technology; besides Rose, Nikolas; Harvey, David; among other scientists and scholars.

KEYWORDS: Food Safety, Nanotechnologies;Risks; Right to Information

RC09-103.6

SILVA-BRANDAO, ROBERTO RUBEM* (University of Sao Paulo, robertorubem@gmail.com)

Science, Technology and the Individualization Process in Preventive Public Health

The reflexivity of modernity is characterized by the radicalization of the individualization phenomenon, creating a new mode of socialization. This process produces new political and institutional challenges to public health, which is radically different from those established by previous stages of modernity.

One of the individualization process features is the intensification of scientific and technological production, which is materialized in social relations. For example, our society produces knowledgeable contemporary individuals, as well as, direct consumers of science though it is still dependent on modern and classical structures, such as the modern medicine, in order to validate knowledge and practices. This happens, for instance, on technological production towards

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prevention of epidemic diseases such as HIV/AIDS, while using the Truvada drug to prevent HIV infections, placing an apparent freedom to individuals regarding sexual risk management and health status. However, this is inset that individuals experience the dependence of modern medicine to keep their sex lives 'safe', establishing a reorganization of their everyday lives by the biological, regular surveillance, a precarious freedom.

The momentum´s individualization occurs in its consequences. Given the scientific and technological resources through the medicalization of our bodies, non-expected side effects interfere upon social dynamics: the object becomes subject, science confronts itself and have to deal with unmeasured ecological risks and critique, and consumption produces market-dependence freedom, all of these producing a-historical identities, individuations with diverse ideological and desires apparatus. These are consequences that the reflexivity of modernity provides that clashes against the remaining modern progress placed upon the body, medicine, health and the social fabric.

These complex relations opens up room for reflection on modern institutions such as public health, resizing it, particularly with the imperative colonizer of science and technology over bodies, medicine and individuals, and vice versa.

RC10-120.4

SILVER, DANIEL* (University of Manchester, daniel.silver@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk)

Evaluation for Radical Democratic Transitions

Evaluation is a political project. The dominant bureaucratic approaches of evaluation tend to leave social and economic inequalities outside of the analytic frame, do not actively promote social justice, and can often exclude the everyday experiences of people who are the target of interventions. This paper will outline an alternative approach of evaluation for radical democratic transitions, which can point to a way of developing viable roadmaps for participative social transformation.

Through applied research, evaluation can provide a means for learning and generating democratic debate about social justice alternatives. This builds on the ideas of Erik Olin Wright in 'Envisioning Real Utopias' in which he proposes a framework for understanding the foundations of emancipatory alternatives to capitalism and the existing practices that inform them. This paper develops this for evaluation purposes, based on documenting the harm and causal processes of existing structures and the context in which a grass-roots initiative is operating; formulating alternatives by systematically testing the plausibility of alternative approaches through the practice of the particular grass-roots initiative; and using this knowledge to develop strategies for transformation through democratic debate. This connects with Edgar Pieterse's concept of 'radical incrementalism', which is the notion that improvements to people's everyday circumstances can lay the basis for future improvements, providing a basis for a radical inductive framework grounded in people's daily lives.

As alternatives can be produced through everyday actions, evaluation methods are required that can reveal, analyse and support such situated practices. This paper will draw on case study research in Manchester that is based on contextualised, participatory and creative methods that include storytelling, photography, co-design of info-graphics, ethnographic film, deliberative workshops and in-depth biographical narrative interviews.

RC07-100.2

SILVERIO, VALTER* (Universidade Federal de Sao Carlos, silverio@ufscar.br)
GUIMARAES, ANTONIO (Universidade de Sao Paulo)

Inclusion Policies and the Future of Racial Relations in Brazil

After the adoption of a new Constitution in 1988, race related issues have been transposed from the private to the public sphere. Affirmative action for blacks, native Brazilians, and the poor have been spread all over the country, and a Federal Affirmative Action statute and program was created. The Statute for Racial Equality was voted into law in Congress and Federal Education Guidelines were altered to include obligatory teaching on race relations, black Brazilian culture, and African history throughout basic education. Besides being a major symbolic break through, these new policies combined have the potential to lower the levels of racial inequality and discrimination that have plagued the country throughout its history.

Nonetheless, this whole process has not been devoid of tensions and contradictions. For example, if the recognition of a black identity put into question the narrative of miscegenation and racial harmony that underpinned Brazil's national identity for decades. It also challenges sociologists to make sense of these ongoing changes in public policy and of the role of the State in fighting inequality and fostering identity formation. Given that scenario, a central question organizing this panel is: How societies with a history of structural inequality and racial domination can evolve toward a more equal stand and mutual recognition among social groups? Answering this question implies discussing the possible paths opened to improving the status and standing of individuals and groups in a

context in which the ideology of racial democracy (or similar national narratives) still holds sway in the minds of many people, including the local elites.

The roundtable aims at addressing the above question from different perspectives, looking into the Brazilian and Latin America current debates and paying attention to the transformations and new challenges faced by these societies.

RC11-135.2

SILVERSTEIN, MERRIL* (Syracuse University, merrils@syr.edu)
BENGTSON, VERN (University of Southern California)

Return to Religion? Post Retirement Religious Roles Among Older Adults in the United States

Religious institutions in the United States are often important sources of roles and activities for older adults; however we know relatively little about how religious life changes over the adult life course. This paper examines religious practice, beliefs, and identity over more than 45 years in the lives of Baby-boomers participating in the Longitudinal Study of Generations. More than 500 respondents were surveyed in nine waves of the study between 1971 and 2006. It is hypothesized that some older adults religiously re-engage after retirement in search of social connections, volunteer opportunities, and spiritual comfort in the face of life transitions. We ask whether engagement in religion and religious institutions increases in later life, and whether it serves as an outlet for generativity and provides a source of meaning as one confronts the finiteness of life. There have been few systematic studies of Baby-boomers' religious and spiritual proclivities as they cross the threshold into old age. Mixed methods will be used to synthesize narratives from in-depth interviews with 25 older subjects about perceived motivations and benefits of religious re-engagement with quantitative analysis of discontinuities in religious engagement following retirement.

RC44-506.2

SIMMS, MELANIE SIMMS (University of Leicester)
BECCALLI, BIANCA (University of Milan)
PUGLIESE, ENRICO (CNR)
ARTUS, INGRID (FAU)
MEARDI, GUGLIELMO* (University of Warwick, Guglielmo.Meardi@wbs.ac.uk)

Representation of the Losers of the Crisis: A Comparison of Systems and Strategies of Representation of Vulnerable Workers

The issue of labour market dualisation is not new, but recent developments have made it more pressing: urban riots, protest votes, new social movements have questioned the capacity of western societies to provide representation and expression channels for the social groups that feel most affected by the economic crisis. The paper critically examines the idea that dualisation presupposes uneven representation in trade unions and policy making of certain groups (outsiders) in comparison to insiders (Palier and Thelen 2010). It proposes analytical tools to map the situation in three countries that have experienced the crisis for different durations (short and deep in Germany, long in the UK and very long in Italy) and represent different types of European trade unionism (Hyman 2001). Through the analysis of employment data on the crisis and of cases of organisation of under-represented categories, it discusses the country differences in the definition of the groups most affected by the crisis (by age, gender, ethnicity, residence status, qualifications, contract status). It then explores the extent to which unions have developed a variety of revitalization strategies to face issues of uneven representation, and the unionisation gaps between groups particularly affected by the crisis and the rest of the workforce. Finally, it discusses examples of new actors that have emerged besides the ones, analysing their relations (collaborative, competitive etc) with trade unions. The paper concludes by proposing analytical concepts to define commonalities and differences in the interactions between forms of representation.

RC12-148.3

SIMOES, BARBARA* (Faculdade de Direito do Sul de Minas, barbarahelenasimoes@gmail.com)
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The Women's Immigrants Workers Conditions and the Protection of Fundamental Rights in Brazil

The labor work is a fundamental value in the Brazilian State, however, not all those that works in Brazil have their fundamental rights respected as the women's immigrants. Although the federal constitution provides the equality between Brazilian citizens and immigrants, the women immigrant workers have been used as cheep labor force, and their fundamental rights have not been respected, es-

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

pecially because of their irregular visa's situation in the country. The objective of this article is to understand how the government and the judicial power have been dealing with the reality of the woman immigrant workers in Brazil, and also to analyze if these immigrants have the same capacity as Brazilians to access the judicial system to assure their fundamental rights.

RC32-369.27

SIMOES, SOLANGE* (Eastern Michigan University, ssimoes@emich.edu)
MATOS ALMEIDA, MARLISE (NEPEM/UFMG)
GARCIA DOS SANTOS, YUMI (Dept. de Sociologia, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais/Brasil)

Women's Agency in the Cash Transfer Program in Brazil: Fighting Precarity and Gender Inequality and Transforming the Role of the State in Public Policy Making

Our paper discusses the findings of a mixed methods research (focus groups and survey) with urban and rural women living in situations of economic precarity (extreme poverty), recipients a federal cash transfer program (PBF), credited with significant reduction of poverty and inequality in Brazil. Over 90% of the recipients are women. Our research showed important impacts of the PBF on the women, such as more autonomy in family relations, including the issue of domestic violence; more self-esteem; access to stable cash income enabling access, even if informal, to credit, among others). In this paper, however, we will move beyond PBF's impact on women's lives, and will focus on our study's recommendations for further developments of PBF in Brazil. We reveal, from a critical-feminist approach, **who** the women beneficiaries in the program are, and their potential to collectively become active participants in the construction of possible "exit doors" from the program, and from their situation of economic and power precarity. We offer several specific recommendations (such as bridges for dialogue and coordination among the women beneficiaries and the local technical bureaucrats in the frontline of the program; and initiatives to support local economies with the potential of strengthening the PBF women's entrepreneurship, among others). But beyond specific recommendations, we argue that a crucial gap in the current PBF – and in the role of the state and public policy - is not to create concrete **structures of opportunity** for women beneficiaries to meet and exchange information and experiences within the PBF, sharing their potential for critical thinking and individual and collective action to fight precarity, and, at the same time, enable the transformation and advancements of public policy. In most cases, it was in our focus groups that the PBF women beneficiaries in our research sample met for the first time.

RC51-585.3

SIMON, KARL-HEINZ* (University of Kassel, simon@cesr.de)

Gotthard Guenther's Claim for a Cybernetics of Volition

In the analysis of many real-world problems the gap between knowledge and behavior / action is recognized. From a philosophical point of view such a gap is not a surprise because of the influential Cartesian tradition in which mind and body, reason and will are strictly separated. Beside others, G Guenther broke with that tradition and claims for cybernetics to adopt a crucial role in solving social and political problems (1971/1979), going hand in hand with a closer connection of Reason and Will. He states that cognition and volition are two exactly complementary aspects of subjectivity.

Both aspects can be interpreted as forming a feedback loop: environment – (cognition) - subject - (volition) - environment. The different interfaces are identical with a change in structural form, a structural upgrading. The subject is urged to act in a situation which is not fully determined by the environment. What does that mean when that situation is characterized as of a higher structural complexity? A possible answer should refer to information processing in the subject's part of the loop, e.g. reflections on the future of circumstances which cannot be extracted from purely objective facts. Another crucial problem is about the differentiation of "subjectivity" or the general subject in manifold interacting subjectivities.

Some interesting consequences of such a concept of feedback will be discussed. However, Guenther goes one step further and tries to develop a calculus representing these interfaces that link cognition with volition. It is centered around a principal exchangeability of form (subjectivity) and the material content of form (objectivity). According to the change in structural form a new operator is introduced, called "proemial" relationship, which "represents a peculiar interlocking of exchange and order", thereby relativizing the difference between form and matter. A first impression of how the calculus works will be presented.

RC36-420.5

SIMONOVA, OLGA* (National Research University - Higher School of economics, olgsimon@gmail.com)

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Moral Emotions and the New Work Ethic Among the Rural Population of Modern Russia: Alienation As a Strategy of Adaptation in Callenging Socio-Economic Conditions

The paper considers the new work ethic that has emerged among Russian rural population. This is achieved presumably through an analysis of the verbal markers employed in moral emotions. Building on the existing body of work on the sociology of emotions, which has focused on studies of shame and envy, the authors have identified new demonstrations of emotion arising from new socio-cultural conditions in the Russian village. This includes "contempt" for rural/ physical labour from both the immediate surrounding environment and wider society more generally. This emotional backdrop brings with it negative effects such as shame and envy that, in turn, corrode self-esteem and self-efficacy among the rural population, leading even to withdrawal from active employment on the land and the weakening of social ties. These we can describe as alienation strategy of adaptation under the hard living conditions in Russia. As a result, the rural ethical worldview views work as a thing needed purely in order to meet one's basic needs, a position that weakens any aspirations toward economic success and simultaneously promotes a sense of endurance and suffering among the rural habitants who are forced by 'necessity' to do such hard and 'dirty' work.

The data used for this paper were obtained during a research project entitled 'The Integration of sociobiological and sociological methods in studying the evolution of morality and altruism in the case of Russian societies'. 30 semi-structured interviews were collected in accordance with random sampling in several villages of Belgorod region. The use of qualitative methods provided evidence as to how the villagers used a mass of emotional evaluations to describe both actual socio-cultural conditions and their own situation. The emotions expressed by respondents, in the form of both verbal and physical markers, suggested that these emotions were being used a way to explain social processes.

RC52-590.6

SIMONOVA, OLGA* (National Research University - Higher School of economics, olgsimon@gmail.com)

Social Work Specialists in Russia: Standardization of Feelings and Moral Mission of Social Assistance

The paper is based on an analysis of the 50 semi-formalized interviews with social work specialists in six Russian regions in the framework of the research project "Professional culture of social workers: methodology of social and anthropological research (case of social work specialists)". Following A.R. Hochschild we distinguish the notions of emotion work and emotional labour in order to clarify the experience of social work specialists. Social work specialists pointed out that their work required a complicated psychological attunement to communicate with "clients", which were representatives of the disadvantaged groups. That attunement includes emotion work like the expression of empathy and sympathy, the ability to maintain positive state of mind and to resolve conflicts. With that emotional labour in this field is still emerging, because an emotional labour is standardized part of the profession, paid emotion work performed according to clear rules formalized in professional code. From the opinion of the respondents people underestimate the complexity of their mission, do not notice that they spend their own feelings, and that this work is fraught with emotional burnout. Then they insisted on the necessity of the professionalization of the emotions – standardization of emotion work – in order to reduce stress at the workplace. Although social work specialists regard the emotion management as an integral part of the profession, they experience the emotional problems. Therefore they thought they performed the important moral mission to take care of the socially vulnerable groups. They have no clear rules of emotion management, which they usually take from the general emotional culture instead of "specialized professional emotional ideology". This case reflects the shifts in the professional culture of social workers and the very process of professionalization of social work in Russia.

RC32-JS-14.2

SIMSA, RUTH* (WU Vienna University of Economics and Business, ruth.simsa@wu.ac.at)

Does Protest Have a Sex? Women in the Spanish Protest Movement – a Case Study

This paper we argue, that women are not only affected specifically by the economic and social crisis of Spain, but they also play specific roles in the Spanish movement of the lindignados. These roles sometimes show a double face. In part, they reproduce gender stereotypes, in (the larger) part they are the prefigurative enactment of new patterns of gender relations, communication-styles and activism. In spite of declared goals of movement actors to strive for gender equality, some feminist activists criticize the everyday enactment of gender relations in

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movement activities and see more emancipative chances in women´s groups, yet with very open boundaries regarding common activities with mixed groups.

Based on in-depth interviews with movement activists we present a case study of a women´s initiative, a group of survivors of domestic violence that combines protest and advocacy with social help for women in the same situation, cultural activities and entrepreneurial strategies, all explicitly based on feminist theory. In a first step, the paper describes characteristics, forms and strategies of participation of these activists related to their theories in use in an ethnographic way. This will be complemented in a second step with results of interviews with female activists of other groups of the Spanish protest movement about differences, conflicts as well as common goals and learnings regarding gender and the role of women and men in the protest movement. Gender is a contested terrain in the movement. Generally, women describe both subtle discrimination and substantial learning. The latter is achieved mainly by discussions and rules regarding everyday-practices of communication styles in assemblies. Based on that, we will elaborate tensions, achievements and strategies of feminist activists. We argue that women play a crucial role in the movement and that they see their roles and activity styles as different from that of men.

RC09-JS-32.3

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Contradictory Entitlements: Gendered Digital Inequalities in Urban Kolkata

Ground breaking developments in digitalization have led cyber genres to assert that ICTs are gender neutral unlike other technologies as they are based on brains rather than brawn, on networks rather than hierarchy (Wajcman, 2009), heralding a new unbiased relationship between men and women. But the realities of women's daily lived experiences belie these simple generalizations. While ICTs and the Internet offer vast, new and unprecedented opportunities for human development and empowerment in areas ranging from education to entertainment, they are also one of the key contributing factors to inequalities across different social and economic groups. The gender divide is one of the most significant inequalities to be amplified by the digital revolution, and cuts across all social and income groups. Throughout the world, women face serious challenges that are not only economic but social as well as cultural that limits their access to ICTs. There is a strong co-relation between gender and access to digital resources, while ICTs usage may seem gender neutral at face value however socially and culturally constructed gender roles and relationships remain a perennial impediment in shaping the capacity of young women and men in Kolkata and to participate on equal terms in the fast growing Information Society of India. The present study addresses through intersectional perspective how digital inequalities are enforced among young women of urban India based on their gender, social class and family background. With the application of mixed method techniques, the present study attempts to reveal how mutual compatibility of gender, class and family background reinforced disparate prospects among young girls, accentuating deprivation and shape their identity and lived experiences in digital world. The respondents are from male and female of upper and middle class students belonging to grade IX-XII in Kolkata.

RC53-609.5

SINGH, DEEPIKA* (DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA, deepika.singh1810@gmail.com)

Intersectionality, Digital Disparity and Children in Urban Wired Habitat of Kolkata

With the proliferation of new ICTs in everyday life of children, it is redefining the concept of digital inequality and meaning of empowerment along with changing parent-child relationship among wired family of India. ICTs provide hopes and fear, excitement and uncertainty, freedom and control which induce both the empowerment and disempowerment among children. On one hand, ICTs provide new opportunities to surf internet for enormous information but it also opens up the new vistas for unwanted sexual sites; it creates anytime anywhere connectivity but also diminishes the face to face intimate time which changes urban families into 'apart together' hub. Both the promise and the peril entailed in children using ICTs have been giving parents great hope regarding the promise of digital technology as an educational tool but they also bestows fear of internet addiction, inappropriate content, and potential dangers. This conflicting reaction evokes a new genus of digital inequality where children are provided with ICTs access but having proscribed usage on the basis of their age, gender, social class, family and cultural background within internal sphere (i.e. home). This makes us think that even in 21st century, still children is understood as in the state of becoming and not an agency with embedded discrimination and disempowerment in their everyday life. The present study focuses through representational intersectional perspective which highlights how digital culture exemplify children as vulnerable huddle which affect their usage to ICTs and it adjoins complexities when multiple social identities (age, gender, social class, family and cultural background) intersect. With the application of mixed method techniques, the present study tries to

explore how multiple social identities strengthen unequal prospect among children, accentuating disempowerment/empowerment or both which shapes usage of ICTs at home among upper and middle class children of urban Kolkata aged between 13-18 years.

RC52-594.2

SINGH, PANKAJ KUMAR* (Maharana Pratap Govt. PG College, Bilsi, Badaun, pankajsociohodi@rediffmail.com)

Social and Cultural Barriers in Transformation of the Legal Profession in a Less Developed Town of Central Uttar Pradesh

Globalization and the evolution of the knowledge-based economy have caused dramatic changes to the character and functions of higher education particularly in the field of professional education of law. The professional education in India has been passed through a process of transformation in post-independence era and its expansion can be seen in the form of the establishment of law colleges in different part of the country where the medium of instruction was either English or the local language. Most of the colleges were having evening classes so that in service persons could also attain the professional degree in law. This has opened avenues for the people who were, in fact excluded from the profession particularly rural people, lower and middle-order castes, minorities as well as lower income group people. In post-globalization era, a number of structural reforms were introduced in the field of higher education especially in professional education of law. With an aim to cater the growing demands for skilled legal professionals who can effectively function in the emerging legal order, a number of National Law Schools/Universities were set up by the state governments. In contrast to three years Bachelor of Law course, these newly established law institutions started *Five-Year Integrated Degree Course in Law* with a mixture of the subjects like sociology, political science, history along with a variety of papers on law with a very high fee structure affordable only by upper-middle and upper class students excluding the other section of society from high quality of legal education. The curriculum of these law schools is highly glocalized in the sense, that each institute has its own curriculum as per their local perception of the course within a general framework of five-year integrated course in law.

RC52-594.8

SINGH, RICHA* (Centre for Globalization and Development Studies, University of Allahabad, Allahabad, richa.au123@gmail.com)

Social Background, Gender Inequality and New Communication Technology in Legal Profession: A Study of Women Lawyers in Allahabad (India)

Legal profession in India has traditionally been a profession dominated by the male and the urban based lawyers. In post-independence period, although the profession has become more inclusive for rural, lower and middle order castes but it continuously excluded the women from the profession who had a very low representation in the legal profession. In post-globalization era, the entry of the women in legal profession has been significantly increased. The patterns of their participation in legal profession are, however, very different from their male counterparts at the level of district courts, High Courts and Supreme (Apex) court. At the district level, most of the women lawyers work independently and handle their cases themselves. On the other hand, in High Courts and Supreme Court, they mainly work as associates of senior (male) lawyers, particularly while in appearing for arguments in the cases. This creates a kind of gender inequality in the legal profession and give rise to two categories of women lawyers in legal profession of India: i. Independent Women Lawyers; and ii. Associate Women Lawyers. The present paper makes an attempt to explore the social background and patterns of the work organization of both categories of women lawyers in district and high court bar of Allahabad through a highly structured questionnaire. The study also focuses on the patterns of using new communication technology by these women lawyers in organization of their work.

WG05-661.1

SINGH, SUCHETA* (Panjab University, virgosingh74@gmail.com)

A Quest for Inclusion: Understanding the Marginalization of Dalit Quilt Women Workers (Case Study of Chandigarh)

The situation of dalits and their voice for betterment needs to be heeded considering the teeming numbers of oppressed – the dalits, who are perpetual victims of exclusion constituting about 16.23 per cent of India's population, (according to the 2011 Census,) they have for thousands of years remained neglected and ignored in the social milieu. Indian society is a marginalised society consisting of diverse groups of dalits, backward classes and women who have different socioeconomic characteristics and problems. Dalit women are placed at the absolute bottom of the social hierarchy

as they face systemic and structural discrimination threefold: as Dalits, as poor, and as women.

The present paper attempts to explore the socio-cultural, economic and political dimensions of the problems of dalit women working as quilt stitchers in the city beautiful, 'Chandigarh.' The study was carried out in the city on quilt makers engaged in stitching quilt and mattresses. The paper is divided into three parts; first section of the paper gives the introduction of the study, socio-economic profile of the women workers, second section present the vulnerabilities faced by the women workers at their place of work from various state authorities and the type of marginalisation encountered by them and the last part deals with the policies that would be helpful for including them in the main stream.

RC16-209.4

SINGH, VIRENDRA PAL* (Centre for Globalization and Development Studies, IIDS, University of Allahabad=211002, etdrvps@gmail.com)

Glocalization: Conceptual and Methodological Issues

The concept of glocalization is closely associated with the theory of globalization. Although the notion of glocalization, has its roots in Japanese business practices called '*dochauka*', (means global localization), originally referred to 'adopting farming techniques to local conditions', it was popularized in academic circles by Roland Robertson, reinforced by Keith Hampton and Banny William, and Zygmunt Bauman. For sometimes, the concept was confined to explain the economic dimension of the globalization but gradually it has been extended to other dimensions of the globalization. It has generated a debate among the social scientists not only about its relevance in explaining the process of globalization in local cultures but also enabled the social scientists to re-examine the very conceptual framework of globalization theory. Today, the concept of glocalization has been applied to different academic fields like mass media (including social media), educational leadership, cultural studies, and political analysis and so on. The present paper is aimed to analyze the conceptual and methodological issues emerged as a result of discourse on the phenomenon of glocalization in a critical fashion. It is argues that glocalization is a simulation of hybridization. In contrast to prevailing assumption that hybridization is an organic process the hybridization which represents the glocalization, in fact, is an inorganic way of change and evolution affecting various aspects of today's social life. The current form of globalization is best described as glocalization. Moreover, the theoretical strands of glocalization posed a number of methodological challenges for social scientists which are yet to be addressed.

RC29-328.2

SINHORETTO, JACQUELINE* (Federal University of Sao Carlos, jacsinhoretto@gmail.com)

Social Control and Racial Relations in Brazil: Old and New Affinities

There is a lasting bond in the history of Brazil between violence, social control and racial issues. However, there are analytical gaps on the new forms assumed by this link. Studies on violence tend to treat race as an attribute of the victims of crimes, and there are few analysis of racism in the police and crime control policies. Studies on racial relations mention violence against Blacks and indigenous as a key element of racial dynamics, but few studies analyse empirically the phenomenon. This paper seeks to contribute to new analytical and empirical problems in the relationship between social control and racial issue in Brazil. It brings evidence of racial inequality in the experience of violence, policing strategies and incarceration, using quantitative data. It brings also analysis of the black youth movement new agenda building and its social impact, based on qualitative data. Results point to the growth of racial inequality in recent years in the field of crime control, institutional denial of the problem, the weakness of mechanisms for social participation in security policies, the absence of viable proposals for police reform and criminal justice.

RC04-52.7

SINISALO-JUHA, EEVA* (University of Tampere, Sinisalo-Juha.Eeva.L@student.uta.fi)

Informal Education in Youth Work – an Opportunity for a Youngster

The basis of my study is on youth work, and its informal educational methods. This is because of my 30 yearlong experience as youth worker as well my academic studies of youth work. I have been clarifying how the development of youth's identity and moral reasoning can be nurtured using the methods of informal education in youth work.

During this late modern time, the period of adolescence has been lengthening. It has influence the whole idea of adolescence. When adult people are not interested in acting as adults, it cannot be of interest to young people to grow up to become adults. In the education and in the working life there are anyway expectations for the employees to have adult skills. The young people has special needs and we as educators have to be aware and able to understand and to support the process of developing identity and moral reasoning, ability for self-reflection. This will have an effect on the transmission from adulthood to working life. It is not a question of money, it is a question of educational competency.

My interest has been in the development of moral reasoning. My viewpoint is the ethics of care in the way of thinking by Carol Gilligan. How to reach adult competence in the field of moral reasoning. I have been looking for cases where it has shown that there might be some special influence on the development of moral reasoning. The main idea is to find nurturing methods to be used in youth work to work with young people in the transitions to working life. The research data has been collected among Finnish students in higher education. It has been as a part of the Identity Horizon – A Cross Cultural Study (IHCCS) in Finland.

RC25-307.3

SIPKA, DANKO* (Arizona State University, Danko.Sipka@asu.edu)

Colloquial Lexical Means of Otherization: A Case Study

Colloquial Lexical Means of Otherization: A case study

Following a cognitive linguistic methodological framework (as outlined among others in Geeraerts et al. 2010), the author establishes a taxonomy of lexical means of otherization found in a case study of Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian colloquial discourse.

The first step of the present analysis comprised the extraction of overt lexical means of otherization (e.g., derogatory names for ethnic groups, sexual minorities, etc.), from a 25,000-entry colloquial Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian dictionary (Šipka, 2000). The next step involved quantitative and qualitative investigation of their functioning in web corpora generated by advanced Google search. Ethnic, religious, regional, gender, profession-based, and lifestyle-based means of otherization were taken into consideration. Their discourse context and impact was analyzed. The discourse part of analysis was partially inspired by Critical Discourse Analysis (most notably Van Dijk, 2009). The final step of the present investigation relied on bottom-up metadata gathering to build a taxonomy of means of otherization based on this Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian case study. The following taxonomic nodes were identified: a. domain, b. range of application, c. form, d. intensity, e. directionality, f. reactiveness.

The idea behind the taxonomy is that recognizing the types of otherization can be a useful tool in the attempts to replace hatred speech with more respectful forms of public discourse in still highly combustive Southeastern Europe. Additionally, a taxonomy based on one case study can be a first step toward building a more elaborate taxonomy of overt lexical means of otherization based on other languages.

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RC14-JS-47.3

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Political Consulting Between Public Service and Deligitimization: Empirical Observations in a Secret Chamber

Political Consulting Between Public Service and Deligitimization: Empirical Observations in a Secret Chamber

Think tanks are relevant political actors in world wide politics and contribute to a wide range of important political decisions. However, their influence is often hidden from the public's eyes and hard to quantify or measure. Therefore, qualitative data on the process of consulting is particularly valuable.

In this talk I would like to present chosen results from an empirical study on *political* think tanks and political parties. In this field, the question of legitimate and/or illegitimate influence is evident, since political consultants, scientific advisors and lobbyists have not been elected or delegated by the *demos*. How do politicians and consultants/scientists handle this problem of legitimacy, practically? Referring to a corpus of 25 qualitative interviews with political consultants, politicians and scientific advisors in I will discuss how the immanent paradox of consulting a political decision-maker is processed and resolved both by the consultants and by the political personnel. How is the legitimacy of lobbying a certain cause justified? How do the consultants and the politicians (or think tank officials) describe their work? How do they explain the 'blurriness' and secrecy of the field?

In a second step and with regard to auto-ethnographic memos of activities in an international political think tank, I aim to provide an insight into organisational logics and characteristics of a political think tank. With an interpretation of selected memos I will demonstrate how diverging habitual ways of working and think-

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

ing are able to complicate the collaboration of scientists and politicians. With this empirical approach the political think tank becomes visible as a complex organisation that coordinates diverse and sometimes conflicting interests and purposes.

RC15-187.4

SIRNA, FRANCESCA* (CNRS, francesca.sirna@gmail.com)

Economic Crisis and International Mobility of European and Non-European Health Workers in the South-East of France: Citizenship and Gender

Economic Crisis and International Mobility of European and non-European health workers in the South-East of France: Citizenship and Gender
Francesca Sirna, CNRS, URMIS, Nice (France)

The present contribution aims to analyze the geographical and social mobility of European and extra-European nurses in the South-East of France (PACA) in the context of the global social and economic crisis.

If, on the one hand, the economic crisis that affects Europe has led to the strengthening of control over Europe›s borders, to limit "irregular" migration, on the other hand we also observe increasing "elite" migration trends. In order to better reveal the process and the dynamics shaping these latter mobilities, I propose a comparative analysis of professional and geographical mobility of intra- and extra-European migrants (men and women) in the health sector, characterized by an increasing shortage, a strong feminization and an increasing international and geographical mobility since the beginning of the 2000s. Besides, as a matter of fact, the integration into the European Union area of new Eastern European countries (with the automatic recognition of qualifications and degrees) has produced a competition between Europeans and non-Europeans in the French health labor market. This has happened despite the historic links that France maintains with African countries – the Maghreb and the former colonies of sub-Saharan Africa. Thus, there would be a new hierarchy of health professionals and a reconfiguration of the access to this employment sector according to citizenship, but also gender. Furthermore, analyzing the international mobility of these professionals means also to understand the balance between northern and southern countries in a context of globalization and economic crisis and the intenational process of health inequalities reproduction.

RC41-488.2

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Regional Diversity of Components of the Natural Movement of People and Migration in Russia

There is a significant variety of indicators of the reproductive and migration potentials in the Russian Federation. The level of fertility varied from 8.8%o to 26.1%o in different Russian regions in 2013. The level of mortality varied from 3.5%o to 18.6%o. Thus, variability indicators of the people's natural movement made up 4-5 times. Likewise, the internal and external migration influence the number of people in regions in different ways.

Our research deals with the regional diversity of components of the population natural movement and migration. Russian statistics marks out six regional groups depending on results of the natural movement of population and migration, which influence reduction or increase in the number of the population.

There are 46 regions with decrease in population, including 19 regions with natural decline and migration outflow, 13 regions with excess natural decline over migration growth, 14 regions with excess migration outflow over natural population growth; and 37 regions with increase in population, including 17 regions with natural and migration growth, 12 regions with excess natural population growth over migration outflow, 8 regions with excess migration growth over natural decline.

Such monitoring enables us to evaluate the development of the regional demographics processes and include the most problematic regions in the state demographic support programs, such as the Program to attract compatriots or Demographic development of the Far East Program, aimed at the internal and external migration stimulation. This practice can be used in countries with similar demographic processes currently developing in some European countries.

RC52-JS-21.7

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Social Work Discretion in the Welfare State Organization of Employment Services

Social Work Discretion concerning employment services and eligibility for benefit provision of recipients of sickness benefits in Denmark is exercised by professional workers employed within municipal jobcentres. Since before and especially after the millennium formal and operational reforms including organizational reforms have gradually altered the politics, legislation and governance structure of employment policies into combinations of social protection and labor-market policies targeting all groups. This development in terms of active labor-market policy or activation policy is not unique to Denmark and is likely to have transformed the work of professional groups at the municipal level profoundly. Given these changes a single case study was carried out using one jobcenter to explore how social work discretion is unfolded concerning recipients of sickness benefits within work and the organization. Three research questions guided the case study; who has the authority to set the standards of discretion, what are the standards of discretion and what themes characterize the discretionary reasoning of the caseworkers. The study shows that the entire organization from local politicians to different levels of managers and the caseworkers themselves in various ways is involved in framing the discretionary powers of the caseworkers. The authority to set the standards lays however firmly with the jobcenter management i.e. the team manager and the general manager. The study reveals a comprehensive and complex set of organizational rules and guidelines aimed at both curtailing and supporting the discretionary powers of the caseworkers where speed, efficiency and quality are important elements. The standards of discretion are best described as a combination of (1) professional norms and judgement connected to professional knowledge in situations of indeterminacy (Grimen & Molander) and (2) organizational activities, resources and strategies connected to institutional work (Lawrence, Leca & Suddaby). The discretion of the caseworkers is substantial but constantly guided, monitored and controlled.

RC04-47.26

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Education and the Working Class - Ambivalences and Paradoxes

The hero in the construction of the Nordic Model (full employment, collective bargaining, salary flattening, unified school, universal welfare rights) was the working class. However, the societal trends of the last decades have in a peculiar way given the working class a central place in political discussions and in the public sphere. The worker image is in a curious way influenced by sociological stereotypes, in the sense that it resembles an inverted (negative) copy of the virtues attributed to some of the elites, as cultivating the fine arts, having "green" values, liberal attitudes in issues of immigration, healthy lifestyle. As a counterpoint, the worker image of the public sphere is a person eating fast-food, drinking excessively, watching reality-tv etc. The backstage for this is that issues of welfare state services and their payment, "value" issues, immigration problems, has replaced many of the traditional issues of democracy, power and economic distribution on the political agenda. But the perhaps most dramatic role given to the working class in contemporary Norway is to be the electoral backbone of the Progress Party and the seedbed for currents of "rightist populism", introvert nationalism, egoism, xenophobia etc. The paradox is, evidently, this: Once the heroes of the making of the Norwegian welfare society, the Norwegian working class are now presented by many as an impending menace to this egalitarian social state. An important solution offered from all political parties is (higher) education. In this discussion there is a deficit of basic knowledge about the cognitive universe of workers, and their modes of thinking. Based on in-depth-interviews of a larger sample of workers we here report findings based on how the working class experiences the worker image and how this potential (class) ambivalence influences the values and educational aspirations the class promotes in child rearing practices.

RC04-48.20

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Can Parental Wealth Explain the Low Rates of Intergenerational Educational Upward Mobility in Germany?

In Germany, intergenerational educational mobility is low. In 2012, Germany was ranked 22nd among 23 OECD states in proportion of educational upward mobility (24%), and third in proportion of educational downward mobility (18%) among individuals aged 25-64. Among younger German individuals (aged 25-34), educational upward mobility (19%) is even less common than downward mobility (24%). One explanation for the relatively high rate of downward educational mobility or stability in Germany can be the attractiveness of the vocational training track as an alternative to tertiary education. However, the strong German vocational educational system cannot fully explain the low rate of educational upward mobility. In our study we aim to narrow this research gap by focusing on the role of parental wealth. Specifically, parental wealth is likely to exert a so-called "social status maintenance effect", implying that children who expect to inherit their parents' wealth will show a lower motivation to invest in educational attainment because they will maintain their parental social status by means of wealth transfers.

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

Importantly, parental wealth has also been found to have a so-called "social insurance effect", implying that children to wealthy parents will opt for (risky) long-term human capital investments, because they have a familial safety net to fall back upon in case of set-backs. This positive effect of parental wealth on intergenerational educational upward mobility might however be offset in Germany by the generous welfare state, offering a social safety net to all citizens, independently of parental wealth. We therefore expect parental wealth to exert a negative effect on intergenerational educational upward mobility in Germany. We will test our hypothesis drawing on data from the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (GSOEP).

RC16-210.4

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Was There a Third Way? H. O. Ziegler's Quest for an Alternative to National Democracy and the Total State

Heinz Otto Ziegler continues to be a less known contributor to the debates about democracy and the state of the 1930s, despite the relative success of his book 'The Modern Nation' (1931) and other writings which, as has been recently claimed, exerted a strong influence on Hannah Arendt (see Ch. Volk, 2015, *Arendtian Constitutionalism*). Ziegler has been portrayed (e.g., by Juan Linz) as a conservative partisan of an authoritarian political regime. It will be argued that Ziegler's aim was less to extol the virtues of authoritarianism and more to find a politically viable alternative to the two forms of political system which he rejected. These were the national democracy that originated from the Jacobin impulse of the French Revolution and culminated in the nation-state of the 19th century; and the all-powerful 'total state' which Ziegler saw in his lifetime triumphant in Italy, Germany and the USSR. His own position can be seen as deriving from his precarious status as a Czechoslovak-born German-language Jewish intellectual: an alien both in the Czech national democracy established in 1918 and in the totalitarian Germany of the 1930s, Ziegler was in search for something else. In this sense, he can be seen as a sociological version of Joseph Roth, Ludwig Winder and other literary figures whose uprootedness led them to look up to pre-1918 Austria as a positive model of political organization for Mitteleuropa. Importantly, however, evidence indicates that Ziegler's position in the 1930s evolved from an ambiguous advocacy of an 'authoritarian state' towards a positive appreciation of the liberal democratic regime. The paper will draw besides Ziegler's published works on the archival materials from the Rockefeller Foundation and the Archive of the former German University in Prague.

RC17-217.2

SKOVGAARD-SMITH, IRENE* (Anglia Ruskin University, irene.smith@anglia.ac.uk)

Globalization Writ Small: Ethnographic Fieldwork in Multicultural Social Spaces

Communities and groups are key sites for the micro-sociological study of individuals as embedded in local scenes, representing both the consequence and the cause of collectivity: 'society writ small' (Fine, 2012) and thus also globalization writ small. Studying the global calls for immersion in social spaces that represent lived globalization in various forms. In this paper, I reflect on two such fieldwork experiences. In different ways these ethnographic cases illustrate how people living local lives constitute and are constituted by the global.

The year is 2001 and the local scene a multiethnic group of girls in a Gymnasium (advanced secondary school) in Copenhagen with 80% ethnic minority students. Spending a year in their class, I experience how ethnic boundaries are maintained and strengthened in interaction, but also how these boundaries are in some situations trespassed, redefined and rendered permeable. Their lived globalization is one where societal categorizations and public discourse in the wake of the global shock of 9/11 contribute to internal polarization, but also one where unexpected identifications emerge.

The scene shifts. The year is 2009, it's Sunday and I find myself on a boat in Amsterdam surrounded by partying 'expats' from around the world who work in MNCs. The following days everyone is 'tagged' in pictures on facebook enabling this diverse group of global careerists to cement their local scene in virtual space. Their weddings are ritual celebrations of bicultural marriages and the 'multicultural vibe' of their 'expat bubble'. In interviews, they talk about their dislike of the 'monocultural' and identifying with a 'new nationality called globalism'. Their form of lived globalisation is radically different driven as it is by international business activities and high-skilled migration, but it is also one of selectively emphasizing and downplaying difference and redrawing of boundaries in the constitution of new forms of cultural identification.

RC31-351.3

SKOVGAARD-SMITH, IRENE* (Anglia Ruskin University, irene.smith@anglia.ac.uk)

The 'Non-Nationals': Multicultural Identity Making Amongst a Group of High-Skilled Migrants in Amsterdam

This paper is based on an ethnographic study of a diverse community of high-skilled migrants living and working in Amsterdam carving out global careers in multinational corporations (MNCs). The aim is to explore the emergence of new forms of collective identification that is neither national, ethnic nor diasporic. More specifically a form described in various emic terms as 'a non-national nationality', 'an international nationality' or 'a new nationality called globalism' as constituted by high-skilled migrants embedded in global environments and diverse networks in a global city context.

The argument put forward is that this form is analytically distinguishable from other forms of collective identity construction by a specific pattern in the dialectic of internal definition of 'us' and external differentiation in relation to other collectivities. Internal definition revolves around constructing difference rather than similarity. This particular symbolic signification of culture difference renders it benign and condenses it to make it suitable for aggregation and appropriation as a source of collective identification. This is achieved by way of a dual repertoire of both emphasising and downplaying difference in shifting ways to establish a notion of 'us' as united in difference drawing on discourses of multiculturalism as a 'melting pot' and cosmopolitan notions of openness. External differentiation on the other hand revolves around the construction of the local and the national as the antithesis, thereby establishing the boundary that is constitutive of collective identification. Boundary drawing is achieved through differentiation in relation to local nationals and more abstractly any national monoculture. Overlapping repertoires of the local as nationally embedded and the national as monocultural majority is evoked to construct the otherness in relation to which it becomes possible to conceive a multicultural, translocal collective identity. However, this sense of collective belonging is transcient, ambigious and context-dependent suggesting a range of potentially problematic implications.

RC34-JS-43.7

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Meet the Young European Mobile Employee: Context, Agency and Employment Mobility Patterns within the European Union

The contribution offers a case specific mapping of youth mobility within the European context while focusing on two cases: Luxembourg and Norway. It argues for a more systematic discussion of agency and structure, thus far overlooked in mobility research due to two major factors. On the one hand, mobility within the European Union and the fact that young persons are global and mobile is taken for granted. On the other hand, there is a prevailing tendency towards research focusing on specific cases/countries while overlooking general patterns of employment mobility. This is especially true for youth employment mobility within the EU, which is accompanied by uncertainty and fragility related to the transitioning into adulthood. Taking Giddens structuration theory and Bourdieu's field theory as a starting point, we approach the youth employment mobility from the perspective of an organisational field that is shaped by actors and structures like institutions, legal policies as well as specific rationalities and logics. This perspective is complemented by elements like young persons' social relations, kin and non-kin social networks, institutional frames, working and life-style. While comparing similarities and differences of mobility patterns in Luxembourg and Norway the contribution explores institutional and individual components of the European youth employment mobility. The analysis is based on 30 in depth interviews, which focus on young peoples' own experience towards the ways in which they are and can be active agents regarding geographical mobility.

RC04-47.7

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La Sociedad De La Información En Chile: Discurso Político y Sus Limites

Diez años después del retorno a la democracia en Chile, el sistema educacional sigue teniendo fuertes bases neoliberales heredadas del régimen dictatorial de A. Pinochet. Ricardo Lagos asume el 2010 la presidencia del país como el tercer gobierno consecutivo de la coalición de centro-izquierda Concertación, y propone un nuevo paradigma para posicionar al país en el proceso de globalización: la sociedad del conocimiento. Paradigma muy acorde con la senda de crecimiento económico en la que está Chile, que hace hincapié en la generación de conocimiento y en el procesamiento de la información (Castells, 2005).

La propuesta busca analizar como el gobierno se hace cargo de este discurso en el plano educativo, ¿este nuevo paradigma se materializa en las políticas educativas del periodo?

La sociedad de la información en el caso Chileno no va más allá del imaginario discursivo del ejecutivo, no permea el área de educación del gobierno ni las políticas implementadas por ésta en el periodo, que van en continuidad con lo que se venía haciendo en gobiernos anteriores. El vacío es tanto más significativo que el proyecto apuntaba explícitamente a producir una diversificación productiva y sentar las bases de otro modelo de desarrollo en Chile.

La autora propone un análisis del funcionamiento, del discurso y la política que el Ministerio de Educación implementa en el periodo, la manera en que el Estado se hace cargo parcialmente de este paradigma y las razones de los límites de su implementación. El trabajo se basa en el análisis de discurso y de entrevistas semi directivas a decidores políticos y funcionarios del ministerio de educación durante el periodo de estudio. Un análisis socio-histórico de la manera en que un discurso político y las políticas públicas van por rutas opuestas en el ámbito educativo.

RC37-435.2

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Bio-Art, Sci-Art – Encounter Human Technogenesis

We are witnessing profound change of our societies: a change both mediated by and manifesting itself through the emergence of various technoscapes relating to the biotechnologies, cybernetics, new genetics, etc. These sciences and technologies have transgressed inner biospace into frontiers for technological innovation and have brought new forms of objecthood and territories of naming, governing and dealing with (Mitchell 2002). Molecular screening and modern imaging technology have become a spectacle, a source of multiple metaphors and provocative visual images (Anker and Nelkin 2003). For this paper will be crucial area of the Bio-Art – works of artists who are at the same time scientists (geneticists, biologists, etc.) or artist working with biology or biotechnologies. There are lots of BioArt laboratories and groups of artists which are intrigued by DNA, genetics, and working with live tissues around world. Visual framing of understanding of the trans/non/human body within Bio-Art also implies changes in public understanding of the brain, the body, the person and the society he or she lives in. BioArt and SciArt are not only imagination of the human body at the aesthetical level, but through their works artists stimulate the audience to face some existential questions. Some of the questions are disturbing; it is difficult or impossible to reach simple answers about the fact of human embodiment, the borderlines of humanity, or the in/separability the self, mind, soul and body. Taking advantage of critical social and visual theory (Hayles, Foucault, Flusser), this paper examines the narrative concerning the production of knowledge within interpretation of various imaginations of DNA, genom, embryos, and cultural production of trans-human taxonomies and classifications as well.

RC54-613.2

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Sci-Art/Bio Art – Molecules, Bodies and Life

Biotechnologies, synthetic biology, new genetics or biomedicine in general represent the contemporary key areas of life sciences characterised by rapid technological and scientific development. We are witnessing profound change of our societies via biosciences and biotechnologisation. Such processes are not only a part of broader developments of sciences related to particular technologies and technomedia-scapes, but they also question existing approaches to the concept of human body and embodiment. *The paper will be focused on* the production and circulation of "bio-objects", such as stem cells, chimera, tissue samples or genetically modified organisms (Tamminen, Vermuelen, Webster 2012) and dealing with, materializing and visualizing them. Especially, the visual images of bio-objects (DNA, embryo, cells) have become cultural icons and important parts of how we see and speak about the human body, also they are referring to the potentiality or materialization in sense as Deleuze and Guattari wrote about "*body without organs"* (Deleuze, Guattari 1987) or body as symbolic space (Douglas 1966). There are many artists and visual performers who use live cells, tissue, or genes to create, perform and re - program living things, and work with the specific visual imagination of the human body. They are part of a broader current of artists who are intrigued by DNA, genetics, and working with live tissues. In this sense, the imagery and materialisation of body also in Bio-Art provide space for iconic representation of life and fact of human embodiment and also for its molecularization and essentialisation. Visual framing of public understanding of the bio-objects within Bio-Art also implies changes in public understanding of the brain, the body, the person and the society (Kac, Heyles). The paper is a sociological conceptualisation of the theme of human body as the specific space for assamblage of non/trans/humaness above all through the analysis of Bio-Art works.

RC42-495.3

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Gender and Interpersonal Emotion Management in the Workplace

This research examines gender differences in managing the emotions of coworkers and their consequences for worker well-being. While an extensive amount of sociological research has examined intrapersonal emotion management, the performance of interpersonal emotion management, or the managing of others' emotions in the workplace, has been given much less attention. Building on recent work that illustrates the impact of coworker relations on worker health, we draw on gender frame theory to predict the relationships among gender, interpersonal emotion management, and worker well-being. Consistent with gendered expectations regarding emotion, we expect that women will engage in interpersonal emotion management at work to a greater extent than men. Following structural theories of emotion, we expect that workers in lower status positions will perform more interpersonal emotion management than higher status workers. We also predict that extensive interpersonal emotion management in the workplace will be associated with increased job stress and psychological distress. Finally, we expect that perceived support from coworkers will moderate this effect. We test these hypotheses using survey data from a random sample of 1,533 public sector employees in the United States. We find that women report significantly more interpersonal emotion management than men, net of occupation and job status characteristics. We also find that, in addition to supporting gendered beliefs about emotion, interpersonal emotion management can have negative consequences, and perceived social support from coworkers does not moderate the negative consequences of interpersonal emotion management. These results suggest that interpersonal emotion management is a burden placed primarily on women in the workplace. It is notable that this relationship holds regardless of workplace status characteristics. The substantial efforts devoted to managing coworkers' emotions create an increased and hidden workload for women that may exacerbate gender inequalities in the workplace.

RC49-JS-28.6

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Migrant Women's Life Narratives - Paths to Achieving a Strong Soc in the Face of Migration and Acculturation

Migrant women have the highest incidence of mental health problems in the Netherlands. Whereas previous studies mainly looked into the wide variety of risk factors this group is exposed to, we will take a salutogenic approach and look at how migrant women manage to maintain good mental health while facing stressors related to migration and acculturation. We do so by using the theoretical framework of the Sense of Coherence (SoC). SoC is a general orientation to life which consists out of 3 components; comprehensibility, manageability and meaningfulness. In a review of over 300 studies SoC was found to be a strong predictor of mental health. Hence, it is important to understand how a strong SoC is developed when trying to understand mental health problems among migrant women. The current literature on SoC mostly focuses on the consequences of SoC and uses almost exclusively quantitative methods. The aim of this study is therefore both empirical and methodological; Firstly, we study the development of a strong SoC through life narratives with a special focus on the impact of migration and acculturation. Secondly, we discuss the benefits of using narrative analysis when studying SoC. Through life narratives, migrant women can create coherence and meaning in their lives despite the experience of migration, acculturation and often a lack of decision power in these major life events. The intricate relation between the ability of individuals to create coherent and meaningful life narratives and SoC are discussed. We achieve these aims through biographical life interviews with native Dutch, Surinamese, and first and second generation Turkish and Moroccan women living in the Netherlands (N=50).

RC19-231.1

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Overcoming Obstacles? Critical Transitions Between Vicious and Virtuous Cycles Between Health Problems and Employment in Migrant Women's Life Histories.

Migrant women have both the highest occurrence of health problems and the lowest employment rates in most European countries (Eurostat, 2014). Health problems are a serious obstacle to employment. In the Netherlands, for example, migrant women receive significantly more benefits than native Dutch women because they are unable to work due to health problems (CBS, 2014). Health problems are often omitted in explaining labour market integration of migrants.

This study examines the intricate reinforcing relation between health problems and (un)employment during the life course through life story interviews with women from Turkish, Moroccan, Surinamese and Dutch origin (N=60). The narrative analysis highlights four main (preliminary) findings. Firstly, women present health and employment as strongly interrelated and reinforcing within their life narratives. Negative job characteristics and unemployment are often mentioned as clear causes for health problems, whereas health problems are often clearly indicated as the reason why women stop working or feel unable to work even though they would want to. Interestingly, health problems often seem to be embedded within a variety of other obstacles to employment, such as discrimination, socio-economic status and gender roles. Secondly, due to the reinforcing nature of these relationships, women often present episodes of their health and employment history as a vicious or virtuous cycle in which different factors either negatively or positively reinforce each other. Thirdly, women identify clear transition points in their life histories, indicating shifts between vicious and virtuous cycles. These transition points provide insight in how women can break out of vicious cycles and overcome obstacles to labour market participation, which is interesting for policy makers. Fourthly, different patterns in the relation between health problems and employment are discussed in terms of ethnic background and migrant generation.

RC06-75.8

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Ambivalence? Cultivation? or Simply Some Free Time? Transnational Short-Term Migrant Returns Across Three Family Generations

The continuing importance of the extended kin in the globalized world has been pinpointed by studies in sociology of family and particularly highlighted by migration research on transnational kin. The lives of transnational family members are embedded in the dynamically constructed practices of managing ties and kin relationships beyond borders.

This paper examines family practices that occur during the short-term visits of Polish migrant women, seeing these as significant transnational family practices and a particular kind of return. The notion of "return" is akin to that of transnational mobility, with an imprinted non-permanence, elusiveness and ambiguity. An ambivalent return refers to space just as much as to affect and the obligations that migrants feel obliged to fulfil within and beyond geographic borders. Short-term returns are therefore a form of border crossing that can be viewed as visiting friends and relatives, yet must also be recognized as primarily marked by duties (absence compensation and cultivations of family relations) rather than its understanding as tourism or leisure.

We propose a multi-sited mixed-methods approach. By combining data from Transfam project (2013-2016), and a doctoral study on migrant mothering (Pustułka 2014), the analysis benefits from data collected through web-surveys and in-depth interviews conducted with migrant women parenting in Norway (n=30) and United Kingdom (n=37). Furthermore, we provide backdrop data in the form of survey data deployed in the UK (n=81) and Norway (n=648).

The discussions feature the actions that women take towards their elderly parents on the one hand, and their children who normally reside abroad, on the other hand. The arguments showcase the tensions evoked by short-term returns home. They are viewed as resulting from nostalgia, guilt and ambivalence towards one's parents and home-country, as well as being conditioned on the efforts focused on cultivation of familial propinquity and Polish culture among children.

RC15-192.15

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Shifting Social Solidarities and Genetic Risk in Communities Where Cousin Marriage Is Commonplace.

One billion people live in communities where marriage to blood relations (most often cousins) is customary. If parents are blood relations the chances of their children having a recessive genetic condition increases. Marriage within any restricted community also increases risk.

Born in Bradford (BiB) is a birth cohort study based in Bradford, the UKs 6th largest city. BiB has collected data from 12,453 women with 13,776 pregnancies (2007-2011) and 3,448 of their partners. Half the mothers in the study are of Pakistani origin and half of this group were born outside the UK. Two-thirds of Mothers of Pakistani origin were married to a blood relation, it is a customary practice that has a long history. So too does the practice of marriage within biraderi ("brotherhood") networks. Both these routes for choosing marriage partners are integral to trans-national marriage and are of widespread importance in migrant communities across the world. Rates of congenital anomaly in couples related by blood were double the overall rate in the cohort.

But cousin marriage and marriage within biraderi may carry positive benefits, including those that help shape health and well-being. For example comparing mothers in such marriages with those not related by blood to their husband we find evidence of a positive impact on economic and psychological well-being and on levels of positive health related behaviour, including less smoking. Providing social solidarity that gives psychological or practical support may improve infant health. We have a paradox that helps define health promotion and health education debates as well as contributing to debates about legal restrictions on migration; what can make a community stronger can also harm it. After exploring changing patterns in marriage choice and in the social structure of community solidarities this presentation will consider genetics, choice and risk.

RC52-597.3

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Ambiguous Academisation of Vocational Education

During the past 40 to 50 years, several vocational programmes have, in most countries, been upgraded to higher education and greater emphasis has been placed on faculty research competence and academic publishing. On the one hand, these trends may be considered as professionalization of vocational programs. On the other hand, the terms academisation and academic drift have been used to describe a detrimental adaption of traditional academic values at the expense of the vocational relevance of these programmes.

The aim of this paper is to explore these changes more in depth based on analyses of archival documents, national framework plans and various other kinds of documents on teaching, nursing and social work education in Norway. It is well documented that the formal research competence and research publications has increased, but what kind of research is conduced and to what extent is the research relevant for the educational programmes and professional practice? Moreover, to what extent has the curricula become more similar to traditional disciplinary university programmes? Has the volume of practical training been reduced? Has the volume of organised teaching been reduced to give more time for self-study? Has the practitioners influence been reduced? Preliminary analyses indicate that the development is ambiguous. It is also important to distinguish between different types of academisation. Even though these dimensions are related, they are only loosely connected and sometimes contradictory.

RC24-305.1

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Time Use and Energy Use: Exploring Conceptual Links and Assessing Sustainable Pathways

The way urban household members use their time, the energy demand of households and the spatial organisation of cities entail each other. Available time - similar to available money - governs everyday decision making of household members concerning living space, consumption patterns and means of transportation. All of these activities are energy consuming (transport energy, heating/cooling energy, etc.) – some more, some less. Consequently, lack of time often translates into spending more money and more energy, severely constraining individual and household choices.

Several policy measures such as public transport intervals, flexibility of working time, opening hours of public services, spatial planning and infrastructure have changed and will change society's patterns of time use and have an effect on both the economic performance (synergies, production and consumption patterns, income, etc.) and the natural environment (energy flows). In the research project "UTE – Urban time and energy: A socioecological model for assessing time-use and energy metabolism" we develop a simulation model which allows to explore the options for future development of urban energy use which depends on internal choices (of households) as well as on changes in the framework conditions, such as time-policy measures.

We analyse time-use data of the latest Austrian time-use survey from the year 2011, which deliver insights on time-use patterns of different household types. Additionally, we draw knowledge on time use preferences from a series of stakeholder workshops and semi-structured interviews with citizens in Vienna. This paper will show how we establish the conceptual links between time-use, energy use and sustainable pathways. The model enables the assessment of future scenarios based on different time policy measures and stakeholder assumptions. This tool can trigger and guide time-policy measures of the city's administration and planning processes which integrate time policy, participatory processes and energy saving.

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RC06-85.3

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Contemplating Repetitive and Symbolic Social Action: Viewing Family Rituals through the Eyes of Young Adults

Rituals have the potential of playing an important role in sustaining and enhancing quality family life. In focussing on family members' participation in rituals and the meaning they attach to these rituals, studies have turned to family members in different age groups during different phases of the life cycle of the family. Yet, there remains a paucity of research pertaining to the perceptions and experiences of *young adults* regarding family rituals. This is specifically the case in the multicultural South African society, where few studies have focused on family rituals in general and even fewer on family rituals as experienced and viewed by young adults in particular. The paper reports on a study with the aim to address the lacuna that exists in research in South Africa on family rituals by taking young single adults, who still reside in their families of origin, as the research population. Using a qualitative methodological approach, the focus fell specifically on the *different kinds of rituals* that exist in the family of origin of young adults and the *symbolic meaning* or value young adults attach to these family rituals. The narratives of the 40 research participants (across five different language categories) revealed that most of the young adults in the sample regularly partook in family rituals and that many of them ascribed positive symbolic meaning to these rituals. Apart from discussing the themes related to the positive value attributed to family rituals and what this means for gaining a better theoretical understanding of dynamic family life in South Africa, attention is also paid to the few cases where participants criticized some of the rituals practiced in their families, the reasons why they did not endorse these rituals and thus viewed them as having a negative impact on family relations and well-being.

RC46-532.2

SMITH, CINDY* (United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, smith@unicri.it)

Policymakers and Academic Researchers: How Do They Communicate?

Policy makers face challenges in obtaining action oriented research in a timely way that is in a usable format or has been translated into a language that is understandable. Researchers face challenges in obtaining funding in a timely way that meets their academic schedule, in conducting action oriented research, and in translating the academic language into policy language. Too often this results in a lack of communication and policies made without the benefit of research knowledge. This presentation will discuss how UNICRI has found a way to reach the policy makers, and how it lags behind in reaching the academic community. The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) is one of the seven institutes of the United Nations and the only one with a mandate to conduct research, training, and technical assistance in the full spectrum of crime from prevention to intervention with governmental and non-governmental actors.

RC20-248.1

SMITH, DANIEL* (Anglia Ruskin University, daniel.smith@anglia.ac.uk)

Gentry Distinction: How to be 'Not-Quite Upper' but 'More Than Middle' Class in Neo-Liberal Britain

In contemporary Britain, class is as much alive today as it ever was. However it is complicated by a deepening of inequalities and widening gap between the top 10 and 1%. As such claiming status distinction has become subject to new struggles and challenges. A group whose status distinction has suffered from this exaggeration of wealth and widening inequality is the British upper-middle classes. What this paper outlines is how Britain's upper-middle class are employing new strategies to demonstrate traditional status distinction. It will provide a comparative reading of three examples of what I am calling 'gentry distinction' through an ethnographically informed discussion of the British clothing brand Jack Wills and an interpretative analysis of BBC Three reality-TV show *Life is Toff*, about the landed family at Great Fulford, Devon. By comparing two different cultural sites of 'gentry distinction' what is demonstrated is how new, consumerised and popular genres are drawn upon and refigured to classic gentry scripts and identity claims. The ethnographic analysis of the Jack Wills brand demonstrates how the corporate strategies mimic gentry lifestyle in not merely appearance but substantively by employing economic regimes of restricted gift-giving and patronage to foster social exclusivity. What is evidenced is that an upper-middle class background and heritage become crucial to the successful performance of not merely the brand's narrative but also to upper-middle class social distinction. Comparatively *Life is Toff* employs the generic conventions of a foul-mouthed dysfunctional family to give space to gentry distinction. They display disregard for the conventions of middle-class manners and politeness, and moreover, disregard for the judgement of others. The Fulfords of *Life is Toff* utilise the scripts of the audacious reality TV star to perform gentry distinction beyond the measure of others.

RC55-629.1

SMITH, MICHAEL* (McGill University, michael.smith@mcgill.ca)

The Turbulence of School to Work Transitions and the Earnings Outcomes of Young Canadians

Countries differ in the character of their school to work transitions. Germany is frequently treated as a model, across a fairly wide range of educational levels preparing young people to move easily into stable employment. The United States is not usually treated as a model. A significant proportion of its transitions involve interruptions as young people switch between educational programs and jobs. Canada's school to work transitions are rather like those of the US. This raises these questions. i) To what degree do turbulent transitions damage subsequent earnings? ii) To the extent that turbulent transitions damage earnings, what is it *about* them that causes the damage? Do multiple transitions between educational programs, employments, spells of unemployment, and absences from the labour market for reasons other than education all have negative effects on earnings or do their effects vary by kind of transition and by level of last diploma - secondary or postsecondary. iii) To the extent that there is damage, with what theory are the patterns causing the damage consistent? We use Canada's *Youth in Transition Survey* to address these questions. It started collecting data on a sample of the 1999 cohort of 15 year olds and followed them for the next ten years. Consequently, we have 120 observations of labour force status, including reason for not being present in the labour force as well as earnings at the end of the ten years and other variables. Our results show that the character of the turbulence does indeed influence earnings and does so differently for those who finished their education with a secondary or postsecondary diploma.

RC20-256.1

SMITH, TOM W* (University of Chicago, smitht@norc.uchicago.edu)

Cross-National Differences in Attitudes Towards Income Inequality and Government Policy to Reduce Income Inequality

Gender roles and family structure have undergone massive changes in most countries in recent decades. These relational and structural changes have in turn interacted with attitudes and values relating to gender roles and the family. Topics covered include views on the adoption of non-traditional roles by women in the paid labor market, politics, and elsewhere in society; the nature and purpose of marriage; intergenerational relations within families in general and the care of the elderly in particular; and having and raising children.

First, this paper follows changes in these attitudes and values from 1988 to 2012 using the International Social Survey Program (ISSP). There are trends across 31 countries. Second, this paper examines cross-national differences. The ISSP covered a total of 45 countries. Third, socio-demographic differences in general are examined and especially the impact of cohort, education, gender, and labor-force participation. Finally, multi-level, multivariate models are used to determine what individual-level and country-level variables explain the variation across countries and the changes over time. The specific gender role/family values changes are then related to general theories of modernization and globalization.

RC20-257.1

SMITH, TOM W* (University of Chicago, smitht@norc.uchicago.edu)

Gender Role Attitudes and Family Values Across Time and Countries

Gender roles and family structure have undergone massive changes in most countries in recent decades. These relational and structural changes have in turn interacted with attitudes and values relating to gender roles and the family. Topics covered include views on the adoption of non-traditional roles by women in the paid labor market, politics, and elsewhere in society; the nature and purpose of marriage; intergenerational relations within families in general and the care of the elderly in particular; and having and raising children.

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RC18-222.5

SOARE, SORINA* (University of Florence, ssoare@unifi.it)
IONASCU, ALEXANDRA (University of Bucharest)

Shaping New Parties' Legitimacy: Members and Organization in Post-Accession Countries. Insights from Hungary and Romania

For more than two decades post-communist political parties exhibited loose electoral constituencies featuring limited membership figures. In-depth analyses have fine-tuned these initial diagnoses identifying not only variations among countries, but also within the same country. In line with the electoral breakthroughs of new parties in numerous Central and Eastern European countries, various scholars have recently analyzed the criteria according to which new parties are to be distinguished in relation to their name and organization, leader, candidates, and patterns of support (Hug 2001, Rahat and Barnea 2010, Arter 2010, Sikk 2012). However, the membership figures remain misleading for the party capacity in fostering mobilization. In Romania, high but volatile membership figures conduced to volatile party trajectories. Conversely, in Hungary, lower yet relatively stable figures of party encapsulation ensured organizational and electoral stability. Starting from these examples, this paper aims to examine the relationship between party membership figures and party activism. It argues that incentives to political entrepreneurship in gathering new members cannot guarantee electoral stability without organized structures of support. The paper has a two-fold goal. First, it investigates to what extent the conceptualization of party organization (notably membership activism) is dissimilar in our two cases. Second, it tests whether the grassroots' development increases the parties' electoral success. The analysis relies on the qualitative content analysis of party statutes/constitutions, party membership figures and electoral results. The conclusions will emphasize that although institutional and organizational incentives may play a role in boosting membership figures, the party electoral success heavily relies on the intensity of membership consistence

WG05-JS-40.1

SOARES MENEZES, MARIA ZEFISA* (Planning and Gestion Secretary, mzefisa@hotmail.com)

Social and Political Implications of Drought Northeast of Brazil

Abstract
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF DROUGHT NORTHEAST OF BRAZIL
Maria Zefisa SOARES MENEZES
This article addresses the drought in Brazil as a social and historic phenomenon characterized by its broad scope and complexity. It aims to contribute to the debate about the challenges that the scourge of drought inflicts not only as a natural phenomenon but rather as a social and its consequences in the present-day context. The hypothesis developed in the research is that the government investment to combat the drought was not sufficient to resolve the multifaceted character of the social conflicts. The embezzlement of resources sharpens the contradictions in social context very fragile increasing the incidence of the conflicts. How to democratize the access to government resources allocated to combat the drought, considering of the power structure and the current political and economic dominance? How do social actors fight for participation in the definition and appropriation of public resources, in the elaboration and management of public policies to combat the drought, as well as the unveiling of this structure strew the "patronage"? In addition to food demands, social movements are demanding solutions to structure problems and beckoning changes, have in mind to overcoming economic and political forms of dominance.
Key words: Drought. Social mobilization. Public policies. Power structure.

RC37-436.3

SOBOLEWSKI, WOJCIECH* (Institute of Applied Social Sciences, University of Warsaw, wojciech.j.sobolewski@gmail.com)

Managing the Process of Production of Theatre Play

Warsaw is a city full of theatre institutions. After the economical and political transformation of 1989, a new era of free market based issues arose. Many theatre intstitutions became municipal in the mid 90's. In the early 2000's many private theatre were brought to life. Ever since two ways of thinking about culture are fighting each other.

Commercial or artistic profile of the institution defines the way of thinking of the managers and the policy of the institution. Each type has its unique goals and ways of achieving them. Depending on the type of funding and profile theatre directors aim at different audience and type of sponsors.

A qualitative study of a Polish public theatre shows the management technics and problems of a public artistic theatre. In this presentation I would like to describe the map of theatre institutions in Warsaw based on their funding, artistic/commercial profile and their management style. Howard Becker's "art world" consists not only of actors and directors, but also of managers, producers and other professions necessary for the creative production process to take place. Analysis

of managers and types of funding allows us to better understand different elements of the creative process. Creativity is thus required not only in the core of artistic occupations but also of the service industry.

RC41-491.1

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TESTA, MARIA RITA (Wittgenstein Centre for Demography and Global Human Capital (IIASA, VID/ÖAW, WU), Vienna Institute of Demography/Austrian Academy of Sciences)

Education and Fertility in Europe: Stylized Facts, Expected and Surprising Findings

It is widely known that the expansion of tertiary education affects family-related behaviour: university graduates tend to postpone childbearing, highly educated women often display the lowest fertility and the highest childlessness rates. However, sometimes the link between education and fertility decisions is far from intuitive. We will present the highlights of the more and less expected findings from our wide-ranging research on the macro- and micro-level relationship between education, fertility and family. From an aggregate perspective, we will show that highly educated women do not differ in life time fertility intentions from others. However, they tend to fulfil their intentions less often, so that their 'gap' between the intended and the realized family size is usually the biggest. The reason for that can be purely mechanistic: staying in education leads to childbearing postponement. Thus, university graduates have simply less time to have children. On the other hand, the institutional arrangements decisive for combining family life with career (i.e. family and labour market policies) can play a crucial role as our micro-level analyses prove: the labour force participation rates among highly educated women are positively related to their short-time fertility intentions, which are not necessarily lower than those of less educated women. At the individual level, also education of the partners plays an important role in fertility decisions. Homogamous highly educated couples postpone the first birth most, but subsequently display the highest transition rates to second and third births. When looking at how parents of small children distribute paid and unpaid work between each other, it seems that highly educated couples do it more equally. However, when policies are introduced that facilitate a longer employment break, the education-specific differences fade away as highly educated mothers delay their return to work.

TG04-685.1

SOHN, JANINA* (Sociological Research Center (SOFI) at Goettingen University, janina.soehn@sofi.uni-goettingende)

Educational Participation of Adult Immigrants: Risk or Opportunity?

Adult immigrants who bring along formal and informal qualification from abroad are confronted with the substantial risk that employers and/or state institutions devalue these credentials. The consequence of such devaluation processes are unemployment or under-employment in badly paid jobs. One possible strategy for the individual immigrant is to "re-invest" into cultural capital (Bourdieu) to be accumulated in educational institutions in the receiving country. And research has shown that indeed newly acquired "native" credentials do help—but do not guarantee—immigrants' later economic advancement. This access to educational institutions—focusing on full-time education in a broad sense—is the subjects of this research project. Given the state of uncertainty and risk of downward mobility immigrants encounter after arrival: which factors prevent them from grapping the opportunity of educational participation and which support

them? And, given respective results in qualitative research, among those who do "go back to school", is the kind of degree they aim for actually above, below or on par with the level of education of their home country? I will present results on immigrants who entered Germany as adults in the years 1964 to 2005, based on my analyses of longitudinal life-course data provided by the nationally representative German Educational Panel Study (NEPS), waves 2009-2013. The analysis focuses on educational participation within the first few years after arrival. Among several factors that can be taken into account of in this new rich data base, the analysis will show the strong, but complex impact of pre-immigration qualifications. This quantitative research will be complemented by first results of in-depth interviews with immigrants currently attending educational institutions (e.g. government-sponsored vocational training for the unemployed) in Germany. This research is part of a three-year project on immigrants' transnational life courses and their educational opportunities, funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG).

TG04-677.2

SOHN, JANINA* (Sociological Research Center (SOFI) at Goettingen University, janina.soehn@sofi.uni-goettingende)

The Uncertainties of Life-Courses Across Borders: Adult Immigrants' Going "Back to School" As Risk Management

Immigration has the potential of being a critical life event bringing risk and uncertainty into the ensuing life course in a new country. While most people emigrate—broadly speaking—to seek a better live, many of them are confronted with the risk of having their foreign educational credentials and work experience devalued by potential employers and state institutions alike. That is, their cultural capital (Bourdieu) accumulated across their life course until migration might lose its social value; stable life-course patterns get disrupted. One way to handle this risk specific to immigrants is to re-accumulate cultural capital by going "back to school" in the receiving country. This option is a strategy of risk management on the part of the individual immigrant and depends on her/his resources and motivation. But also structural opportunities matter in terms of educational institutions being accessible at manageable "price" via e.g. government subsidies or ethnic communities giving respective information and support. My contribution on adult immigrants in Germany will first give a brief overview of such structural opportunities and then focus on the questions which individual and structural factors encourage or prevent immigrants from educational participation (focusing on full-time education in a wide sense). I will present statistical results on immigrants who entered Germany as adults in the years 1964 to 2005, based on longitudinal life-course data provided by the nationally representative German Educational Panel Study (NEPS), waves 2009-2013. The analysis focuses on educational participation within the first few years after arrival. This quantitative research will be complemented by first results of in-depth interviews with immigrants attending educational institutions and with institutional actors involved in the selection process into such programs in Germany. This research is part of a three-year project on immigrants' transnational life courses and their educational opportunities, funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG).

RC02-33.4

SOLIS, PATRICIO* (El Colegio de Mexico, psolis@colmex.mx)
CHAVEZ MOLINA, EDUARDO (UBA - Universidad Nacional de Mar de Plata)
COBOS, DANIEL (El Colegio de México)

Class Structure, Structural Heterogeneity and Living Conditions in Latin America

International comparative studies of stratification and class mobility are based on class schemes from industrialized countries, i.e. Erikson and Goldthorpe's CASMIN scheme. Although the adoption of such schemes is important for comparative purposes, they may not be well suited to reflect the reality of societies with an asymmetric dynamics of job creation and development, where "modern", productive, and skilled jobs coexist with a traditional sector of the labor market, characterized by low productivity and income levels. Moreover, the relevance of class schemes is also challenged by precarization, which might be eroding the traditional hierarchies between skilled and unskilled salaried laborers and replacing them by the emergence of a "precariat" class of unprotected workers.

Latin American labor markets have been historically characterized as structurally heterogeneous, and precarization processes have added to diversity in labor relations. In this context: 1) To what extent the conventional CASMIN class scheme is able to capture the specificity of labor relations and conditions in Latin America? 2) Which modifications are necessary in order to adapt this scheme to Latin American labor relations? 3) What is the landscape of national class structures that emerges after these modifications? 4) How is this class structure linked to inequality in labor conditions and exposure to precarization?

To advance on these questions we adopt an empirical, structural-based approach. Using national household survey data for a number of Latin American countries, we propose an adaptation of the CASMIN scheme, which differentiates between salaried workers in large and small productive units and sets apart a class of unskilled self-employed workers. Then we contrast class structures among countries and link class membership to labor conditions. Results suggest that class remains an important category, but some adaptations to traditional class schemes are necessary to capture inequalities in job conditions and exposure to precarization.

RC04-48.12

SOLIS, PATRICIO* (El Colegio de Mexico, psolis@colmex.mx)
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Leveling the Field? Educational Expansion and Occupational Attainment in Latin America

Access to education is often portrayed as the "great equalizer" of opportunity. In Latin America, the most unequal region in the world, educational expansion is considered as the most important mechanism for the reduction of poverty and social inequalities. According to this view, expansion of education among children of disadvantaged households, and particularly access to higher education, will foster human capital and therefore contribute to break the cycle of intergenerational reproduction of poverty and social inequalities.

To what extent this view of educational expansion as a mechanism for the reduction of educational inequalities is supported by the actual experience of Latin American countries? In this paper we take a look at this question by analyzing national survey data on intergenerational occupational mobility by educational level in Argentina, Chile, and Mexico. Out aims are to establish, first, the nature and magnitude of the association between socioeconomic background and educational attainment, second, to what extent access to education increases chances of upward occupational mobility, and third, whether those individuals coming from a disadvantaged social background but with access to education are able to overcome inequality of opportunity and experience similar levels of attainment than those coming from advantaged families.

Our expectation is that our findings will support a "middle ground" interpretation on the effects of education on the equalization of opportunities of occupational attainment. On one hand, we expect a strong and permanent association between socioeconomic background and educational attainment. But given that access to higher education is still restricted for children of families with low socioeconomic background, those who are able to enter this level are positively selected by unobserved positive traits that compensate the negative effects of socioeconomic background, therefore generating a leveling off effect in chances of occupational attainment vis a vis children with an advantaged socioeconomic background.

TG06-694.3

SOMMER, ILKA* (Humboldt-University of Berlin, ilka.sommer@gmail.com)

Quo Vadis Reflexivity? Negotiating the Key Value of Education and Science

Reflexivity is not measurable. It does not fit into the widespread evaluation schemes of educational and scientific institutions, practices and outcomes. Nevertheless probably nobody who is professionally involved in teaching and research would call reflexivity useless or dispensable, neither for one's own actions nor for cultural innovation and social change as a whole. I would like to explore and discuss our reflections on our rating practices. What do we do with our reflections? Let's imagine we have reflected that somebody, be it an interviewee or a student, is not sympathique to us, that we consider his or her statements as dump or meaningless. Or let's say that we have reflected that the evaluation schemes we are daily applying are dump and meaningless. Which consequences do we draw from these reflections? If we see reflexivity in sociology as the paradigm of consequently questioning the self, how can we continue rating, classifying and comparing others as usal - or better do we have to continue doing so? What would be the alternative education and the alternative education research? Do sociological reflections on inequalities and power differences attempting to acknowledge the relational standpoint of the knowledge producer necessarily translate into and contribute to the social struggles for changing the world?

RC36-420.1

SOMMER, MATTHIAS* (TU Chemnitz, matthias.sommer@phil.tu-chemnitz.de)

The Sociology of Lament. an Existential Mode of Critique?

We are confronted with imposed relevance in many situations in our everyday life, be it when we face medical diseases or social norms. Often this relevance leads to a diminution of the body's capacity to act. The sociology of lament focuses on lamentation as a genuine social practice in which individual's struggle to come to terms with the world is revealed. First, lament can be analyzed as an embodied practice in which the individual tries to maintain its motivational

relevance in resistance to the external world. Second, lament can be described as a performative act – a rite of interruption. The lament is not appropriately analyzed within a simple means-end relation. More than discursive reasoning it can be seen as a situational construction of reality with a focus on the potential openness of every social situation. It is a particular mode of critique which defers social selection and embodies spaces of possibilities. Lamentation is therefore a disintegration with regard to given social norms but open for collectivity. It is an existential experiment and one possible way of overcoming bodily alienation. The lamentation of the individual is not merely a response to the incongruity between the demands of (the external world's) social norms and the individual, limiting itself to the demands of a particular situation. On the contrary, with its goal to transform the circumstances, lamentation is an attempt to increase the abilities grounded within the individual. Based on qualitative research the presentation outlines a sociological theory of lament. The aim is to focus on the meaning of embodied critique. Following a conceptual localization of lament as a sociological phenomenon, a grounded theory based on the study of different types of practices of lament (i.e. persons dealing with experience of loss, suffering or social disturbances) will be presented.

RC12-143.1

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HAMMERSLEV, OLE (University of Southern Denmark)

Lawyers in Society 30 Years on

It is nearly 30 years since Abel and Lewis produced their seminal, comparative study of legal professions. The research strands which the work identified have been paradigmatic for later studies.   As a product of an epoch of counter-hegemonic political engagement and critical scholarship, it captured many of the major dimensions of these upheavals and their impact on the profession and contributed to the processes which were beginning to de-construct the basic tenets of the classical professional model.

The period since 1988 has seen an extraordinary acceleration of these processes, the emergence of new trends and the reversal of others. Most striking is the transformation of the world order: globalisation and the financialisation of capitalism and the related reconfiguration of the nation state and citizenship, and the hegemony of neo-liberal discourses. The impact on national professions of these developments, and of other forces such as technological change, the expansion and diversification of higher education and the increasing juridification of society, has been dramatic, furthering the transformation of, *inter alia,* professional rationales, labour markets and working practices.

There is, therefore, an urgent need to revisit the role of legal professions and, through collaborative work, to explore comparatively the impact of these transformations. This paper will discuss the proposal to update and extend this work, which will take shape through a series of colloquia. It will elaborate on the project, its research questions and methodologies

RC24-300.2

SOMOKANTA, THOUNAOJAM* (centre for studies in science, technology and innovation policy, somocug@gmail.com)

Transitions in Risk Society: Regional Case of Gujarat Solar Park

This paper begins with certain research questions, how significant the theory of risk society in the field of geography of sustainability transitions? why Gujarat solar park makes an entry point of regional transition thinking? Transition theory what so called Multi Level Perspective (MLP) are not able to answer these questions because of their national focused approach and also pay less attention to theoretical understanding of risk. This paper has criticized MLP on the ground of missing geographical dimensions where transition activities are embedded. Second generation Multi-Scalar MLP has been proposed to address the Gujarat solar energy transition at the regional level. In this background, Gujarat solar park has been selected for empirical case analysis. The geographical location of solar park has become an important space where solar energy transition takes place, characterized by the establishment of a new sets of socio-technical configurations in the form of networks, learning, social practices, experimentation, visions and expectations of the niche actors and institutions. Transition towards sustainability at the regional scale is an essential step for achieving sustainable low carbon society. Theoretically, Ulrich Beck's term environmental bads and side effects (such as climate change, air pollution and green house emissions etc.) have been challenged in the age of reflexive modernization of risk society by transition thinkers and practitioners at the local settings.

RC20-256.12

SON, JOONMO* (National University of Singapore, socioson@nus.edu.sg)
FENG, QIUSHI (National University of Singapore)

In Social Capital We Trust?

It has been generally assumed in the literature that social capital is positively related to or is the same as trust with a dearth of empirical verification. The present study suggests three theoretical perspectives on how social capital may be related to network and generalized trust: the compositional element (Putnam), functional equivalence (Fukuyama), and mutual independence (Lin). For the first two perspectives, we employed organizational social capital (number of memberships in voluntary organizations) and network closure as their measures of social capital while for the third, individual social capital (resources embedded in interpersonal network). Using nationally representative data sets from the United States and China, we developed a comparative research design by which a series of hypotheses were tested. The first two perspectives produced inconsistent patterns of associations between social capital and trust cross-nationally whereas the third indicated that social capital is decoupled with trust in both countries. These findings challenge the long-held assumption of the positive association or identification between social capital and trust in the literature.

RC48-559.16

SONG, AI* (Keio University, songai_429@yahoo.co.jp)

The Maoming Anti-PX Protest of 2014: Mass Media Vs. Social Media?

This study takes the MaoMing(in Guangdong, China) anti-PX protest in 2014 as a case of contemporary social activism. It explores the dynamic interaction among social media, the conventional mass media and social activism.Thus this study aims firstly to re-examine the discussed linkage between social media and occurring of protest, and to contribute into theories broadly relevant to media and social movement.

Since 2007, there has been a wave of anti-PX protests in China. Para-xylene(PX) , a chemical used in the plastic bottles and polyester, is extracted from petroleum in a process that entails environmental and health risks. On 30 March 2014, a ten-thousands-participants scale of anti-PX protest rally gathered in front of the city hall, which then developed into a violent clash on that night.

The MaoMing anti-Px protest attract scholarly attentions, including interviewed based sociological and ethnographical studies, such studies appear to exaggerate the role of internet and social media and to treat them as the tools that intensified the protest. Instead, they tend to overlook the impact of public agenda that has been created and spread by mass media.

The incident attracted media attention in various ways. Whereas local news media promptly covered it, it was a week after when the national media intensively reported it. The latter developed the story in the context of whether the causality of this protest is scientifically correct. Therefore, by employing discourse analysis of the series of anti-PX protests since 2007, this paper argues that not merely social media, but (national) mass media play a significant role in inspiring such protests. Meanwhile it addresses the situation that mass media are no longer the mobilized resource for who lead movements, but are in the power of to frame and assert such protests movement.

RC49-570.1

SONG, LIJUN* (Vanderbilt University, lijun.song@vanderbilt.edu)

Network Members' Occupational Status, Tie Strength, and Depression in Two Societies

Is the health effect of network members' (alters') socioeconomic status (SES) moderated by tie strength across culture? Using nationally representative data simultaneously collected from the United States and urban China, this study examines hypotheses derived from six theoretical approaches. Social capital theory and upward comparative reference group theory expect alters' SES respectively to protect and harm health. Two tie strength-based arguments—strong-tie-as-social-support-source and strong-tie-as-social-comparison-source—respectively state that social capital theory and upward comparative reference group theory have stronger explanatory power than each other with the increases of tie strength. Among two cultural explanations, the relational dependence explanation predicts that the two tie strength-based arguments have respectively stronger and weaker explanatory power in urban China than the United States, while the self-evaluation motive explanation has the opposite prediction. This study measures one major indicator of mental health, depression, and four indicators of alters' occupational status. In general results are more consistent with the relational dependence explanation. They support the strong-tie-as-social-comparison-source argument to a greater degree in the United States than in urban China. Also, they support social capital theory in the United States but upward comparative reference group theory in urban China.

RC15-192.11

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LEE, MIN-AH (Chung-Ang University)

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

Childhood Abuse and Depressive Symptoms in Adulthood: The Mediating Effects of Personality Traits

This study analyzed the effects of childhood abuse on depressive symptoms in adulthood, and investigated whether the Big Five personality traits (i.e., extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, and openness to experience) would mediate between abusive experiences in childhood and depressive symptoms in adulthood. The data were drawn from the 2012 Korean General Social Survey, a nationally representative survey. Multiple regression analyses showed that abusive experiences in childhood were significantly associated with depressive symptoms in adulthood. As the frequency of physical and emotional abuse increased, the level of depressive symptoms increased. Personality traits also had significant effects on depressive symptoms. The lower emotional stability and conscientiousness were negatively associated with depressive symptoms. The findings also revealed that emotional stability mediated between physical and emotional abuse in childhood and depressive symptoms in adulthood. Exposures to child abuse were associated with a low sense of emotional stability, which, in turn, increased depressive symptoms. The findings suggest that the deleterious effects of childhood abuse on mental health in adulthood can be sustained through which abusive experiences in childhood affect emotional stability as a personality trait.

RC23-285.5

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Sior: A New Tool to Evidence Social Impact of Science

The research project *IMPACT-EV. Evaluating the impact and outcomes of European Social Sciences and Humanities research* (2014-2017) funded by the 7th Framework Programme of Research of the European Commission aims at developing a permanent system of selection, monitoring and evaluation of the various impacts of Social Sciences and the Humanities (SSH) research. Special attention is given to the social impact of the research, defined as the results of the policies and actions based on research evidence in relation to EU2020 and all EU main targets. IMPACT-EV is contributing to enhance the visibility of the social impact of SSH research. Created within the framework of IMPACT-EV, in this paper we present *SIOR, the Social Impact Open Repository*. This tool has become an unprecedented data source at international level in which researchers can display, cite and store the social impact of their research results. SIOR gives rise to the international scientific debate about the scope that social research projects have or should have. One of the most important aspects of SIOR is the aim of providing not only a description of the evidence of social impact, but also to show contributions that may become useful tools for researchers to improve the impact of their current and future studies. The case of SIOR promotes new avenues to transform scientific research. On the one hand, displaying the social impact of scientific research brings about greater societal recognition and, on the other hand, gathering this information in a fully open access system greatly contributes to the dissemination of scientific knowledge to the wider society. Thus, SIOR helps boost the transformation of scientific research, developing a resource that enables viewing and valuing social improvements deriving from research projects.

RC38-441.4

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SOLIS, MARLENE (Colef)

Work on the Export Industry in Tanger (Morocco) from the Biography of Women: An Intersectional Analysis

The narratives of the women who live in border spaces are different, and we will focus on precisely such diversity. Various institutional discourses (academic, political or from interventionists), considering females to be a particularly weak group, submissive and subjected to men's dictates by their religion and lacking even will, have denied women capability of initiating a plan for their own lives. But we—which examine the experiences of working women in the export industry at Morocco's northern border—break with that belief, avoiding considering women as a single subject, or a passive one, waiting to be defined or saved by some discourse. We defend the view that women are part of the conversation in which knowledge is constructed where various forms of social stratification are interrelated with women's lives. It remains true, that a large majority of women are in a situation of greater economic exploitation, we opened the focus to analyze the situation of these and other women to identify the plurality of life situations. However, we recognize that most is in a subordinate position. The subject of this research (female workers in the export industry needs to stop being interpreted in universalized terms and start being thought about from "life experience," giving way to a diverse and plural subject crossed by multiple axes of social differentiation. Through the telling of their experiences we can combine the analysis of the power structures with the answers of the social actors. The position in the household together with socioeconomic status and the phenomenon of migration place the women in a power-relationship structure conditioned by the export industry in a border framed by symbolic spaces different. We research the symbolic spaces across her narratives and her biographies.

RC07-96.2

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"Community Care Work", Social Policies and the Desprofessionalization of Care Work

The paper deals with "community care work" aiming at combating violence in the *favelas* that places women as carers for youths considered to be "in a situation of risk" in Rio de Janeiro. The "community care work" is a political construction in line with the new model of social policies that emerge in the 1990's named as *post-Washington Consensus.* The paper explores how the social policy design to foster community participation and responsibility in caring for the young people promotes traditional gender norms and the de-professionalization of care work. It argues that "community care work" escapes the dichotomous concepts of paid work in the public sphere and unpaid work done in the private space or the opposition between the commodification of care and unpaid domestic care. The research suggests the need to expand the concept of care work to include other form of expression that goes beyond these dualities.

RC04-53.4

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Education for and with the Excluded: Broadening Horizons through Memory, Imagination, Spaciality and Sensoriality

Neoliberal education has been based exclusively in a market-oriented conception. It has been drawn to impose discipline, order and submission to future employees. This has not only impoverished educational systems, but also deepened exclusion and inequality in Latin America and elsewhere. Alternative possibilities can be opened by working on different, if not completely opposite principles: widening the horizons of individuals and communities through perception: memory, imagination, spaciality and sensoriality can become essential to build a new relationship with knowledge, education and the establishment of different forms of socialization, based in solidarity, respect and creativity, and not in competences. Latin American experiences will be discussed through the paper.

RC06-JS-23.4

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Migrant Motherhood and Care-Giving As a Pathway to Integration? Delegation of Child Care in Vietnamese Immigrant Families and Its Consequences for Settlement

This paper focuses on the role of social reproductive tasks (motherhood, child care) in migrant women's lives and settlements. It looks into how the activities—so called "bridging activities"—that migrant women perform as a part of their social reproductive tasks shape the process of women's integration in the new country. Many scholars argue that bridging activities include communication with bureaucracies, schools, incorporation into the local neighborhood, etc., and are normally performed by women in the country of origin. In the host country, however, these activities take on a new dimension (Kibria, 1993; Ryan, 2007). They become the means of integrating immigrant mothers, and establishing social capital and skills that help these women adapt to the new country. Based on my qualitative research on Vietnamese families and their Czech nannies I ask the following principal question: what happens when the care-giving (including the bridging activities) is delegated to another person? How does the role of mother—with its limited content—shape the women's position in the new country? The paper shows that the delegation of "bridging activities" offers mothers the option *not* to participate in those activities, and so and thus *not* to integrate into majority society. As these bridging activities are performed first by nannies and then by children, nannies and children serve as mediators between parents and the host culture, and allow parents to not invest their time in anything else but their business (integration competences are no exception). Addressing this particular case of migrant mothers who do mother only in a limited way, the paper illuminates the key role of

motherhood in women's post-migratory settlement and contributes to the scholarly discussion on the meanings of (migrant) motherhood.

RC04-47.1

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Extensión Universitaria y Formación Contra-Hegemónica En Los Cursos De Derecho e Ingeniería

Tradicionalmente, los cursos de derecho e ingeniería concitan un alto interés en jóvenes que se preparan para la universidad: el ingreso exige mejor preparación y sus egresados serán mejor remunerados y gozarán de mayor prestigio social que otros de su misma generación. La actuación profesional en este campo conlleva la identificación de los titulados con los valores hegemónicos de la clase dominante, pues las prioridades en el objeto del trabajo cotidiano estarán determinadas pelos intereses de esa clase. Si la separamos en teórica y práctica, tradicionalmente la formación en las profesiones liberales tiende a cubrir, privilegiar y mantener tales prioridades, con contadas excepciones o modulaciones. O sea, tanto la visión positivista del derecho como la línea de producción en gran escala y automatización en ingeniería, dominan la formación de estos futuros profesionales, por oposición a la percepción de las posibilidades de ejercicio profesional convergente con las demandas de los campesinos de la agricultura familiar, los marginalizados de las grandes ciudades y otros segmentos excluidos de los beneficios del modelo capitalista. Los autores divisan en la extensión universitaria una herramienta de inserción de esta realidad y practican formas de afianzar la formación de intelectuales orgánicos (Antonio Gramsci, Cuadernos de la Cárcel, escrito entre 1929 y 1930), que actúen en la interconexión de clases o grupos sociales diferentes al tiempo que se involucren como educadores, traductores y productores para la clase social que los necesite, potencializándola frente a las instituciones del Estado y a la clase hegemónica. Mini-fábricas de desarrollo y procesamiento de productos locales, afianzamiento de la participación en mercados institucionales, catastro de propiedades urbanas en poblaciones periféricas, reversión de decisiones judiciales que les expropian la tierra a las comunidades tradicionales, asesoría jurídica para la aparición y madurez de líderes locales, son algunas de las posibilidades abordadas, que potencializan esta sintonía.

RC38-442.3

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Migration, Education, Resilience – a Biographical Study on 'Educationally Successful' Persons in Germany Who Have a Turkish Migration History

The results of many different studies of the last decades (e.g. Bos/Tarelli et al. 2012, Bos/Wendt et al. 2012) show impressively the lower achievement scores of students with a "migration background" in the German school system in comparison to their peers who are not classified as such. Especially students with a Turkish migration history – and in particular male students (Klieme/Artelt et al., 2010) – bring up the rear, regardless of their own or their parents' migration. We still don't know much about the processes and conditions, which are relevant for the "educational success" of students in Germany who have a "migration background". Especially the relationship between formal and informal learning is seriously understudied in this context.

Against this background the focus of my current research project is on the resources in formal and informal learning, which "educationally successful" students of Turkish descent, who are living in Germany, have at their disposal. I have collected (a) autobiographical narrative interviews with women and men who completed at least the main part of their school, vocational or academic training in Germany, and (b) narrative interviews with professionals and family members who appear as significant biographical supporters of the persons with whom autobiographical interviews had been conducted. The data analysis is based on procedures developed by Schütze (2008).

In my paper I would like to discuss some results of my research from a transnational and an intersectional perspective. In particular, I would like to discuss the relationship between interviewees' self-identification, e.g. as "bicultural", and their (formal) "educational success" and to focus on social processes of support and mentoring by significant others and how they have evolved over time. (The interviews are also instructive with regard to historical changes in the last decades.)

RC05-70.2

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Diversity Work in Community Sport: Beyond Individual Commitment?

Diversity is used as a key term in a broad range of public and private institutions to describe institutional goals, values and practices. Sport is a prominent social institution where the language of diversity is frequently espoused. Diversity has been constructed as one of the key issues and challenges confronting sport today, both as a social reality and as a normative principle. Yet, recent instances of racial, religious, gender and sexual discrimination, alongside other forms of social exclusion, suggest that the sport policy rhetoric of diversity has often not translated into inclusive practice. This paper will critically examine the commitment to diversity in community sport by drawing on the findings of a mixed methods study of diversity and diversity work across 37 sports clubs in Australia, combining in-depth interviews, surveys, social network analysis, participant observation and policy analysis. The paper will focus on the lived experience of 'diversity champions' within the clubs, who work to make diversity into an explicit institutional end by bringing it to the foreground of club life. The analysis is theoretically informed by critical diversity studies, in particular Sara Ahmed's critique of the way diversity is discursively framed and 'done' within institutional life. It is shown how Ahmed's work offers a compelling analytical lens for investigating how diversity and diversity work are experienced and managed in sport.

RC13-160.5

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Sport and Belonging in the Super-Diverse City

This paper critically examines community sport as a (semi-)public sphere in super-diverse cities where young people with culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) backgrounds negotiate a sense of belonging. Belonging is conceptualised as a dynamic interplay between the politics of difference and boundary-drawing and the personal, intimate experience of becoming 'at home' in a place or in particular collectivities. Drawing on long-term ethnographic fieldwork in community sports spaces in Australia and the Netherlands, three key questions are addressed: What kinds of belonging are constructed by young people with CALD backgrounds in community sport? What social processes facilitate or impede these belongings? And what forms of boundary work are involved in the negotiation of these belongings? It is shown how the kinds of belonging that culturally diverse youth negotiate in sport are multi-layered and situational, and how they intersect with, and are shaped by, broader discourses and processes of social inclusion/exclusion.

RC30-346.4

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Compassion – the key to meaningful and decent work

Finding meaning is an increasingly central need and value in the late modern societies – and working life. In the context of 'decent work' the aspect of meaning should not be overlooked, although it is traditionally seen as ambiguous and difficult to define and dissect.

Meaning and sense of significance is most profoundly achieved in compassionate interactions, involving two or more persons or entities. The research project 'CoPassion – the Revolutionary Power of Compassion' investigates compassion in the workplace, on the levels of individuals, communities and organizations.

Compassion is conceptualized in the project as 1) knowlegde and skills, 2) empathy and willingness to help and 3) compassionate deeds big and small, including corporate volunteering. The claim of the CoPassion project is, that focusing on and offering opportunities for compassion has positive impacts on wellbeing at work, work satisfaction, commitment to work, to colleagues, and to the working community, creativity, and through this also new patterns of productivity.

Thus, compassion could be the 'missing link' between micro and macro levels; larger goals of i.e. social sustainability in the organization and the everyday life at the workplace.

Compassion can and will be measured in the project, accompanied by various neighbouring concepts and measures ranging from empathy to meaningful work and work-life balance, from wisdom to spiritual leadership.

This paper discusses compassion in the context of decent work, and presents relevant measures and preliminary results. The aim of this paper is to open up ways of examining compassion as a component of and viewpoint to decent work.

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RC52-600.3

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Revalidation Repercussions: Challenging the Power of Enforceable Trust

Publicised health care scandals in the United Kingdom (UK), and subsequent changing attitudes towards healthcare professionals, have provoked public and political calls for the reform of healthcare professional regulation. The recent introduction of 'revalidation', a government led policy of regulatory reform, signifies fundamental changes in the regulation of healthcare professionals. Revalidation represents a shift from embodied trust in professionals to enforced trust (Light, 2010), seeking to govern professionals by means of national and organisational objectives (Evetts, 2012). New regulatory policies, such as revalidation, are noted to frequently challenge professional power and self-regulatory privileges, however controversy remains as to whether such policies do actually shift the balance of power and what the resulting effects of policy introduction would be.

This paper presents primary observational research findings, exploring the real-time implementation of medical revalidation within a UK National Health Service (NHS) organisation, and its impact upon professional power. The national policy of revalidation was subject to the existing governance and management structures of the NHS organisation, resulting in the formal policy process being shaped at the local level by the informal processes of the organisation. This paper explores how the unorganised nature of the organisation seemingly hindered rather than facilitated robust processes of professional governance and regulation, fostering ritualistic rather than genuine professional engagement with the revalidation policy process. Ritualistic professional engagement assisted the medical profession in retaining self-regulatory privileges whilst maintaining professional power over the policy process. Medical professionals were therefore able to directly and indirectly influence the revalidation policy process at the local level, questioning the ability of national regulatory policy to shift the balance of power, and to govern and control professional groups. This paper concludes by challenging the theorisation that professional groups are effectively regulated and controlled by means of national and organisational objectives (Evetts, 2012), such as revalidation.

RC06-JS-23.6

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Bolivian Transnational Families in Barcelona: Institutional Configurations and Care Arrangements

The transnationalization of families has often been conceived as a rational strategy for maximizing opportunities or as a direct effect of structural constraints to migration. From the contemporary debate on social recognition (Honneth & Fraser) our attempt is to contribute to set up an alternative standpoint, that emphasizes the moral dimension of the transnational families, and consequently, of the contemporary international mobility. In this sense, we conceive the transnational families as multi-sited and morally motivated strategies of resilience to face social, legal and economic deprivations, and the care arrangements that they promote as a kind of moral economy (Baldassar & Merla).

The present communication aims to highlight that the arrangement of care in transnational families is a daily and permanent effort of conjugation of partial rights, unstable social statuses and multi-sited family responsibilities, in order to struggle for the achievement of families' conceptions of good life. Therefore, we focus on how the obstacles imposed by welfare and citizenship regimes, and by modes of labor organization, both in origin and destination, interact with the care configurations within the transnational families. In a broad sense, our proposition is to explain the crossing points, through different social scales, between the legal, the productive and the reproductive migrants' worlds.

This article presents the partial results of the doctoral project "Bolivian transnational families in Barcelona and São Paulo: institutional configurations and migrant autonomy" developed with the support of the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel of Brazil (CAPES). Based on family life history interviews (Bertaux & Delcroix) performed in Barcelona, we tried to understand the interfaces between access / deprivation of rights and the different means of labor insertion, both in Bolivia and in Spain, and the care arrangements through the families' history.

RC22-261.1

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Welcome: Thinking about Our Future

TBD

RC31-351.2

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Gendered Mobilities, Gendered Cosmopolitanisms: Male and Female Expatriate Managers and Their Accompanying Spouses

In recent management studies expatriate managers have been celebrated as 'global managers', members of a 'cosmopolitan business elite' or as successful 'boundary spanners'. However, most of this research has only focused on the (mostly male) managers without taking into account the role of the accompanying spouses. This paper reassesses the image of the expatriate manager being a cosmopolitan expert by analyzing the gendered division of labor within expatriate couples regarding the everyday activities of enabling, shaping and stabilizing mobility and cosmopolitan lifestyles.

Drawing on 28 ethnographic case studies of German and American expatriate managers in China, Germany and the US conducted between 2011 and 2014, the paper examines two different expatriate arrangements: 1) male expatriate managers and their female accompanying spouses, and 2) female expatriate managers and their male accompanying spouses. We analyze three sets of activities that are crucial for enabling, shaping and stabilizing the entangled mobilities and cosmopolitan lifestyles of mobile managers: 1) activities related to preparing and managing the relocation (mobility work), 2) activities related to building up social networks at the new place of residence (local attachment work) and 3) activities related to maintaining the ties and networks to family and friends at the place of origin or other places of the family's mobile trajectory (translocal attachment work).

Findings indicate that male managers delegate a significant part of these activities to their accompanying spouses, while female managers themselves are forced to assume a significant part of these activities, due to the reluctance of their male accompanying spouses to take over the role as 'family mobility manager'. We thus argue that the cosmopolitanism of (male) expatriate managers is a gendered social position which is highly dependent on the intense informal work of their 'non-working' accompanying wives.

RC30-JS-68.7

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Working in Cultural Contact Zones: Paradoxes in Expatriate Managers' Knowledge Translation and Identity Construction

In recent management studies expatriate managers have been addressed as core protagonists of economic globalization, management and knowledge exchange in Multinational Corporations (MNCs). They have been celebrated as 'global managers', members of a 'cosmopolitan business elite' or as successful 'boundary spanners'. However, large parts of the related literature argue from a strong normative, ethnocentric perspective and lack a sound empirical foundation. This paper reassesses the image of the expatriate manager being a cosmopolitan boundary spanner by exploring processes of identity construction and knowledge translation taking place at transnational corporate offices of MNCs from an ethnographic perspective.

Drawing on 28 ethnographic case studies of German and American expatriate managers conducted between 2011 and 2014 in China, Germany and the US, the paper argues that corporate offices are cultural contact zones where negotiations on both the cultural identity of the company and of its individual members take place. We suggest connecting the question of knowledge translation with the analysis of identity construction at the local office level, as the ways how knowledge is transformed, negotiated and translated depend very strongly on how the local 'Other' is perceived by the mobile expatriate managers. The paper, therefore, examines: 1) expatriate managers' interactions with local colleagues, 2) their perceptions of and strategies in dealing with local work practices, and 3) the cultural identity they display in the organization of their office space.

Findings indicate a variety of different modes of symbolic management and knowledge translation ranging from attempts to displace host country work and cultural practices from the office space to visions of creating cosmopolitan office spaces that integrate diverse cultural meanings and knowledge repertoires. Our findings suggest that expatriate managers' practices transcend the polarized images of mobile elites as either cosmopolitan 'global managers' or parochial anti-cosmopolitans.

RC18-222.2

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Trends and Cycles. the Dynamics of Party Membership in the Multi-Level System of Germany, 1991-2015

Political parties in most Western European countries have declining memberships. While this well documented general trend has received considerable academic attention, with various macro-level theories like value change, new modes

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of participation or declining political trust being put forward to explain this secular phenomenon, little is known about the trajectories of individual parties. Despite a general trend, political parties should be able to recruit and retain members under specific meso-level conditions we would like to examine in the proposed paper: Is there any evidence of a mobilizing effect of local-, state- and/or national-level elections, like an electoral cycle influencing the development of party memberships? Or is membership dependent on the popularity of a specific party, gaining or losing members in a bandwagon effect as their support in the electorate changes? Finally, does it make a difference for recruitment and retention if a party is in government or opposition?

Analyzing these conditions in a multi-level system like the Federal Republic of Germany allows us to address meso-level explanations in a most similar cases design, holding constant potential socio-cultural, political-institutional or economical differences, while substantially enlarging the number of cases. Applying a three level hierarchical model, we want to analyze the membership development of 5 established parties in the 16 states of Germany over a period of 25 years in this paper using a balanced time-series cross-section dataset of 2,000 observations. The dependent variable is the member/electorate ratio of a state party indicating its relative membership strength. While controlling for the general trend of declining party memberships we should be able to test various party- and state-level explanations for gains and losses in membership strength with this multi-level approach.

RC38-441.2

SPIES, TINA* (University of Potsdam, tina.spies@uni-potsdam.de)

Behind Methodological Nationalism? How to Analyze Migration and Social Mobility in Biographical Research

In the age of globalization migration and social mobility constitute major challenges for qualitative social research and particularly for the implementation of biographical approaches. The subjects of research are people that are not only located in one (home) context, but rather move between different contexts. These contexts are affected by different discourses and therefore promote or require different narratives.

When analyzing a specific biographical narration of social mobility these contexts and discourses are to be considered. Equally, I as a researcher have to be aware of my own context: Within which discourses am I involved? Which hypotheses am I using when interpreting a biography? Where are blind spots of my own research?

The paper discusses biographical research in transnational contexts exemplified by a biographical narration of a young woman that migrated from Kazakhstan to Germany. On the one hand, this theory deals with the influence of discourses on biographical narratives and, on the other hand, with the researcher's interpretations. Furthermore, transnational, postcolonial, and intersectional approaches are important in this context. The questions that therefore arise are as follows: How can we reconstruct different positions within intersectional discourses? How can we work with multiple belongings and the becoming at the intersection of different social contexts (and therefore of different discourses)? And, lastly, how can we avoid the criticism of methodological nationalism in the age of globalization?

RC12-154.2

SPINA, FERDINANDO* (University of Salento, ferdinando.spina@unisalento.it)

Legitimation of Jurisdiction in an Age of Disssent

The contemporary legal landscape is marked by a heterarchical and poly-contextual law that has lost its unity and centrality with respect to other social spheres. In this context, the foundational principles of justice are increasingly fragile. Courts seem no longer able to ensure either formal or substantial justice. Moreover, jurisdiction is no longer immune from criticism, controversy and dissent. Indeed, it appears that *in*justice, whether presented as miscarriages of justice, judicial errors (due to subjectivism, politicisation, incompetence) or unfair trials (for example, trial by media before a case is heard in court), is now no longer the exception but the norm.

These phenomena are clearly visible in the case of Italy, which, as is well known, has some unique characteristics in terms of the organisation, autonomy and power of the judiciary. In addition, the administration of justice in Italy is characterised by inefficiency and uncertainty (the excessive length of proceedings, the large number of judgments overturned on appeal) and is consequently viewed with a high level of distrust by citizens and companies. In Italy as in other countries, therefore, the urgent constitutional problem is to balance the autonomy of the judiciary with its social responsibility and need for legitimacy.

The paper will explore the paradoxes of this scenario, based firstly on the seminal study by Luhmann of legitimation through procedure and secondly on the recent theoretical and empirical developments arising from the emerging "functionalism of links" approach. In this way, it will evaluate the drivers of change occurring in both formal and the material constitutions, the effects of which,

however, may also be dysfunctional with respect to the control and correction of injustice.

RC04-56.3

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Orienting Teachers to High Stakes Data: The Increasing Role of Edubusinesses in Schools

The rise of major edubusinesses such as Pearson and multi-national entities such as the OECD are increasingly the focus of academic attention. Large-scale testing is often used to manufacture educational crises that create opportunities for those who are offering a "magic cure"(Taubman, 2009). The emergence of private-public networks (e.g., Hogan, 2014) demonstrates the links between high-stakes testing, accountability and edubusiness networks. However, less is known about how this phenomenon is orchestrating what occurs at the local level. This paper explicates how assessment products produced by edubusineses are now embedded within schools, and are central to teachers' work. Research data is drawn from two Australian schools – a primary and a secondary school – where teachers were interviewed about their use of various forms of data. What was common across both schools was a reorientation of teachers' work towards the production and analysis of student achievement data, most commonly in basic skills literacy. A somewhat surprising finding was the proliferation of proprietary products that were used at both schools to assess students, but which were all oriented towards school improvement on large scale national testing. This work is coordinated by the temporal demands of testing, and fills teachers' time with work that is oriented towards the demands of high stakes testing. This requirement to collect increasing amounts of data ignores the fact that ultimately, time is finite. The "rhetoric of quantification" (Porter, 1994) did not always provide opportunities to improve the quality of curriculum and pedagogy, rather in bracketed out significant amounts of time that might otherwise have been spent on producing context-specific and engaging pedagogies. When edubusinesses become entwined with high stakes testing, practices within schools are constrained, and restrict time available for teachers to address disadvantage, social justice or provide a curricula that extends beyond basic literacy and numeracy.

TG06-688.3

SPINA, NERIDA* (Queensland University of Technology, n.spina@qut.edu.au)

Ruling Relations in Hyperactive Times

The rise and rise of high stakes testing has created education systems that are "governed by numbers" (Ozga, 2008). In this data-driven educational landscape teachers are often positioned as "data-illiterate" and "data phobic". Using an institutional ethnographic approach, this research began by investigating how teachers at one Australian school work with educational data in their everyday doings. In contrast to media accounts, this study reveals teachers have long histories of working with data, and are not averse to doing so. Teachers' resistance to data is complex and often the result of a disjuncture between embodied knowledge and the "rhetoric of quantification" (Porter, 1994) that presents data as an objective measure promoting excellence and equity. In this paper I explore this disjuncture by examining the local effects of a state government policy, "Great Results Guarantee" that ties school funding to educational data. As educators at the school activated this "ruling text" (Smith, 2002), chains of events were unleashed that rapidly reorganized teachers' work. Central to this reorganization was the "acceleration of time" (Rosa, 2010) as the policy was released to schools and enacted within days. The hyperactive and mediatised policy environment in which the ruling text was created increased the pace and frequency of data collection at the local level, as teachers went about producing data that would "guarantee" improvement in less than ten months. This accelerated pace of work and orientation towards numbers was ultimately orchestrated by a ruling text that would enable the government of the day to make media claims about school improvement within a year. At the local level, the creation and use of "funny numbers" as evidence (Porter, 2012) was challenged by the principal and teachers who struggled to find ways of gathering and using rich sources of evidence to "guarantee" more responsive and socially-just pedagogies.

RC32-369.16

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"Buy This One!" Migrant Beer Sellers in Southeast Asia

Migrant women working in service and care industries are engaged in some of the most precarious and burgeoning sectors of the global labour market. One understudied group of female service workers are primarily rural-to-urban migrants who work in the cities, towns, and beach resorts of Southeast Asia as beer sellers. Wearing uniforms—often a tight-fitting dress or short skirt adorned with a prominent beer logo–migrant beer sellers are employed in a range of venues from

restaurants and bars to special events and private clubs to generally promote a particular brand of international, regional, or national beer. Working primarily on commission, migrant beer sellers are thrust into competition with other young women for the attention of and sales by their customers.

In this presentation I draw from a participatory research project with migrant beer sellers in the capital cities of Thailand, Cambodia, and Laos that examines the intersections of gender, work, and health. I begin by outlining the journeys of migrant beer sellers from rural villages to urban centres, primarily at the behest of their increasingly dispossessed farm families, and describe how their social location is further complicated by globalized notions of beauty, which influences where they will be inserted into the variegated and hierarchical beer promotion industry. Although routinely subject to stigmatization, harassment and abuse, many women feel empowered by their earning capacity, distance from family, sexual expression, embrace of modernity and consumerism, and solidarity with other migrant beer sellers. I will situate these observations within the ways in which precarity is generated, resisted, and subverted across dimensions of: space (global, national, urban and rural); gender (roles, identities, and performance); and neoliberal globalization with its impacts on rural livelihoods, available economic opportunities, consumerism, hegemonic ideas of beauty and the creation of desires.

RC29-334.1

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Assessing the Impact of the Smart Policing Initiative: "Hotspot" Neighborhood Saturation, Urban Disorder and Crime Prevention

Las Vegas, Nevada is a unique urban metropolitan area with the second highest official violent crime rate in the U.S., following only the District of Columbia. This study assesses the impact of a neighborhood crime prevention strategy implemented in urban communities across the metropolitan area. The Smart Policing Initiative project, supported by Grant No 2011-DB-BX-0022 from the U.S. Department of Justice, was implemented between 2011-2013 in partnership with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD) and sociologists at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

The project was the first to examine high-crime and disorder in "hotspot" urban communities using a mixed methods data collection approach. Splitting the 24 highest crime hotspot neighborhoods into experimental and control groups, LVMPD employed a "saturation" treatment for rolling 60-day periods, involving extensive police presence and community involvement. Our data collection included prior/during/after treatment measures (and comparison of treatment to control group neighborhoods) of official crime reporting, as well as a community survey administered to 1,005 residents across six treatment and six control group neighborhoods.

Results suggest that police saturation as a preventive strategy for neighborhood crime and disorder may present challenges and unintended consequences. Crime reporting was reduced, but inconsistently, and some criminal activity may have been displaced to adjacent neighborhoods. Reporting of some offenses actually increased, possibly due to increased presence of law enforcement and heightened police-citizen interaction. Additionally, resident survey respondents in the treatment neighborhoods tended to perceive higher levels of crime, fear/safety, and disorder, as well as more negative perceptions of police. We discuss these results in the context of a possible "backfire" effect associated with policing solutions for public order maintenance in urban communities.

RC13-166.7

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The Market for Sexual Leisure: Social and Attitudinal Deviance Among Customers of Legal Nevada Brothels and the Intersection of Leisure and Sexuality

This study examines the intersection of leisure, gender and sexuality in the consumption of sexualized adult entertainment, specifically legal prostitution in Nevada Brothels. Although many anti-prostitution policies target clients, few studies actually examine these consumers. While some prior research has compared social/demographic characteristics of men who have paid for sex with those who

have not, these studies rely on samples of arrested "johns," or general survey samples that do not specify the type of consumption (e.g., legal brothel, street prostitution, escort service). We conducted an online survey of "hobbyist" groups and individual clients of Nevada's legal brothels to gather clients' demographic information, consumption patterns, general attitudes and interests, and history of behavior with both legal and illegal adult industry commerce. As of September 30, 2015, the survey has 134 responses. We adopt questions from the National Opinion Research Center's General Social Survey (NORC-GSS) to compare client and non-client attitudes toward women, risk-taking and thrill-seeking behavior, and neoliberal attitudes on individualism and self expression. We are thus able to compare respondents' consumption across these dimensions and answer questions about the motivations for seeking sexual services, as well as whether legal brothel customers are also likely to patronize illegal services. Preliminary findings indicate that some clients do not seek sexual activity when purchasing time with a brothel worker, others are women and/or visit as couples, and some only engage in visits to brothels as part of travel to Las Vegas, Nevada for other leisure purposes. This study promises to say much about the ways the mainstreaming of the sex industry, changing values of leisure consumption, and the legality of prostitution can impact the construction of gender and sexuality in neoliberal consumer culture, particularly the construction of consumer masculinities.

RC13-167.3

SPRACKLEN, KARL* (Leeds Beckett University, k.spracklen@leedsbeckett.ac.uk)

Between a Rock and a Hard Place: The Role of Leisure as a Map for a Better Future

We live in uncertain times, with an uncertain future ahead of us. If the policies associated with neo-liberalism and globalization continue, we will live in a dystopian world more frightening than those imagined by the writers of science fiction: a world of gross inequality, poverty and environmental catastrophe. But the future does not have to be like this. There have been counter-hegemonic movements lined up against the dominant mode of capitalism for many years, seeking to resist, de-centre and re-align the social, cultural and material world. In this paper, I want to explore the importance of leisure as both a space and a cultural practice in these uncertain times. I will use theories of leisure from ethical and political philosophy, as well as the sociology of leisure, to show that leisure has the potential to be a shelter for humanity in the mobile, commodified world we live in. I will draw on examples as far apart as rugby league, rock music and hill-walking to show that it remains possible to be communicatively free in leisure spaces, but such freedom is hard-won, and subject to co-option and constraint by the instrumental power of capitalism. To be part of the project to build a better world, leisure spaces and need to be continually defended by those inside them, while at the same time those spaces need to offer room for constructing inter-cultural alliances.

RC35-409.4

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The Futures That Subjects Could Want

The futures that subjects could want
After a long period of blackout, subjects and subjectivities are back in sociological discussion. Subjects could not become actors because of the lack of a principle of conflict. Nevertheless, systematic references to the phenomenological tradition or to the late work of Foucault are rare.The analysis of subjects and subjectivities must be situated in the contemporary society. The (autonomous or heteronomous) mobilization et conjunction of subjectivities in a given situation lead to the (auot)construction of subjectivity and objectivations forming their situation. As the call for papers points out, we live in a very contradictory world. It is not what it pretends to be; it is non-identic (Adorno). The acceleration of the production of this society is well known as well as the fact that the world governance tries to manage this world. People and citizens have no big influence, and they know it. This situation came up, inter alia, because people consent to this development. Subjects didn't choose it in a conscious and reasoned way but their subjectivities a highly mobilized. So they are alienated; future is uncertain, unpredictable and for theses reasons, it is agonizing, particularly because this word is in an "erosion crisis".

The fight for "the future they want" could be the process of constitution of subjects disposing a great and creative subjective autonomy.

In our paper we ask if he Weberian conception of "elective Affinities" (borrowed at Goethe) can help us to overcome more philosophical or psychological interpretation of subjects and subjectivities in a sociological way and to understand the reasons for which these "affinities" grow up and form a symbiosis: a new collective subjectivity that can make coming out new social relations, it means the future.

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RC06-JS-23.5

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The Spatial Reorganisation of Elder Care in a Transnational Setting: Experiences from Kerala, India. Sreerupa.Pillai@Gmail.Com

Recent research carried out on transnational migration has shown that along with the lives of the global migrants, the lives of those who remain at the source areas of migration are also being transformed. In the context of the increasing spatial dispersal of family members across the globe, and the distances separating them, the paper examines the spatial and temporal reorganisation of care for the older persona staying behind. The paper examines the spatiality of care provisioning while exploring how care travels across space and time. Further issues of gender, class and caste are also addressed while examining the reorganisation of elder care. The paper engages with these issues in an empirical setting in Central Travancore, Kerala, India; where there is large scale migration of younger generation and an intensification of ageing among those staying behind. In-depth interviews and narratives of middle and upper middle class older Christians, their caregivers and observations about their care arrangements provide the empirical material for the study.

RC34-395.1

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Young Cyborgs? Youth and the Digital Age

Most literature relating to youth and technology is devoid of nuanced or critical theory. The majority of scholarship is related to the use of digital media, the trends in growth of use, and/or the ways in which technology will liberate and save youth and education. We find this work inaccurate and inadequate in understanding the range of meanings and impacts of technology on young lives over time. This paper examines interdisciplinary theoretical understandings of technology and its influence on young lives. We briefly examine global use and trends, then examine the meanings of these trends and provide an analysis. We ask: What does the current digital technological project look like? How does it actually matter to modern youth? We provide theoretical and methodological direction to illuminate the deeply dichotomized and paradoxical understandings of youth in the digital age. We interrogate dismissive and/or utopian adult, business, marketing and state-centric responses to youth and digital technology that claim its necessity and desirability *for* youth. We do so within the confines of empirical work with youth and in the contexts of social, economic and political phenomena that comprise technology's place in young lives.

WG05-661.2

SRINIVASAN, AMRIT* (Sangeet Natak Akademie, Ministry of Culture, India, amritsrinivasan@gmail.com)

The Woman's Gharana: Social Capital Formation in the Indian Performing Arts

This paper examines the well-known institution of the *gharana* through the conceptual lens of social capital in order to bring out the special features of the Indian performing arts and their 'informal' contribution to the economy as a whole. Historically, the *gharana* system drew upon the symbolic discourse of family–based joint house holding systems familiar to the sub-continent, to take on the functions of art education, credentialing and trade organization, producing economic value not only for individuals but for the larger community as well. Bourdieu's understanding of the titled or powerful family as the ideal typical source of social capital the paper argues, can be extended through the *gharana*, to include the technically accomplished or skilled family. In the Indian context performing artists did not belong to the elite but were usually from a lower even despised section of society, needing patronage and protection from the king.

Even under the modern state, cultural capital remained embedded in the informal service economy. The training organization of the traditional performing arts of India did not fall under the purview of westernised, English education. The methods of transmission of musical techniques in the *gharana* remained oral, from senior generation to the younger, embedded in an overall context of eating and living together under the same roof. This privileged the social capital born of communication and participation amongst members of the same *gharana.*But by that same token, it kept non-initiates out.

It would be wrong however to view the *gharana* system as made up of mutually exclusive guilds, which jealously guarded their techniques as monopolies and were mistrustful of all others. The paper will take up with examples, the significant role played by women in "bridging" and "bonding" to create networks, making the *gharana's* capacity for social capital unique.

RC13-158.1

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Festivals, Events and Family Well-Being – Short-Term Happiness, Long-Term Quality of Life?

Festivals are considered a 'time out of time' (Falassi, 1987); they hold a unique ability to entertain, educate, hold aesthetic value and provide a platform for escapism through the creation of an often unique event experience. The short-term, yet very intense nature of festivals and events produces 'liminal' experiences for participants which lead to the feeling of oneness and being part of the community. These concepts, alongside questions of socialisation, bonding and family togetherness, have been widely explored in festival and event studies, but research on the impact of event attendance upon family well-being, happiness and quality of life (QOL) is limited. Agate et al. (2009) argued that engaging in leisure activities, such as attending a festival or event, can enhance and improve family relationships and a healthy family life – important elements of family QOL. It is thereby not necessarily the amount of time that families spend together engaging in leisure activities, but how meaningful these are to individual family members and the family as a whole. This paper explores the short-term or 'present moment' happiness which can be achieved through festival attendance and poses the question of whether short term attendance and happiness can lead to long term well-being and family QOL? Data from focus groups and in-depth interviews with families in Hertfordshire, U.K., is analysed with regards to changes in perception of family QOL pre and post event attendance. The different phases of anticipation, attendance, liminality and flow and their impact on family QOL are also discussed.

RC34-399.8

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'I Tend Not to Take Things Too Seriously': Australian Men's Conceptions of Their Futures

The *Life After School* Research Project documents the experiences, subjectivities and identities of sixteen Australian young men in their first year of non-compulsory schooling. Through focusing on young men's masculine identities in a time of transition and liminality – the post-school year – we explore how our participants negotiate their current identity work with both social and learner identities, and conceptualize their futures. This paper draw son data from early interviews where the boys discussed what was important to them in terms of their future, their conceptions of success, how they negotiated pressures and potential challenges/barriers the foresaw in the post-school year. We are interested in the subjectivities these young men present as well as the various identity negotiations as they come to understand their future trajectories. We argue that the university space, which contributes to the production of identities that are both continuous and simultaneously discontinuous, is a site where these young men engage in identity performances. While a range of subjectivities are presented we identify some commonalities in masculine identity formation, specifically how many of the participants present a subjectivity of 'easy-going'. Investing in this 'relaxed' social identity allows for negotiating risks around potential academic failure and is in line with a 'wait and see' approach to their futures. On the other hand the conditions of higher education – with intensified individual competition – creates new imperatives for strategizing to desired futures. We explore the dynamic tensions between these two orientations.

RC44-509.16

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Is Migration from Central and Eastern Europe an Opportunity for Trade Unions to Demand Higher Wages? Evidence from the Romanian Health Sector

Industrial relations scholars have argued that east-west labour migration may benefit trade unions in Central and Eastern Europe. By focusing on the distributional aspect of wage policies adopted by two competing Romanian trade unions in the health care sector, this article challenges the assumption of a virtuous link between migration, labour shortages and collective wage increases. We show that migration may also displace collective and egalitarian wage policies in favour of individual and marketized ones that put workers in competition with one another. Thus, the question is not so much whether migration leads to wage increases

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in sending countries, but whether trade unions' wage demands in response to outward migration consolidate collective solidarity and coordination in wage policy-making, or support its individualization and commodification.

RC22-272.1

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TOMALIN, EMMA (University of Leeds)

Buddhist Buildings in England: Conserving and Constructing Heritage(s)

In this paper, we investigate the ways in which Buddhist communities in England interpret their religious heritage through an analysis of the buildings they inhabit. Buddhism is a growing religion in Britain, and Buddhist centres and temples are becoming an increasingly common sight, particularly in urban areas. Many Buddhist communities have chosen to renovate old, and often dilapidated, buildings (many of which are 'listed' as architecturally significant). These include a Victorian Fire Station, a Court House, stately homes, a former convent, and an industrial factory. Drawing on data from the first national survey of Buddhist buildings in England which we conducted with English Heritage, we argue that Buddhists in this context engage in a dual process of heritage building. In this process, which is both conscious and unconscious (and indeed, varies between groups), Buddhist communities adopt decorative styles and building functions imported from outside of England but also seek to preserve an 'English' aesthetic in their sympathetic adaptation and preservation of buildings. We argue that Buddhist communities in England are deliberately *constructing* a 'new' Buddhist heritage for England but at the same time, they are *conserving* an English past, which has wider public benefit beyond the Buddhist groups themselves. Whilst the idea of the adaptation of Buddhist practice to various global contexts has been well documented by scholars, we offer a novel way of examining this phenomena, as the built environment is a neglected area in studies of Buddhism in the West. Furthermore, this ongoing process of conservation and construction is, in fact, part of Buddhist practice for many of these communities, who view the difficulties in adapting old buildings as a means to promote mindfulness and community cohesion. Heritage is, in this context, a material thing that can be observed and preserved, but is also a living religious practice.

RC29-336.1

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Religion: Protective or Risk Factor for Victimization Risk of Juveniles?

Research on juvenile delinquency is broad. Factors such as the family, peers, the neighborhood, but also individual traits have been found to be important players. According to the routine activity approach, spending most of the leisure time with friends outside of the home can be seen as a risk factor, because there are more possibilities to commit a crime. Conversely, spending time with the family or within an institutional context can protect from becoming a victim of a (street) crime. Additionally, according to social control theory, social bonds such as the involvement into the family, the involvement in conventional activities, or the belief in moral rules protect juveniles from becoming involved in criminal activities. One not well researched factor affecting all mentioned levels is religion. Belonging to a religious community, as well as the personal importance of religion can act as protective factors through staying away from risky route activities. At the same time, religious beliefs might attract victimization such as hate crime.

This paper takes an explorative look at the links between religion-related variables and types of victimization. Based on data of the newest wave of the International Self-Report Delinquency Study (ISRD3), Finland and Switzerland will be compared.

RC13-157.1

STEBBINS, ROBERT* (university of calgary, stebbins@ucalgary.ca)

Hedonism, Eudaimonia, and the Serious Leisure Perspective

Waterman (1993), in reviewing some of the modern literature on eudaimonism, describes it as an "ethical theory." Its practical message is that people should recognize and live according to the *daimon*, or their true self (Norton, 1976). The theory is ancient, with roots at least as far back as classical Hellenic philosophy, including Aristotle. Waterman's discussion shows clearly the import of eudaimonism for the serious leisure perspective (SLP):

The *daimon* refers to those potentialities of each person, the realization of which represents the greatest fulfillment in living of which each is capable. These include both the potentialities that are shared by all humans by virtue of our common specieshood and those unique potentials that distinguish each individual from all others. The daimon is an ideal in the sense of being an excellence, a perfection toward which one strives and, hence, it can give meaning and direction to one's life. Efforts to live in accordance with the daimon, to realize those potentials (self-realization), give rise to a condition termed *eudaimonia.* Such efforts can be said to be personally expressive of the individual.

It is during their serious pursuits that leisure participants are eudaimonic, are living according to the daimon. Casual leisure activities, which are hedonic, have a dramatically different appeal. The third form constituting the SLP -- project-based leisure -- is also eudaimonic, but significantly more weakly so than the serious pursuits.

We consider the SLP, showing how eudaimonism and hedonism are experienced in modern leisure. A treatment of the relationship of the SLP to well-being rounds out the paper. Here I use the concept of optimal leisure lifestyle to show how all three forms of the Perspective can contribute to personal well-being. That is, both eudaimonism and hedonism are important ingredients in the recipe for a life of lasting happiness.

RC13-167.1

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Nonwork Obligation: Its (often troublesome) Place in the Study of Leisure

Starting with my book on positive sociology – *Personal Decisions in the Public Square* (Stebbins, 2009) -- I have been analyzing leisure life according to three domains: work, leisure, and nonwork obligation. The third of these is a new concept in the social sciences, even while it has been recognized since time immemorial in such commonsense terms as "chores," "duties," "pains" (in the neck), and "hassles." This domain is the classificatory home of all we must do that we would rather avoid that is not related to work (including moonlighting). To be sure certain obligations have been studied, particularly in the present, in spheres where they are notoriously contentious, namely, housework, do-it-yourself, and parents' facilitation of the school and extracurricular activities of their children. But the academic literature in these areas has little to say about the history of such activities or about them as constituting a special domain in modern life.

Yet, nonwork obligation as a domain of life absorbs a significant amount of time that could otherwise be dedicated to work or leisure interests. Moreover, in the face of widespread understanding of the concept of nonwork obligation, both leisure and work are sometimes confused with it, in both commonsense and science. Volunteering exemplifies well this problem, as does, for some people, doing health-promoting exercises and routinely shopping for groceries. Bringing nonwork obligation into our sights in leisure studies can help us sharpen our understanding of both domains. It will also help us sharpen our leisure education as it bears on work-life balance by examining where and how in this third domain participants might abandon disagreeable activities to find more time for leisure (serious, casual, project-based). One fruitful approach to cutting back on nonwork obligations lies in the program proposed by the voluntary simplicity movement.

RC20-256.10

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Revisiting the Spirit-Level Theory: It's Competition, Not Inequality

The Spirit Level Theory by Wilkinson and Pickett (2008) explains differences in social problems among rich societies by levels of income inequality. According to this theory, inequality plays out negatively for everybody because it creates widespread status anxiety - a psychosocial response to an individual's (low) status in society.

Spirit-Level theory has been rightfully criticized for focusing too much on income inequality, ignoring other contextual conditions as potential triggers of status anxiety. Our article will therefore focus on this first part of the Spirit-Level equation: linking structural causes to status anxiety.

As a first step we review the relationship between various contextual inequalities, country affluence, and status anxiety. In a second step we broaden the Spirit-Level framework further by examining our alternative hypothesis that status anxieties are driven by how competitive societies are organized. We present two different approaches to measure this competition orientation, Selfish Capitalism (James, 2009), which emphasizes the organization of the economy and labor relations, and the Experience Society (Schulze, 1992), which emphasizes the spheres of consumption and leisure (as a mirror-image of competition).

We use data from the 2011/12 European Quality of Life Survey on 34 countries comprising more than 40,000 individuals. Applying a two-level-design we examine direct and indirect effects of the four main macro indicators on individual status anxiety. Our results clearly indicate that status anxieties are not "automatically" caused by inequality, but rather by a strong societal emphasis on competition:

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the more a society resembles an Experience Society, the less citizens are plagued by status anxiety.

RC55-625.1

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The Good Life, Affluence and Self-Reported Happiness: Introducing the Good Life Index and Debunking Two Popular Myths

This paper examines the highly controversial question: in the richer parts of the world, is people's quality of life (QOL) enhanced by national prosperity? It is based on a novel concept, the 'elements of the good life', as sketched out by Skidelsky and Skidelsky in 2013. This new concept focuses on life results in seven domains: health, security, friendship, respect, leisure, personality, and harmony with nature. Our article refines the original concept and suggests, for the first time, a way to measure the well-being of individuals, based upon our development of the 'good life' approach in a lean and effective way. The resulting *Good Life Index* enables us to not only measure how well life is going, but also to test two key assumptions Skidelsky and Skidelsky (2013) hold about the relationship between affluence, the good life, and self-reported happiness. These assumptions are that affluence is, at best, unrelated to the good life and, at worst, is harmful, and that people report being happy mostly for other reasons than the ones embodied in the elements of the good life. By analyzing data for 34 European countries from the most recent European Quality of Life Survey (EQLS) within a multilevel framework, we can show that both assumptions are wrong: Europeans' QOL is better in wealthier societies, and they are authentically happy. This falsification, however, does not impair the usefulness of the good life approach as such, which helps to generate new and valuable insights into human well-being.

RC49-JS-28.5

STECKLUM, HEIKE* (University of Göttingen, stecklum@gmx.de)

Civic Engagement As Biographical Work and Contribution to Mental Health

This contribution is based on results of my completed PhD thesis. It deals with life histories and stories of people who grew up and were socialised in the former German Democratic Republic (GDR), and suffer from mental illness. The reconstruction of these biographies (following Rosenthal 1995) as well as their respective biographical experiences provides the opportunity to investigate the processes of pathogenesis and salutogenesis. The case reconstructions give further insights concerning the socialisation in the GDR as well as the social transformation after 1989 – with reference to both mental health/illness as well as civic engagement. The contribution highlights the importance of a diachronic perspective in order to avoid partial and individualised views of pathogenesis and salutogenesis. In addition, it demonstrates the potential of resource-oriented studies in this field of research.

I will present selected biographical courses as well as effects and conditions – both adversely and resilient. In this regard, the ambivalent role of the families is one of the discussed issues. The familial position of the interviewees and their experiences of demotion, stigmatisation, and loss were major drivers of the pathogenesis. On the other hand, families are as well resources of cultural and social capital (Bourdieu; Putnam) for civic engagement.

I will illustrate to what extent the social conditions in the GDR potentially could stabilise people – for example through opportunities of employment and engagement – and how the transformation after 1989 led to adverse and insecure experiences. However, at the same time, the installation of democratic structures provided alternative opportunities to treat adverse and stressful life experiences. In particular, different sectors of civic engagement provide opportunities for biographical work. Summarising, I will show the perspectives and limitations for recovering mental illness under the conditions of ongoing familial dynamics, available networks, other resources, and new problems of action.

RC49-571.3

STECKLUM, HEIKE* (University of Göttingen, stecklum@gmx.de)

Social Inclusion of Mentally Ill Persons from the Former German Democratic Republic (GDR) By Means of Civic Engagement

There is a worldwide agreement about the importance of gainful employment for social inclusion. The loss of employment or the exclusion from it can be based on mental problems which, in turn, may lead to further unemployability. This contribution illustrates the role and function of civic engagement in this context, using biographies of mentally ill persons from East Germany as an example. These results are based on biographic-narrative interviews and case reconstructions (following Rosenthal 1995), performed within my completed PhD work.

In the former GDR, the interviewees were employed based on the right to work by law. In case of mental illness they were re-integrated into employment. Because of the closely linkage between the acquisition context and social institutions they usually were members of organisations, parties and/or engaged otherwise. This social inclusion was a normality or implicitness for them. The findings of my biographical case studies show, in which way gainful employment and civic engagement represented an important and protective framework for people with adverse experiences and stigmatisation in their socialisation.

As a consequence of the social change after the German reunification, the former inclusion became insecure and some interviewees got jobless. These experiences highly effected the clinical manifestation of mental illnesses of persons which were healthy until then. The diachronic perspective on the life and family stories revealed the interdependency between experiences made before 1990 and during the social transformation.

For what concerns the action strategies of the agents, I will highlight the importance of their socialisation and former experience of inclusion – particularly with regard to resources, competences, and continuing orientation on the framework of employment. At last I discuss chances and limitations for inclusion in various forms of work in society under the conditions of stigmatisation and psychiatric experience.

RC34-JS-43.5

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SAUER, LENORE (Federal Institute for Population Research)

Education to Work Transitions By Detours: The Experiences of Young Spaniards in Germany

Spain and particularly its young population are still suffering from the consequences of economic crisis. Youth unemployment is around 50% and pressurises a whole generation. A strained labour market results in a massive exclusion of young people who have just accomplished their vocational training or their university degree and seek to either entry or establish in the labour market. Therefore, a growing part of young Spaniards seeks for better opportunities in other European countries.

In theory, three context factors create a perfect situation for successful migration from Spain to Germany: Firstly, there's demand in the German labour market. Secondly, formal barriers are low according to the fundamental freedoms of the EU. Thirdly, young skilled migrants exhibit ideal profiles for being integrated socially as well as in the labour market. But, in practice, a significant number returns to Spain within one year.

What happens in Germany? What kind of challenges do these young Spaniards experience? That is the crucial question we seek to answer in our presentation. In 2015 we conducted 30 qualitative interviews with Spanish nationals who were born between 1980 and 1990 and came to Rhine-Main Region in 2014 or 2015 for job reasons. The interviewees explain their motives and causes, also by drawing attention to their respective initial situation in Spain. They present and interpret the status passages of their professional development in transition between education and work, as well as the process of social integration. We found that pathways of coming to Germany can be quite different including their strategies and demands of social and labour market integration. Although belonging to an integrated social space like the European Union, perceptions of being "migrants" or "just being mobile" differ substantially. We can learn from their perspectives how Europe is performing in creating opportunities for futures we want.

RC14-177.3

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The Rise of a New Populist: Monica Macovei's 2.0 Electoral Campaign

The case of Romania can be very useful in understanding the manner in which populism arise and grow strong in the nowadays post-communist part of Europe. Romania's late and biased modernization, its fast and forced industrialization in the communist period and its traumatic and resentful transition to democracy established a tradition of successful populist parties, before, during and after the communism.

The main question of our research is to what extend new media, and especially Facebook (the most influent social network in nowadays Romania), contribute to the coagulation of this centrifugal movement and concur to the spread of its ideology. We will try to answer this question by analysing the populist futures of Monica Macovei's electoral discouse of Facebook, during the presidential campaign in 2014.Our intention is to emphasise the ubiquity of the populist discourse, its ability to adapt to the new media and its capacity to engraft popular discontent.

The gap of information that this paper is willing to fill it refers to the (re)invention of populist movement in the new media public sphere and to deconstruct the mythology structure of this type of discourse. The methodology employed will be text analysis; the corpus will consist in Facebook posts of Monica Macovei official Facebook page during the electoral campaign.

RC34-390.12

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MUHLBOCK, MONIKA (University of Vienna)
KITTEL, BERNHARD (University of Vienna)

Heterogeneous Effects of Youth Unemployment on Well-Being

It is well-known that job loss and unemployment depress the subjective well-being and mental health of those affected with long-term scarring effects especially in the case of youth unemployment. The causality of such effects has been confirmed by a (small) set of longitudinal studies. Although the consequences of unemployment on well-being and health have been extensively researched, the available work has paid only limited attention to the question of whether unemployment has different effects on different groups of people. This paper draws on original data collected in the frame of the *JuSAW Study* that focuses on young adults (ages 18-28) who have become unemployed in Vienna in the 2nd quarter of 2014, when they were recruited at the AMS (public employment services) to take part in wave 1 of a panel survey (inflow sample into unemployment, N=1,246). One year later (2nd quarter of 2015) the same sample of young adults was re-interviewed (wave 2 of the panel survey). Using the cross-sectional data we test 1) whether past unemployment shows scarring effects on present well-being, 2) whether subjective employability plays a protective role, and 3) whether such effects vary between socio-economic groups (by sex, education, work values, and personality). Using the panel data, that have been merged with high-qualtiy register data, we test the causality of effects focusing on 1) the effect of unemployment duration and 2) the effect of re-employment on subjective well-being and health.

WG03-657.6

STEINHARDT, ISABEL* (INCHER Kassel, steinhardt@incher.uni-kassel.de)

The Connection of the Habitus of Pictures and Habitus Awareness of Teachers

Pictures are getting more and more important for teaching and learning. This requires the competences of teachers to select an adequate picture to fit the content. In addition, a teacher needs to anticipate the possibly multiple approaches to interpreting a picture by students. The interpretation refers to symbolism, hidden cultural meanings, atheoretical knowledge (Mannheim 1982) etc. contained in a picture, which are amalgamated to the habitus of the picture. Sociology has developed methods like the "documentary method" (Bohnsack 2010) and the "segment analysis" (Breckner 2007) to analyze and interpret the habitus of a picture.

In this presentation I will argue that the methods will have to be developed one step further to including and recognizing the influence of habitus and conjunctive space of experience (Mannheim) of interpreters – both of students and teachers. Methods driven interpretation is supposed to generate inter-subjective results but even when taught how to use the methodology rigorously, habitus and conjunctive space of experience of students and teachers affect the outcome of an interpretation. For example, in a seminar students of sociology and teacher training were taught how to analyze pictures by the methods "documentary method" and "segment analysis". For this purpose, adverts are particularly suitable because they are generated to address specific target groups (Sinus-Milieu 2015). Depending on the conjunctive space of experience students did recognize c-list celebrities. But the interpretation of the advertisement-picture containing the c-list celebrities depended on habitus differences of the students (additionally, the interpretation of pictures by students reveal the habitus of students).

In the presentation a newly developed methodological framework for picture selection and use by teachers will be outlined. The framework aims for generating habitus awareness of teachers who have to take into account the habitus and conjunctive space of experience of homogenous and heterogeneous groups of the students.

RC47-543.5

STEINHILPER, ELIAS* (Scuola Normale Superiore, elias.steinhilper@sns.it)

Mobilizing within Networks of Solidarity: Resource Mobilization and Embeddedness of Refugee Activists in Local Solidarity Networks in Berlin, Germany

The last decade has witnessed an explosion of refugee and refugee solidarity activism in many European countries, including Germany. Since 2012, the German context can be understood as a 'cycle of contention' around the rights of migrants: previously scattered protest events are increasingly tied together in a social movement with personal continuity, an emerging collective identity and clearly identifiable movement organizations in various mostly urban centres. Furthermore, protest marches, hunger strikes and occupations of public space have contributed to a high visibility of these protests. Somehow, academic research has been taken by surprise by these developments – most likely, because refugees as 'precarious residents' have been viewed as unlikely subjects of mobilization due to limited economic resources and social and cultural capital. Furthermore, the constant 'deportability' of refugees considerably increases the risk of mobilization leading to a large majority of refugees remaining in the shadows and avoiding open confrontation with public authorities. Despite these obstacles, refugees do mobilize.

The proposed paper addresses the recent refugee mobilizations in Germany and scrutinizes how activists mobilise material and ideational resources. It draws upon social movement theory on resource mobilization and particularly the role of personal local and national networks for resource-poor 'challengers'. Methodologically, the paper is based on in-depth interviews and participatory qualitative social network analysis with refugee activists in Berlin; in this method, the research subjects are asked to create a visual map of their social network and discuss their significance (intensity of exchange, type of exchange, types of resources mobilized through the respective channel). In understanding the perception of support networks by refugee activists, the paper aims both at an academic contribution and at improving practices of migrant solidarity.

RC22-263.15

STEPHENSON, BARRY* (Memorial University, bstephenson@mun.ca)

Religious Heritage and the Mobilization of Cultural Trauma

One form of religious mobilization in contemporary Europe is the festivalization of symbolic resources. This paper examines one such case of mobilizing symbolic capital, the 600th Jubilee of the Council of Constance (2014-2018). The paper focuses in particular on the figure of Czech Reformer Jan Hus (1369-1415), who was the centerpiece of "The Year of Justice," the thematic focus of the Jubilee in 2015, and is based on collaborative fieldwork conducted in Constance in July of 2015. The "Konstanzer Konziljubiläum" is a mixed-genre event, through which the city of Constance markets itself as a place of culture and heritage, and a welcoming host. "Europa zum Gast" (Europe is our guest) is the tagline for the multi-year jubilee, echoing the choice of Constance 600 years earlier, when more than 70,000 visitors came to the city in the context of the Church council. There is, of course, a fly in this festive ointment. The Konstanzer Konziljubiläum is poised between jubilee and the more solemn and reflective mood of commemoration, due to the fact that the historic Konzil is best remembered today for having invited the reformer Jan Hus, only to summarily arrest him, convict him of heresy, and burn him at the stake on July 6, 1415. Organizers, participants, and visitors to Konstanz need to incorporate into this otherwise festive occasion the killing Hus, as well as the meaning of the death, and it is here that Alexander's theory of cultural trauma may help shed some analytical light on the conflicts and contests of meaning that emerge when iconic religious figures from the past are mobilized and used in the present, in the context of a diverse public event, with representatives and interests from various cultural domains.

RC42-496.2

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Identity, Exchange Networks, and the Emergence of Inequality

We examine how identity processes can give rise to inequality in power-balanced, negotiated exchange networks. We consider two forms of inequality: the inequality that arises between networks as a result of actors making suboptimal agreements, and the inequality that emerges between exchange partners within networks. Two experiments are conducted in which, within the exchange network, we vary the fairness identity (high vs. low) and the distribution of the verification process (verifying-verifying vs. non-verifying-non-verifying) in networks that are either four-person (square) (*N*=216) or three-person (triangle) (*N*=162). Results show that suboptimal agreements are more likely in four-person networks than in three-person networks, presumably as a result of the information gained from the exclusion process in the latter. Suboptimal agreements are also more likely in high fairness networks than low fairness networks. Further, while inequality in the distribution of resources between negotiation partners is lower in verifying dyads, this is particularly the case in three-person networks compared with four-person networks. At the dyadic level, we find that dyads consisting of individuals who consider themselves to be very fair are more likely to reach suboptimal agreements. This effect is stronger in four-person networks than in three-person networks, and when there is a discrepancy between how fair participants think they

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

have been and how fair others think they have been. Dyadic inequality is lower in three-person networks than four-person networks as well as in mutually verifying dyads than non-verifying dyads. Aggregating the dyadic findings to the network level informs conclusions about how the identity composition of a network and the identity verification process, together with the network structure, shapes inequality in equal-power networks.

RC44-509.1

STEVIS, DIMITRIS* (Colorado State University, dimitris.stevis@colostate.edu)

Competing Transnationalisms: Form and Purpose in Global Labour Politics

Ever since the mid of the 19th century there have been vigorous debates as to whether various transnational interactions amongst unions were meaningful or superficial exchanges amongst national entities with different and often competing priorities. While this research question remains pertinent it is now time to investigate the forms and social purpose of increasingly strong transnational relations amongst unions and employee organizations. While such ties are still few their possible impacts on the future of global industrial relations and labor politics is likely to be profound. Global frameworks agreements, global employee organizations, strong relations amongst national unions, stronger global union federations and global union and workers networks are examples of this small but growing universe of transnational relations that are beyond ad hoc interactions and episodic engagement.

The primary goal of this contribution is to explore the interfaces between the forms and the social purpose of transnational labor relations. With respect to form I will argue that transnational relations can take a variety of forms depending on membership and the organizational ties amongst the participants. In short that there is no nomothetic correlation between forms of transnationalism and its strength. With respect to purpose I will focus on both the instrumental goals of transnational relations and their deeper structural and ideological foundations. Out of this discussion I derive an analytical scheme which I use to understand the dynamics of global union politics. On that basis I will highlight the need to examine competing labor transnationalisms as evidence of increasing contestation over global industrial relations, similar to the contestations that have taken place in national contexts over time.

RC44-504.2

STEVIS, DIMITRIS* (Colorado State University, dimitris.stevis@colostate.edu)

Labor and Green Transitions: Lessons from the USA

This contribution focuses on whether and how labor unions and environmentalists are trying to influence the green transition in a liberal capitalist economy, in this case the USA, and does so by employing a political coalition approach. The first task, therefore, is the identification of the major coalitions through which (some) unions and environmentalists are seeking to influence the green transition in the USA. In addition to unions and environmentalists these coalitions may include elements of the federal and subfederal state, particular sectors of capital as well as particular sets of corporations.

However, the approach recognizes that actors are embedded in and constituted within social institutions. A historically informed coalition approach cannot treat actors as atomistic interest groups that come to the arena independent of and equal to each other. The industrial and environmental relations of particular countries are the product of historical struggles and compromises that create path dependencies that variably enable and constrain the participating actors. An approach, then, that embeds coalitions within their historical and social contexts allows us to better understand the social-ecological purpose of the transition paths that emerge. While these contexts do influence the paths taken it is also evident that there is room for agency by unions and environmentalists.

This contribution draws on a long term study of the efforts of unions and environmentalists to influence the green transition in the US. It is based on an extensive and systematic review of the green transition positions of key labor unions, environmental organizations, green business associations, federal and subfederal governments, and selected corporations which are "allied" with unions and environmentalists. This review employs historical information, interviews, participant observation and close reading of primary and secondary material.

RC49-569.4

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KILIAN, REINHOLD (University of Ulm)

Social Networks of Children of Mentally Ill Parents

Introduction

Children of mentally ill parents represent a high-risk group for developing a mental illness themselves. The Relationship between mental illness and social networks can be negatively affected by isolation, caused by stigma experiences or a sense of shame. That implies the important role of functioning social networks regarding people's social participation as well as their morbidity and mortality. However, nothing is known about the network structure of children with mentally ill parents.

Aims

To identify relevant network data about the structure of social networks, interviews will be conducted with children and adolescents between six and eighteen years with at least one mentally ill parent.

Methods

Quantitative methods will be used. Interviews will be conducted with children of families participating in the German multicentre study "Children of mentally ill parents (CHIMPs)". Inclusion criteria will be informed consent of parents and children, presence of at least one mentally ill parent and having an age between six and eighteen years. To identify informations about the network structure including size, frequency of contacts, duration of contacts, and quality and quantity of support, two age-adapted Versions of the SONET questionnaire for children and adolescents will be used. Effects of clinical characteristics of children and parents on social networks and effects of differences in social networks on subjective quality of life will be analysed by means of path analysis.

Results

Preliminary results about characteristics of social networks of children with mentally ill parents and their associations with clinical characteristics and quality of life of children and parents will be presented.

Conclusions

Presented results will be discussed in view of implication for service needs and hypotheses for further research.

RC24-293.3

STODDART, MARK* (Memorial University of Newfoundland, mstoddart@mun.ca)

TINDALL, DAVID (University of British Columbia)

The Role of Engos in Canadian Climate Politics: Comparing Policy Network Actors' Perceptions with Insights from Sociological Theories

What is the role of Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations (ENGOs) in climate change policy debates? Based on a qualitative analysis of 73 interviews from a representative sample of policy actors in Canada, we examine the multiple roles that ENGOs are perceived to be playing within climate politics. We compare perceptions about the role of ENGOs held by climate policy actors with descriptions of the role of environmental organizations contained within the Treadmill of Production (TOP), Ecological Modernization (EM), Policy Networks (PN), and Resource Mobilization/Political Process Theory perspectives. The Treadmill of Production perspective takes a relatively pessimistic view of the prospects for sustainability in capitalist societies, but sees ENGOs potentially playing an important role – through protest and other tactics -- in pressuring government to take ecological sustainability into account. By contrast, Ecological Modernization theory takes a more optimistic view of these relationships, and sees ENGOs as playing a more cooperative and collaborative role vis a vis government and the private sector, and sees "greening" as a dominant trend arising from these relations. The Policy Networks perspective argues that the policy positions taken by particular actors is correlated with the positions taken by the network alters they are tied to through relationships of communication and collaboration. Resource Mobilization uses the metaphor of the market to understand the roles that different social movement organizations (SMOs) play within a social movement sector, and examines how organizations specialize within this context. Relatedly, Political Process theory examine how SMOs create and respond to political opportunities. Narratives about the role of environmental movements move across the boundaries between these perspectives, prompting us to rethink our theoretical understanding of the role of environmental movements within climate politics.

RC06-86.8

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(Troubling) Families in the Age of Surrogacy

Surrogacy arrangements create the possibility of new family combinations, not only by redefining motherhood specifically and parenthood more broadly, but also by destabilizing what constitutes a family today.

First, these new reproductive practices through surrogacy challenge the "traditional" way to have a child; the nuclear family consisting of a biologically related mother/father/child becomes troubled. Second, surrogacy offers women alternative pathways to motherhood and allows men to become fathers detached from heterosexual relationships. Third, surrogacy arrangements violate traditional

understandings of motherhood; since the surrogate relinquishes the child after birth, she violates assumed "natural" feelings of attachment a woman ought to have when she carries a child.

My paper focuses on the experiences of both surrogates and intended parents in the US, and examines how individuals within surrogate arrangements discuss the contours of "family." My paper further analyzes how individuals find this new form of family troublesome and how they normalize their experiences at the same time. The foundation for my analysis is interviews with surrogates and intended parents, as well as an online survey of surrogates.

RC32-372.3

STOECKLE, L. M. ANABEL* (Wayne State University, anabel.stoeckle@wayne.edu)

Surrogacy and the Meaning of Care Work

Global surrogacy arrangements have evoked many controversies over legal and ethical, as well as concerns about exploitation of women from the Global South who become surrogates for individuals from the Global North. Surrogacy raises questions and concerns about exploitation along class, race, nationality, and gender lines. Nevertheless, theorizing surrogacy as a form of work is relatively new.

This paper discusses surrogacy arrangements as a new form of intimate, emotional, and embodied body and care work. I apply the theoretical framework of Amrita Pande's (2014) groundbreaking fieldwork in Indian surrogacy camps conceptualizing surrogacy as sexualized care work to the US context, in which surrogates are more likely to be described in terms of altruism instead of the terminology of care work. Moreover, I pair this theoretical framework with the notion of multiple dimensions of body work, as conceptualized by Barbara Brents and Crystal Jackson (2013) in their study about sex workers. All of their five dimensions of body work apply to surrogates as workers: A surrogate performs (1) physical labor - the surrogate's womb is utilized to create the life of a child; (2) bodily labor - the surrogate pays attention to the physical need of the child she carries; (3) interactive bodily labor - the child, the unintentional "customer," is literally underneath the surrogate's skin; (4) emotional labor – the surrogate negotiates feelings to perform her "job" properly; and (5) aesthetic labor – she performs labor on her own body to produce a particular image that is crucial to her credibility as a surrogate, in this case, creating the image of being a good birthmother.

The commodification of surrogates' reproductive capacities therefore challenges feminist perspectives on this new form of (bodily) care work.

RC15-193.20

STOLZ, ERWIN* (Medical University of Graz, stolz.erwin@gmail.com)

Socio-Economic Inequalities in Health Deficit Accumulation in Old Age. Cross-National Evidence from Growth Curve Models Using Share Panel Data (2004-2013) from 10 European Countries

Existing studies on the social inequality in health trajectories in old age yielded inconsistent results regarding whether or not such health inequalities converge, remain stable or widen in old age. This is likely due to the widespread usage of cross-sectional data, limited availability of high quality and long-duration panel data, and issues regarding survival bias in the latter. Furthermore, the literature is dominated by single-country studies, and cross-national differences and potential contextual effects have received little attention so far. The objectives of this study were therefore (1) to assess trajectories of health deficit accumulation regarding the impact of education, income and wealth in Europe in general, and (2) to assess country-specific deviations of these patterns. We used panel data (21,571 observations from 7,178 respondents aged 65 years or more) from four waves of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) between the years 2004-2013 from ten European countries. Health deficits were measured by a sum index constructed from 40 identical items available in all four waves of SHARE. We estimated growth curve hierarchical regression models to examine trajectories of health deficits across time and controlled for both cohort effects and panel attrition. We found older adults with high education and income, and particularly wealthy older adults to have fewer health deficits at the onset of old age compared to their less educated and poorer counterparts. These gaps then widened between older adults with primary and tertiary education and between those of low and high household wealth over time but remained constant regarding income. Countries such as Spain, Italy and Germany showed higher average levels of health deficits and stronger deficit accumulation compared to Switzerland, Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden. Finally, the latter countries also tended to show less divergence in health deficit accumulation.

RC11-136.3

STOLZ, ERWIN* (Medical University of Graz, stolz.erwin@gmail.com)

The Impact of Income- and Asset-Poverty on Frailty Worsening Among Older Adults in 10 European Countries: A Longitudinal Analysis Using Share (2004-2013)

Recent studies documented effects of education and income on frailty status in old age, albeit mostly using cross-sectional data. Few studies have concentrated on the dynamics of frailty worsening across time or have focused on the role of material deprivation in income- and asset-poor households. Furthermore, potential cross-national differences and contextual effects regarding old age frailty have not been assessed so far. The objective of this study was therefore to assess the impact of both income- and asset poverty on the dynamics in the frailty index (FI) conceived as a systemic indicator of biological ageing in community-dwelling older adults (65+) in Europe. We used panel data consisting of 21,571 observations in 6.902 older adults across 10 years (2004-2013) and 10 European countries from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). Results from growth curve models showed significantly higher average levels of frailty in early old age and a higher rate of subsequent frailty worsening over time among asset-poor older adults compared to their non-poor counterparts. Furthermore, we found average frailty in early old age and frailty worsening to be higher in the Mediterranean and lower in Northern European countries. Finally, the impact of asset-poverty on both initial frailty level and frailty worsening was strongest in the Mediterranean countries and lowest in Switzerland.

RC36-417.3

STONER, ALEX* (Salisbury University, amstoner@salisbury.edu)

What Does Climate Change? Value As the Continual Necessity of the Present

The domination of human and non-human natures is wrapped up in an alien, runaway developmental logic, which, despite current efforts, no one controls and to which all are subject. This paper advances a Marxian critical theory account of capital-induced planetary degradation (e.g., accelerating land degradation, biodiversity loss, and climate change) following the Second World War. In contrast to strands of environmental thought which critically examine the production of wealth (increasing use-value output) by counterposing finitude and limits against the expansionary tendencies of economic growth, the critical theory approach advanced in this paper conceptualizes accelerating environmental degradation in terms of the unfolding of the contradiction between wealth *and* value. The temporal dimension of this process, as I endeavor to demonstrate, is more adequately captured in terms of a treadmill of production of *value*, which gives rise to a fundamental tension between "capital time" and "ecological time". Against this background, I direct focus toward a dialectic of transformation and reconstitution whereby the necessity of value is continuously established in the present. The paper concludes by indicating how a Marxian critical theory framework allows one to better understand the widespread growth of environmentalism and the concomitant spread of post-Fordist (neoliberal) capitalism.

RC02-29.4

STORMS, ELIAS* (University of Antwerp, elias.storms@uantwerpen.be)

Debt As a Heterogeneously Constituted Relationship: Payment and Collection at the Household Level

Debt and indebtedness appear both at the heart of economic activity (as the complement to credit) and at its fringes (as the inability to meet payments). Aside from economic definitions, at the household level debt is experienced most tangibly at the moment of collection. Surprisingly, however, sociology has largely neglected how debt as a social relationship manifests itself in the everyday lives of people through the process of collection.

This paper provides a theoretically driven engagement of empirical observations concerning debt, indebtedness and collection. It builds on material gathered while researching indebtedness and debt collection in Belgium, focussing on both collection agencies and bailiffs. Theoretically, this paper takes the 'economization framework' (as developed by Michel Callon & Koray Çalışkan) as a starting point in an attempt to understand how debt collection is constituted through a network in which a variety of 'heterogeneous elements' is involved. Material and technical devices, knowledge (both scholarly and lay), legal documents and contractual stipulations are some of the elements that play a constitutive role in the establishment of debt as a social relationship.

Pertinent to the topic of the panel, this paper argues that we should broaden our theoretical scope and include not only economic aspects, but also textual, interpersonal and especially legal dimensions if we wish to understand debt as a social relationship. By approaching debt in this manner, this paper has two aims. First, it hopes to further theoretical sociological understanding of debt as a prominent aspect of everyday economic life. Second, and equally important, through the case of debt collection, it aims to explore how 'the economic' is constituted through a variety of elements from different social spheres.

RC35-410.3

STRECKER, DAVID* (University of Jena, david.strecker@uni-erfurt.de)

Social Exclusion and the Right to Justification: The Case of Slavery

The concept of social exclusion has usually been conceived of as referring to the horizontal axis of social structuration, juxtaposed to the established vertical categorizations of social inequality. Opposing such a dichotomous conceptualization of (horizontal) inclusion/exclusion and (vertical) stratification, this paper examines the linkages between both axes: In which ways might the excluded not be 'superfluous', but rather functional to the reproduction of social structure. This question is explored by investigating the "peculiar institution" of slavery from the perspective of the right to justification.

RC17-218.8

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FORSTER, SARAH (Hertie School of Governance)

The Transparency of Philanthropic Foundations

Transparency is the fundament of any further accountability of NPOs towards their stakeholders. However, speaking for the German case, the sufficiency of NPO transparency is repeatedly contested – in the scientific and the political area, but even amongst NPOs themselves as the following argument will show.

In the context of a joint research project of Hertie School of Governance and Centre for Social Investment at Heidelberg University on the "Positioning and Contributions of German Foundations" we conducted the first representative survey on the self-perception of German Foundations. Besides other topics, we asked if foundations agree that they should be more open, more transparent. With an approval rate of 31%, transparency was the second often named organizational problem (after insufficient funds with 64%).

Our empirical data enable us to test for correlations between the self-perception of the foundations as "adequately transparent" and structural factors like budget size, mode of operation (grant-making, operative, mixed), number of regular employees and volunteers, founding date, and so on.

The focus of the research paper will lie on the effect of budget size on the self-perception of foundations: Building on current research we know the more professionalized a foundation is, the more it strives for "rationalization". We assume that the "professionality" of a foundation (e.g. having full-time employees with specific educational backgrounds and regular trainings) increases with its budget. Testing may proof, if more professionalized foundations perceive themselves as more transparent because of their higher capacity to be transparent, or if the opposite is the case and they are more sensitive to the lack of transparency in their organization. Furthermore, one may also argue smaller foundations think of themselves more often as being transparent enough, because they are better integrated locally and therefore have a more direct exchange with their stakeholders.

RC34-392.5

STRULIK, STEFANIE* (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies Geneva, strulik@gmail.com)

"Sometimes I Feel Lost in Transition". Muslim Middle Class Youth in India

Political and public discourses in India depict the 250-300 Million strong "new middle class" as the epitome of a globalized and modern India. This portrayal usually omits the existence of Muslim middle class families. The paper questions the tacit equation of middle class with Hindu-Indian modernity by drawing attention to the formation of a new Muslim middle class.

Based on an ethnography of various institutionalized sites in Lucknow (a North India city) that are involved in the production of "middleclassness" the paper is interested in recent transformations for Muslim youth due to economic liberalization, cultural globalization as well as labour migration to the Middle East.

Over the last two decades, the variety of competing lifestyles, contextually shifting subjectivities, moralities and consumption patterns has increased -- and thus the possibilities to make choices and to position oneself. Previous lifestyles are not just replaced with new ones, but continue concurrently, and serve to both construct new imaginaries as well as reconfirm old boundaries. The complexity of everyday has increased ever since. The pressure to feel responsible for one's own biography, the pressure to perform, to achieve and to make pro-active decisions on what to do with one's life has amplified.

The paper is interested how Muslim youth are juggling conflicting expectations by peers, the elder generation, religious leaders, and the competitive requirements of the modern employment sector. The focus is on the various strategies deployed by young Indian Muslims in order to negotiate simultaneously national belonging, being part of an "Indian" modernity or even a global modernity while retaining Muslim identifications of various kinds. The paper investigates the en-

tanglements and co-evalness of competing narratives of modernity. Western modernity, thereby, constitutes an important part of Indian Muslim imaginaries without being the only frame of reference.

RC11-128.4

STUART, SUSAN* (Bucks New University, sue.stuart@bucks.ac.uk)

Phew! Pathways to Health, Exercise and Wellbeing: A Qualitative Study of Exercise 50+

PHEW! Pathways to Health, Exercise and Wellbeing: a qualitative study of exercise 50+

Leisure, the product of increased economic affluence and cradle for consumerism has created the freedom to choose how to spend time within the confines of interests and resources available. However the effects on the body have not always been beneficial to health and wellbeing. For example increased choice and availability of food, added to more fluid eating patterns, have given rise to conditions in which obesity flourishes. Some leisure pursuits may promote sedentary behaviour threatening healthy living and risking the development of associated conditions such as hypertension and diabetes.

It is within this context that UK Chief Medical Officers have issued exercise indicators to fscilitste health promotion and to measure levels of physical activity within the population. Findings suggest that many people do not meet these levels of activity in their daily lives. A particular focus of concern is for the growing mass of older people with whom decline and disease is traditionally associated.

The prescriptive nature of such guidelines takes no account that, regardless of age, people are not a homogeneous group. Neither does the advice recognise that exercise engagement is part of a process related to lifestyle choices. I argue that Pathways to Health, Exercise and Wellbeing are not a simple matter of 'one size fits all'. Using data from the 50+ exercise classes that I lead I explore these processes and how choices are made. In my experience participants seek a 'package' of circumstances appropriate to their needs, interests and lifestyle. This often involves establishing a successful 'partnership' with the instructor and the exercise experience – a sense of belonging. When this happens the 'pleasure' experienced is both embodied and processual – the whole constituting a customised, individual pathway to health and wellbeing.

RC42-499.11

STUMPF, FELIX* (Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nuremberg, felix.stumpf@fau.de)

Factorial Surveys in Social Psychology: The Prospects of Professional Recognition in Germany – a Factorial Survey on the Acceptance of Officially Recognized Foreign Certificates in German Firms

With the "Recognition Act" in 2012, Germany introduced a standardized procedure to assess and recognize foreign vocational and professional qualifications. This procedure is intended to formally help employers with the identification of equivalent foreign and German vocational and professional qualifications. Yet, it is unclear in how far firms – as the central gatekeepers of the labour market – actually rely on the results of this official instrument. Our research question is therefore whether the official confirmation of equivalent foreign qualifications will, ceteris paribus, actually lead to equal chances in application and hiring processes. More generally, we investigate whether formal professional recognition enables foreigners to access qualified labour market segments more easily.

To answer these questions, we will employ a factorial survey. The basic idea here is to present firms hypothetical foreign applicants for a job position as a logistics manager. The characteristics of the applicants and their degrees will be experimentally varied. On the individual level, this includes the applicant's gender, age, job experience and salary expectations. For a detailed analysis of the effects of professional recognition, the applicants come either with a German vocational training degree or a foreign qualification, the latter either without any official evaluation or with partial or full recognition as an equivalent to a German degree.

The survey will be conducted among a representative sample of all German firms which employ at least one logistics manager. Because the degree of professionalization of recruitment processes and recruitment practices vary with firm size, we expect that recognition will have different effects for different firm types. To take account of this, we use a unique stratified sampling design for firms with 1-9, 10-49 and 50-249 employees. This will allow us to generate results for recruitment practices in association with professional recognition for different firm sizes and structures.

RC11-135.3

STYPINSKA, JUSTYNA* (Free University Berlin, justyna.stypinska@fu-berlin.de)

A Mature Entrepreneur –a New Social Role for Older Adults?

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In traditional discourses entrepreneurs are pictured as young, dynamic, risk taking, adventurous (often) white males. This view excludes women, minority members, immigrants, as well as older persons. However, these atypical entrepreneurial models are gaining momentum, and among them – the mature entrepreneur (referred to also as grey). Research shows that in many industrialized countries the number of older entrepreneurs increased in the last decades much faster that the number of younger entrepreneurs, and their visibility increases also on socio-political agenda.

The expression "mature entrepreneur" possesses a twofold meaning. Mature in the sense of chronological age (such as 50+), and mature in terms of life and work experience, as well as social, human and (often) economic capital. This group represents those individuals, who start their entrepreneurial activity at later stages of their professional careers. As described by Ainsworth and Hardy (2008) an older entrepreneur is considered a "risky project". With embarking on this new occupational path, the older entrepreneur takes on variety of risks that are common for all-age entrepreneurs (financial and legal risks of failure), as well as age specific risks of acting against certain age norms, social expectations and fixed behavioural patterns.

The question addressed in this presentation are: what is the image(s) of a mature entrepreneur and how is it being constructed in public policy, as well as in social imagination? How is it related to the policy discourses and models of Active Ageing Agenda in Europe? What are the characteristics of an emerging model of mature entrepreneurship? The presentation will reflect on the literature and policy analysis regarding the creation of a new model for late life activity- mature entrepreneurship, as well as present some preliminary empirical evidence from an ongoing project.

RC31-356.3

SU, PHI* (University of California, Los Angeles, phi.h.su@gmail.com)

A Tale of Two Migration Streams: Vietnamese Immigrants and Refugees in Germany

In the United States, scholars have explained the formation of ethnic immigrant communities as resulting from a desire to interface with others in the native tongue; to draw on social networks for employment and related opportunities; and, in distinct instances, ethnic mobilization also emerges as a response to xenophobic violence. The draw of ethnic communities has been so great in the American context that immigrants engage in secondary migration to relocate to where coethnics reside *en masse*. Upon first glance, Vietnamese contract workers (from former North Vietnam) and refugees (from former South Vietnam) to Germany exhibit some of the characteristics that should predict the formation of an ethnic community: they speak the same language and may potentially benefit from coethnic social networks, and, as a visible racial minority in Germany, many Vietnamese former contract workers who migrated to the East have been subject to anti-foreigner sentiments and campaigns. Yet, 40 years after the collapse of the South Vietnamese government and 25 years after the fall of the Berlin Wall, the social worlds that first-generation Vietnamese immigrants and refugees inhabit remain largely separate, to the extent that one journalist described this national-origin group as "Berlin's Vietnamese Wall." My study seeks to address this unique case by examining the relationships of Vietnamese to home and host states, two of which—former South Vietnam and former East Germany—no longer exist. This study draws on participant-observation with immigrant-serving organizations and in-depth interviews with Vietnamese Germans. In studying the ongoing relationships of immigrants and refugees to (changing) sending and receiving states, I consider a theoretically unique but informative case in which regime change has propelled two entirely distinct and concurrent migration streams out of Vietnam and continues to shape coethnic relations.

RC32-JS-59.6

SU, PHUNG* (UC Berkeley, pnsu@berkeley.edu)

The Market for Vietnamese Brides: Global Marriages As Strategy Deployments

In 1986, Vietnam implemented the policy of *Đổi Mới* ("Renovation") intended to usher the country toward economic development through the influx of foreign capital and investment. This transition coincides with the emergence of the "Four Asian Tigers" (South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore), economies characterized by pronounced free-market ideology and industrialization. Out of this climate of national and regional economic change emerged a bride market specializing in the "sale" of young Vietnamese peasant women to rural men from these neighboring "Asian tiger" countries. My study examines this market for Vietnamese brides to understand the economic dimensions of increasing transnational connections and commercialized intimacy. I do this by utilizing mixed qualitative methods, including in-depth interviews, ethnography, and document analysis. To investigate how individuals navigate macroeconomic changes such as market liberalization, I seek to answer: *How do Vietnamese peasant women learn about and decide to participate in a bride market in which they are sold to foreign, Asian bachelors? Why are men from economically advanced nations looking to devel-*

oping countries for marriage opportunities? Finally, *how do actors in the Vietnamese bride market reproduce or complicate socioeconomic hierarchies among countries in Asia?* To address these questions, I use the case of Vietnamese-Korean unions to analyze global relations. Since the 1990s, South Korea has been one of the top importing countries of Vietnamese brides. The economic viability of South Korea has created the possibility of new mobility strategies for the Vietnamese, who are increasingly turning to Asian countries in the pursuit of economic security. By looking specifically at Vietnamese-Korean marriages, I highlight new avenues for the exercise of agency within a context of changing global economies. Anticipated findings will offer insight into the type of strategies individuals, who are located within local and national peripheries, deploy to gain marriage and economic opportunities.

RC16-197.4

SUBRT, JIRI* (Charles University, jiri.subrt@ff.cuni.cz)

The Theory of Action and the Problem of Homo Duplex

The Theory of Action and the Problem of Homo Duplex

This contribution is devoted to a consideration of the possible consequences for the theory of action were the assumption accepted that human beings are inherently dual in the sense that Emil Durkheim supposes in the concept of "homo duplex". Durkheim argues that human beings are divided in an internally contradictory manner. Our physical body, on the one hand, is the source of our endless needs and desires, of our egoism. Our socialized being, on the other hand, is the construct of the society that lives and acts through us and controls and diminishes the symptoms of our egoism through internalized moral principles. A similar conclusion has been reached by many other thinkers before and after Durkheim. According to Georg Simmel, the human is a dual being, one part of which is directed outside itself, and attracted by society, by associations with others, while the second part is a "world in itself" which wants autonomy, independence and detachment from other people. William Isaac Thomas and Florian Znaniecki distinguished two components of human personality, temperament and character, the former being naturally given, while the latter is socially formed. George Herbert Mead presents the characteristics of the human "Self" as a contradictory unity of the two components "I" and "Me". "I" is an individual, subjective component which is active and creative; "Me" is an objective, passive component, which is formed primarily by the internalized attitudes of the social group or society to which the individual belongs. The first question which occupies this contribution is how the concept of homo duplex could be projected into the theory of action, structuring and social order. The second question it deals with is whether such an approach could be compatible with Parsons' AGIL scheme.

WG02-640.9

SUCHOVSKA, PETRA* (Charles University, petrasuchovska@yahoo.com)

Global Affairs Embedded in Historical Sociology

The spirit of modernity remain chaotic and obscure. Western-led idea of globalization and democracy imposed upon the world does not seem to bring the bright future for human progress anymore and the diminishing ability of intellectual community to explain entropy of global affairs might lead to another historical tragedy rooted in social disilussioment.

Sociological behavior is reliable reporter of every aspect of society, as its dynamics represent derivation of social reality of humanity in its historical and dynamic context, expressing eternal collective strive for an ideal social order. Solutions might be searched in the dependency relationship between global state of affairs and dynamics of sociological behavior that can trigger and be triggered in response to internal and external challenges and explain outlined causal linkage of events, which constitute logical framework for all possible variations of circumstances and experiences to unfold.

I argue that some of the principles of sociological behavior as "social dialectics", which touchs upon the "pendular theory of social change" of Pitirim Sorokin or "Axial Age" of Karl Jaspers, form the historical epochs of religions and material appeal for progress, during which the civilisations rise and fall. The civilisations proceed in a given linear direction for a time, progressing by constructive responding to the challenges, but eventually, as a result of need for inherent equilibrium of the social reality (religious/divine vs rational), shifts of direction and a new period of development will be ushered in

Clearly articulating these principles and its relationship to global affairs may clarify contemporary "crisis of societal agency". Such approach might represent body of knowledge about social structural change and provide critical understanding of contemporary affairs, while furnishing a framework for possible solution through a warning or encouragement of the political, religious, economic communities and individuals to better adjust to the social challenges.

RC45-523.1

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Does the Internet Make People Conservative? : Effects of the Internet on Citizens' Political Attitudes and Their Rational Basement

This presentation aims to clarify the difference in political attitudes between respondents of an interview survey and those of a web survey, and to explain the mechanism that produces such differences. The internet is considered a new tool for organizing democratic movements; discourses on the internet, however, are often likely to generate new types of right-wing circles. In other words, the role of the internet as a political tool remains ambivalent. However, has the internet itself no effect on the political attitudes of citizens? In this presentation, I focus on the effects of the internet on political attitudes. Here I assume that people tend to manipulate their opinions so as to enable easy acceptance by target persons. Under this assumption, we can reasonably predict that a person slightly changes her/his political attitude depending on the target person (an interviewer in a case of an interview survey), and therefore respondents of a web survey are likely to be less cooperative than those of an interview survey. As a result, based on *rational judgement concerning target persons*, respondents of web surveys tend to not support social policies on equality. In order to test this hypothesis, I use data from SSP-I 2010 (interview survey in 2010, N=1,763) and SSP-W 2012 (web survey in 2012, N=2,839). Because these data sets have the same format for our target variables, the results are strictly comparable. After controlling for sample bias by using propensity score, I compared the political attitudes of the respondents of the interview and the web surveys. Results of the analyses show that respondents on web surveys tend to support neo-liberal opinions. This means that my hypothesis on the internet's effect on the political attitudes of citizens can be supported by empirical data.

RC53-602.4

SUENKER, HEINZ* (Wuppertal University/Faculty of Human and Social Sciences, suenker@uni-wuppertal.de)

Childhood Studies and Sociology of Education

Without overloooking differences of class, gender, ethnicity, childhood research since 1980 has focused on the social formation of children in the context of generational order and begun seeing children as socially competent actors. Complementary political initiatives emphasize the importance of participatory experience, whilst at the same time educational research highlights the reality and instruments of class-based social selectivity in education. Social inequality is reinforced in educational structures that fail to promote democratic competencies and thus undermine the ability of citizens to participate actively and consciously in society. Genuinely democratic educational policies in line with the UN-Convention on the Rights of the Child aim to remedy this situation by promoting the education of all. This would fight the reproduction cycle and empower children to be really competent actors.

RC10-120.1

SUENKER, HEINZ* (Wuppertal University, suenker@uni-wuppertal.de)

Democracy Against Capitalism?!

Since the inception of the bourgeois-capitalist society there is a broad socio-theoretical debate about the relationship between capitalism and democracy. In the centre of this debate have been questions of the social form of individual and social existences of the individual (possissive individualism), the relationship between politics and economy, the tension between a "civilising influence of capital" (Marx) on the one side and the destuction of the social on the other side.

Nowadays there is a renewed debate on the end of capitalism (Wallerstein et al.).

The paper reconstructs relevant leitmotifs and figures of argumentation of this rich debate. Secondly, it tries to analyse the consequences of the formdetermination (Formbestimmtheit) of capital (Marx) for possibilities of democracy in everyday life and different societal institutions connecting this with questions of participation.

RC24-296.25

SUESSBAUER, ELISABETH* (Center for Technology and Society (ZTG), suessbauer@ztg.tu-berlin.de)

Workplaces As Enabling Structures for Sustainable Consumption Practices?

Since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992, many attempts have been made to influence knowledge or attitudes of consumers but have not led to significant changes of resource-intensive consumption patterns (Jackson 2005; Fuchs/Lorek 2005). A main challenge is that everyday consumption is comprised of routines and habits that are rarely reflected upon and which are embedded in social and material contexts that can-

not easily be changed (Shove/Warde 2002; Spaargaren/ van Vliet 2000). Practice theory scholars (Shove et al. 2012; Brand 2014) emphasize that all elements of consumption practices have to be addressed for a change of daily routines: meaning, implicit and explicit rules, practical knowledge, and material arrangements.

The paper is based on the idea that companies are able to provide a context which facilitates sustainable consumption at the workplace by establishing supportive material structures and norms as well as enhancing respective competences. Experimenting with sustainable consumption practices at the workplace could – as a kind of "spill over" – result in positive effects on routines in private households.

This assumption is empirically analysed in the transdisciplinary project IMKoN comparing the provision of "enabling structures" of German companies of different sectors and sizes. We are interested in two perspectives: a) Are the companies open to take up ideas of sustainability oriented employees to optimize entrepreneurial structures towards sustainability? (outside-in perspective); b) Which effects does the provision of enabling structures for sustainable consumption at the workplace have on private consumption habits? (inside-out perspective)

We apply a mixed-methods approach including qualitative interviews with the management, a group discussion with 8-10 employees, narrative interviews as well as an online survey among the entire staff. In comparing the companies we will discuss, how unsustainable elements of daily practices can be replaced or linked up in a new way.

TG06-693.2

SUESSE, NINA* (King's College London, nina.suesse@kcl.ac.uk)

The Every-Day of German Family Policy Reform: New and Old Disparities in the Organisation of Childcare

Comparative welfare state theory has discussed at length the German welfare model, either in terms of welfare regimes or varieties of capitalism. A major point of interest and contention therein has been the question of institutional change and reproduction in German welfare provision. Seeleib-Kaiser, in an examination of political discourse, points towards a "dual transformation" of the welfare state, in which the social insurance state, targeted at income maintenance of the male-breadwinner, faces retrenchment. Simultaneously, family policy is moving to the centre-stage of social policy discussion and expanding despite constraints of austerity. This dynamic of reforms creates new disparities in the distribution of social protection. Existing explanations largely focus on macro comparative theory or policy-maker discourse. I argue that these approaches tend to miss how reforms and changes in political rhetoric are implemented and diffused through the layers of organisations in everyday life. To critically assess and complement existing accounts of German welfare state transformation, I intend to map how reforms are enacted in daily life, focussed on the case of childcare.

Germany has substantially expanded its public childcare programme, pointing to a need to improve work-family life reconciliation. Debate has also taken up themes of gender equality, working conditions of care-workers and the cultural and educational integration of children. In tracing how formal policy changes and wider discursive themes were taken up by local actors, I begin with the experience of public childcare managers and trace the discourses they engage with vertically as well as horizontally in different German locations. I explicate thereby how extra-local policy information traverses within institutional networks and how actors experience and enact policy locally.

RC22-262.11

SULEMAN, MUHAMMED* (University of Johannesburg, muhammeds@uj.ac.za)

Delving into 'Structural Prisons': As Insight into Muslim Women's Struggle in Dealing and Overcoming Marital Violence

The primary sources of Shariah: The Quran and the practices of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), prohibit violence against married women. However there is growing evidence of marital violence experienced by married women in the Muslim community in South Africa. While Islam allows women recourse to leave their abusive marital relationships, the context within which find themselves, acts as a barrier. As far as the marital relationship is concerned, there is a disjuncture in what is stipulated in Shariah and how Muslims adhere to its stipulations. Using direct, structural and cultural violence, this conceptual paper seeks to explore literature around these key themes with a focus on married Muslim women and Islamic law. A preliminary search on relevant literature, together with anecdotal evidence revealed that despite being victims of domestic violence, women receive little help from relevant structures such as family and religious organisations. If they choose divorce, they are stigmatised by relevant structures. Using direct, structural and cultural violence as analytical instruments, this conceptual paper explains why Muslim women remain in abusive relationships by problematising the context in which they find themselves. Certain structures act as either perpetrators or victims of structural violence. Hence they place women in 'structural prisons.'

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RC53-604.1

SULLU, BENGI* (University College London - Graduate, bengitoo@gmail.com)

Geographies of Children's Play in the Context of Neoliberal Restructuring in Istanbul

This research, operating at the interface of urban studies and children's geographies literatures, aims to analyze the material and discursive transformations of children's play in the context of neoliberal global restructuring in Istanbul. Looking at the private play centers for children inside shopping malls called "children's cities" and a public playground, it explores the impact of wider socio-economic transformations on children's play spaces through an inquiry of the socio-spatial mechanisms and characteristics that stand out in "children's cities" and the ways in which children's cities shape the conceptions and practices of play in relation to deprived public play spaces. Primary stage of data collection comprises observation in two children's cities and a public playground, semi-structured interviews and document analysis of the material from the websites. I suggest that neoliberal material processes of privatization, exclusion and securitization underlying the city space deeply structure the new geographies of play. Normalization of the play taking place in children's cities is tightly linked to poor conditions of public playgrounds due to municipal neglect, which brings about withdrawal of upper-middle classes from the public spaces but actually shows the most devastating effect on low-income groups since they cannot cease using public play spaces for children's play. While processes of private investment and public disinvestment in children's play spaces underline the hegemonic presence of the private spaces within the city, celebration of the children's cities showcases particular framing of "good play" that valorizes exclusivity, security and instrumentality. One important conclusion about the current state of play spaces in Istanbul is neither glamorous children's cities nor derelict public playgrounds can meet the benchmarks of "the right to play" that encompasses "free" play and the right to be safe along with the recognition of play as a right in itself rather than being instrumental for other developmental goals.

RC15-190.2

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HAYNES-MASLOW, LINDSEY (Union of Concerned Scientists)

SMITH, CHRISTINE (Xavier University of Louisiana)

Linking Faith and Complementary Therapies in Cancer Care for African-Americans

Introduction: The role of faith and spirituality in medical decisions has been under-theorized in contemporary medical research. This has had a particular impact on patients of color who are more likely to rely on spirituality or religion in making major treatment decisions. Furthermore, how complementary or Eastern therapies might be used synergistically within these belief systems to better provide care for cancer care treatment side-effects has been unexamined.

Methods: This study uses a two-pronged approach to examine the role of religiosity in African-American cancer survivors and caregivers in the U.S. and to explore the possibility that complementary therapies may offer more culturally appropriate care options. Based on focus groups with African-American cancer survivors and caregivers in the American South, results suggest that faith and spirituality still play a major role in treatment decisions made by this racial/ethnic group. By combining focus group data with a systematic review on the use of complementary therapies to cope with the side-effects of chemotherapy for communities of color in the United States, we hope to theoretically and empirically link these two fields.

Results & Discussion: Thirteen focus groups with 123 participants were conducted between 2011 and 2013. Study participants commented on the centrality of churches in their communities, and the importance of one's faith in guiding medical decisions. Some participants discussed the practice of relying on both their physicians and faith to hope for the best outcome. The systematic review explored the literature on complementary therapies for dealing with side-effects of chemotherapy. Findings are currently being analyzed but suggest the need for greater attention to complementary medicine for communities of color.

Conclusion: Understanding strong ties to faith and spirituality could help inform how eastern medicine can be used to complement western medicine, and sometimes, could be more appropriate for reaching African American cancer survivors.

RC01-23.1

SUMBAS, AZER* (HACETTEPE UNIVERSITY, azersumbas@hotmail.com)

An Alternative Discussion on the Direct Participation in Hostilities: WHO ARE the 'Unlawful Combatants' or "Civilians"?

Although the arm conflicts of 19th and 20th centuries were between states, the modern conflicts are essentially between the states and different sub-state armed groups or among these groups such as in the cases of Rwanda, Former Yugoslavia, Iraq, Afghanistan or Syria. In that regard, the term of direct participation in hostilities commenced to be appeared as an ordinary way of defending/attacking for national or international rights.

However, at this new type of armed conflicts, not only men are the carrier of the missions and weapons, but also "children" and "women" turn into a guerilla in each night as experienced in Palestinian or ISIS cases. In this respect, the distinction between "civilians" as protected persons conventionally including women and children, and "unlawful combatants" as legitimate targets traditionally including males, becomes unclear. This paper aims to open a discussion on the term of direct participation in hostilities by particularly referring the situations of women and children in contemporary conflicts and interventions and to determine a close or narrow interpretation by attributing Geneva Conventions and Additionals protocols, commentaries and cases.

Keywords: Direct Participation, Civilians, Armed Conflicts

RC15-184.3

SUN, SHIRLEY HSIAOLI* (Nanyang Technological University, hlsun@ntu.edu.sg)

Capitalizing on Being Othered: Genomic Medicine, Racial Identities and a Globalized Pharmaceutical Industry

This paper critically examines the construction of racially and ethnically-labelled populations in the development of genomic medicine. In the (post-)genomic era, will medicine be "personalized" according to an individual's unique genetic makeup or will it be developed and administered in relation to that individual's racial and ethnic identities? Before genome-based personalized medicine can be administered in clinical settings, the question is what shapes drug marketing and development. This paper closely examines the story of Gefitinib (IRESSA, marketed by the pharmaceutical company AstraZeneca), a drug for treating non-small cell lung cancer patients with EGFR mutations. It suggests that the case of IRESSA deserves a closer look, because it has been hailed as an exemplary case of personalized medicine. It demonstrates that, in some instances, lying just beneath the surface of molecular-based personalized medicine is the reality of racially and ethnically-designated population-based drug development in the context of a globalized pharmaceutical industry. In addition, this paper analyzes the ways in which some geneticists and medical oncologists in Singapore have capitalized on being "othered" (Said, *Orientalism*, 1978). Their empirical pharmacogenomics studies of cancer drug toxicity emphasize ethnic diversity, for instance, by adopting comparisons between "Asians" and "Caucasians" in Phase IV trials. While previous studies have identified the role of the ethnic niche market in this phenomenon of the medicalization of race (Duster 2007, Lee 2003), this paper suggests that such a phenomenon cannot be fully explained without an understanding of the choices and rationale underlying the cooperation of participating clinical trial centres and doctors. Most importantly, this paper draws on interview data with geneticists and medical researchers to argue that the definition and identification of "Asians" and "Caucasians" are based on arbitrary criteria.

RC11-138.2

SUN, SHIRLEY HSIAOLI* (Nanyang Technological University, hlsun@ntu.edu.sg)

State Policy and Care Migration in Selected Countries in Asia

Care migration has become an important feature of care provision in Asia, and it is related to inequality in different forms. This paper suggests that while migrant care workers help address the issue of "reproductive labor" in selected Asian countries (South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, and Vietnam), the degree of openness of the (foreign) domestic worker policies is less a function of demographic crisis (i.e. below replacement fertility and potential population decline), but more a function of whether the state supports local women's economic "productive labor" via its policies. Instead of treating women's paid labor force participation as a given (which is often the case in the demand-driven framework), we suggest that states adopt migrant care worker policies to actively shape local women's labor force participation. The state may encourage local women to participate in paid employment as a deep commitment to gender equality and/or driven out of the necessity of economic development. This study lends support to the importance of investigating supply-driven framework of care.

RC41-487.4

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Utilization of Maternal Health Care in Yemen

A recent UN Report ranked Yemen 154 on its Human Development Index with a per capita income of less than $4000. Wide differentials are observed between rural and urban areas regarding utilization of maternal care services in Yemen. The recommended minimum of four antenatal care follow-up visits were received by 47 percent of births to mothers living in urban areas, but for only 16 percent of births to mothers living in rural areas. Similarly, 49 percent of deliveries in urban areas, and only 23 percent of deliveries in rural areas, took place in health care facilities. These measures indicate that the utilization of various maternal care services are not encouraging, particularly in the rural areas. In the present analysis we addressed the limitations that exist in the literature and used the theoretical framework developed by Andersen and Newman (1973). This approach incorporates both individual and program characteristics in addressing the utilization of maternal care services in rural areas of Yemen. To capture the complexity of the various aspects of maternal care utilization we constructed a composite index based on the various components of the maternal care services. The preliminary analysis indicates that among the various socioeconomic and demographic variables considered, variables such as birth order, education of woman, household standard of living index and women's exposure to mass media have larger variations in the utilization of maternal care services, even after controlling for other predictor variables. Similarly, among various community level and program variables considered, a health worker visit during pregnancy and the distance to a government health facility have strong and statistically significant influence on the utilization of maternal care services.

RC53-609.6

SUR, PIYALI* (Jadavpur University (Department of Sociology), piyali.sur@gmail.com)

Children, Gender, Class and Fashion in Kolkata: An Intersectional Analysis of Discrimination

In late capitalism there has been a growing 'commercialization' of childhood where children are perceived as active consumers of fashion. This presentation critically interrogates the role of fashion, in the form of clothes, shoes, cosmetics, accessories in the lives of children of 15 to 17 years of age in burgeoning consumer society of Kolkata, thereby attempting to bring forth its class and gender dimensions which result in discrimination. There is gender politics behind fashion as girls' subjectivities are oriented towards fashion in ways boys are not. Though teen boys unlike their fathers or grandfathers are taking active interest in fashion, too much preoccupation with it is still defined by them as 'feminine'and is devalued. Fashion is also a site where there is production and reproduction of class inequalities and discrimination. Fashion industry creates a hierarchy of 'taste' (Bourdieu) in fashion, indicating processes of discrimination which defines and marks off the high from the low. Teen girls from privileged socio-economic backgrounds having access to first world fashion ideas and practices through the internet and popular media, consume and present themselves in ways that express their distinct "costly" taste. These children 'do difference' (West and Fenstermaker) along class lines by wearing branded clothes, global branded products and discriminate against girls from less privileged backgrounds who are held in contempt for their "inferior" taste and style.Teen girls from lower socio-economic backgrounds with limited buying capacity feel deprived and inferior in relation to their bodies which may have long term effects on their identity. The feelings of inferiority gets multiplied if combined with socially constructed undesirable physical traits. The global political economy of fashion industry reproduces hierarchies of inequality around 'habitus' and 'taste' where body is the central mechanism through which difference in terms of class is performed.

RC09-JS-32.6

SUR, PIYALI* (Jadavpur University (Department of Sociology), piyali.sur@gmail.com)

In Quest of Global Beauty: Gender –Technology Interface through Body Beautification

The consumer culture of late modernity has brought the body and the beauty industry to the centre stage where there is a growing obsession with the appearance of the body. Today products, images and ideas of beauty industry reach every corner of the world, including a developing country like India. This presentation focuses on how adolescent girls and boys of Kolkata within the age group of fifteen to eighteen are preoccupied with beautifying their bodies. Though both boys and girls invest in the body, beautification is gendered as boys invest less time, energy and resources on beautification. The majority of teens, especially girls choose internet technology, over any other medium, as a source of information on beautification. Traditional popular media is replaced by fashion blogs, cosmetic products' official networks that are feminized, primarily geared towards women, disseminating first world beauty images, ideas and practices of beautification which have power effects on adolescent subjectivities. The websites on beauty reflect the understanding or construction of girls as sexual, and reinforce narrow and stereotypical meanings of girlhood, beauty and consumption. A tween culture of the net generation has emerged oriented towards fashion and beauty through the net, includes those who participate as peers and treats

the non-participators as the 'other'. The influence of first worlds' ideals of beautification is visible in the girls' dressing style, skin care and body comportment though girls creatively assimilate elements of local beauty culture, stalling homogenization of beauty. This paper critically interrogates whether globalized images of beauty reaching a segment of the youth through the digital world creates a distinction between "us" and "them". The latter are those who due to their structural locale find themselves excluded from an access to globalized images and products of beauty.

RC52-JS-21.6

SURDEZ, MURIEL* (University of Fribourg, muriel.surdez@unifr.ch)

How Do State Reforms Lead to Cooperation Between Different Professionals ? Statements about the Food Safety Sector in Switzerland

How do different public professionals react when they face organizational and managerial restructuring that press them for more collaboration ? This question is particularly interesting because administrative restructuring bring about uncertain results regarding the type of professionalism and the professional balance of power.

Our contribution is based on a ongoing study about the reforms occurring in the food safety sector in Switzerland in which veterinarians, food engineers and chemical engineers are involved. It intends to discuss the following aspects :

-        The effects of the reforms on professional autonomy, knowledge and working habits of each types of professional bureaucrats depend on the previous collaborative or competitive relationships between the administrative units at different territorial levels. Although these professionals are not front-line professionals, their working habits are not so easy to change because they are linked with the clients they have to cope with or they feel closed to (farmers, food processing industry, broad public).

-        The acceptance of the administrative reforms depends on the previous career patterns of these professional bureaucrats and not only on their future career expectations. Of course, they might consider the reforms either as an opportunity or as a decline (for themselves, for their organizational unit or for their profession as a whole). But their career path shapes their actual professional view too. In our case study, the three types of professional bureaucrats were not especially trained to become civil servants and a part of them worked for private firms or as self-employed before entering the state administration. We make the hypothese that the reasons that lead them to become professional bureaucrats impact the ways they identify (or not) with the reforms.

RC48-JS-53.5

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TOTH, GERGELY (MTA-ELTE Peripato Comparative Social Dynamics Research Group)

Two Necessary Ingredient: Role of Emotions and Efficacy in Social Movement Participation in Hungary

Emotions are able to foster participation in social movements and demonstrations, however they could decrease the propensity for participation as well. One could argue that certain emotions towards politics as commitment, anger, enthusiasm might lead to participation, while others, as disappointment or fear would withhold people from participation.

However, emotions predict participatory behaviour only if we also consider people's attitudes towards efficacy of demonstrations. Thus, any strong emotion might be a sign of a psychological commitment towards public issues. The question is, in what condition this commitment leads to political engagement or alienation. In our paper we argue, that confidence in efficacy of a given form of political participation is a necessary condition to channel emotions into political participation.

In this study, we focus on the relation of emotions and participation in protest events and based on the argument above we hypothesize that any type of strong emotion could be channelled into participation in protest events if one thinks that this form of political participation is effective, while the same emotions might block people from participation when they do not believe in the efficacy of demonstrations. In the same time, without strong emotions towards politics, the belief that demonstrations are effective forms of participation also does not lead to participation. Thus we detect mechanisms foster or imped participation in public rallies, taking account the role of efficacy.

We scrutinize the role of emotions in mobilization through a survey conducted in 2014 among the Hungarian adult population, their participation in certain protest events and their emotions toward politics.

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

RC25-313.1

SUSEN, SIMON* (City University London, simon.susen@cantab.net)

Hermeneutic Bourdieu

The main purpose of this paper is to examine the extent to which Pierre Bourdieu may be described as a 'hermeneutic sociologist'. Given his in-depth engagement with the interpretive facets of human existence, it should not come as a surprise that hermeneutics represents a constitutive component of Bourdieu's undertaking. Yet, in the literature, one finds little in the way of a systematic discussion of the place that hermeneutics occupies within Bourdieu's oeuvre. To the degree that the hermeneutic aspects of Bourdieu's writings are overlooked, however, it is impossible to do justice to the epistemic complexity of his plea for a reflexive sociology. As argued in this paper, Bourdieu may be regarded as a 'hermeneutic' – or, at least, 'hermeneutics-inspired' – thinker insofar as his work is marked by a profound interest in the nature of 'interpretation'. Bourdieu's sustained concern with the interpretive facets of social life has major implications for his conception of human existence. As a thorough examination of his writings reveals, Bourdieu conceives of 'interpretation' as a socio-cognitive process that is crucial not only to procedures of sociological investigation, conducted by experts, but also, in a more fundamental sense, to quotidian practices, performed by ordinary agents. In order to illustrate this, the paper sheds light on ten significant elements underlying the 'hermeneutic Bourdieu'. As elucidated in this study, the hermeneutic spirit pervading Bourdieu's research programme is reflected in the fact that he stresses the (1) socio-relational, (2) practical, (3) unconscious, (4) situational, (5) doxic, (6) contingent, (7) meaning-laden, (8) experiential, (9) resourceful, and (10) power-laden constitution of human existence. By way of conclusion, the paper draws attention to some key questions arising from the critical analysis of these 'hermeneutic' elements, notably in terms of the pivotal role they play both in sociological enquiry and in everyday life.

RC16-197.5

SUSEN, SIMON* (City University London, simon.susen@cantab.net)

The Sociological Challenge of Reflexivity in Bourdieusian Thought

The main purpose of this paper is to examine Pierre Bourdieu's conception of *reflexivity*. The concept of reflexivity plays a pivotal role in Bourdieu's attempt to develop a 'critical sociology' (*sociologie critique*), often referred to as 'reflexive sociology' in the Anglophone literature. Based on a thorough textual analysis of his key works, the paper aims to demonstrate that the following twelve elements are particularly important to Bourdieu's conception of reflexivity: (1) 'science', (2) 'vigilance', (3) 'consciousness', (4) 'self-awareness', (5) 'critique', (6) 'self-objectification', (7) 'distance-taking', (8) 'rupture', (9) 'epistemology', (10) 'historicization', (11) 'understanding', and (12) 'emancipation'. Although the concept of reflexivity constitutes a useful methodological tool for the construction of critical epistemologies and for the pursuit of social research, it raises a number of significant questions. It is the task of the concluding section of this paper to address a number of controversial issues that arise when faced with the challenge of evaluating the merits of Bourdieu's account of reflexivity. In accordance with the structure of the foregoing enquiry, these issues will be synthesized on the basis of 'twelve theses on Bourdieu's conception of reflexivity'.

RC06-87.3

SUWADA, KATARZYNA* (Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun, k.suwada@gmail.com)

"It Was Necessary at the Beginning to Make This Whole Revolution". Men's Attitudes to Daddy Quota and Gender Neutral Parental Leaves in Poland and Sweden

The aim of this paper is to show the attitudes of Polish and Swedish fathers to daddy quotas and gender-neutral parental leaves. The comparisons of two distinctively different societies, which characterize with different family policy systems and gender equality policies, allow to show how the particular mechanisms of family policies influence people's thinking about parenthood and gender parental roles. The Polish family policy is mother-oriented and only recently started to recognize men as its recipients. Men's role in the family is still mainly seen in terms of breadwinning. Whereas in Sweden there is a long tradition of gender neutral parental leave and there are special mechanisms which role is to enhance men into a greater engagement in care work. I argue that such institutional contexts have a great impact on how Polish and Swedish men perceive their parental roles and what attitudes they have to traditional parental roles and division of domestic work. I claim that the family policy instruments play an important role in changing men's thinking about fatherhood (and motherhood) and can accelerate the decline of patriarchal fatherhood. The lack of such instruments only sustain the traditional gender order.

In this paper I concentrate on men's attitudes to daddy quotas in parental leaves. These attitudes are strictly connected to family policy systems and prevailing models of fatherhood and motherhood. My analysis is based on 52 in-depth interviews conducted with fathers in Poland and Sweden in 2012 and 2013. All interviewed men were from middle class, heterosexual lived with their children and shared a common household with their partners. Such homogenous group help to conduct the comparative analysis of fatherhood experiences in Poland and Sweden.

RC48-558.3

SUZUKI, HIROYUKI* (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, hisuzuki@fc.jwu.ac.jp)

The Memorial Days and the Persistence of the Movement: A Study on the Palestinian Mass Mobilization from 1987 to 1993

Many studies exist on the reason for the occurrence of mass mobilization, as well as it successes and failures, but there currently exists a research gap on the persistence of this movement. This presentation analyzes why Palestinians succeeded in maintaining their mass movement for five years, called the Intifada, from 1987 to 1993. The Intifada is very rare because of its length. By analyzing the background of its persistence, this presentation highlights the important role of the memorial days in this mobilization.

Previous studies illustrate the importance of the newly formed United National Leadership (UNL) in the Intifada, which issued the leaflets to mobilize the people. Conversely, there are other studies suggesting the diminishing influence of the UNL during the dispute with a new Islamic organization, Hamas. However, this confusion among leaderships did not lead to the de-mobilization of Palestinians; rather, Intifada continued for five years. This presentation suggests that the similarity in the strategies of the UNL and Hamas, which invoke the collective memory of former movements. By referring to their Arabic leaflets, it is clear that the UNL and Hamas easily match their mobilization commands by utilizing memorial days in Palestine. For example, they both called a general strike each March 30th, which is the Palestinian "Land Day." This mobilization strategy seems to be working very well, as there are at least 10 notable memorial days in addition to the monthly anniversary of the occurrence of the Intifada. People are familiar with these memorial days and have personally experienced action on those days each year.

In conclusion, this presentation shows that the memorial days work positively for the persistence of the mass mobilization movement.

RC14-175.3

SUZUKI, MAKI* (Graduate School of Interdisciplinary Information Studies, The University of Tokyo, 07msuzuki13@gmail.com)

Struggles for Social Status of Manga: The Analysis of Joint Works By the Manga-Artist Group in "Asahi Graph" in the 1930s.

This research shows some manga artists attempted to change the existing social-cultural order by drawing and creating.

Previous researches examine modern manga originated in the Meiji period in Japan, but the social status of manga was subordinate, compared with ART. In the 1920's, some manga artists formed a group, Tokyo-Manga-Kai, and published "Manga" as their bulletin to change this cultural hierarchy. They originate the cultural movement against low social evaluation to manga, by asserting themselves.

In the 1930s, "Amateur" which is young and does not have social recognition as a manga artist, started to participate in this movement. Some groups were formed such as Shin-Mangaha-Syudan, Sanko-Manga-Studio and Shinnei-Manga-Group. It is the collaboration by one group that the characteristic of the groups in the 1930s is. They created one work (a joint work) as not authors but one group.

In this presentation, I clarify some kinds and features of the collaboration from the analysis of "Asahi Graph". Furthermore, I point out that there is appearance of "Drawing Readers" in the background of such situation.

RC48-561.1

SUZUKI, MAYA* (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, mayasuzuki.edu@gmail.com)

Law and Justice from the Bottom: The Public Interest Litigation Movement in Contemporary India

In this paper, I attempt to examine the current socio-political dynamics of caste through protest movements of the marginalized Dalit community (formerly known as Untouchables) in contemporary India from a case study of Balmiki (a sweeper caste). In particular, I explore the political aspects of caste by focusing on the caste-based quota system, known as "reservation," which is a part of India's affirmative actions and the related movements.

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

Since the late 1980s, an important factor of Indian politics is the shift to a multiparty system and the rise of identity politics. With an increase in equality and social justice, marginalized castes have risen to challenge existing policies and demand an equal share in state resources.

I found that the success rate for the implementation of the reservation policy for the benefit of the lowest castes was significantly low. The distribution has been uneven among the targeted groups. Moreover, the results of my fieldwork revealed that most people tried to hide their caste. However, a number of them also affirmed their caste in order to obtain the benefits of welfare schemes and protect their rights by approaching to the judicial system through Public Interest Litigations (PIL). Who are the supporters and why do they launch the movements? These questions also explain why caste identity has become more positive and assertive, which has led to the politics of difference in contemporary India.

RC13-162.4

SWAIN, SPENCER* (PhD Student,
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Khat Chewing and Dark Leisure

This paper draws on research currently being undertaken on khat chewing within the Somali community. Its aim is to address the moral debate surrounding the use of khat, a narcotic chewed by Somali males in their leisure time. The paper provides an overview of the arguments surrounding the morality of khat chewing, encompassing the views of detractors such as women's groups, religious authorities, and the UK Government. Who argue that the practice has a negative effect on communities, is prohibited by the Quran and funds terrorist activities on the Horn of Africa (Harris, 2004; Travis, 2013). The views of those who chew khat is also put forward through articulating their arguments on khats role in providing community and a sense of belonging to a wider Somali identity, which in Western societies helps them alleviate feelings of being threatened or stigmatised (Hansen, 2010). The key argument is built around how we articulate dark leisure. By using the philosophical insight of Zygmunt Bauman (2000) and Emmanuel Levinas (1985), it will be argued, that in contemporary society, referred to as liquid modernity, ethical legislation in the form of religious and political doctrine becomes increasingly hard to enforce. This is due to the ephemeral nature of contemporary society, caused by globalization and the subsequent increasing flows of populations and cultures which have penetrated the supposedly homogenous and uniformed structures of the nation state. As a result, it will be argued that institutionalised forms of ethical legislation have been replaced by individual notions of morality, due to the increased levels individuality imposed upon people. Leading to a situation where khat chewing and other Dark Leisure activities should be understood through the mantra of how they affect the 'Other', making morality more ambiguous, as each situation has to be understood within a variety of different contexts.

RC24-296.14

SWAMI, MEENAKSHI SINHA* (University of Delhi,
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Making Sense of Ecovillage Senses

Ecovillage is an intentional community created with a foresight for the community to flourish amidst deep ecological concern. Senses of sight, sound, touch, smell, taste and the sense of social environment in ecovillages, engenders an inner feeling of satiety and peace, of the love of a life which can be lived simply along with care for other living creatures big or small. Ecovillage senses have the power to influence the socio-psychological ambience and inner feeling, which leads to a peaceful existence.

Modern ecovillages are shaped by sensual character and spirit of individuals who had taken the initiative to form ecovillages, but they in turn shape the senses of individuals who get involved with ecovillages as residents or as participants in their activities.

The activities which members of an ecovillage community are involved in forms interlinkages among various members living within the ecovillage, ones living on the outskirts of these ecovillages and outsiders who frequent ecovillages. The activities in ecovillages are created for children, students, youth, working people, non working individuals and the elderly, and these activities lead to the interaction of various groups and individuals. These activities beneficially impact the surrounding social and ecological environment.

This researched paper tries to bring out the essence of ecovillage senses. It explores ecovillage activities which are conducive to providing a sensory experience. This paper also analysis how these activities shape the senses for aesthetic living, ethical feelings, social relationship and social responsibilities towards the community, individuals and towards the environment.

The social energy and effervescence which pervades ecovillages soothes and provides the human soul an air, it contents in. The enchanting fragrances which ecovillagers breathe, hues they delight in, soothing nature sounds which heals, and social cohesion, pervades their inner-self.

RC24-292.3

SWARNAKAR, PRADIP* (ABV-Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, swarnakar@gmail.com)
YLA-ANTTILA, TUOMAS (University of Helsinki)

Social Movement Organizations, Epistemic Communities or a "Third Sector"? the Divergent Roles of Indian Civil Society Organizations in Policy Networks of Climate Change

Three distinct literatures have discussed a purported increase in the involvement of civil society organizations in political contention, policymaking and implementation. Social movement scholars discuss the emergence of a "social movement society", where contentious political participation through social movement organizations is becoming the norm rather than the exception. The literature on "epistemic communities", on the other hand, argues that increasingly specialized civil society organizations take part in policymaking alongside scientific experts and government bodies. The literature on the "third sector", in turn, sees civil society organizations as ever more important actors in implementing policy, alongside the government and business sectors of society. Using data from a network survey and qualitative interviews, we find that civil society organizations in India that work on climate change are engaged in all three kinds of activities discussed above. Some challenge the government's positions through social movement actions, others are engaged in epistemic communities drafting the very documents that lay out what those positions are, while yet others are implementing third sector projects particularly related to climate change adaptation by poor communities. We investigate to which extent these three types of organizations have network ties to government bodies, international organizations and each other, and to what extent can the same organizations sometimes take on all three roles to varying degrees.

RC05-66.1

SWEENEY, KATHRYN* (Purdue University Calumet,
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Racial Exposure and Neighborhood Choices of White Parents of Black and Multiracial Transracially Adopted Children in the United States

While past research on racial socialization tends to focus on providing cultural knowledge and pride, this paper looks at exposure to environments as a means of understanding how white parents prepare their transracially adopted children for racial discrimination in the United States. Neighborhood choices and decisions of where to send kids to school and who to befriend are analyzed using in-depth interview data from 19 white adoptive parents of black and multiracial adopted children to understand how they approach racial socialization. Analysis illustrates how those that adopted transracially both domestically and internationally stressed that they did not want their children to be in environments where they would be the only person of color because they were concerned about their child experiencing racism and feeling isolated. Even so, they tended to live in white neighborhoods and send their children to predominantly white schools. Parents expressed being conflicted by what they saw as opposing measures and perceptions of school quality and racial/ethnic diversity. The parents in this study said that they sought out social support through organizations and friendships to expand their social networks for themselves and their children. Findings are not meant to challenge or support transracial adoption, rather to gain insight into racial socialization practices and to inform social worker training, pre-adoption counseling and post-adoption support services, particularly for those adopting across race lines.

RC41-488.1

SWIACZNY, FRANK* (Federal Institute for Population Research,
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Demographic Change and Regional Population Dynamics in Germany - the Impact of Internal Migration on Regional Population Decline

Regional consequences of demographic change in Germany, the future aging and the shrinking of the population, strongly depend on the development of internal migration. Based on current trends, it cannot be predicted how this will change under conditions of aging and population shrinking. Though they only reach until the 2030s, recent model calculations indicate that competition between places of residence will increase and that regional disparities of population development will further intensify in the future. Based on forward projections of previous trends, these model calculations tend to present the long-term population development in suburban and rural regions -which have in parts strongly benefited from internal migration-, rather too positively.

The model calculation presented in this study is based on the assumption, that for differentiating population growth by internal migration, there have been other patterns in the past than this will be the case for the future, in which the population will decline in total. Based on a concentration of an expected long-term decline of the population in less attractive, structurally weak regions the model calculation shows, that beyond 2030 even such rural and suburban regions will experience a substantial decline of the population which still have, according to current trends, comparatively positive perspectives.

The presentation intends to:
- analyse recent internal migration trends in the context of demographic change and population shrinking
- discuss whether re-urbanisation is a likely scenario of future regional population dynamics
- assess alternative internal migration assumptions for regional population projections
- present projections of regional population decline up to 2060

RC18-229.3

SWIATEK-MLYNARSKA, PAULINA* (Institute of Sociology, Warsaw University, krzysztof.swirek@gmail.com)

The Advantages of Isolation: War on Terror and European Refugee Debate

In European debate on refugee crisis in 2015 several Eastern European countries protested against the quota system. In Polish public debate on the problem, right wing politicians and journalists often used the argument, that letting refugees in would be an act of „importing terrorism" into country. The language and imaginaries of war on terror was used not as a government's tool for rationalization of greater surveillance or security oriented politics, but rather became disseminated in broader public sphere and among right wing activists as a way of arguing for isolation and no-solidarity stance.

That way the semiotics of war on terror became a part of larger discourse, in which the community is shown as a fortress under siege. I will try to draw connections between these occurrences and an observation made by Fredric Jameson several years ago, that in times of late capitalism the middle classes of affluent societies are more and more perceiving themselves figuratively as closed in a fortress encircled by hostile surroundings.

I will further argue, that in times of late capitalism, certain (representational) 'politics of isolation' became necessary structural counterpart of global situation of multidimensional and disorganized conflicts: it provides a comfortable mapping tool and excuse for inaction at the same time.

Furthermore, I want to observe, that discourse of isolation in face of uncertainty is not produced only at the level of nationwide politics. The isolation of individual, constantly under threat in face of growing uncertainty, finds its reinforcement and justification in discourse of entrepreneurial self. Discourse of community under siege is an allegorical equivalent of the latter on the national level.

RC44-508.1

SWIDER, SARAH* (Wayne State University, sswider@gmail.com)

Building China: Informal Work and the New Precariat

Roughly 260 million workers in China have participated in a mass migration of peasants moving into the cities, and construction workers account for almost half of them. In *Building China*, Swider draws from research in Beijing, Guangzhou, and Shanghai between 2004 and 2012, including living in an enclave, working on construction jobsites and interviews with eighty-three migrants, managers, and labor contractors. This ethnography focuses on the lives, work, family, and social relations of construction workers. It adds to our understanding of China's new working class, the deepening rural/urban divide, and the growing number of undocumented migrants working outside the protection of labor laws and regulation. Swider shows how these migrants—members of the global "precariat," an emergent social force based on vulnerability, insecurity and uncertainty—are changing China's class structure and what this means for the prospects for an independent labor movement.

The workers who build and serve Chinese cities, along with those who produce goods for the world to consume, are mostly migrant workers. They, or their parents, grew up in the countryside; they are farmers who left the fields and migrated to the cities to find work. Informal workers—who represent a large segment of the emerging workforce—do not fit the traditional model of industrial wage workers. Although they have not been incorporated into the new legal framework that helps define and legitimize China's decentralized legal authoritarian regime, they have emerged as a central component of China's economic success and an important source of labor resistance.

RC44-509.4

SWIDER, SARAH* (Wayne State University, sswider@gmail.com)

Gendering China's Construction Industry

This paper explores the gendering of construction work and how that shapes what are considered rights and the potential opportunities to organize. In China, in the last 35 years the construction industry has been an important engine of China's economic growth and in the process it has absorbed more than 45 million migrant workers, mostly men, from the countryside. During this period, work has been (re) organized in a gendered way which has not only made it increasingly precarious but also shifted risk unto workers. While most of these migrant workers are men, there has been an increase in women in the industry, making visible the gendered organization of construction work and the gendering of construction workers as "single" men. This paper explores why there has been an increase in women in the industry, how they are being integrated into the organization of work, and how that makes the gendering visible. It shows how struggles over wages, working hours and safety on the jobsite are limited by the fact that they are "single men", their protests are more easily characterized as dangerous and unruly, and hence met with violence, and paternalism limits organizing efforts. Finally, it looks at how women entering the industry change some of these gendered dynamics.

RC09-107.3

SWINDLE, JEFFREY* (University of Michigan, jswindle@umich.edu)

The Ideational Effects of Foreign Aid: Accounting for Increasing Gender Egalitarian Beliefs in Malawi

Ideational change is an important outcome for improving the lives of women. Beliefs about gender have shifted toward more egalitarian views in the past few decades across most sub-Saharan African countries. What predicts gender egalitarian views and what accounts for this rapid cultural shift? I investigate the effects of foreign aid projects conducted in Malawi that are specifically aimed at changing gender dynamics. My outcomes of interest are: (1) Malawians' beliefs about when a wife is justified in refusing sex from their husband; and (2) Malawians' beliefs about whether a wife is justified in asking their husband to use a condom if he has a STD. Linking district level foreign aid data with multiple survey-waves from the Demographic and Health Surveys (2000, 2004, and 2010), I use multilevel models to test for cultural effects of aid. I find that *Women in Development* aid is positively associated with both gender egalitarian beliefs measured, and that *Population Policy* aid and *Family Planning* aid has a positive influence on one belief but not the other. My results show that foreign aid does exert significant influence on Malawians' beliefs about gender, and, more broadly, that foreign aid has ideational consequences, whether or not they are intended.

RC33-387.7

SWINDLE, JEFFREY* (University of Michigan, jswindle@umich.edu)

The Potential and Limit of Google Ngram Data and Other Historical Corpora in Sociological Research

The recent explosion of corpora of millions of digital historical texts such as the Google Ngram database invites many new opportunities for social research. Central to such inquiry are keyword analyses of how often a given term has appeared over time. The creators of many of these databases of historical texts claim that their data allow for quantitative measurement of cultural change. Many scholars, journalists, and others now use these databases to support such arguments. The rub is that these claims almost invariably ignore issues of representation bias in historical texts and suffer from significant measurement error. I outline how these massive, powerful historical corpora can be exploited more accurately and appropriately for sociologically inquiry. In doing so, I summarize research on historical literacy rates, publishing industries, and newspaper reporting practices that inform issues of representation bias, and I show several instances of common measurement errors made by many using historical corpora. I then include two empirical examples of what types of claims these data can support and how researchers can minimize measurement error with these data. The first involves the appearances of various terms that have been used to refer to the "Third World" and the second is a measure of when labels for Americans of African descent have shifted from "Negro" to "Black" to "African American."

RC49-570.7

SZAFLARSKI, MAGDALENA* (University of Alabama at Birmingham, szaflam@uab.edu)

Do Social Ties Protect Immigrants from Depressive Disorders?

There is a complex relationship between social ties and mental health of immigrants in the United States. Social ties are known to enhance mental well-being and protect against mental illness. However, social ties among immigrants are correlated with other factors, such as acculturation, racial-ethnic identity, and stress, which also have relationships to mental health and illness, resulting in sometimes unclear findings regarding the association between social ties and im-

migrant mental health status. In addition, the concept of social ties as they relate to health is multifaceted, and measurement of its various dimensions (e.g., social network, social support) is often limited, contributing to inconsistent findings across literature. This study is unique in that it considers immigrants' racial-ethnic background, other immigrant characteristics, and multiple measures of social ties to clarify the association between social ties and depressive disorders among immigrants. The data for the study are derived from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Alcohol-Related Conditions, a large representative, longitudinal sample of US adults. DSM-IV-based diagnoses of major depression and dysthymic disorders and measures of 12-month prevalence and 3-year incidence and persistence of each disorder were constructed. Social ties were assessed with previously published social network, social support , and racial-ethnic social preference measures. Acculturation, racial-ethnic identity, and stress were also assessed using existing measures. Logistic regression analyses were conducted to test unadjusted and adjusted models for each outcome, computing interactive effects of foreign-born status and race-ethnicity. In the final model, with a few exceptions, network close ties and network instrumental ties were associated with lower likelihood of having a prevalent, acquired, or persisting depression. However, social support and racial-ethnic social preference typically had no significant associations with the outcomes. The discussion focuses on how and why different aspects of social ties can be protective or neutral in immigrant depressive disorders.

RC31-364.2

SZAFLARSKI, MAGDALENA* (University of Alabama at Birmingham, szaflam@uab.edu)
CUBBINS, LISA A. (Battelle Health & Analytics)

Drawing on Interdisciplinary Perspectives to Understand Immigrant Mental Health

In this study, we utilize social/behavioral, epidemiological, and psychiatric perspectives to more fully understand the extent of mental health problems and treatment gaps among immigrants to the US. We describe how an interdisciplinary group of researchers came together to develop a framework to investigate factors shaping immigrant mental health and help-seeking for mental health problems. We draw on the history of immigration in the US and sociological and psychological research on acculturation, social stress, prejudice and discrimination, and the role of social ties in health to delineate potential factors shaping immigrant mental health and help-seeking. Furthermore, we use psychiatric conceptualizations of mental disorders (per Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders [DSM]) and epidemiologic data to test hypotheses about the relationships of immigrant status and racial-ethnic origin to mental health outcomes, as well as the explanatory role of social/psychological factors (e.g., acculturation, discrimination). The data for the study are derived from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Alcohol-Related Conditions (NESARC), an excellent source of recent data on mental health for the US adult population. This longitudinal survey oversampled racial/ethnic minorities, targeted vulnerable/transient populations, and has detailed information about mental/behavioral conditions, immigrant characteristics, and social/psychological factors of interest in this study. We constructed DSM-IV-based diagnoses of depressive, anxiety, and substance abuse disorders from information in the NESARC collected using a state-of-the art diagnostic interview (AUDADIS-IV). Psychiatric expertise on this project was essential in correctly coding respondents based on the necessary and/or available DSM-IV criteria for each disorder. We used logistic regression analyses to test unadjusted and adjusted models for each outcome, computing interactive effects of immigrant (foreign-born) status and racial-ethnic origin. Our empirical findings are presented briefly while we discuss in-depth the interdisciplinary contributions in this project and value of interdisciplinary collaborations in research on immigrant health.

RC02-26.1

SZASZ, ANDREW* (University of California, Santa Cruz, szasz@ucsc.edu)

Going Rogue: Russ George and the Problem of Governance in Geoengineering

He convinced the Vatican that he was going to help it go carbon neutral by planting trees in the central plains of Hungary (where trees don't grow). He sold a Canadian First Nation tribe on the idea that seeding the Pacific Ocean with iron filings would make algae bloom, creating a powerful carbon sink while bringing back abundant runs of salmon.

Visionary dreamer? Manic-depressive? Incorrigible sociopath? Whatever the individual diagnosis, the phenomenon that is Russ George urges us to consider the question of governance. If the only thing that's left is Plan B, nation states are not going to be the only actors. That would be hard enough, given the troubles we see in reaching, and further troubles then enforcing, international agreements, treaties, protocols. But the problem of governance goes far beyond that, from the potential for action by a coalition of nations deciding to act without global

consent, to the potential for action by non-State actors of various kinds, from, possibly, private corporations down to and including (as the case of Russ George shows) rogue individuals.

In this paper I review the evidence on how the world has dealt – or, more exactly, failed to deal -- with Russ George. I then ask: What can we learn from the failure to control him about the problem of governance if the world's nations at some point start think that geoengineering is the only option left to them?

RC24-293.6

SZASZ, ANDREW* (University of California, Santa Cruz, szasz@ucsc.edu)

Red State; Blue State: Conflicts over Teaching Climate Change in U.S. Public Schools

Americans like to think of themselves as being NUMBER ONE. Surveys show, though, that American students rank about #24th in the world on scientific and mathematical literacy. Alarmed, a consortium of national scientific bodies worked to develop new standards for science teaching in public schools, known as the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS).

There are impediments to reform, however: Teaching science means teaching *evolution* and it means teaching *climate science*, both immensely controversial in a society where roughly 40% of the public believes some version of Young Earth Creationism and where many are skeptical about climate change.

Adoption of the NGSS has gone smoothly in some "blue" (liberal) States. NGSS have been rejected, as one would expect, in several "red" (politically and culturally conservative) States. Surprisingly, though, NGSS has also been adopted in some very "red" States such as Alabama, West Virginia, Kansas (note: there are no instances of "blue" States refusing to adopt).

This paper explores two questions:

(1) Why are NGSS standards rejected by conservative State legislatures or Boards of Education? Is it: (a) the latest manifestation of a long tradition of American parents wanting to exercise control over what their children read (banned books) or taught (sex education)? (b) a continuation of the historic conflict over teaching evolution? (c) evidence that opinions about climate change have been subsumed into the larger "culture wars" that have riven American political culture over issues that range from abortion and gay rights, to religious displays on public buildings, to gun control? (d) all of the above?

(2) How can one explain "anomalous" cases where "red" States adopt the NGSS when everything we know about the current political situation in the U.S. would predict that in such places NGSS would be rejected?

RC07-91.18

SZOLUCHA, ANNA* (University of Bergen, annaszolucha@gmail.com)

Grassroots Mobilisations and the Democracy They Want: Renewable Energy and Anti-Fracking

Recently, a wave of local resistance to increasingly risky methods of fossil fuel extraction (such as exploiting shale gas in Europe and the USA, tar sands in Canada or drilling in the Arctic) has swept across many countries in the world. Some of the most sustained civil disobedience against fracking (an unconventional method of shale gas extraction) took place in Europe. How are this opposition to fracking and popular demands for energy transformation navigating the closely intertwined structures of state, finance and (carbon) democracy? May they be anticipating a new form of democratic politics?

Based on my fieldwork in the UK and Poland, I would like to explore how in practice, national policy narratives and local planning procedures appear to be designed in ways that help evade different forms of popular democratic contestation, producing some puzzling outcomes when they are met with grassroots resistance. I will also examine the inherent power imbalances between state, local communities and energy corporations during planning and negotiation processes. This conference paper will aim to explore how economic and political pressures are passed from the top national and international actors down to citizens living and working in regions potentially affected by fracking. I will try to uncover the consequences of national, corporate and international interests and narratives for local communities as well as how local communities respond, mediate and resist such pressures. This will also help describe persistent inequalities that are being played out in democratic negotiation processes between local populations, the authorities and energy corporations.

This paper will provide a comparative analysis of the changing nature of democracy in contemporary Europe as well as the issues involved in negotiating the future supply of energy – the two questions that perhaps, unlike any other in the contemporary world, demand our immediate attention.

RC07-101.3

SZOLUCHA, ANNA* (University of Bergen, annaszolucha@gmail.com)

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

Repowering Democracy: How Grassroots Energy Initiatives Are Changing the Face of Democracy in Europe

In recent years, and in direct contrast to increased concern about global warming, the pace of unconventional gas development around the world has been staggering. The unlikely counterpart of the unconventional oil and gas boom has been a decline in conventional forms of democratic political participation (such as elections) and a simultaneous enormous growth in non-institutional forms of participation such as boycotts and protests. Many local communities are organising into action groups and campaigns against hydraulic fracturing. In places where the protesters managed to make the energy corporations abandon the drilling sites, communities are organising in egalitarian ways and forming new renewable energy co-operatives where regardless of their shareholding, all members have the same power to co-decide. The aim is to take responsibility for meeting their own energy needs in a way that is local and mitigates climate change. May grassroots mobilisations against fracking and new local energy co-operatives reveal the potential for a repowering of democracy?

Building on my fieldwork in the UK and Poland, in this paper, I would like to investigate the potential of such groups for a repowering of democracy, i.e. a reformulation of democratic models and a reorganisation of energy production along more egalitarian lines. The main objective will be to analyse (1) the forms of politicisation and imaginaries of egalitarianism in Polish and British communities and (2) to describe efforts to draw up strategies for local and systemic social innovation in the field of democratic self-organisation of energy initiatives as well as, more broadly, a more democratic way of local self-government.

This paper will assess the claim that only innovations in democracy and local renewable energy solutions that are complementary and occur in parallel can offer comprehensive frameworks to maximise the impact of local initiatives on pressing societal issues.

RC34-395.3

SZPAKOWICZ, DOROTA* (University of Strathclyde, dorota.szpakowicz@strath.ac.uk)

More Choices but No Chances? Making Sense of Neet Young People and Digital Technologies

There has been very little research concerning disadvantaged young people and their personal experiences of digital technologies. This paper aims to fill the gap by exploring the realities of the digital lives of Scottish young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET). This paper employs a narrative inquiry methodology in association with a Bourdieusian sociological lens in order to capture and make sense of the complex relationship that exists between NEET youth and digital technologies. While a narrative approach allows participants to share their accounts of such relationships freely, the Bourdieusian framework seeks to position those accounts within unequal power structures and broader socio-economic, cultural and political dimensions. Three significant issues have emerged from NEET young people's accounts and are thoroughly discussed in this paper. The first concerns the experiences of being NEET, the impact of disadvantage on the education, training and employment opportunities of young people, and the ways they would like to be supported into positive destinations. The second issue explores the realities of their digital lives, how technology fits into their everyday lives and practices, and how cultural context shapes their understanding, interpretation and engagement with technologies. Lastly, the visible links between their offline and online lives and inequalities are scrutinized. Drawing on research across social science and utilising young people's knowledge and experiences will inform the most effective approaches in delivering support for NEET youth. The findings will have implications for current policy initiatives directed at tackling youth unemployment and social disadvantage, as well as for practice interventions supporting NEET young people into positive destinations in Scotland.

RC37-431.4

SZYLAR, ANNA* (University of Warsaw, annaszylar@gmail.com)

Measuring Unmeasurable - Evaluation of Studio Visits and Residencies

Mobility of visual artists is nowadays possible not only thanks to the easiness of travelling but also because of a many grant programmed offered by institutions such as British Council, Trans Artists, Res Artis, AiR Laboratory or Adam Mickiewicz Institute. Nobody doubts that international coopetarion in many cases can initiate a new exhibition, let the artist make new contacts and foster his personnal development. Though it is very hard to tell to what extend participating in a study visit to or a residency affected concrete project and to what extend subsequent stages of artistic career are related to talks, meetings or gallery visits carried during ones stay.

The aim of the presentation is to analyse selected examples of study visits realized by Adam Mickieiwcz Institute and reflexion on possible ways of quantifying its effects. The author presents tools for measuring such events used by other international institutions related to the contemporary art. The speech focuses on describing very pragmatic arguments concerning evaluation of cultural events, although the whole presentation will refer to classical sociological theories proposed by H. Becker (1982), T. DeNora (1995), or I. Wagner (1996).

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RC10-119.2

TADEPALLY, NAGENDER* (VILLAGES IN PARTNERSHIP (VIP), nagendervip@gmail.com)

From Representative to Participatory Democracy - Gram Swaraj for a Better Future.

India, the largest and most successful democracy holds periodic and regular elections to the houses of people's representatives. This is the strength of its representative democracy as a political system.

A nation of over 1 billion population cannot be effectively or efficiently managed by any centralized system, central, state or district level. The wisdom of Gandhiji is evident in his call for Gram Swaraj.

Traditionally, the Indian village even made and implemented its own laws. However, post-independence and modernization coupled with urbanization have impacted the 'independent village', in ways detrimental to Gram Swaraj.

While the 73rd and 74th amendments were intended to facilitate democratic decentralization, there is little evidence of change in this direction. The village has been orphaned requiring adoption by government departments and civil society organisations.

Efforts for democratic decentralization have been top down. While Houses of representatives at state and centre are critical for democracy to be alive and functioning, the Gram Sabha at the village is equally critical. For a successful grassroots democracy, a bottom up approach where representative democracy blossoms in a participatory democracy is required.

Villages in Partnership (VIP), a Civil Society organisation, having experimented and successfully demonstrated the contribution of people's partnership, has, since the last 6 years, been working on facilitating a vibrant grassroots participatory and responsible democracy. Enhancing people's self-respect, mutual trust, concern for the village through just and judicious use of public funds, local resources and people's contribution is the focus

 It is important to strengthen and expedite movement on the development continuum Charity – Participation – Partnership – Ownership – Trusteeship. In two villages the recently elected Gram Panchayats are involved in making the Village Panchayat the village government. The current experiment, it is hoped will make Gram Panchayats realize the opportunity to unite for establishing Gram Swaraj.

TG07-703.1

TAG, MIRIAM* (Bielefeld University, miriam.tag@gmail.com)

Cross-Cultural and Cross-Sensual Writing Processes - Exploring Relations Between Languages and the Senses

This paper presents an artistic research project on cross-cultural and cross-sensual writing practices. Writing, especially in the realms of poetry, mostly takes the form of an individual practice, in which the author works (seemingly) a. independently of others and b. in rather loose connection to sensory impulses and the movements of the body, settled in a specific (mostly sitting) writing position.

In an artistic research project, a group of young writers from different cultural backgrounds challenged this notion of individual and mind-centred writing by exploring forms of writing collectively and writing sensually, integrating and involving the whole body in the writing process.

The art group works with fluid forms of texts such as text islands, fragments, assemblages and collages in different languages as well as with different writing surfaces and materials. Collective writing was not only explored on large canvases, soil and paper in unusual shape (e.g. 50 m long) but moreover performed as writing on the body in movement. Writing on the moving bodies of oneself, of members of the art group and of others participating in the public performances of the group allowed to explore questions of the relationship between language formation (poetic voice) and sensory experiences (of bodies in movement): How does the poetic voice of each of the artists change in exploring the body as writing surface? How does the experience of the body change through the intensification of sensory explorations while writing? And how do the different languages and styles of the authors connect, integrate and constitute new images, languages and semantic forms? The presentation uses audio-visual material as well as texts to discuss different phases, types of performances and experiences by the artists in the exploration of these questions.

RC33-JS-15.1

TAG, MIRIAM* (Bielefeld University, miriam.tag@gmail.com)

The Constitution of 'Early Childhood' As a 'Global Issue' - Universalising Processes in Verbal, Numerical and Visual Forms

The paper presents the results of an empirical research project on how early childhood is constituted as a 'global issue' in documents of international organizations, focusing especially on UN documents from 1990 till 2015.

The first part summarizes forms of argumentation with their claims, topoi and backings and argues that *time* and *subjectivity* - in relation to semantic forms of 'progress' and 'social actor' - appear as the two major axes through which the significance of early childhood is produced. I point out how the issue is constituted as 'global' through sacralizing and rationalizing processes with their specific universalizing logics, ascribing an instrumental function to the early years on the one hand and sacralizing the young child as a person on the other hand.

The second part of the presentation discusses the specific and shared structures and logics of *semantic*, *numerical* and *visual* forms in the constitution of the early years of human life as a 'world problem'. In analysing the logics which constitute the meaning of issue, not only knowledge claims are thus taken into account but also *acronyms* as specific semantic forms that stabilize the issue in constituting its unity and presence; *indicators* and their visual representations in the form of graphs, statistics and world maps, which constitute the issue on lines of complexity and simplification as well as through establishing global orders of observation and comparison; and *photographs* as visual elements, which universalize especially through forms of disembedding of faces, blurring of backgrounds and multiplication of figures.

The presentation will conclude with a discussion of the methodological approach employed in the analyses, especially the constitution of a layered corpus, the micro analysis of verbal, numerical and visual elements, and the comparison of their structures and logics across a larger corpus of documents.

RC13-165.6

TAJIMA, YUKI* (Doshisha University, taji19053083@yahoo.co.jp)

The Possibility of Japanese Idol Culture for the Regional Promotion

Recently, one of the most common popular culture in Japanese media is idol phenomenon, which attracts attention to not only in Japan, but also over the sea. Especially, 'Local idol', who in most cases are girls only and active mainly at their local areas: sometimes the prefecture or only the city in Japan, are becoming more popular from the 2010s. Simultaneously, a number of media works are concerned with local idols. For example, *Amachan* (2013) which is the 88th early morning television series on NHK in Japan has gained popularity. This drama depicts a heroine who lives in Kitasanriku-shi Iwate-ken(its background is Kuji-shi) and goes to Tokyo to be an idol. This drama also focuses on the heroine's family and regional relationships. This narrative of 'locality' through *Amachan* is the archetype of idol culture in Japan. Additionally, success of this drama has brought about positive economic effects on Kuji and Kuji has its own local idol like this drama's heroine.

Similarly, fans are often interested in the content of the works, and visit their original production site. Several studies have addressed tourism based around movie, animation, and so on is growing and recognized this situation as 'contents tourism' in Japan, especially referred to animation as 'pilgrimages to sacred places'. In consequence, *Amachan* is regarded as one case of contents tourism. Furthermore Kuji's idol plays a important role in the local development.

Accordingly, focusing on the case of *Amachan* and Kuji, this presentation explores the interaction between contents and local residents. Moreover this study aims to identify and evaluate the understanding key characteristics of Japanese local idols, thus discusses the possibility of idol culture for regional promotion.

RC34-399.10

TAJMAZINANI, ALI AKBAR* (Allameh Tabataba'i University, atmazinani@yahoo.com)

Youth Civic Participation in Iran: Explanations and Prospects

Review of various studies about youth participation in Iran indicates that young people are engaged in various social activities as well as diverse range of youth and youth-related organizations. However, the same studies reveal the fact that the participatory willingness and capacity of young people is not yet completely realized. The causes of this issue could be traced at macro, meso and micro levels. At the macro level, weaknesses in the policy making and planning system of the country (such as ambiguity in the status of instruments and programs pertaining to youth participation as well as the absence or weakness of a participatory approach in other youth related programs) is a serious barrier to the full, optimized and effective youth participation.

At the meso level, it is the case for existing participatory institutions and mechanisms to suffer from various shortcomings including: incomplete coverage of various groups, unequal access to and use of their services and benefits, narrow minded approaches and views in supporting various youth subgroups, elitist and non-democratic nature of some youth related institutions, government based or state oriented nature and inadequate autonomy of some other bodies, as well as lack of an Umbrella Youth Body (representing all youth and youth-related entities).

At the micro level, it is evident from existing research that young people do not find the society and its environment suitable enough for their maximum participation, despite their high level of willingness and interest. It is of special importance to mention the role of such variables as sense of efficacy, generalized and

institutional trust, sense of belonging and commitment in promoting or hindering youth participation.

Young people are now seeking new styles and spaces for engagement and therefore it is a vital agenda for youth policy in Iran to address existing barriers at the above-mentioned levels.

RC42-502.3

TAKAHASHI, MASAHITO* (Yamaguchi University, takahasi@yamaguchi-u.ac.jp)

How to Survive a Tsunami: An Individualistic Maxim in Japanese Collectivism

Many researchers interested in disaster risk reduction have focused on precise prediction, a rapid alert system, or substantial buildings. However, these rational devices often make us more vulnerable to natural disasters. It can be called "self-domestication of humans" (Obara 1989). Why do many people fail to escape from natural disasters? Why do many people hope to remain in the affected area? Why do many people have guilt feeling if they have the fortune to survive? The human mind in emergency is not so rational, but rather is emotional, social and moral. "The heart has its reasons of which reason knows nothing" (Pascal 1670). In emergency situation, our sociality and morality operate so strong that we often feel it very difficult to trade off our survival against them. For successful evacuation, we need to explore this intuitive heuristics of the human mind.

The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism of Japan conducted the survey of evacuation behavior among the survivors of the 2011 tsunami (MLIT 2012, N=10,603). Based on this data, we will explore three characteristics of evacuation heuristics.

(1) Priority of intuitive judgement as a trigger of evacuation behavior to tsunami alert.

(2) Strong bystander effects occur after the M9 earthquake.

(3) Gathering information, protection of one's family, and serving group mission are typical behavior to delay the time to start evacuation.

"Tsunami-Tendenko" (running to a higher ground by oneself, without finding family members) is known as an individualistic maxim of tsunami evacuation in northeast region (Katada 2014). Nominally, it inhibits us from helping our family members, but it maximizes the number of survivors by reducing the double contingency risk of deciding whether to help family members or not. In addition, the maxim emphasizes the preparedness against tsunami. Cooperation and trust must be prepared before tsunami, not during tsunami.

RC22-276.6

TAKAHASHI, NORIHITO* (Toyo University, takahashi021@toyo.jp)

The Characteristics and Effectiveness of Social Support for Foreign Residents By Faith-Based Organizations in Contemporary Japan

Public support networks for foreign residents are limited in Japan. Compared to other developed nations, Japan has considerably smaller foreign populations. However, many foreigners—called 'newcomers' in Japan—have been migrating to Japan for marriage or employment, primarily for blue-collar jobs and night-entertainment businesses, since the 1980s. Since then, support activities for newcomers have been developed to address their everyday difficulties.

Faith-based organizations, especially the Catholic Church, have played a larger role in providing social support for foreign residents compared to the central or local governments. In this study, I focus on support activities conducted during the economic depression between the Lehman shock in 2008 and the Great East Japan earthquake in 2011. In addition, I examine the characteristics and effectiveness of activities conducted by the Catholic Church, taking into account the rigid separation of religion and state in the constitution of Japan and peoples' apprehension towards religious groups after the *Aum Shinrikyo* incident in 1995.

While the idea of multiculturalism—often called '*Tabunka-Kyosei*' (multicultural coexistence or symbiosis) in Japan—is still nascent in Japan, the central government and business leaders have expressed the need for foreign workers because of the serious labour shortage resulting from decreasing birth rates and the growing aging population. Therefore, these pioneering support activities for foreign residents conducted by the Catholic churches serve society in general. In this presentation, I also discuss factors that have enabled the Catholic Church to conduct support activities in the Japanese difficult context.

RC51-576.1

TAKAHASHI, TORU* (Chuo University, ttakahashi0@gmail.com)

Systems Theory and Governing: Towards a Sociological Theory of Societal Efforts

Our societies are faced with various and numerous challenges at local, national, supranational and global levels. A multitude of actors with a variety of skills are tackling these challenges at each level. Actors from any functional domains (such as scientists, jurists, artists etc.) can contribute to such efforts with their expertise. And they often organize borderless networks of collaborations that expand across these levels. This situation even undermines the theoretical importance of spatial distinctions such as local/ global. This paper uses the adjective "societal" as connoting a horizon of social order which encompasses every spatial level and functional domain. So, societal efforts include from local practice of civic volunteers to multifunctional practice, which mobilizes a variety of expertise, through borderless networks.

Jan Kooiman's "sociocybernetic" theory of governance provides us a set of technical terms to describe societal efforts. He formulates people's practice to achieve common goals as "governing". How can sociological theory, especially social systems theory, formulate societal governing from its own perspectives? Niklas Luhmann prepares a specified category for protest movements (social movements) as one of four types of autopoietic social systems. However, while actors of movements and resolvers of targeted problems are often separated in protest movements (for instance, civic protesters and government), actors in societal efforts are trying to be resolvers. Despite the difference between nature of protest movements and societal efforts, Luhmann's theory of protest movements can be a good starting ground to elaborate the concept of societal efforts from a perspective of sociological theory.

RC44-509.18

TAKALA-GREENISH, LOTTA* (University of the Witwatersrand, lottatakala@hotmail.com)

PONS-VIGNON, NICOLAS* (University of the Witwatersrand, nicolas.pons-vignon@wits.ac.za)

Searching for the Missing Link in Economic Development: Productive Relations Under Stress in South Africa

South African workers toil under precarious and often dangerous conditions for very low wages. Yet, these workers are at the core of accumulation and value creation, although their role is conceptualised as one of cost within frameworks focused on productivity and competitiveness. A closer investigation reminds us that the engine of capitalist development rests on the conflict between workers and capitalists around the extraction of surplus value. This tension is to be seen in the context of underlying structures and nature of demand, not reduced to questions of supply and cost. Understanding the productive relations and the form of interaction between production and consumption is fundamental to developing alternative economic insights. Drawing on the insights of Amsden (1997), Seguino (2007) and Selwyn (2012), we explore the agency of labour in production in order to deepen the understanding of capitalist development.

The paper draws on empirical research in two labour-intensive sectors in South Africa, forestry and clothing. These highlight the varied, changing and adaptive nature of the labour-capital struggle. Clothing, textiles, leather and footwear contributed 60-80,000 jobs and ~8% of GDP in 2013. During the same period, the forestry sector employed some 165,900 people and contributed ~1% of GDP. Employment structures have been changing with a rise of outsourcing and informal employment, reproducing the marginalisation of labour. While economic theories make assumptions and conclusions about labour and the production process, these are usually at the passive end of transformations in capital accumulation. There is a gap in understanding the actual features and dynamics that take place in what Marx referred to as the 'hidden abode of production'. A more nuanced understanding of the labour process, the distribution of power, and nature of worker organisation in production is fundamental to developing alternative conceptualisations of the relations between supply and demand.

RC02-34.5

TAKEDA, HIROKO* (Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, University of Tokyo, h.takeda@law.nagoya-u.ac.jp)

Between Reproduction and Production: Womenomics and the Japanese Government's Approach to Women and Gender Policies

Japan as a country has long been known for its high degree of gender inequality in the areas of political and economic participation. The national government led by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, who is internationally known to be a conviction conservative, has introduced a series of new policies and political initiatives to promote women's labour since 2014. The Abe government's policy-making has been inspired by so-called 'womenomics', an idea put forwarded by a Goldman Sachs strategist, Kathy Matsui, and placed a strong emphasis on the importance of expanding women's labour participation, locating it at the core of the national growth strategy. Do these recent political developments mean that the Japanese government is now seriously pursuing gender equality?

By identifying the gap between rhetoric and reality of the Abe government's policy-making through an examination of government documents and politicians' narratives, this paper argues that despite its apparent reformist approach, the Abe government's women and gender policies exhibit a strong continuity with previous policies concerning life and gender. Most problematic is the exclusion

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

of the idea of 'gender' from the agenda-setting process and second, the strong emphasis placed on the national economic growth as the policy objective. Furthermore, the national government is concurrently trying to push labour deregulation, while underlining women's reproductive role through education. As a result, in the current form, the Abe government's initiative is most likely to result in driving many women to taking up irregular employment, while structural gender inequalities in the labour market and at home will not be removed and women are still projected as the main actor of reproduction---in other words, the existing gender regime in Japan would remain intact. What is required is a radical policy paradigm changing departing from the conventional 'productivist' line.

RC46-528.1

TAKEUCHI, MICHIRU* (Institute of Elderly Housing Sciences, qpwoeiruty.t@gmail.com)

Collaboration Between Medical Staffs and Care Workers to Support Older Adults' End-of-Life Care at Home: A Case Study of the Daily Interactions Between Them in Service-Added Housing Facilities in Japan

Since approximately 40 years, end-of-life care in Japan is being managed mainly in medical institutions like hospitals or clinics. Recently, with an increasing trend in older adult mortality, provision of end-of-life care at home is being encouraged. Previous studies have pointed out that the collaboration between medical staffs (e.g., visiting doctor or home-visiting nurse) and care workers (e.g., in-home long-term care manager or home care worker) was necessary to support older adults' end-of-life at home. However, few studies describe how these professionals interact with each other in the daily support activities, and how the dynamic processes of end-of-life care progress through the interactions between them, especially from the care workers' perspective. To facilitate collaboration between them, this study aimed to reveal the nature of the same between medical staffs and care workers to support older adults' end-of-life care at home, through a case study of the practices in service-added housing facilities for older adults, which is a noteworthy new housing facility in Japan. A door-to-door or phone survey was conducted in 12 service-added housing facilities in which end-of-life care was provided to three or more residents. Thus, 22 cases of home-based end-of-life care were identified. Through the analysis of the support processes recorded in the cases, the following key results and conclusions were revealed: Collaboration between medical staffs and care workers during end-of-life care had 2 aspects. 1) Each group helped the other to provide their services (e.g., if the medical staff noticed the change in an older adult's condition, he/she informed the care workers the same, to help them modify their services accordingly). 2) Through their interactions, medical staffs and care workers interpreted and reformatted the changes in the older adults' condition (e.g. edema) during end-of-life care as the 'processes of end-of-life'.

RC13-166.5

TAKEZAKI, KAZUMA* (University of Tsukuba, so064089@yahoo.co.jp)

Reviving Masculinity in Postwar Japan ˉEmergent Bodybuilding Culture As a Form of Male Physical Cultureˉ

This presentation's aim is to show how Japanese men who experienced defeat in WWII tried to revive Japanese masculinity through the bodybuilding culture that emerged under the influence of the U.S. occupation. This study's methodology is interviewing and analysis of magazines.

On September 2, 1945, when the Instrument of Surrender was signed, Japan became a defeated and occupied country. Inflation and the extreme post-war lack of commodities resulted in near-starvation among the Japanese public. Under such circumstances, the Japanese people's first impression of the U.S. occupation army was not of wartime "devils", but of people who were «gentlemanly», with "a good physique", and "an abundance of high-quality goods». Japan was consumed by humiliation and envy toward the United States, and these emotions guided its efforts to revive Japan after the war.

One sub-culture that emerged during these efforts was bodybuilding culture. Having been defeated, Japanese men set out to obtain Western physiques to reconstruct their own national consciousness through bodybuilding. Indeed, *Body Building* magazine, which was first published with the establishment of the Japanese Bodybuilding Association, opened as follows, "Promotion of bodybuilding should be seriously considered as a means of remodeling the bodies of the Japanese race. It is not some passing whim, it is a concerted movement to remodel the bodies of the Japanese people, in whom an ethnic consciousness is seriously lacking". (*Body Building*, December 1955)

The bodybuilding culture resulting from the post-war humiliation and envy felt toward the United States seemed to involve a dynamic referred to as «postcolonial muscle» by Douglas Brown (2013). That is, the bodybuilding culture healed a national identity broken by the U.S. occupation, allowing a new national masculinity to arise. We could consider the "reviving masculinity" that emerged in this way as one aspect of the new masculinity apparent in postwar Japan.

RC45-515.3

TAKIKAWA, HIROKI* (Tohoku University, takikawa@sal.tohoku.ac.jp)

PARIGI, PAOLO (Stanford University)

Empirically Agent Based Modeling of Occupational Position Network in Japan

Social integration is one of the most classic themes in sociology and has become even more widely discussed in recent times. Despite growing academic interest in social integration, however, little is known about how social interactions are structured broadly in society due to the lack of adequate data and methodology to analyze broader network in a society. Previously, we developed the method generating macro-structural characteristics from egocentric network data, enabling to analyze the whole structure of social networks. Applying this method to a real data on egocentric networks in Japan that is generated by "position generator" focusing on ties with occupational positions, we obtained a occupational position network whose nodes represent occupational positions and whose edges represent similarity relationship between occupational positions. Surprisingly, this empirical position network was largely divided by two major clusters. The next step that we will take in this paper is to explicate generating mechanism of this segregated position network. For this purpose, we employ an empirically agent based modeling method. We incorporate two theoretical hypotheses into the model: status homophily and urbanity homophily. More concretely, in our model, two agents that are randomly matched with each other are more likely to be connected if statuses of them are similar, or if "urbanity" of their statuses are close. Specifically, the probability is determined by the following logistic functions,

$\exp(\alpha + \beta_1(-|\text{prestige}_i - \text{prestige}_j|) + \beta_2(-|\text{urbanity}_i - \text{urbanity}_j|))/1 + \exp(\alpha + \beta_1(-|\text{prestige}_i - \text{prestige}_j|) + \beta_2(-|\text{urbanity}_i - \text{urbanity}_j|))$

Both of status and "urbanity" parameters are not arbitrarily set up but can be measured empirically. The model well replicates the empirical position network in a certain range of parameter coefficients. From this result, it is concluded that the segregated position network in Japan would be generated from two major underlying processes: status homophily and urbanity homophily.

RC35-407.1

TAKITA-ISHII, SACHIKO* (Yokohama City University, stakita@yokohama-cu.ac.jp)

FRIED, GABRIELA* (Department of Sociology, California State University Los Angeles, gfriedam@gmail.com)

The Intersubjective Dimension of Memory: What Has Been "Left out"

We are developing a theoretical multi-cultural framework for working on the intersubjectivity of memory with a focus on what has been left out of the analysis: unporcessed dimension of social experiences of traumatic loss, focusing from a bottom-up approach, building on illuminating the latent, private, intimate, individual/personal dimension. In order to reconceptualize our work, we build on a re-reading of the Halbwachsian work on memory (ex. Namer's "undercurrents of memory" and "internal reciprocity") and other contemorary authors worldwide.

TG06-688.2

TALBOT, DEBRA* (University of Sydney, debra.talbot@sydney.edu.au)

Spaces of Possibility for Transformative Teacher Learning

Teachers' work and teacher learning, in Australia and internationally, are increasingly governed by an accountability agenda embedded in texts related to national curriculum and national professional standards for teachers. This centralised, managerial agenda creates a view of teacher learning as an activity proscribed by technical descriptors and undertaken by individualised teachers. These texts are implicated in the production of local governing texts and processes that influence the way teacher professional learning happens within and beyond the school walls and as such, have the potential to act, in perhaps unintended ways, to narrow possibilities of how and what teachers might learn in relation to their work.

The study, reported on in this presentation, traced teachers' descriptions of the complex interactions revealed when they were asked to talk about a time when they knew they had 'really' learned something about their teaching work through to the evidence they demonstrated of how such learning had transformed their practice. Analysis of the teachers' stories of learning was informed by Bakhtin's (1986) dialogism and Smith's (2005) approach to mapping social and textual relations. Comparison of these maps speaks to the variability of experiences that support teacher learning for transformed practice. It also reveals the ways in which those acting in the role of 'professional learning architect' created the spaces of possibility in which such transformative learning occurred. These spaces of resistance or possibility can be likened to 'everyday utopias'; while they do not provide

a blueprint for action they do provide concrete imaginings of how teacher learning might occur in ways 'other' to those governed by accountability regimes.

TG06-692.3

TALBOT, DEBRA* (University of Sydney, debra.talbot@sydney.edu.au)

Teachers Resisting 'Accountability' Agendas: Tracing Stories of Transformative Learning

This presentation describes methods employed to produce 'informant specific maps' (ISM) in relation to teachers' stories about their professional learning. The production and use of 'individual' maps represents a variation on the way 'mapping' has generally been used by institutional ethnographers. A dialogic analysis (Bakhtin, 1986) of research conversations and teacher-provided evidence of learning made apparent the extent of variation in teachers' learning about their work. It revealed the existence of both centralising, hegemonic discourses associated with a managerial agenda and contextualised, heterogeneous discourses supportive of transformative learning. It also revealed the uneven influence of extralocally produced governing texts on both the locally produced texts and the 'doings' of individual teachers. As such, it was difficult to imagine that taking 'schooling' in general, or even each school context as the institutional focus would allow for the production of a single map to represent the social relations governing teachers' learning.

From these informant specific maps, we can however, begin to observe some broad patterns in relation to the coordination of teacher professional learning both within a given context and from one context to another, for example, the presence of 'professional learning architects' (PLA) in each context. The PLA played a critical role in 'activating' the governing texts in such a way as to allow teachers to resist the accountability agenda associated with professional standards and accreditation that often serve to narrow opportunities for transformative learning. As with the dialogic analysis of the interview transcripts, the approach to the maps reflects a desire to 'stay close' to the participants as individuals while at the same time opening up the uniqueness of each of their complex experiences to better understand how a managerial agenda might be resisted in the interest of transformative learning.

RC13-165.3

TALLARITA, LOREDANA* (University Kore of Enna, loredana.tallarita@unikore.it)

Sport and Luxury Leisure Services

Consumption requirement of contemporary sports are finely tuned to the expressive needs and hedonistic desires of the individual. Sport is one of the most representative containers of socio-cultural changes to have occurred in recent years. Fitness enviroments are the new *catalystic* centers for many trends affecting the services dedicated to caring for the body. The metamorphosis in the pattern of sports consumptions sketches an unprecedented profile of consumers looking for momentary evasion which takes place in fitness areas of increasingly sophisticated in terms of sports technology. Within these new dimensions lies the success of sport which is driven by glamour, spurred by a demand for something which is high profile, pretentious and niche. Traditional pattern of the consumptions of sports (fitness, wellness and health care) metabolizes the new values and therefore has begun to stimulate the growth of a strong network of services around the body in the now ritualized luxurious temple of the body. This research aims to examine the relationship which is consolidating between the consumption of sports and the use of free-time in fitness environments (gyms, sports clubs and wellness centers) through the ethnographic observation of a sport that is enjoying a huge success both in England and in Italy: pilates. It has been used as the discriminatory to understand the consumption of sports. The analysis of the literature and the experiences considered outline the evolution of a kind of society where the consumption of free time in a new luxury enviroment is given priority. Questions on knowledge are used to explore new consumption trends through contemporary sports. The aim is to stimulate new reflections on the evolution of any differences between the consumer models and emerging forms of consumer culture in sports enviroment.

RC14-172.6

TALLY, MARGARET* (State University of New York: Empire State College, peggy.tally@esc.edu)

Political Journalism in the Wake of Jon Stewart and Stephen Colbert: Assessing the Lasting Legacy of "the Daily Show" and "the Colbert Report" on American Culture

In the United States, the influence of late night, political satire television shows like Jon Stewart's "The Daily Show," and Stephen Colbert's "The Colbert Report," have opened up the discussion not only of the boundaries between news and entertainment, but have brought into relief the larger question of the connec-

tions between popular culture and political discourse more broadly, especially for younger Americans. For example, there are several studies that have found that many younger Americans get their news about politics from "The Daily Show," and in 2012, the Pew Research Center for People and the Press found that 39% of "The Daily Show's" viewers were the demographic group of young people between 18 and 29 years old.

While both Colbert and Stewart have left their respective shows this year, they have made an indelible mark not only on the way in which we now view "real" news as opposed to "fake" news, but more generally, how we can begin to think about the possibilities for political journalism, not only in the United States, but in other countries that have created similar satirical programming. This paper will take the occasion of the retirement of Colbert and Stewart from these programs to explore whether these kinds of programs have made a lasting impact on the genres of news and comedy, and how in a media environment characterized increasing economic consolidation and the celebration of neoliberal subjects, these programs might point a way toward a more engaged form of advocacy journalism. I will also explore how these shows, by having politicians routinely as guests, changed how Americans view politicians and other political figures. Finally, I will explore whether and how these satirical political comedies influenced the increasingly polarized discourse that characterizes the landscape of the United States electorate.

RC32-373.8

TALLY, MARGARET* (State University of New York: Empire State College, peggy.tally@esc.edu)
RAMDEHOLL, DIANNE (State University of New York: Empire State College)
JONES, JAYE (Lehman College Institute for Literacy Studies)

Talking Back: Resisting Neoliberalization in the Academy through Feminist/Womanist Lenses

One of the recent areas where the concept of precarity has become particularly meaningful as an explanatory idea is in terms of thinking about academia in higher education, where the move from public funding to more neoliberal economic landscapes, what Briony Lipton has described as the move from an "ivory tower" to "Enterprise University," has created a fertile field for a precarious labor force. Writers like Rosalind Gill, in addition, point out that as academics with oftentime precarious job situations, we have turned ourselves into neoliberal subjects who are endlessly adaptable and "flexible"; our very subjectivities have become, as Skeggs points out, "the living embodiment of capital." (Skeggs 2)

Challenging Simon During's reading of this movement solely in terms of neoliberalism, scholars like Lipton and Fantone also note that while precarity has often been a function of women's labor, it is only when it effects the worklife of male academics who have become vulnerable to falling into the academic "bourgeois precariat," that it is highlighted as an issue. Because of the privatized, individualized nature of academic work, it is difficult to trace the ways in which this precarity is happening to academic workers. In this paper, we unpack this dialogue about ways in which current trends in higher education have contributed to an increasing sense of precarity that is intensifying the gender inequality in the modern university. By sharing our own positions as three female academics of different racial and ethnic backgrounds, we draw on the tools of auto-ethnography to map out what has increasingly become an endemic feature of modern university life. From here, we articulate the ways in which our work as feminist knowledge-workers can be used to critically engage other academics in solidarity and incitement to challenge forces of precarity within universities**.**

RC52-594.6

TAMAKUWALA, SHEETAL* (Department of Sociology, VNSG University. India, shital.tamakuwala@yahoo.com)

Dynamics of the Emergence of EIA As a Professional Group in Era of Globalization : A Case Study from Gujarat

The concept of Professionalism has been a central issue in the debate on globalization of professions in last two decades. A new category of professionals, namely, *environment impact assessment (EIA) professionals-* has been emerged with the growth of environmentalism in last three decades. Professions are generally have six characteristics: (a) the use of skills based on theoretical Knowledge, (b) education and training in these skills, (c) the competence of professional ensured by examination, (d) a code of conduct to ensure professional, (e) a performance of a service that is for the public good, and (f) a professional association that organize members. The paper attempts to analyse the dynamics of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) practitioners as professionals on the basis of above criteria in terms of the assessment, how this profession has emerged so far and to what extent it fulfils the credentials as mentioned herein above. The paper is based on empirical study conducted on 10 institutions, 10 NGOs, and 10 Environmentalists based at Surat, Gujarat, etc. The paper also focuses upon the issues related to the formation of the profession of EIA in India and its dynamics in the era of globalization

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RC25-JS-50.1

TAMBE, SHRUTI* (Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune, India, shruti.tambe@gmail.com)

Reading Against the Grain: Gender and Modernity in the Colonial 'public Sphere' in Maharashtra, India

With British colonialism many new institutions including judiciary and modern educational institutions were inaugurated in India. With spread of English education circulation of knowledge and exchange of ideas on a large scale became a felt need for the newly educated class. During early nineteenth century printing press was established first in Bengal and then in Maharashtra. Many newspapers and pamphlets were published at subnational level since the 1830s. Following this a vast array of periodicals were published in many 'native' languages including Marathi during the first 100 years itself.

This paper is based on a project that aimed at tracing, documenting and critically analysing the complex terrain of print culture in Maharashtra by focusing on periodical publications in Marathi language. Though newspapers have been numerous and significant for development of nationalist ideology in general, the scope of this paper is limited to mapping formulations of gender and modernity through popular monthly magazines from 1850s to 1950s. I have attempted to re-read the chosen texts with the complex Sociological lens that privileges the intersectionality of caste, class and gender based perspectives.

While doing so I have analysed selected magazines from *Marathi Dnyanprasarak* initiated in 1850 to *Stree* magazine established in 1930. The questions that I ask are who were the main actors in this print world in Maharashtra? Can we term this print world as the 'Public Sphere' in the same way as Habermas and later scholars identify European print world in eighteenth century capitalist societies? Was it bifurcated into binary opposites of hegemonic and the counter-hegemonic or public and the counter-public? Which themes emerge from the discourses generated in the print world in Maharashtra from 1850 to 1950?

RC10-118.7

TAN, HONGZE* (City University of Hong Kong, tanhongze@aliyun.com)

MARTINEZ LOPEZ, MIGUEL ANGEL (City University of Hong Kong)

Has Urban Cycling Improved in Hong Kong from the 1980s to Present? : A Socio-Political Analysis of Managers' and Activists' Contributions

The paper examines the flexibility of using the "stages of change" model in studying the variations in public policies in dealing with urban cycling mobility, by focusing on a 'bicycle unfriendly' city--Hong Kong (HK). By treating change as a process consisting of several stages, this research identifies which ones have occurred in the attitudes and actions of the HK government towards urban cycling in the past three decades. Consciousness raising, self reevaluation and environmental reevaluation are key responsible elements for the occurrence of changes in cycling policies in HK. They are initiated and facilitated mainly by cycling-advocating organizations/actors, pro-cycling experts/scholars, and the precedents of some other cities. This study provides a clear understanding of the change, and the reasons for it, in the governing of urban cycling mobility in HK. More importantly, the paper provides an instance showing that the "stages of change" model can be used on the analysis of non-individual actors' behavioral change. We also point to some limitations of the stages of change model and suggest ways to overcome them according to the findings of the HK case study.

RC06-76.3

TAN, JO-PEI* (Manchester Metropolitan University, j.tan@mmu.ac.uk)

RAHIMAH, IBRAHIM (Institute of Gerontology, Universiti Putra Malaysia)

WONGBOONSIN, PATCHARAWALAI (College of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University)

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NGUYEN, HUU MINH (Institute for Family and Gender Studies)

Practice of Intergenerational Support and Its Predictors: Evidence from Bangkok Metropolis, Hanoi and Kuala Lumpur

Cross generation care-provision contract is changing among developing countries in Southeast Asia (SEA) which, in the last decades, experienced significant changes in age-, family-structures, life-course expansion and shifts in governmental responsibilities on care provision for old-young population. While the SEA societies share prominent over-arching patriarchal family values that prescribe filial expectation, support across generation is posited as a function of distinctive demographic, socio-political and historical trends in each society.

Guided by the intergenerational solidarity framework, the present paper aims to examine the practice for intergenerational support in functional and affective exchanges taking into account filial norms, structural arrangement and parental needs, focusing on the interaction of gender and marital status, within three metropolitan cities (i.e Bangkok Metropolis, Hanoi and Kuala Lumpur). Data from the Comparative Asian Family Survey (CAFS) of three metropolitan cities in Thailand, Vietnam and Malaysia which comprised respectively 910, 1,188 and 1,523 completed questionnaires from respondents aged 18 and above were analysed.

Findings demonstrated variation in norms and expectations on intergenerational support across these Southeast Asia societies. Result from regression analysis also showed that intergenerational support is determined by mutual support from parents, old age of parent, filial norm and the interaction effect of marital status and gender and, these effects vary for co-residence and non-residence families across societies.

Thus, findings imply distinction in the family system across societies whereby patriarchal family values were more obvious in Hanoi while Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok were less inclined. While, there is evidence on strong support provision from families irrespective of living arrangements; however, the new, diverse demographic and social challenges within SEA societies made the notion of family as the sole provider for old-age support unsustainable. This calls for engagement of non-familial sector to support family care and renegotiation of the gendered filial/familial obligation to accommodate changing needs and conditions in SEA societies today.

RC06-74.1

TAN, JOOEAN* (Nanyang Technological University, jetan@ntu.edu.sg)

Family Ties and Social Networks of Married Women in Post-Reformasi Jakarta, Indonesia.

The conservative doctrine of *Pancasila* was the cornerstone of many policies of Suharto's "New Order" for more than 30 years in Indonesia. This conservative doctrine, in which conformity was a key element, had profound impact on everyday life including marriage and the family especially the participation of women in society. The fall of Suharto's "New Order" in 1998 was preceded and precipitated by the Asian economic crises. Since then there have been a number of political developments such as the decentralization of government, democratic elections, and an anti-corruption drive. *Reformasi* also saw a rapid expansion of the media and reports on the visible Islamization of Indonesian society.

The aim of this paper is to examine the nature of family relationships as well as the social support networks of married women living in Jakarta in order to understand how women are experiencing family life, and if the family continues to be the main source of social support during this time of rapid social change now that the constraints of the "New Order" has been lifted. The data come from a project in the greater Jakarta area carried out between October 2013 and February 2014 in order to find out how all these changes have affected family life. 60 married women and 40 never-married women who were 30 years of age and older were interviewed. The focus of the project is on Jakarta because aside from the fact that it is both the political and economic center of the country, it is also at the forefront of social and cultural change.

RC13-157.5

TANAKA, HIROMI* (Meiji University, hiromi@meiji.ac.jp)
ISHIDA, SAORI (Meiji University)

The Meaning and Purpose of Leisure Activities of Manga/Anime Fans Called "Fujoshi": Contradictions and Ambivalences in Japanese Women's Fan Community

Fujoshi refers to female fans of comics (*manga*) and related products such as animation (*anime*) who enjoy works that feature male-homosexual relationships. What they consume are predominantly parodies of works in which male homosocial bonds are depicted. *Fujoshi* re-read these works and replace such homosocial bonds with homosexual ones. As amateur artists they create parodies so that they can develop fantasies of male-male relationships that being female, they can never experience in reality. In this presentation we will examine the meaning and purpose of this unique type of leisure activity, including their community formation, which can be seen in Japan and other Asian countries today. Analyzing narratives of seven fujoshi women, we will not only identify what makes them feel satisfied, fulfilled, or happy in their activities, but also present contradictory findings, namely the significant contribution of this type of leisure activities to the enhancement of quality of life of people engaged with these activities and the perceived tensions in the process of differentiation among these people as well as between them and others outside their communities. We will address the importance of sociological perspectives of social difference in a fan community,

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even if such a community can offer space to its members for mutual exchange, learning, understanding, and respect.

RC07-90.2

TANAKA, SIGETO* (Tohoku University, tanaka@tsigeto.info)

Dynamics of Ideology and Institution: Probable Scenarios for Changes in Beliefs about Gender and Family in Japan

This paper put forward a proposal for elaborating ideology analysis. In parallel with development of empirical analysis to specify causality in the real social phenomena, we should develop methods for analysis of ideology to explore dynamics of what we perceive and think about the real society. Using them in combination, we obtain a powerful tool to foresee the future.

This paper proposes a framework of ideology-institution dynamics with causal modeling (IIDCM). IIDCM defines ideology as a system of interdependent beliefs classified into three categories: beliefs about facts (how the society is), about ideals (how the society should be), and about norms (what we should do). A feedback cycle is assumed as follows. We have beliefs about facts based on our observations of society. We have also beliefs about ideals as criteria to evaluate whether the social condition is good or bad. Such criteria and beliefs about facts jointly justify a norm to realize a better society. If the norm is institutionalized, it determines people's action and brings social outcomes. And if we observe the social outcomes through empirical analysis, it will make changes in our beliefs about facts.

IIDCM theorizes relationships among ideology, institution, and people's action. We can write a scenario and select the cast to predict social changes, using IIDCM as a basic framework. This paper takes an example of fertility issue in Japan. Political responses to low fertility in Japan since late-1980s have been too conservative to set ideological changes about gender and family. However, facing the population shrinking, the government (and people) are now seriously recognizing the necessity of drastic social changes. We can write probable scenarios, with the framework of IIDCM, according to what policy will be selected and how public opinion will change hegemonic ideology related to gender and family. (See http://tsigeto.info/iidcm/ for details)

RC04-47.16

TANATOVA, DINA* (Russian State Social University, dktanatova@mail.ru)

Educational Trajectories of Modern Youth: Problems of Choice.

The youth studies to become professionals and to get a worthy place in labor market (to get a job with good prospects). What kind of education shall they get to achieve such results? What happens in reality? We've examined Russian experience.

Modern universities are slightly aimed at the labor market needs. This problem is difficult to overcome because of the rapid changes of social structure and institutions, employment market conjuncture. Even if within the university a new specialty that is in demand in labor market, is opened, after four years of studying, the market needs for the specialty may reduce or disappear. Some expert groups try to give the forecast about professions which are to be demand in 5 or 10 years. But it is still difficult to speak about results.

Professional orientation work at schools, in particular Russian, is conducted by universities. What educational programs are offered? Universities offer educational programs on which they have accreditation. Whether the rating of educational programs and interest of employers is considered here? No. Students get approximately the same result from visiting exhibitions, meetings at universities etc.

So, what kind of higher education should the youth choose? Prospective students planning to get a bachelor degree should choose the major as whole, irrespective of educational program specialization. For example, sociology in general, but not sociology of the social sphere, economic sociology, etc. After graduating from the university a certified bachelor can specialize in the particular sphere by taking Master's courses, postgraduate courses or additional professional courses (studying individually). Such approach makes it possible to react on labor market needs and to change rapidly the educational trajectory.

All in all, only the youth's mobility, mobility of an educational system can influence the choice of future profession and commitment to the future job with good prospects.

WG02-639.1

TANG, CHIH-CHIEH* (Academia Sinica, ctang@gate.sinica.edu.tw)

Taiwan As Laboratory of Modernity: A Preliminary View from the Perspective of Multiple Modernities

This paper explores the development of modernity in Taiwan from the perspective of multiple modernities and world history. It takes Taiwan as an innova-

tive frontier of inter-civilizational encounters, and sees an overlapping marginal position in Chinese, Japanese, and European imperialist spheres during the formation of the modern world society since the 16th century. The so called modernity emerged in the interactions and interconnections between the different regions, cultures, and civilizations, and had different variants, if not different forms, since its birth. When we combine this new reconceptualization of modernity with the idea of functional differentiation as the most important structural characteristic of modernity, we would have a better theoretical equipment to escape the trap of Eurocentrism, and are able to integrate the sociological theoretical reflections with the fruits of world history study. Taking this as departure, I will illustrate why Taiwan was a significant laboratory of modernity in the modern world society. Lastly, I will discuss why the perspective of multiple modernities is useful in the contemporary situation and what kind of knowledge gain it can bring us when we unfold the paradox of observations of the modern world from this perspective.

RC49-572.3

TANG, LYNN* (School of Arts and Humanities, Tung Wah College, lynntang@twc.edu.hk)

Ethnic Minorities, Capabilities Approach and Recovery: The Experience of Using Mental Health Services for Chinese People in the UK

Ethnic inequalities in the use of mental health services need to be understood in the context of psychiatric power (Fernando, 2002; Moodley and Ocampo, 2014). The dominance of bio-medical model as well as state sanctioned coercion intersect with ethnic inequalities to constitute the experience of Black and Ethnic Minoritity communities. This paper reports on a qualitative research that uses Capabilities Approach (CA) as a heuristic framework to explore how mental health services contribute or hinder the personal recovery of Chinese mental health service users in the UK. The first part of the paper discusses how CA can be adapted as a pragmatic entry point for a sociological inquiry into the interplay of structure and agency during mental health service use. Capabilities as substantive freedom comprises of two interactive dimensions: process and exercisable opportunities (Sen, 1999). It can shed light on the extent which an individual can exercise agency during service use and the way structures of control and paternalism shape or limit one's agency development and the exercise of choice. Then, based on this framework, the paper will illustrate the findings on the Chinese people's experience of language barrier, receiving a diagnosis, the treatment choice and process as well as hospitalistion. The theoretical and pragmatic potential of CA in the field of critical sociology of mental health will be discussed.

TG06-692.2

TANG, WEN-HUI ANNA* (National Sun Yat-sen University, TAIWAN, wenhuianna@gmail.com)

Why Mothers Opt out?

Adopted institutional ethnography perspective, I explores the identity construction and the accounts of middle-class Taiwanese mothers when they faced work-care conflict either in Taiwan or in America. I found that mothers identified their choice to opt out from labor market is a voluntary one, while I argued that it is a choice gap conditioned by mothering identity and structural constrains. These opt out mothers would practice intensive mothering to avoid traditional housewife stereotype and win "good mother" social image. They would also work part-time or as a volunteer which helps establish positive self-identity. My research will compare immigrant Taiwanese mothers in America with mothers in Taiwan. Aim to examine if those immigrants in USA have different self-identity and mothering practice from those mothers who raised children in Taiwan. I would like to explain why and how the migration and social environment influenced mothers' identities, mothering and employment decisions for Taiwanese women.

RC45-519.2

TAO, YI-FENG* (National Taiwan University, yftao@ntu.edu.tw)

State Violence, Participants' Framing, and Citizen Self-Mobilization: A Comparison of Taiwan's Sunflower Movement and Hong Kong's Umbrella Movement in 2014

Why do people join spontaneous collective action in large scale? Conventional social movement theories, focusing on resource mobilization from a specific opportunity structure constructed through interaction between the state and society, cannot provide good explanations for such kind of collective action. Rational choice perspectives, emphasizing the contingency of each individual participant's decision upon his/her perception of other's action, have done a better job in studying large-scale citizen self-mobilization.

This article inquires this process through a comparison of two large-scale citizen self-mobilizations in 2014 – Taiwan's Sunflower Movement in March and Hong Kong's Umbrella Movement in September. From a rational choice perspective, we can carefully analyze how participants' framing of the collective

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action have changed during the process. Besides the role of the Internet Communication Technology (ICT), this article argues that the way the state violence was exercised and the way the participants responded during the process has a significant effect on how participants frame the meaning of the movement. By comparing these two cases, we find that the strength of the collective action was affected by the state capacity, the movement organization, and the perception of the society in general.

RC23-289.3

TARKKALA, HETA* (University of Helsinki, heta.tarkkala@helsinki.fi)

Building the Future through Collecting and Using Genomic Data – Case of Finland

In Finland biobanks combine abstract future and progress of biomedical science with expectations of boosting population health, patient care and economic growth. Visions of personalized and translational medicine are among the main goals of biobanks in Finland, which are mainly built around publicly funded hospitals or research institutes. At the same time the state has put effort on strategic work towards the goal of utilizing genomic information for the benefit of both citizens as well as competitiveness of the Finnish health care sector. The state has underlined this commitment for example through Health Sector Growth Strategy for Research and Innovation Activities in 2014. In addition Finnish Genome Strategy was proposed in 2015. The vision is that by 2020 genomic information is used in the daily health care of citizens and the people will by then be "empowered to improve their own health by effective use of genomic information" (Genome Strategy 2015, 5).

In biobanking and in the strategy work by the state the national population is framed as a source of value through vast amounts of register data and samples available for research use. However, even though Finnish population is often framed as a valuable source of genetic information due to its homogeneity, the "populations" in biomedical research of today are not necessarily the same as national populations. In the presentation I will analyse how this tension illustrates well the way visions of the future in relation to usage of genomic data are built in Finnish society. Theoretically I will utilize the concept of sociotechnical imaginaries. The presentation is based on i.e. 41 interviews, fieldnotes from 20 biobank- or biomedicine related seminars and policy documents collected widely from the field of biobanking and biomedicine in Finland.

RC10-123.3

TARTARI, MORENA* (University of Padua, morena.tartari@unipd.it)

Labeling the Crisis: Left and Right Wings Discourses about the Crisis and the Role of the Mediated Public Sphere in Italy

This paper discusses the economic crisis process in Italy, the left and right wings discourses about the crisis, the practices of dissent and the role of the mediatized public sphere in preventing and opposing the social consequences of the crisis. In particular this study focuses on the phenomenon of the suicides due to recession and considered as a social problem. It analyzes the left and right wings discourses on the crisis and on the economic suicides by workers, employees and entrepreneurs during the period 2008-2013 in the national press. The analysis is guided by a methodological approach based on a flexible form of Grounded Theory and the use of sensitizing concepts like anomie, *désaffiliation*, sense of vulnerability that stem from the seminal work of Durkheim, Boudon, Castel and others. The study identifies the dimensions of sense proposed by the left and right wings to interpret the economic suicides phenomenon, the practices of dissent of the right and left wings towards the reaction of the State to this phenomenon, and the active proposals to cope with the phenomenon in order to prevent it and to help the victims of the crisis and their relatives.

Furthermore, through the theory of the mediated public sphere, this paper discusses the importance of studying the contemporary dynamics of construction of the public discourse, and highlights the opportunities offered by the reactive public spheres in order to cope with the crisis effects, to oppose *désaffiliation* and to reconstruct ethic and responsibility.

RC31-363.1

TARUMOTO, HIDEKI* (Hokkaido University, tarumoto@bk.iij4u.or.jp)

The Future Trend of Migration in East Asia and Japan

What characteristics will international migration and migration policies have around 2020? In contrast with European countries, the cases of East Asia will give us insightful suggestions. Especially, an East Asian country, Japan, demonstrates peculiar future image, although it has developed with being similar to some European countries. Economic globalisation and depopulation strongly presses Japan to introduce labour migrants to its economic sector. Under this situation,

Japan still keeps the policy dogma of "no-introduction of unskilled labour from abroad". Instead, it allows Nikkeijin (Japanese descendants from Latin America) to work even at unskilled jobs, then it is gradually enlarging the technical internship scheme where foreign interns de facto work at unskilled jobs. In addition, Japan introduces nurses/care workers in a quite limited way of Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). This Japanese development of restrictive immigration policies can be recognised as peculiar, if compared to South Korean policies that started to introduce unskilled immigrants officially. What will happen to migration to Japan and immigration policies of Japan around 2020? This paper will submit a relatively pessimistic scenario: The present trend of restrictive policies will be continuous for a while, because, As the recent hate speech demonstration against Korean residents designate, Japanese ethno-national understanding of citizenship is quite stable without any reason to be changed in near future.

RC32-JS-41.1

TASTSOGLOU, EVANGELIA* (Saint Mary´s University, evie.tastsoglou@smu.ca)

Engendering International Human Rights Protection: Women Asylum Seekers on the Southern Borders of the European Union

This paper examines the IHR protection afforded to asylum seekers at the border, with a special emphasis on women, by the EU southern member states (Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Spain). In an effort to assess whether and how IHR protection works, the investigation of the IHR regime, at the UN and regional (European) levels, is coupled with key jurisprudence from the ECtHR and ECJ as well as diverse documents from the OHCHR latest Universal Periodic Review for the specific countries under consideration. Despite the legal protection by the high-level European courts, the research overall underscores the IHR regime gaps and violations by states. Moreover, there is a "conspicuous absence" of gender and "race" perspectives in law, state policy and OHCHR discourse. To the limited extent that asylum seekers are visible as a category, they are mostly lumped together, irrespective of gender-specific issues and vulnerabilities. Jurisprudential reference is frequently made to their national origins but there is a lack of problematization that the majority are "non-white" coming from "developing" societies. Emerging, new and "new-old" issues pertaining to refoulement, "interruption," "externalization of borders," the "shrinking of borders," push-backs, off-shore processing and re-admission agreements ("externalization of asylum"), suspension in a constant "state of arrival," sexual violence and the sexualisation of the everyday in detention, long-term detention, and "irregular deaths" are being examined with a special focus on women's experiences.

RC06-74.2

TATEYAMA, NORIKO* (Kanto-gakuin University, tateyama@kanto-gakuin.ac.jp)

What Kind of Personal Networks Do Spouses Share with One Another? Focusing on the Degree of Urbanization

What kind of personal networks, if any, do spouses share with one another? This study analyzes this question focusing on the degree of urbanization of city centers, suburbs, and villages. This study was conducted with data from 335 married couples.

Consequently, several network patterns were identified, namely "wife's network-led (city centers)," "husband's network-led (suburbs)," and "a multilayered social sphere of relatives, neighbors, and friends (villages)." Overall, the sharing of networks between spouses was found to be marked by differences due to socio-environmental factors, namely "formation of relationships from indigeneity (villages)" and "formation of relationships by norms of gender roles (city centers and suburbs)."

In other words, urbanization has the effect of freeing spouses from the embedded social relationships of their indigenous context and simultaneously incorporates those relationships into the new norms of role division by gender. From this study, I would like to consider the impact of urbanization on spousal relationships and the resulting challenges that married couples confront.

RC06-78.4

TATSUMI, MARIKO* (Osaka Prefecture University, mariko3112yousyo@jcmo.zaq.ne.jp)

Can Fathers' Parenting Change Gender? -the Work-Family Life of Japanese Fathers

For working mothers in the nuclear family, it is important whether fathers take care of their children. In my interviews with fathers, some said they take care of their children almost as much as mothers. They recognize the importance of their wives' work, and change their work style to fit with the requirements of childcare. However, their level of responsibility and the amount of work they have are the same as those of other males at their workplace due to *Salaryman* masculinity.

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

Salaryman masculinity is the hegemonic masculinity in Japan. *Salaryman* are protected by career-long employment and a seniority system, and take on the role of the breadwinner leaving domestic duties to his wife. However, childcare is the important care for inevitable dependency relationships, regardless of gender. This means that fathers are expected to work hard as *Salaryman*, and they face a paradox between their work and childcare. Yet they don't recognize this paradox, and they don't request that their company accommodate their parenting needs as workplaces normally do for mothers.

It is important for fathers who would like to actively care for their children whether their wives recognize the importance of fathers' childcare. Most mothers are the gatekeepers of their family, and can control the degree of fathers' parenting. In one of my interviews, I learned that a mother decreased her husband's hours of childcare because she believed that he has to work hard as *Salaryman* in his workplace. Consequently, *Salaryman* masculinity in fathers' workplace determines both their work styles and their parenting.

It is hard for fathers to take care of their children such as mothers because they have to work as *Salaryman*. Therefore, in order to change notions of gender in families, we need to research not only about families, but also the workplaces.

RC06-87.8

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Can New Concept of Father Change Gender? | Ikuman and Masculinity in Japan

Ikuman is the contemporary Japanese concept of father who would like to actively take care of their children. Childcare has been seen as a part of women's gender role. Can *Ikuman* change gender order?

In the 20th century, especially after the economic growth period, most Japanese fathers were not at home; they worked for long hours as *Salaryman*. *Salaryman* are protected by career-long employment and a seniority system, and take on the role of the breadwinner leaving domestic duties to their wives.

Salaryman who only works and does not care for their families is the hegemonic masculinity in Japan. *Salaryman* was father who took on the role of the breadwinner, but not parenting. Starting in the 21st century, Japanese government policies and media began to encourage fathers to adopt the concept of *Ikuman* due to falling birth rates.

Japanese parenting magazines contain three images of fathers: "the breadwinner," "men not good at caring for children," "men taking care of children." The last father exemplifies *Ikuman*, and he cares for his children differently from his wife due to the *Salaryman* masculinity. Then, fathers can become *Ikuman* and mold their parenting styles to fit *Salaryman* masculinity. *Ikuman* possess *Salaryman* masculinity, and is the different parent from mothers. However, childcare is the important care for inevitable dependency relationships, regardless of gender. There is a paradox that the more *Ikuman* takes care of his children, the more he enhances notions of gender. However, we cannot recognize that paradox in the magazines because nobody asks what constitutes fathers' parenting styles, especially regarding the difference from mothers'.

We recognize that an image of men taking on women's traditional role can change notions of gender. However, if the concept of father has some paradox about notions of gender, it would not be able to change gender order.

RC47-538.5

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Transnationalizing Dynamics of Social Movements : Using the Integral Approach of Social Movement Theories

In recent years, transnational social movements have significantly increased in every corner of the world. Additionally, this phenomenon showed that the problem recognition has been globalized. For instance, in view of the wave of anti-nuclear movement since Fukushima, the participants have widely shared problem recognition in Japan, Korea and Taiwan.

In past several decades, studies of transnational social movements have focused on viewpoints of cultural /structural factors (i.e. Tarrow 2005; Edwards 2014). However, from examining previous studies, there seems to be little research regarding the mechanism that leads to the transnationalization process of social movement. In other words, they have overlooked what factors influences transnationalization process of protest. In this presentation, we will address one question: how does a local movement change to a transnational social movement? By clarifying this question, we aim to present requisite factors of a transnationalized process of social movement.

In this present work, we analyze a case study of environmental movements on Okinawa prefecture, by using the integral approach. This approach combines the structural approach and the cognitive approach. Therefore we have to extract two factors. In order to find out the cultural factors, we studied the motive of participation, the resource of motive, and construction process of problem recognition, by investigating the claims of protesters. Furthermore, in order to examine the

structural factors, we make investigation into history of protests, circumstances surrounding the social movement, by conducting the archival works.

Lastly, we will attempt to clarify that the transnationalized process has a strong association with changing structural/cultural factors of local participant. In addition, the result of this experiment shows that the integral approach can explain transnationalizing dynamics of social movement.

RC15-JS-64.3

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GROTTI, RAFFAELE (University of Trento)
SCHERER, STEFANI (University of Trento)

Health Consequences of Losing Job in Europe. Do the Contexts Make the Difference?

That socio-economic conditions influence persons' health is a well-documented fact. Especially the employment situation has received attention, and a huge literature so far has shown that entering unemployment is negatively associated with health. Moreover, literature recognizes also that health depends on the broader institutional context, especially in terms of economic inequality and general effectiveness of welfare state provisions. Nevertheless, these studies often remain descriptive and do not go in depth in studying mechanisms leading to undesired health outcomes.

This paper aims to go beyond the current state of the art providing several contributions. First, we study socio-economic conditions in a dynamic perspective, investigating the consequences of job-loss on health and thus putting our results on a sounder bases.

Second, we take into account context and ask to what extent it can mitigate the consequences of job-loss. Specific attention is dedicated to family as important source of support. We expect the family to shelter its members from the negative consequences of job-loss, also in terms of bad health, by pooling and redistributing economic and non-material resources.

Finally, the paper shows to what extent different kind of families manage to moderate the consequences of job loss on health and how does this capacity to shelter its members vary across countries. Indeed, it is known that the responsibility in health care is jointly shared by family and (welfare) state, but lack of evidences still persist regarding their interplayed role at the time of job loss.

We address the topic using 2004-2011 EU-SILC data, and model health applying fixed-effects regressions in different welfare states clusters (Nordic, Liberal, Conservative, Southern and Eastern).

RC29-328.1

TAVARES-DOS-SANTOS, JOSE VICENTE* (FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PORTO ALEGRE, BRAZIL, josevtavares@gmail.com)

Violence in Literature: The NOVEL of Violence in LATIN America

The age of late modernity has shown an increasing crisis of social control and policing, as an expression of a worldwide social crisis. In this context, it is possible to distinguish various narratives about violence, drug dealers, and violent crime in the contemporary societies.

So, the hypothesis of this paper is to present a new genre in crime fiction, called "the novel of violence", which show a main structural transformation of narrative, although incorporating some trends from the classic detective fiction.

To perceive this novel of violence, it seems important to remember that, since the fifties, the novel, following the metamorphosis of the social structure, undergoes a drastic formal change. The "problematic hero", present in the romantic and realist romance, leaves the scene and his place is occupied by the dissolution process of the character. To verify this hypothesis, we will analyze some novels published in Latin America countries, since the 1990s, particularly these outstanding Authors:

I.   Carlos Fuentes, from México ("La voluntad y la fortuna", 2008 and "Adán en Edén", 2009)
II. Fernando Vallejo, Colombia ("La Virgen de los Sicarios", 1994);
III. Jorge Franco, from Colombia ("Rosario Tijeras", 2004);
IV. Ruben Fonseca, from Brazil ("A Grande Arte", 1992).
V.   Elmer Mendoza ("Un asesino solitario", 1999 and "Balas de plata", 2008)

We will discuss: 1. The characters; 2. The plot; 3. The political actors; 4. The new forms of violent crime; 5. The solution, or not, of the enigma.

This analysis of several literary expressions around Latin America can lead us to discuss the existence of a social representation in contemporary society based in violence as a social pattern as it is figured by these "novels of violence".

RC02-30.3

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HORST, HEATHER (RMIT)

Social-Material Aspects of Digital Consumer Finance: Findings from a "Portable Kit" Study in Hispaniola

Financial management is a social-material activity that individuals and households undertake with a broad spectrum of voluntary and involuntary relationships in mind, including those with friends, the household, businesses, society, and the state. However, digital finance's "virtuality" poses challenges for researching and theorizing money management mechanisms within everyday contexts. Digital finance increases product diversity and mobility across borders, while decreasing the visibility of transactions and obscuring their social nature (Maurer 2015). There is a need to develop methods and theoretical frameworks to observe such ostensibly virtual transactions and relate them to people's social-material practices in their everyday lives.

We present findings from our qualitative research on the movement of people, money, and goods across the national border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, where the use of digital finance products is increasing (e.g., mobile money, remittances, phone credit). In our "portable kit" study, we asked participants to discuss the contents of their bags, wallets, and pockets (Horst and Taylor 2014). Participants combined digital / non-digital and money / non-money objects (e.g., cash, mobile phones, SIM cards, and identification documents) to achieve short-run and long-run socioeconomic goals, such as navigating border crossings, negotiating with employers, sending money via mobile phone, paying bribes, and managing remittances.

The portable kit method's value lies in rendering the material and immaterial mechanisms of socioeconomic actions ethographically visible. This method is a promising way to observe changes in financial practices,especially when combined with a theoretical framework incorporating advances in material culture studies (Miller 1987; Ito et al 2006), digital studies (Horst and Miller 2015), the mobilities turn (Glick Schiller and Salazar 2013), and socioeconomics (Callon et al 2002, Hart 2006). Such a framework can help keep relationships and their social contexts front-and-centre of our analyses of financial practices in the "digital age."

WG03-655.1

TAYLOR, YVETTE* (University of Strathclyde, yvette.taylor@strath.ac.uk)

Liminal Landscapes: Exhibiting Sexual-Religious (Dis)Identification

This paper draws upon the ESRC 'Making Space for Queer identifying Religious Youth project', focussing on the visual and textual data produced in participants' – and researchers' – mind-maps and diaries. I hope to chart some of the mutual and complex constructions, in mapping and 'making space' for sexuality *and* religion, and attend to what it means to 'exhibit' these intersections in public space and be 'out' in public. Across the course of the project, a mix of qualitative techniques (interviews, maps and diary exercises) allowed for rich insights into the everyday lives, practices and identities of queer religious youth: these techniques 'make space' to account for young people's experiences of being in – or absent from – religious *and* sexualised spaces. Yet methodological difficulties were encountered throughout, including in initially locating a sample, where some religious gatekeepers positioned potential participants as absent due to their identities not having been claimed, performed, or displayed. Visibly and publically making space for sexuality and religion through the project was also important for many respondents, seeking acknowledgement of identity rather than anonymity, and often disrupting research considerations of confidentiality and consent. This paper considers the space, ethics and aestehtics of research-researcher-researched identities as in process, and both enabled and constrained by religious-sexual fields. It complicates the legitimacy of being public, with 'queer', 'religious' and 'youth' adding other complications on the path to being 'public'.

RC22-275.5

TAYLOR, YVETTE* (University of Strathclyde, yvette.taylor@strath.ac.uk)

Mediated Belief: Queer Youth, Facebook and Faith

Drawing upon the ESRC funded project 'Making Space for Queer Identifying Religious Youth', this paper examines Facebook, as well as social networking sites and online environments and communities more generally, engaging with the notion of 'online embodiment' (Farquhar, 2012; Taylor et al., 2014). It revisits specific methodological dilemmas in qualitative research with particular groups of young people online, and the gendered dimensions of such quandaries. The lives of young people are increasingly played out online and young LGBTQ Christians are no different. Some have argued that the Internet can offer safe spaces, particularly for people of counter-normative sexualities, to construct an identity, forge connections and articulate voices otherwise subjugated in some offline spaces. The complexities of 'coming out' as LGBTQ and religious are explored, in asking how Facebook 'makes space' to construct identities, forge connections and articulate voices. An analysis of gendered emotion, embodiment and temporality is engaged with here in order to gauge the opportunities afforded by (dis)embodied

online profiles and the spaces and strategies utilised by queer religious youth. This involves examining how the role of (dis)embodiment in the construction of identities through online technology is developed, building upon earlier studies of Facebook to incorporate more recent theories around 'online embodiment'.

RC38-453.1

TAZREITER, CLAUDIA* (University of New South Wales, c.tazreiter@unsw.edu.au)

Invisible, Anonymous, Yet Politically Present. the Life-World of an Afghan Asylum Seeker in-Between Presence and Oblivion in the Asia-Pacific

While European nations agonise over the negotiations on the spontaneous flow of refugee populations (asylum seekers) from South to North and East to West, in the Asia-Pacific region, asylum seekers face significant barriers to finding protection. Chief in the creation of virtual 'zones of disappearance' of asylum seekers on boats is the Australian state. Australia has pursued a policy of off-shore detention of all asylum seekers arriving by boat through enforcement of a 'stop the boats' policy which includes no resettlement for those found to be refugees. Australia's approach, singularly hard-line and punitive to vulnerable populations, signals the legitimation of similarly tough approaches by near neighbours such as Indonesia and Malaysia as transit countries. Mindful of this context, this paper tells the story of an Afghan asylum seeker experiencing a liminal life in Indonesia through Australian policy change that has effectively left asylum seekers 'stuck' without the opportunity to seek protection. Achmed (not his real name) is not permitted to work in Indonesia to support his family and is also not permitted to engage in 'work-like' activities such as providing educational classes for other asylum seekers. Nevertheless, Achmed and other asylum seekers found strategies to circumvent their insurmountable circumstance of an endless wait for resettlement. Achmed, along with some of his friends, founded a learning centre in Cisarua in Western Java, beginning on a small scale for children with 'informal' instruction by women asylum seekers supported by 'sleeping leaders' such as Achmed. The story of Achmed is one of resilience, of 'survival community development' in the face of indifference and invisibility from powerful regional states such as Australia. The example of the Cisarua Learning Centre is becoming a powerful symbol in regional refugee politics linking refugee populations and their advocates transnationally.

WG03-652.1

TAZREITER, CLAUDIA* (University of New South Wales, c.tazreiter@unsw.edu.au)

The Visualization of Death at the Border. the Utility and Affective Realm of Representations of Suffering and Death for Political Advocacy and As the Circuits of a 'Crisis Politics' in Refugee Migrations.

This paper discusses the visualization of refugee journeys, journeys that all too frequently result in death while attempting to cross land or sea borders. Many of these deaths are of women and children, unable to cope with the extremes of border crossings, and particularly when the crossings are at sea on small vessels. The recording of deaths at the border is imprecise, yet numbers are conservatively in the thousands. In this context, the 'migration crisis' experienced in Europe in the last months has refocused attention on the plight of refugees drowning while attempting to reach the opportunity for protection from conflicts such as that experienced in Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan and numerous other conflicts. The death of one boy, three-year old Aylan Kurdi, sparked world-wide attention, sympathy and a softening in political hearts in relation to refugee intakes. The way in which the images of the body of Aylan washed up on a Turkish beach were used, circulated and re-circulated is emblematic of the issues surrounding the crisis politics of irregular migration and the challenges of visual cultures in this context. While the images of the body of Aylan were overwhelmingly used in a positive political advocacy for kinder policy responses to refugee arrivals, many examples of visualization of a politics of fear and social distance abound in the context of asylum seekers crossing land and sea borders. The paper draws on some of these examples, such as the 'off-shore' detention of asylum seekers by the Australian government, and on the growing literature in visual sociology alongside the sociology of emotions, to argue for a deeper ethic of care in the circulation and re-circulation of representations of disaster and death facing refugee populations.

RC37-433.2

TEIXEIRA, ANA LUCIA* (Federal University of Sao Paulo, alu.fteixeira@gmail.com)

Franz Kafka, Fernando Pessoa e Mário De Andrade: On the Meanings of a Minor Literature

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

Seeking to give conceptual consistency to the term coined by Franz Kafka in his diaries, Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari support the notion of *minor literature* on three basic pillars: 1) production of a strong effect of deterritorialisation of the languages; 2) its intrinsic political effect, and 3) the collective value of what is produced by it, so that individual enunciation claims to be taken as the expression of a group.

The notion of *minor literature* is specially pertinent to think expressions of literature outside the centres of modern culture. It is the case of Portuguese modernist literature. In this case, one cannot talk of deterritorialisation of language, but of a reterritorialisation. To choose Portugal as a theme implies to produce a collective enunciation inasmuch as it means to establish a dialogue with the most fruitful theme of Portuguese literature.

Brazilian modernist literature, although differently, can be apprehended in the same terms: the binomial literature–literary criticism undertook a process of rationalisation of a national project, already established by 19th-century literature, maturing it into a project that aimed at aesthetic elaboration, intimately related to the local transformation of language, therefore, to its hyperterritorialisation, and the proposition of a national project with a modern face, enabled notably by literature.

In the three cases what took place was not only a literary production which gives visibility to national sentiment imbued with a political vocation, but the constitution of fundamentally literary structures of thought appropriate to its context of production. The aim of this presentation is to use the term coined by Kafka to discuss the works of three authors: Kafka, Mário de Andrade, and Fernando Pessoa, writers who produced, besides literature, an analytical grid which made it possible to give legibility to the political and cultural scene in which they belonged.

RC03-40.3

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RASIA, JOSE MIGUEL (Federal University of Paraná)

The Curitiba Urbanization Process: The Case of Iguaçu Park Garden

This communication is inserting amid the debates of Urban Sociology, discussing the urbanization process of contemporary Brazilian cities. The literature specifies points to an uncontrolled growth of these cities, which together with a private residential market restricted to the upper classes, produces a context of urban and environmental segregation. As the real estate market is not for everyone, most of the housing production in Brazil is made outside the law, with the portion of the excluded population occupying spaces without of urban infrastructure and services in the areas rejected by the private market and public areas, located in devalued areas such as: Border streams, hillsides, land subject to flooding, polluted areas or environmental protection. In these spaces, there is no access to urban services and infrastructure, less opportunity for employment and professional training, increased exposure to violence, racial discrimination, discrimination against women and children, and a difficult access to justice and leisure. The object of our research is the process of emergence of a new neighborhood in the city of Curitiba, Paraná state capital in southern Brazil, the Garden Iguaçu Park. The neighborhood in question arose from a movement of illegal occupation of an area once used only for sand extraction. The research points to the formation of an informal housing market, within budget of the families participants in the movement. In this case the informal housing market replaced the organized social movement in the direction of the process with the neighborhood association working as an organizer of this market. We discussed this context from the authors of the literature of Urban Sociology, as Henri Lefebvre, Mike Davis and David Harvey, in a dialogue with authors of Cultural Studies as E.P. Thompson and Raymond Williams.

RC38-453.2

TEKIN BABUC, ZEYNEP* (15891, zeyneptekinbabuc@gmail.com)

Crises and Changes in Marital and Familial Life of Syrian Refugee Families: A Case Study in Mersin

There are over 2 million Syrian refugees in Turkey, more than any other country. The settlement conditions of Syrian refugee families have changed in the past year in response to swelling numbers of new arrivals and changing settlement patterns. Although, up until early 2013, almost all Syrian refugee families resided in camps, now almost four out of five families are sheltered in cities of Turkey. Many urban refugee families struggle to access adequate housing and services and they mostly find employment in the informal economy, often in unacceptable conditions and for extremely low wages. Other problems of refugee families settled in cities are communication in daily life and adaptation to the community they started to live in despite many cultural differences. Being away from home, experiencing these diffuculties and facing uncertainty about the future affect Syrian refugee family members psychologically, socially, and physically. These problems also leave them particularly vulnerable in terms of familial and marital

crises. In the study, the impact of these problems on familial and marital life of some Syrian refugee families that settled in Mersin, a metropolitan municipality of Turkey, will be examined on the principles of sociological biographical research. Data gathering and analysis will focus on embedding biographical self-presentations of these family members in the contexts of their familial biographies and the histories of their previous local social settings, interpreting them within these diachronic contexts.

RC25-309.4

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Can Language Policies Alter Language Dynamics: A Language Competition Model

Can language policy alter language dynamics? In this paper, we develop a mathematical model of language competition between a dominant majority language and a minority language. The minority language group is a result of a continuous and ongoing migration process. Migrants enter the society as monolinguals or already as bilinguals, and they form families and generate offspring. Offspring can be raised in either one of the two languages or in both, but they are formally educated primarily in the dominant language. Offspring will produce a next cohort with its own linguistic repertoire. Besides language acquisition at home and formal language education at schools, we also consider adult language learning and the possibility that languages are forgotten if they are not used. Taking these three types of language acquisition as well as the social, cultural and official status of both languages into account, the model describes how the linguistic composition of the population changes over time. The process at the societal level is understood as an aggregated result of individual behavior, while individuals are seen as utility maximizing actors. Individual language decisions are made under certain socio-economic and institutional conditions, which can be addressed and changed by language policies. Hence, we investigate the long-term development of the population's linguistic composition and the effects of different language policies on this development. It is illustrated how language and status planning can be used to achieve wide spread bilingualism throughout the population to facilitate communication and participation possibilities for a large number of society members, which is seen as a good foundation for cohesion.

RC42-502.5

TENA-SANCHEZ, JORDI* (Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, jordi.tena@uab.cat)

Field Evidence of Social Influence in the Expression of Political Preferences. the Case of Secessionist Flags in Barcelona

Models of social influence have explored the dynamics of social contagion, imitation, and diffusion of different types of traits, opinions, and conducts. However, few behavioral data indicating social influence dynamics have been obtained from direct observation in "natural" social contexts. The present research provides that kind of evidence in the case of the public expression of political preferences in the city of Barcelona, where thousands of citizens supporting the secession of Catalonia from Spain have placed a Catalan flag in their balconies and windows. Here we present two different studies. 1) During July 2013 we registered the number of flags in 26% of the electoral districts in the city of Barcelona. We find that there is a large dispersion in the density of flags in districts with similar density of pro-independence voters. However, by comparing the moving average to the global mean we find that the density of flags tends to be fostered in electoral districts where there is a clear majority of pro-independence vote, while it is inhibited in the opposite cases. We also show that the distribution of flags in the observed districts deviates significantly from that of an equivalent random distribution. 2) During 17 days around Catalonia's 2013 national holiday we observed the position at balcony resolution of the flags displayed in the facades of a sub-sample of 82 blocks. We compare the 'clustering index' of flags on the facades observed each day to thousands of equivalent random distributions. Again we provide evidence that successive hangings of flags are not independent events but that a local influence mechanism is favoring their clustering. We also find that except for the national holiday day the density of flags tends to be fostered in facades located in electoral districts where there is a clear majority of pro-independence vote.

RC09-111.2

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Urban Development in North-Western India: Some Emerging Sociological Questions in Post Liberalization Era

Urban development in North-western India comprising Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Chandigarh is at cross roads. North-western India is facing many crucial and new urban challenges in post liberalization era. The scale of emerging challenges such as housing, slums, poverty, access to infrastructure and services is unprecedented. Urban development seems to be neglected in urban policy planning over successive planning eras. Housing problem seem to acquire serious dimension in the wake of rapid urbanization, commodification of land and housing, distortion in land market and weakening of public sector housing provision. The onset of liberal regimes in promoting development of real estate markets, beginning of low interest home loans, etc seem to have made land and housing in urban areas commodity for speculation. Slums are growing rapidly even in the hilly states like Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir with multiple deprivations. The social and environmental fabric of cities is under stress and many sociological issues are emerging in the urban areas. The social segregation continues to be a major challenge. The marginalization of urban poor is visible. The inequality in terms of access to housing, land, basic services and livelihood are emerging crucial social problems. The paper has been prepared on the basis of findings of the series of studies by the author on "State of Cities in Northwestern India: A case of Selected JNNURM Cities (Study focus cities-Amritsar, Srinagar and Faridabad)" and a recent book on "Urban Development in North-western India: Emerging Trends, Issues and Alternatives". An effort has been made to look into the emerging urban development patterns and governance systems that contribute to processes of urban fragmentation or to enhanced processes of integration. Many other important sociological questions emerging in the process of urban development in north-western India will be discussed in the paper.

RC25-310.4

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A Proposal to Measure the Advance of Language Shift in Small Communities Using the Framework of Ecology of Pressures

Language diversity is decreasing all over the world, especially languages of minority groups. This may be beneficial for some members of the ethnic community as it means social mobility. For others it may be undesirable because the process of language shift could affect their group identity. There are different causes for these perceptions, and they might depend on the advance or progress of language shift.

To take the most adequate actions in language planning we have to know how to evaluate the sociolinguistic situation in a bilingual community. Our purpose is to present a model (model of ecology of pressures. See Terborg & García Landa, 2011) to analyse and explain language shift in small communities of minority groups in a given area. We support our examples on several researches of language shift of indigenous languages in Mexico. The framework includes the concept "utmost common routine" that may be partly calculated by a quantitative corpus obtained by a questionnaire applied to a representative population. The data of the indigenous language will be compared with the data of Spanish, the official language spoken in Mexico, to determine which language is the strongest one among a given age group of the population.

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RC13-161.8

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Affect of Unemployment on Leisure:a Study of Pregnant Women in Kanpur City

The promotion of social cohesion and social inclusion has been the central strategic goal of almost all the nations now. Monitoring the progress of such a policy requires the development of appropriate modes of measurement.

Elements of exclusion from social participation, or to term it as leisure, are many. Among the potential necessities which may be described as aspects of social exclusion are a hobby or leisure activity, a holiday away from home once a year, celebrations and gifts for special occasions, and having friends and family – or children's friends – round for a meal.

This is a study of a case of twenty five pregnant women from the City of Kanpur, India, less than thirty five years of age, employed prior to their conceiving. After almost a year, these women find it hard to regain employment, and this employment was treated both as a leisured activity and financially productive.

Study reveals, social exclusion due to unemployment is seen as multi-dimensional. "Lack of income, access to good-quality health, and the quality of the local environment all affect people's well-being". These are seen in the light of leisurely activities which kept them both socially and financially inclusive.

Unemployment results into social exclusion, which occurs where different factors including a shut down of their leisured acts combine to trap individuals. The prevailing social norms make unemployment illegitimate for these categories of women, which could have been legitimate for higher ages of women, as their leisure times and activities are restricted.

Exclusion in terms of social interaction is assessed by whether an individual lacks support in terms of: someone to listen, comfort, help in a crisis, relax with, who really appreciates them. However, due to this unemployment, the leisurely activities are coupled with a cohort of social exclusion and financial exclusion.

RC13-157.7

TEWARI, SANJAY* (Indian Sociological Society, sanjay.tewari@yahoo.co.in)

Leisure through the Lenses of Sport in the Context of India

The role and impact of sports in society has been a subject of debate for centuries. For some observers, sport is viewed as a physical activity always associated with competition among nations or teams for pride and glory.

But just as sport has the capacity to awaken exaggerated nationalistic sentiments, intolerance and even violence, there is also a sector of society that supports the notion that sport can serve as a means to advance social development processes, through leisurely practices. While there is currently direct evidence that leisure contributes to sociological development through fostering social inclusion and community development, sport possesses substantial social value, but less evidence. This study rotates around the two states of India, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, where the researcher studies an excellent hook for engaging people through leisured sport practices, particularly those who may be suffering from disadvantage and providing a supportive environment to encourage and assist those individuals in their social development, learning, and connection through related programs and services.

These approaches are at the heart of the neoliberals agenda to improve individual freedom and opportunity. Sport and Leisure practitioners are passionate about the impacts their programs have on individuals and social development. While being anecdotal, this evaluation attempts to capture meaningful data to contribute to the evidence base for this claim that leisurely activities through sport attempts at doing socially and morally good to the society.

The challenge for the traditional leisure and sport sector in Uttar Pradesh is to move beyond current sport delivery practices to provide a range of products including low cost locally developed grass roots opportunities. In Bihar however, the opportunity exists for NGOs, with government support, to establish long-term viable programs that use sport in the form of leisure to engage with communities to deliver social outcomes.

RC25-314.9

THAKORE, BHOOMI* (Northwestern University, bhoomi.thakore@northwestern.edu)

Seeing Is Believing: South Asian Characterizations in Popular US TV Programming

In the 21st century, representations of non-whites have become increasingly common in popular US television programming. With the recognition of Black actresses like Viola Davis (How to Get Away With Murder), Taraji P. Henson (Empire), Kerry Washington (Scandal), and Uzo Aduba (Orange is the New Black) in popular media (and for some, in 2015 by the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences), analysts have recognized television as a entertainment space in which non-whites have finally "made it." However, these conclusions fail to acknowledge the role of entertainment media as a social institution; one that reinforces and perpetuated ideological norms about what race "looks like" in US society. In this analysis, I discuss contemporary representations of non-whites in popular US TV programming, focusing on examples of South Asian characters and actors. I emphasize the ways in which the "characterizations" that comprise the writing, casting, and production of these characters are intentional, and used to reinforce institutional ideologies that maintain dichotomous representation of "Black" and "White" in television and in society.

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

RC44-504.7

THEINE, HENDRIK* (WU Vienna University of Economics and Business, Institute for Ecological Economics, hendrik.theine@posteo.de)

SODER, MICHAEL* (WU Vienna University of Economics and Business, Institute for Ecological Economics, michael.soder@wu.ac.at)

STAGL, SIGRID (WU Vienna University of Economics and Business, Institute for Ecological Economics)

Trade Unions and Environmental Policies: Friends or Foes? the Case of the Austrian Energy Sector

The transformation towards a sustainable production system challenges current institutions and the predominant logic of actors along the whole production process. Trade unions as the main representatives of workers´ interests in the realm of production have to actively take part in this reorganization. Hence, questions arise how and in which form trade unions can engage in the transformation towards a sustainable economy and how they can deal with environmental problems on their different organizational levels.

In recent years, there has been a marked increase of literature analyzing trade unions' positioning towards environmental policy and more widely towards a social-ecological transformation. Alongside this growing field of research, we aim to contribute by analyzing the Austrian context. Specifically, we focus on renewable energy production, issues around energy efficiency and eco taxes as important and contested fields of policy making. To do so, we draw on expert interviews conducted with trade unions representatives on different organizational levels as well as in-depth analysis of relevant policy and mission statements, publicly-made statements of representatives in relevant print media.

The first part of our findings analyses the objectives and instruments put forward by Austrian trade unions in the realm of energy policies. Among others, the on-going liberalization and privatization as well as upcoming eco- and climate policies play a dominant role. Further, our findings suggest that considerable dilemmas exist in the nexus of environmental policy and the political goals of trade unions in the field of energy. We find obstacles preventing trade unions to strongly engage in issues around renewable energy as not being explicitly connected with their core competencies. Further, we find current power distributions within the organizational structure of trade unions but also in the labor market play a crucial role if trade unions are capable to adequately address environmental problems.

RC42-501.4

THEODORE, RACHEL* (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, racheltheod@gmail.com)

The "Inequality of Conditions", a Social Imaginary: Distinctions, Recognition and Democracy in Contemporary Chile.

Many research studies on the perception of inequality have shown that the Chilean population does not perceive socio-economic inequalities as they objectively are. Hence, we question, first, how these inequalities become normal standards, and are legitimized, to the point of disappearing from the population's perception and, second, how this key factor influences people's practice of democracy.

In 2015, in depth interviews were conducted in four Chilean cities to investigate the aforementioned topic of this research study, with the main focus on the question of how one can understand the perceptions of inequality by relying on the theory of the Social Imaginary.

Our main thesis suggests that Chilean society has developed an imaginary framework by means of images, social representations and discourse, which enable the normalization and legitimation of these inequalities, ultimately leading one to consider them as part of the social landscape.

Our first hypothesis is that these great inequalities are justified by the existence of what we would call an "imaginary of inequality of conditions" - a counter image of the Tocquevillian notion of "equality of conditions"- which underlies the mayor *significance* accorded by individuals to apparent *distinctions* — material, social, or personal.

Our second hypothesis is, therefore, that this specific imaginary is incarnated in social relations and is rooted in an *absence of consideration* or *recognition*, between individuals, which ultimately justifies socio-economic inequalities: if individuals are not morally equal, therefore, society justifies that some individuals are superior to others, making a strong, vertically structured society "the norm", providing the soil for inequalities to unfold.

Our third hypothesis is that this imaginary, shaped by an asymmetrical view of society, has a strong impact not only on people's idea of democracy - a political structure that presupposes equality as its core principle- but also on its daily practice and participation process.

RC34-403.2

THEW, HARRIET* (University of Leeds, H.THEW@LEEDS.AC.UK)

UK Youth Participation in Climate Change Decision-Making: Perceptions of the International Climate Negotiations.

Youth are actively participating in climate change initiatives at all levels. However, little is known about the motivations and barriers which affect their participation and the degree to which their experiences shape their values, continued civic and political engagement and their broader life trajectories.

This empirical research aims to develop a deep, rich understanding of the factors which motivate and the barriers which inhibit youth participation in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Data to be presented in this session comes from the first wave of a qualitative longitudinal study which will be collected in the lead up to and during the UNFCCC's Twenty First Conference of the Parties (COP 21) in Paris in December 2015.

In order to contribute to an emerging research agenda on young climate change activists, this study takes an ethnographic, case-study approach, focusing on a pro-active, dynamic and entirely youth-led group: the UK Youth Climate Coalition. This research will follow these young people from their early preparations through their engagement in this landmark conference and beyond.

Initial findings will shed light upon youth perceptions of COP 21, comparing members of the group with full conference access with their peers who lack conference accreditation and will thus seek alternative methods by which to influence the negotiations from the streets of Paris. The influence of access upon individual perceptions, perceived efficacy and group dynamics will be discussed, along with the impact that the long-awaited global climate change agreement has upon youth motivations for continued engagement.

This research draws upon learning from a range of disciplines, combining sociological understanding of life transitions with geographical conceptualisations of identity creation and complementing environmental governance research on the role of non-state actors in climate change decision-making.

RC30-348.1

THOEMMES, JENS* (CERTOP-CNRS-University of Toulouse, thoemmes@univ-tlse2.fr)

The Rules of Posting: Intra-European Mobility of Labour and Pressure on National Regulations

Posted work represents an intra-European mobility that we will analyse with a transnational research on Portuguese workers in the construction sector in France. Posting is described by a triangular relationship between the Portuguese employer and his employee, acting as a subcontractor for a French company. This situation can be analysed by the encounter between formal rules and unspoken rules on the basis of cross-European policy of the labour market. We call the production process of the rule of posting an *extraterritorial regulation* in order to account for its origin outside the workplace in France. On the one hand this regulation is based on different sources of normativity linked to European law, the identity of the workers, territorial mobility and economic clusters. On the other hand, it leads to a conflict between the rules of the country of origin, Portugal, and the rules of the country of destination, France.

RC44-512.2

THOLEN, JOCHEN* (Institute Labour and Economy - University of Bremen, jtholen@uni-bremen.de)

Trade Unions in Central East and South East Europe – Modernization or Sink into Oblivion?

Before 1990 (Fall of the Berlin Wall), the societies in CEE and SEE countries were characterized by a planned economy and a de facto one party dictatorship. Then these societies tried to overcome both societal characteristics voluntary.

Theoretical background: Insofar they had to cope with a double process of transformation:
- from a planned society towards a capitalistic market economy
- from dictatorship towards a (liberal) democracy.

In principle this implementation of civil society´s structures needs the recognition of and cooperation with the social partners, especially employees and their representations.

Thesis: But looking to the current situation, in CEE and SEE countries there is race between the (slow) reform efforts by the trade unions and the process of their insignificance. In the moment it is totally open, who will win this race.

Empirical evidence comes from (empirical) studies of Trade Unions and Labour Relations in almost all CEE and SEE countries (with the exception of Romania, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Montenegro as well as former SU countries), carried out between 2009 and 2013. Partly these studies were organized as single studie (comprising only one country), partly as comparisons between countries, and in two cases as panel studies (consecutively with a timed interval). Financial funds

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came from the Friedrich Ebert Foundation/Germany, three major industrial trade unions in Germany and one major Dutch trade union.

RC41-487.1

THOMAS, PATRICIA* (Purdue University, patti.thomas4@gmail.com)
UMBERSON, DEBRA (University of Texas at Austin)

Relationship Quality with Adult Children: Gender and Cognitive Limitations Among Older Adults

Objectives: Increasing risk for cognitive limitations at older ages along with a growing population of older adults presents critical challenges for caregiving families and health care systems. These challenges urgently call for research examining factors that may protect against or exacerbate cognitive limitations among older adults. We examine the impact of adult child-parent relationship quality, a feature of the social environment known to affect physical and mental health and may also influence the cognitive health of older parents.
Methods: Using nationally representative panel data from the Americans' Changing Lives survey (N=1,408), we analyzed the impact of both positive and negative dimensions of adult child-parent relationship quality on trajectories of older parents' cognitive limitations as they aged.
Results: Higher levels of strain with adult children were linked to steeper increases in cognitive limitations as mothers aged, but relationship strain with adult children appeared to be protective against cognitive decline for fathers.
Discussion: Older women are already at greater risk for cognitive limitations than men, and relationship strain with adult children may exacerbate cognitive decline for women. These findings point to the importance of taking gender into account when studying how positive and negative aspects of close social relationships affect older adults.

RC29-331.3

THOMPSON, BEVERLY* (Siena College, bevyuen@gmail.com)

Marijuana Legalization in the United States, Continued Imprisonment, and Felony Bans in the Cannabis Industry

We are facing the beginning of the end of marijuana prohibition in the United States. After eighty plus years of illegality, both Colorado and Washington states legalized cannabis in 2012 through the use of ballot initiatives. In 2015, voters again legalized it in Washington DC, Alaska and Oregon. The 2016 presidential election looks to have at least five states putting forth similar ballot initiatives. Public and legislative opinion appears to be making a sharp shift in favor of legalization, and the Drug Enforcement Agency is in retreat, facing major budget slashing in the wake of continued institutional scandals and the changing social tide.

Nothing has been more devastating to the black community than the so-called War on Drugs, which has decimated impoverished communities. Now that the end of marijuana prohibition is on the horizon, how can the social penalties against such populations be corrected? Prisoners of the Drug War continue to languish in jails and prisons, even for marijuana crimes that are now legal in some states, because there is no application for retroactive ameliorative relief, like there is in other countries. Further, once these drug felons are released from prison, they are barred for life from working in the legal cannabis industry, more completely banned than violent felons. A social reparations policy would encourage these emerging industries to employ those with experience in this arena—drug felons—but the opposite is the case. And the institutional racism of the legal cannabis industry is not limited to felons; because the market is oriented towards individuals with significant class privilege and liquid capital. Indeed, people of color barely own any cannabis dispensaries in the states where the business is legal. At this beginning of the cannabis industry, we can see that racism is being institutionalized through these policies.

RC36-419.2

THOMPSON, MICHAEL* (William Paterson University, thompsonmi@wpunj.edu)

The Automaton Society: On the Relation Between Anomie and Alienation

Since the nineteenth century and through the twentieth, anomie and alienation have been associated with forms of meaninglessness, powerlessness, normlessness and a sense of social-psychological dislocation. Contemporary culture, however, seems to evince new patterns of inclusion and assimilation to broader patterns of norms, values and social goals that socialize the self to the broader imperatives of elites and the social systems they steer. The thesis I will explore in this paper is that we are witnessing a new form of anomie and alienation where both are now to be seen as objective pathologies of moral reasoning and forms of social belonging. With a resurgent neo-liberal capitalism, anomie and alienation not manifest themselves as social problems in the traditional sense (crime, etc.)

but rather as deficiencies in moral and political reasoning that affect their forms of critical rationality and their capacity for democratic will-formation. As a result, what I will call the "automaton society" refers to a new way of seeing how anomie and alienation can be fitted together to explain the strong legitimacy of hierarchical social orders based on voluntary forms of authority.

RC36-417.1

THOMPSON, MICHAEL* (William Paterson University, thompsonmi@wpunj.edu)

The Loss of Alienation in Contemporary Critical Theory

Recent impulses in critical theory have tried either to rework the theory of alienation or have simply overlooked its salience, failing to incorporate it into theories of modern society, culture, consciousness and rationality. In this paper, I suggest that this loss of alienation in critical theory renders many of its contemporary proponents unable to grasp the defective aspects of modern capitalist society. Even more, their turn away from alienation as a concrete and central pathology of modern society and culture has allowed them to construct increasingly abstract and politically misguided approaches to political and social life. My thesis will be that alienation needs to be reconstructed as a concept that affects the cognitive dimensions of moral and epistemological elements of the subject. Only then can we see how alienation plays into a larger theory of social power and as a unifying theme in any critical theory of society.

WG03-657.2

THOMPSON, SIMON* (University of Sussex, sjt22@sussex.ac.uk)
HAWARD, TOM* (University of Sussex, T.Haward@sussex.ac.uk)

State of the Art - an Investigation into How Students in UK Secondary Schools Experience Visual Historical Evidence, and How They Might be Used More Effectively.

Despite a widespread use of visual historical evidence in secondary school History classrooms across England and the emergence of practitioner informed research (Jaffee, 2006; Card, 2006 & 2011; and Eilam & Ben-Peretz, 2010), there is a sense that its use is used mainly illustratively and not interrogated or given the credence to the extent that more textual sources are. This reflects influences from institutions such as the academic community and UK exam boards, though there is evidence that in the last few decades, with the growth of subjects such as media studies and visual studies, this has started to change in some quarters. As experienced teachers of History and teacher educators, we have been interested in examining ways in which visual historical evidence is experienced in the secondary classroom, and what constitutes meaningful learning from their use.

We argue that the way students experience visual historical evidence holds pronounced differences and similarities with the ways in which textual sources are experienced, is an experience which is highly problematic, and that both teachers and students need to be aware of this and understand the issues involved as a first step to developing meaningful learning experiences. We also posit that the interpretation of visual historical evidence is a process that reveals much about the way students understand and make sense of the world, and which can be used to help develop a student-led construction of knowledge that incorporates a critical-analytical approach.

This presentation will therefore both share and discuss the findings of a pilot study conducted in 2014 and some of the initial findings of a larger-scale action research project currently being undertaken.

RC07-JS-24.1

THORNTON, ARLAND* (University of Michigan, arlandt@umich.edu)
DORIUS, SHAWN (Iowa State University)

The Beliefs of Citizens in Middle Eastern Countries about the Relationship Between Development and Personal Freedom, Democracy, and Human Rights

This paper investigates the extent to which people in five Middle Eastern countries—Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Turkey, and Saudi Arabia—endorse the key beliefs of developmental idealism that associate development with freedom, democracy, and human rights. Developmental idealism is defined as a set of beliefs and values that endorses development as desirable, indicates methods for achieving development, and specifies the consequences of development. The literature suggests that the values and beliefs of developmental idealism have suffused worldwide among elites and lay citizens alike. This literature also posits that as these beliefs and values are disseminated, they become forces for social and economic changes, including social and political transformations such as the 'Arab Spring'. Although the research on developmental idealism has primarily examined family

and demographic issues, developmental idealism beliefs and values have tremendous potential to influence other aspects of society. This paper builds on and extends developmental idealism research by considering issues not addressed previously: personal freedom, democracy, and human rights. We use survey data to investigate whether individuals in five publics in the Middle East believe that increases in development lead to greater personal freedom, democracy, and human rights and whether they believe that increases in personal freedom lead to greater development. These data indicate that large majorities in all five countries believe that development brings about greater personal freedom, democracy, and human rights. Conversely, the data also show that large majorities believe that more personal freedom contributes to development. These findings provide support for the idea that the beliefs of developmental idealism concerning three key elements of world culture--freedom, democracy, and human rights--have diffused to diverse publics in the Middle East. These beliefs have great potential to affect the pace and direction of societal development.

RC16-203.5

THORPE, LEE* (The New School for Social Research, leethorpejr@gmail.com)

The Ontology of Lgbtq People of Color

My submission for the conference will explore how language affects identity formation and politics for LGBTQ people of color. In any given society, people come to an understanding of their identities through the deployment of language and the naturalization, and normalization, process of its usage. Yet when a person is outside the norms of society, how are language and experiences used to legitimize a person's understanding of their self? I would argue that for LGBTQ people of color language and everyday experiences are used as ways to gain an understanding of who they are both in the LGBTQ community, as well as, within their own racial/ethnic communities.

There is a need for further research in this area because the ontology of LGBTQ people of color is rarely visible. Although most people would claim there has been an increase in LGTBQ visibility and acceptance, it is a specific demographic they are speaking about: the visibility, and acceptance, of White gay men. The majority of news articles that I have seen about LGBTQ people of color have usually been associated with some sort of violence, or some other contestation.

RC11-132.4

THORPE, RACHEL* (Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health and Society, La Trobe University, r.thorpe@latrobe.edu.au)

From the Swinging Sixties to Their 60S: Considering the Role of the Past in the Subjective Experience of Sexuality in Old Age

This paper addresses the role of cultural changes that took place in the 1960s and 1970s in shaping older Australian women's subjective experience of sex and relationships in later life. Some scholars have argued that this generation of women will challenge ageist and sexist norms and reinvent social scripts for women and ageing (Calasanti and Slevin, 2001; Loe, 2004). In order to understand how women who came into adulthood during the "sexual revolution" conceptualised sex and relationships, I conducted semi-structured interviews with 28 women aged 55-81 and asked them to keep reflective journals. In this paper, I consider the women's recollections of their sexual experiences during these decades and how they represented the impact of these decades on decisions they made about sex and relationships later in their lives. I also consider the significance of social changes, such as attitudes towards pre-marital and extra-marital sex and the contraceptive pill on their sexual lives then and now, as well as the influences of timing, location and family circumstances. When discussing later life sex and relationships, the women often emphasised difference from early relationships, providing narratives of moving on and learning from the past, or conversely, of remaining in these early relationships. They therefore represented diverse possibilities for being sexual in older age. However, as I discuss, the possibilities for re-imagining sex and relationships were for many, also constrained by long-held ideals of heterosexual sex, gender difference and monogamy. These constraints suggest that it is in practice difficult, even for this generation of women, to completely reject sexist and ageist norms in old age.

TG06-694.4

THROM, MEGAN* (Wayne State University, ae2925@wayne.edu)

Exploring the Teaching/Research Nexus Via Institutional Ethnography

Entire institutions are regarded as less valuable when labeled as "teaching-intensive" in the United States. The goal of this project is to investigate the relationship between the undervalued nature of teaching in academia as evidenced by the teaching/research nexus, and the under-privileging of k-12 teachers by analyzing individual experience, agency, and power relations present at the institu-

tional level in order to develop a theory capable of linking structures in academia to privileging of research over teaching, and tracing this privilege to the devaluation of feminized labor.

Beginning with the stories of faculty members whose primary responsibility is teaching, I explore the pathways, choices, influences and obstacles they have encountered throughout their educational experiences, in addition to the perspectives of those who occupy positions further up the chain of influence in administrative roles. Common documents such as curriculum vitae, job postings and similar public displays (websites, bulletin boards, etc...) are woven throughout the analysis. Preliminary coding and early data analysis reveal themes dominated by agency and social class background as major influences into the pathways of academics at teaching intensive intuitions. Also prevalent are themes of institutional barriers in regards to initial job application procedures as well as in tenure and promotion, especially as related to more privileged research focused institutions. Across the board, these academics have lamented the lack of preparation for their teaching intensive positions on the part of the institution while in graduate school. Curriculum vitae also point to a narrowly focused research identity, while academics themselves speak about their identities in much more complex ways.

RC07-99.2

TIAN, FENG* (CHINA ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES, tianfeng_cass@126.com)

The Research on the Consumption Gap and Consumption Inequality Between Urban and Rural Households

As a modern academic concept, the government evaluation has been concerned by academicians since the nineteen nineties. The research of it enhanced the government's ability, increased people's well-being and quality of life. Compared to internet use, sense of fairness is a bigger influence on government evaluation. As "the new generation of youth", the post-80s generation and the post-90s generation have the dual meaning of the physical and social. A high proportion of Internet users and a low sense of social fairness lead to low government evaluation. Researchers give some policy recommendations about improving government evaluation.

RC34-391.5

TIIDENBERG, KATRIN* (Tallinn University, katrin.tiidenberg@gmail.com)
ALLASTE, AIRI-ALINA (Tallinn University)

"Adulting Is Hard" or Digital Back-Tracking Online

We live in a digitally saturated world. Social media not only mediate, but also constitute and constrain our lives. There is relative consensus among internet researchers, that social media provides an alternative to both interpersonal and mediated communication, allowing for identity work and providing flexible modes of sociability, which let individuals sustain strong and weak ties.

Today, perhaps more than ever before, young people's lives do not progress in a linear fashion from childhood to teenage years to adulthood. There is back-tracking or boomeranging, where young people go back to their parental home after having moved out, or back to school after having entered the labor market. Some may even say that in our youth-obsessed consumer cultures growing up or "adulating" (in internet speak) is not a desirable outcome. This presentation explores how social media practices and communities can serve as a way for young people to negotiate the external and internal pressures, (lack of) discernible markers of transition and digitally back track without too much jostling their material lives.

Relying on the example of a tumblr.com community of people who share sexy selfies, we explore how continuing self-exploration in a safe, communal space, serves as a way to manage social and personal transitions and alleviate the anxiety these may bring. Based on thematic and visual analysis of interviews, blogs, images and captions of 9 (21 – 30 YO) people, we question the potential of social media for helping with the experience of being an adult in the 21st century and offer the lens of digital back-tracking to understand the reflexive self-management young people today seem to have to undertake.

RC34-395.5

TILLECZEK, KATE* (University of Prince Edward Island, ktilleczek@upei.ca)
ELLIOTT TILLECZEK, ELLIOTT (U of Toronto)

Young Cyborgs: Rituals of Resistance to Technology

This paper addresses modern youth and technology from over a decade of study into youth-machine mediated relationships. It provides selected results from a recent Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada funded project on *Digital Media and Young Lives over Time* that allowed for video interviewing, documentary film making and collection of digital data (facebook you-

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tube, instagram, twitter, etc) from 95 Canadian young people and their "digital shadows" (close friends with whom they interact on line). We report on ways of being on-line and how they have influenced the mediated social lives of Canadian youth. Material gadgets and symbolic spaces used and resisted provide profound illustrations of what modern technology means for youth. The paper reports on what young people are doing on-line and how these doings command ritualized acts of resistance. Unlike the work of other current commentators (for example, boyd's *Its complicated: The social lives of networked teens*) who insist on complacency and/or hysteria, this work provides critical sociological analyses *with* and *by* youth. A rendering of supermodernity sets the context for excess and resistance that both interrupt and interrogate the present; one deeply held by the purveyors of technology. Young people illustrate their lives and interrogate gains and losses from their embedded positions. With the generous assistance of one such young cyborg (my son) in the presentation of this paper, we attempt a youth-attuned, visual and photographic rendering of rituals of resistance of Canadian youth.

RC02-33.2

TILLY, CHRIS* (University of California Los Angeles, tilly@ucla.edu)

The Future of Work: From Dystopia to Utopia?

The current world of work is largely a dystopia created by four interrelated processes. First, work has been degraded by widespread adoption of a neoliberal public policy package. Relatedly, most countries have devoted shrinking resources for public investment to meet massive needs for productivity-expanding, welfare-enhancing services. Third, technological change has been deployed to the disadvantage of workers, reducing the ranks of industrial workers historically most able to collectively defend their standard of living, and displacing workers from a broad range of sectors. Simultaneously, politically protected monopoly control of innovative ideas blocks workers' access to new means of production. Finally, employers have restructured their organizations to fragment the workforce. As a result of these trends, inequality has grown and precarious work has become the dominant form of new employment.

But four countertrends could pave a very different path. First, some democratic states have moved to limit or partially reverse the advance of precarity, expanding the scope of social protection and the "social wage." Second, mobiliziation strategies are essential, both to provide political foundations for more progressive state strategies and to shift the calculus of employers away from "low road" strategies. New models of precarious worker organizing are particularly promising. Third is the resurgence of visions of the cooperative organization of production—akin to Robert Owen's utopian strategies—most recently in experiments the "solidarity economy." Finally, while technological change has been used to degrade work, technology's current trajectory also has subversive possibilities that undermine capital's power and legitimacy and have the potential to support a modernized Owenite vision of collaborative "peer production". None of these countertrends is sweeping the field, but they have proven resilient and could be particularly powerful in combination. A utopian world of work is not as remote as it seems.

RC05-67.2

TINSLEY, MEGHAN* (Boston University, tinsleym@bu.edu)

The Right Kind of Violence: Race, Belonging, and Militarism in the First World War Centenary

In the summer of 2014, the First World War centenary presented an opportunity to reassess Britain's national memory of a global, colonial war. Indeed, the "Commonwealth contribution" to the War received unprecedented attention in national commemorations. Further, a wave of politicians and popular media called for a re-nationalization of the War, foregrounding and valorizing Britain's role in the conflict. Yet the tone of the commemorations belied a context of growing uncertainty about the meaning of "British values" and a new wave of suspicion surrounding the loyalties of British Muslims. Taking this paradox as its starting point, this paper examines representations of colonial subjects in four key commemorations. A content analysis reveals that these events provided a means of managing contemporary notions of belonging. Specifically, I find that in the commemorations, colonial subjects engaged in "good violence" to support the British nation without challenging the substance of that nation. By extension, military service was represented as a contemporary form of "good violence" to facilitate the integration of racial and religious minorities into the mainstream. "Good violence" was juxtaposed, often explicitly, with the "bad violence" of Islamic State that dominated the news cycle as the commemorations unfolded. Implicit in this contrast were the omnipresence of violence in British nationhood; the veneration of violence as a response to violence; and the belief that Muslims, in particular, were prone to violence.

RC22-268.1

TIRYAKIAN, EDWARD A.* (Duke University, durkhm@soc.duke.edu)

Sacralizing Evil: Applying Durkheim to Genocide Studies

At one level, genocide, stemming from the efforts of Raphael Lemkin has become recognized as a crime against humanity, subject to the Convention on the Prevention of Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted by the UN in 1948. But it is also a crime, whose perpetrators by and large have not been tried in court despite an enormous literature detailing and denouncing the practice of genocide. Although a crime against humanity, it is a crime against a people, seeking the destruction of all members and its culture. The violence involved is a xenophobic purification of the body politic by the total removal of an "alien" presence. To develop more broadly a Durkheimian approach, I consider the two most striking cases of genocide in the 20th Century, the Armenian genocide 1915-1922 and the Jewish genocide 1941-1945 . Each mass killing took place during wartime; however, it is the consequences of the genocide on the collective memory of the surviving members of the targeted group that merits attention. Effectively, the result has been a sacralization of evil by taking the act of genocide as an empirical manifestation of evil. In the Armenian case, the Turkish state where the genocide occurred has emphatically refused to accept scholarly evidence of its having taken place. The genocide and seeking for international recognition has created solidarity and a remembrance of the victims as newly designated matyrs. In the Jewish case, the genocide has come to be known as the Holocaust, originally used by Churchill before WWII in reference to the Turkish genocide or Armenians, but increasingly used after World War II to be associated with the Nazi genocide of Jews. As "holocaust" became more widely used "Shoah" has come to be preferred, albeit Holocaust Museums attract large audiences and promote as unifying mission "never again".

RC22-261.5

TIRYAKIAN, EDWARD A.* (Duke University, durkhm@soc.duke.edu)

What's Next for the Sociology of Religion? Wider Horizons

TBD

RC22-259.5

TIZIK, MIROSLAV* (Institute for Sociology of Slovak Academy of Sciences, miroslav.tizik@savba.sk)

The Catholic Church As an Actor of Neoliberal Changes in Education

One of the first changes in the Czechoslovak legal regime after the fall of state socialist regime in 1989 was the pluralization of educational system, which opened up for church or religious actors (along with public and private schooling) on all levels of education. After creation of an independent Slovak Republic in 1993 these three types of schools – public, church, and private – had gradually developed a model, in which a school receives funding according to the number of pupils or students attending the school regardless of its founder. The establishing process of church schools was based on the same principles and logic as the establishment of private schools – on the principle of competitiveness among the church schools and also between all three types of schools to attract the student or the pupil. Public schools attended by the majority of children and young people have become the main rival both for church and private schools. Church and private schools have become allies and the main competitor of public schools particularly in more urbanized and richer regions in Slovakia. It was mainly the Catholic Church, which competed with public schools in the most active way. It stipulated in its strategic documents goals such as to attract a higher number of children and to transform public schools into church schools. Church schools influenced by internal church policy have spread mostly in regions with the highest economic prosperity and the highest achieved education of its inhabitants, which are as a matter of fact also areas with the lowest religiosity. Thus, church schools have become part of the space of adaptaion to principles of free market economy in the Slovak Republic and the space for socialisation to the logic of neoliberal capitalism.

RC06-88.4

TO, SIU-MING* (Department of Social Work, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, siumingto@cuhk.edu.hk)

Is Mobile Parenting Possible? a Qualitative Study on the Parenting Experiences of Chinese Rural-to-Urban Migrant Mothers of Left-behind Children

In China, there were approximately 61 million left-behind children in 2012. While the psychosocial maladjustment and developmental problems encountered by left-behind children have been the focus of numerous studies in recent years, few of them addressed the parental concerns and practices of migrant parents. To fill part of the knowledge gap, this qualitative study aimed to investigate Chinese migrant mothers' parenting needs and their experiences in using

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Information and Communication Technologies (such as phone calls, WeChat, and Weibo) to perform their roles and connect with their children. A conceptual framework was developed to guide a process of examining their parenting experiences in terms of self-perceptions, knowledge, styles, and parent-child interactions. Twenty migrant mothers of children aged 11 or below were purposively selected as respondents. All of them worked in toy factories in Guangzhou. They had at least one child living in the hometown. Individual interviews were used to collect the narratives of these mothers. Their narratives indicated that although they faced intense challenges in parenting, they did not abandon their parenting roles upon migration. They were concerned about how they could enhance their parental involvement, maintain strong ties with their children, exert control over them, collaborate with caregivers and establish support networks for child nurturing through ICTs. Nevertheless, advancements in communication technology, the content of dialogues, and irregular communications may limit how children and parents perceive each other's life. Academically, the study's comprehensive analysis of their narratives can contribute to generating theory about migrant mothers' use of ICTs to construct the meaning of parenthood and carry out parenting practices while separated from their children. Practically, the findings can assist practitioners with designing a parent support and education program that can equip migrant mothers with the knowledge and skills in using ICTs to foster child development and enhance parent-child relationships creatively.

RC54-614.3

TOCANTINS, GEUSIANE* (UnB - Universidade de Brasilia, geusi.nte@gmail.com)
WIGGERS, INGRID DITTRICH (Universidade de Brasília (UnB))

Tic y Educación Del Cuerpo En La Escuela: Maestros y Sus Concepciones

Este estudio objetivó identificar concepciones de cuerpo y educación en las prácticas educativas de maestros mediadas por tecnologías de información y comunicación. La investigación cualitativa de campo duró nueve meses basándose en el curso de educación continua "Elaboración de proyectos: TIC y educación del cuerpo". Participaron once maestros de seis escuelas públicas brasileñas. Los registros de actividades, foros de Internet y entrevistas con los maestros conformaron los datos empíricos. Los resultados mostraron diferentes concepciones de cuerpo y educación del cuerpo en el contexto escolar; del cuerpo máquina al cuerpo sujeto, de la educación del cuerpo en una práctica educativa fragmentada a una práctica educativa mediada por proyectos. Los maestros evidenciaron el uso de tecnologías de información y comunicación relacionadas al cuerpo; en algunos casos proporcionando una reelaboración de la vivencia corporal y en otros solamente reproduciendo lo que ya se hacía sin esas tecnologías. Las principales dificultades o desafíos para un "cuerpo sujeto" en la escuela serían el espacio físico y el gran número de alumnos en las aulas. Si bien los maestros tenían consciencia del cuerpo tradicionalmente tratado en la escuela como "objeto" (controlado, disciplinado), la mayoría deseaba contemplar la educación del cuerpo de manera contextualizada en sus prácticas educativas, independientemente del área de formación o actuación. Los maestros consideraron la articulación de la temática "tecnologías y educación del cuerpo" como un nuevo desafío poco abordado en el área de educación, siendo necesario profundizar el conocimiento por medio de estudios, proyectos e investigaciones. Las actividades desarrolladas por medio de proyectos pueden indicar avances en la flexibilización de los tiempos y espacios escolares, permitiendo mayor libertad de expresión corporal y mostrando un posible camino de superación de las limitaciones en la educación del cuerpo en la escuela.

RC33-387.3

TOEPOEL, VERA* (utrecht University, v.toepoel@uu.nl)

Survey Data Versus Big Data: A Review of Issues and Approaches

In this presentation I will elaborate on the decline in response rates of surveys and the rise of big data. I will review issues and approaches in both fields, and relate them to Total Survey Error (Biemer, 2010). Can we use big data such as social media data, sensor data, transaction data and administrative data to replace surveys? Can we use big data to improve survey data? These issues will be discussed.

RC24-296.10

TOIKKA, ARHO* (University of Helsinki, arho.toikka@helsinki.fi)

Uncovering Multi-Level Governance and Policy Idea Transfer in Energy Policy Using Topic Modelling on Large Policy Corpuses

This paper uses a natural language processing method called dynamic topic modelling to map the transfer of ideas between policy levels. The paper presents a case study on energy policy in the European Union, Finland and the Helsinki metropolitan area, using policy documents spanning the past 25 years. The documents include laws and regulations, but also scenarios, roadmaps and admin-istrative documents, and constitute a massive corpus of circa 2500 documents and tens of thousands of pages. The corpus has been collected with web scraping methods.

The paper uses dynamic topic modelling to map the structure of this corpus and analyze trends over time at the three governance levels. Topic models are a family of machine learning methods that map word co-occurrence in documents to find word probability distributions that are, ideally, interpretable as topics to a human reader. Each document is a selection of words drawn from a mixture of topics. For example, the words "carbon" and "capture" might occur with a high probability in a topic, and that topic might then be interpreted as discussing carbon capture and storage technologies. Dynamic topic models also allow for the evolution of the word distribution, so that the prevalence of "greenhouse effect" might be overtaken with "climate change" as the vocabulary evolves.

This paper looks at the evolution of the topic structure and the words within topics in the three policy contexts, and evaluates whether the emergence of new issues and ideas happens first at the international, national or the local level, and whether the three levels are similar in the topics that are discussed and what vocabulary is used to discuss them. The analysis opens a novel vantage point into the relationships between formal and informal institutions and their development.

RC53-610.4

TOLEDO-JOFRE, MARIA ISABEL* (Universidad Diego Portales, maria.toledo@udp.cl)
GUAJARDO, GABRIEL (Universidad Diego Portales)
MIRANDA, CHRISTIAN (Universidad de Chile)

Una Escuela Sin Violencia: Zes Posible?

Una multiplicidad de formas de violencia, diferentes entre sí, atraviesan, se reproducen o se originan en la escuela. Estas violencias tienen orígenes diferentes, asumen distintas formas. Se articulan, se superponen, se potencian y/o se encubren. Hay violencias manifiestas e invisibles. Unas son reconocidas y denunciadas, otras silenciadas, sólo se captan a través de indicios.

Una investigación se realiza para identificar las violencias en su forma de discursos, prácticas e historias. Pero también para conocer la posibilidad de la existencia de una escuela sin violencias. Por ello, el objetivo de esta ponencia es dar cuenta de los discursos sociales de estudiantes, profesores y apoderados sobre las violencias y la existencia de una escuela sin violencia.

Para ello, se realizan nueve grupos de discusión organizados con la variable estructural de dependencia administrativa de los establecimientos educacionales y en su interior el Índice de Desarrollo Humano (alto, medio y bajo) en comunas de la Región Metropolitana de Santiago de Chile, curso (7° y 8° grado). Para el análisis se considera: unidad de la situación de enunciación, evaluación teórica y verificación sistémica y operatoria.

Los resultados indican que los actores reconocen una diversidad de violencias que tienen lugar en la escuela y todos las vivencian en lo cotidiano. Estas violencias adquieren diversas expresiones según el rol que desplieguen los sujetos, a saber, como profesores, padres/apoderados o estudiantes. Las violencias se configuran a partir de las tensiones: manifiesto/oculto y interior/exterior de la escuela. Estas tensiones ligan a la escuela con la totalidad social, como también, permiten dar indicios de las rupturas y dificultades de simbolización de las experiencias violentas. Se reporta, además, que no es posible imaginar una escuela sin violencias. La violencia parece ser consustancial a la institucionalidad escolar y las acciones que ahí se despliegan.

RC20-247.4

TOMA, KOTA* (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, k_toma222@hotmail.com)
TAKENOSHITA, HIROHISA (Sophia University)

The Variety of Attitudes Towards Family in East Asia: A Comparative Study Using Issp 2012

This study has two aims. First one is examining the multiple dimensions of the attitudes toward family in East Asia. The other is considering the relationship between welfare regime and attitudes towards family.

Recently, the study about welfare regimes and criticism to it has been developed (Lewis 1992; Bussmaker and van Kersbergen 1994; Esping-Andersen 1999). In addition, the variety of familialism regime in Europe is examined (Leitner 2003; Calzada and Brooks 2013; Therborn 2013). However, the positions of familialism regimes, especially those in East Asian societies are still unclear.

On the other, study about family life in East Asia has been also developed (Ochiai and Ueno eds 2006; Iwai and Yasuda eds 2009; Chang 2010; Ochiai 2013). However, the empirical study about the variety of East Asian familialism is still developing.

This study tried to examine the variety of East Asian familialism based on a comparative study between Taiwan, South Korea, and Japan using ISSP 2012. Based on the previous study and institutions of those societies, this study set hypothesis below.

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H1: People in East Asian societies hold strong familialism about the childcare and elderly care than societies in other welfare regimes.

H2: There are variety between East Asian societies.

H2-1: People in Taiwan hold relatively weak familialism both about childcare and elderly care.

H2-2: People in Japan hold the weakest familialism about the elderly care.

H2-3: People in South Korea hold the strongest familialism both about childcare and elderly care.

Our analysis supported H1 but did not support H2-1, H2-2, H2-3 directly. However, East Asian societies are not uniform in a different way: people in South Korea hold weaker familialism about care significantly. On The date of the session, we will try to discuss the reason of this outcome with institutional viewpoints.

RC06-76.2

TOMA, KOTA* (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, k_toma222@hotmail.com)

The Variety of Family Life in East Asia: A Comparative Study Using Issp 2012

This aim of this study is examining the variety of the family life, especially the variety of division of care work in East Asia.

Recently, the study about welfare regimes and criticism to it has been developed (Lewis 1992; Bussmaker and van Kersbergen 1994; Esping-Andersen 1999). In addition, the variety of familialism regime in Europe is examined (Leitner 2003; Calzada and Brooks 2013; Therborn 2013). However, the positions of familialism regimes, especially those in East Asian societies are still unclear.

On the other, study about family life in East Asia has been also developed (Ochiai and Ueno eds 2006; Iwai and Yasuda eds 2009; Suzuki 2012; Chang 2010; Ochiai 2013). However, the empirical study about the variety of East Asian familialism is still developing.

I revealed that people in East Asian societies hold strong familialism about the childcare and elderly care than societies in other welfare regimes, and that people in South Korea hold weaker familialism about care than Japan and Taiwan significantly (Toma and Takenoshita 2015). However, the difference of actual family life is still unclear.

So, I conducted a comparative study between welfare regimes and between East Asian societies using ISSP 2012.

Analysis revealed that (1) people in East Asian societies spend fewer hours to care their family than societies in other welfare regimes significantly, (2) there is a possibility that people in liberal regime and conservative regime bear the care work by their own more than people in East Asia, (3) couples in Taiwan and South Korea bear the care work more equal than Japan.

On the date of the session, I will discuss the relationship between global social changes and such variety of family life in East Asia.

RC15-184.4

TOMOMATSU, IKUKO* (Eagle Matrix Consulting Co. Ltd, tomomatsu@kbe.biglobe.ne.jp)

How Do Patients Construct Their Identities Under Medicalised and Pharmaceticalised Conditions?

This study explores how medicalised and pharmaceuticalised bodily conditions of heart transplant recipients (HTRs) influence their identity.

HTRs need lifelong medical treatment to control their immune systems after surgery. The detailed process of controlling this treatment, such as the quantity of the medicine and the timing of the pill taking, depends on each HTR.

After overcoming heart disease through transplant operations, HTRs tend to think of themselves as individuals, while physicians see them as patients. In other words, the medicalised and pharmaceuticalised bodily conditions of HTRs are understood in various ways by different groups of people. Therefore, the experience associated with lifelong chronic conditions presents a difficult challenge for HTRs regarding their identity. The aim of this study is to develop an understanding of this experience.

The participants for this study were recruited through 'snowball' sampling. Inclusion criteria required individuals aged 20 years and over who had undergone a heart transplant operation more than one year before the time of the study. Nineteen Japanese HTRs were interviewed using semi-structured face-to-face interview techniques. Interview data was thematically analysed.

Physicians provide medicalised and pharmaceuticalised treatment to HTRs from their own medical perspectives, which have strong professional power. HTRs are not always passive about the medical care physicians provide them for immune control. In order to improve the quality of their everyday lives, HTRs learn from the medical advice they are given and perceive their own specific bodily responses to medical control. Within medically supervised conditions, they develop their own method of consuming their pills so that they can operate at optimum efficiency on certain occasions such as important business meetings or sports events.

HTRs' experiences show new perspectives on how patients construct their identities when they are medicalised and pharmaceuticalised under the guidance of their physicians.

TG07-704.2

TORODE, DANIEL* (University of South Australia, dan.torode@unisa.edu.au)

Engine Noise and the Pleasurable Driving Experience

Recent scholarly work in the expanding field of sound studies has begun to investigate what sounds automobile users find pleasurable during the driving experience. Some studies have found that there is a growing and widespread preference for car cabins that are less noisy. This paper aims to investigate if this desire for a reduced noise car cabin is as prevalent as some suggest. To do so, this paper presents qualitative research undertaken on online car reviews of the 2012-2013 BMW M5 automobile. What this research reveals is that there are still some elements of the automotive community that want to hear the sound of the engine of the car they are driving. This paper describes how there is a culture of drivers who believe that engine noise is an integral component for a pleasurable driving experience. Why the existence of this culture is significant is because it reveals the complex and subjective nature of noise. This paper finds that noise can be received in a variety of ways. While many may feel that engine noise is abrasive or transgressive, it may facilitate or be a pleasurable experience for others. Through the prism of noise, this paper ultimately contributes to a more socially determined understanding of aural pleasure.

RC24-290.4

TORRES, ADOLFO* (Universidad de Granada Spain, atorresr@ugr.es)

BEJARANO BELLA, JUAN FRANCISCO (Universidad de Granada)

Public Involvement Tools Aimed at Strenghtening Citizens' Commitment in the Preservation of the Natural Area of DoÑana (SPAIN).

Strategies of nature preservation in protected natural areas have evolved over the years as a need to adapt to new realities regarding these areas as well as the social contexts they are immersed in. This research has allowed us to learn the connection between the Natural Area of Doñana and its civil society by analysing the perception, opinion and attitudes towards the implementation of involvement practices. We understand that this should be the starting point of the new reality of nature preservation today, and that during the next decades, it should allow us to make progress in public involvement as a new shared management strategy of protected areas preservation in general, and of Spanish national parks in particular. Our main contribution is a proposal for a new participatory structure of Doñana's local society. Its design and functioning basis are also established.

RC04-48.18

TORRES, ANALIA (CIEG/ISCSP University of Lisbon)

SERRA, FERNANDO* (CAPP/ISCSP University of Lisbon VAT# 600019152, fserra@iscsp.utl.pt)

MACIEL, DIANA (CIEG/ISCSP University of Lisbon)

Educational and Social Mobility: Results from a Longitudinal Study

This paper addresses issues concerning educational and social mobility and reproduction theories, including a gender perspective approach, during the transition to adulthood. We argue that social and educational backgrounds still play a very relevant role for transitional outcomes in youth trajectories, but that there is also some room for social and educational mobility.

Drawing on data from a longitudinal cohort study of young people ("EPITeen24: Reproducing or going against social destiny? A longitudinal study of a cohort born in the nineties of the XX century in Portugal") born in 1990 and assessed at the ages of 13, 17, 21 and 24 (n= 2943), this presentation seeks to explore five defined educational mobility profiles: (1) UEM - Upward Educational Mobility; (2) LER - Low Educational Reproduction; (3) HER - High Educational Reproduction; (4) IER - Intermediate Educational Reproduction; (5) and TDEM - Transitional Downward Educational Mobility. We will combine these profiles with structural variables like family income, parents' occupation, school attendance, work situation and social capital.

Previous results at 21 confirm the persistence of social reproduction but also enhance the role of agency. For instance, one of our main findings was that youngsters with low educational background but with high educational levels (UEM, upward educational mobility) have very similar educational practices (like time spent reading or in other cultural activities) compared to youngsters of HER, high educational reproduction). Women also stand out in terms of educational mobility but reveal difficulties when entering the labor market.

We will account how these trends change with the dataset results at 24, and using also qualitative interviews carried at 24, to further capture youngsters'

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subjective perspectives about their educational and social mobility paths and inequalities.

RC06-80.3

TORRES, ANALIA (CIEG/ISCSP University of Lisbon)

MACIEL, DIANA (CIEG/ISCSP University of Lisbon)

CARVALHO, DIANA* (CAPP/ISCSP University of Lisbon, dianadiascarvalho@gmail.com)

FERREIRA DE ALMEIDA, JOAO (CIES/ IUL University Institute of Lisbon)

Family and Gender Patterns in the Transitions to Adulthood: Findings from a Longitudinal Study

Based on findings from a longitudinal research, "EPITeen24: Reproducing or going against social destiny? A longitudinal study of a cohort born in the nineties of the XX century in Portugal", that analyzed a cohort of people born in 1990, assessed at the ages of 13, 17, 21 and 24, we develop a study of youngsters gender patterns' and transitions to adulthood. We will focus on school and family experiences at different ages, parenting styles, decisions on extending school and on entering the labor market, combing social class, social mobility and gender inequalities.

Previous results at 21 show that women stand out in upward educational mobility and seem to present very focused oriented practices to reach higher educational and social position. Young women's higher educational attainment has been largely discussed. Some authors also point out to what they call "school alienation", especially among working class background boys but affecting less young men from the middle or more advantaged classes.

But what happens when entering the labor market? Research findings seem contradictory: on one hand, the change from a production economy to a service economy seems to benefit women in terms of employment opportunities. This may translate into more advantageous positions for them, in comparison to men, at least in some type of jobs. But we can already account for gender inequality persistence, with women presenting more precarious and unstable situations. And women occupy more jobs in services and caring areas and men occupy more places in positions of authority, prestige and status.

So who is winning and where? Who is losing and where? More recent results from the 24 year old wave and additional carried out qualitative interviews also at 24 seek to clarify these issues.

RC55-623.5

TOTH, GEORGIANA* (INCD URBAN-INCERC, georgiana.toth@gmail.com)

STOICULESCU, ALINA HUZUI (INCD URBAN-INCERC)

TOTH, ALEXANDRU-IOAN (Asociatia Sociometrics - Grupul de Analiza Sociala si Economica)

STOICULESCU, ROBERT (Centre of Landscape-Territory-Information Systems CeLTIS, ICUB Research Centre, University of Bucharest)

Migration, Livelihoods and Nature Conservation Policies in the Villages of South Transylvania

As a consequence of transition towards market economy and Romania's integration in the EU, socio-economic changes following 1989 have pushed households into assuming new livelihood strategies seeking to integrate the existing capital and opportunities offered by local, regional and international markets. Temporary migration to different countries emerged as one type of income diversification strategy of households pursuing to reduce risks, all in the frame of new migration economy or vulnerability mitigation so as to put it in terms of the livelihood approach. Rural communities are turning to migration as a household strategy besides intensifying agricultural use or increasing non-agricultural activities in order to create wellbeing through the use of accessible physical, natural, financial, human and social capital. Both spatial mobility strategies and those addressing on site activities quest the same results – wellbeing, poverty reduction – hence the analysis can't dissociated migration consequences from the results obtained by communities through the combination of other activities. This paper explores the particular context of rural communities from South Transylvania which is a high nature value farmland. It's overall included in the Nature 2000 network and largely preserves a traditional agricultural model. This area represents a socio-ecologic system marked by several trade-offs, hence biodiversity is influenced by traditional farming while communities still benefit of local ecosystem services. Recent socio-demographic changes (depopulation, demographic aging, or changes in ethnic structure) open the debate on how EU's biodiversity conservation measures can be used in preserving traditional agro-ecologic systems. The main research question that this paper intends to answer is 'How biodiversity conservation policies affect livelihoods and how changes of livelihood strategies

transform the social structure or rural communities living in high nature value farmland?' Our results are based on quantitative and qualitative analysis of data collected from several communities located in South Transylvania.

RC19-239.8

TRABUT, LOIC* (Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques / National Institute of Population Studies, loic.trabut@ined.fr)

GARABIGE, ALEXANDRA (Ined)

The Actors in the Reform of Provisions for the Elderly in France: Difficulties to Generalise a Global Service.

of provisions and benefits, on a categorical approach of people and on a sectorial approach of social interventions (poverty, unemployment, early childhood, old age, etc.). From the 1980s, decentralisation laws have strengthened their territorial implantation, in the name of proximity, while at the same time leading to a proliferation of scales of social action and their monitoring, generating tension, duplication and competition on both horizontal and vertical levels.

Discourses on and public measures to support dependent elderly now emphasize the need for a better coordination between care and cure sectors in supporting dependent people. This is particularly the case of the experimental "care and cure at home multi-service" (Spasad), included in the Law on the adaptation of society to aging (2014), which promotes its consolidation and generalization with a constant budget. The purpose of this paper is to analyse how this local initiative, which is today valued on the national level, is put in place in the territories and to identify the favourable factors and obstacles to this sectorial rapprochement. Indeed, there is a delay in the implementation of these provisions, termed as global support, which illustrate – this is the hypothesis that we will test – the difficulties in strengthening coordination between those fields (family caregivers, social/care professionals and health professionals) unequally present on territories, but also between institutional actors at different territorial levels (regional health agencies, pension funds for health and work who finance and organise various services) whose objective may be distinct.

Our interviews focus on the main institutional actors working at different territorial levels in the field of social and health (professional associations, territorial and national authorities, unions) and will allow us to think about the dissemination conditions of these social innovations.

RC04-50.12

TRAN, TRINH* (Middlebury College, trinht@middlebury.edu)

Overlapping and Disconnected Social Spheres: A Multi-Contextual Model of the Link Between School Choice and Neighborhood Effects on Adolescents

Because of the rise of public school choice programs, children who share a neighborhood are increasingly going to different schools. I explore the effects of overlapping and disconnected neighborhood and school spheres via two linked questions; first, whether and how the conjuncture/disjuncture of neighborhoods and schools affects the types of friendship opportunities available to students both at school and within their residential areas; and second, whether and how the conjuncture/disjuncture of neighborhoods and schools mediate children's exposure to neighborhood disadvantages like violence. What I find is that school choice amplifies the disadvantages that children encounter in their neighborhoods by fragmenting local adolescent community networks and exacerbating the violent conditions that children face at their neighborhood schools.

My data consists of 74 in-depth interviews with students from five public high schools in Philadelphia. Of these students, 45 attend a public magnet high school; the remaining 29 student interviewees live in the same neighborhoods as my magnet school sample but attend neighborhood schools in their local areas.

My findings suggest that school choice policies concentrate the advantages of children who are able to exercise choice while leaving behind a substantially larger population of children who are consigned to local schools that contend with a disproportionate load of student misconduct and school violence. Instead of closing educational gaps for all, these reforms further stratify poor neighborhoods by creating a new class of even more disadvantaged children who are becoming increasingly disconnected from positive peer role models both within their neighborhoods and at school.

RC24-298.8

TRANTER, BRUCE* (University of Tasmania, bruce.tranter@utas.edu.au)

DONOGHUE, JED (University of Tasmania)

Climate Scepticism in Cross-National Perspective

ISSP data show that Australia has perhaps the most sceptical citizens of all advanced industrialised countries regarding climate change. The majority of Australians believe that climate change is occurring, that its causes are mostly

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anthropogenic, and that most scientists agree it is caused mainly by humans. Yet social background and deep political divisions underpin attitudes toward climate change in Australia, as do cosmopolitan worldviews, and information sources. A recent national survey shows that only four per cent of Australians disagree that any form of climate change is occurring, although close to one third maintain that although it is happening, climate change has 'natural' causes. Action on climate change is hindered greatly by the contrary views of coalition political party identifiers. In contrast to supporters of the Greens or Labor, politically conservative Australians are far more likely to believe climate change has non-anthropogenic causes, that most scientists do not agree about its causes, and that it will not threaten their way of life. Yet even a majority of coalition identifiers believe that climate change is a serious threat to the next generation. Women, cosmopolitans, consumers of public broadcast news and those who consider themselves to be knowledgeable about climate change are more likely to agree that anthropogenic climate change is 'real'.

RC06-77.1

TRASK, BAHIRA* (University of Delaware, bstrask@udel.edu)
DAUGHTRY, KENNY (Univ. of Delaware)

Families and Work in Western and Non-Western Contexts: Global Convergences and Divergences

Contemporary discourse on the impacts of women's participation in the global paid labor force, masks a complex phenomenon: the experiences of women in developing societies seem at first glance to be similar to those of women in industrialized nations.   However, specifically when it comes to changing gender roles for men and women in families, the contrasts within and between societies can be striking. This is particularly the case when social class, regionality and education levels are factored into the analysis. While in the West, at least among middle class families, gender convergence has become an ideological goal, the same development is not necessarily taking place in other parts of the world. Social and political messages denounce the changed roles of women and men and in some places domestic violence is on the rise. As women increasingly move into the public sphere as breadwinners, and as men lose their once taken-for-granted role as the primary or only breadwinner in the family, every aspect of the social fabric of societies around the world is being irrevocably altered – however, in very local ways. While there is awareness of these transformations, much of the dialogue on these issues is limited in scope, and primarily restricted to social changes in the Western world. This paper will highlight some of these complex transformations and will contrast differing interpretations and practices between industrialized and developing nations with respect to family roles.

WG03-658.2

TRAUE, BORIS* (Leuphana University Lueneburg, boris.traue@leuphana.de)
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Visibility and Voice

Visual sociology has been mainly concerned with visual communication or visual expressions of the social. Less explored is the relation of the visual to the voice and the visual *as* voice. Bodies "give off" signs (Goffman) and can thus be read as symptoms of inner life. But they also "give" signs, and its utterances may be understood as a kind of speech act. The presentation will attempt a re-reading of Habermas theory of communicative action – considering the potentials of vocality and visibility for communicative reflexivity and a critical engagement with the social. We will explore visual and vocal activities which challenge boundaries between social domains through provocation, silliness, critique and displays of anger. Examples will draw from digital cultures research into online video practices and empirical research in disability studies.

RC05-67.4

TRAYKOV, BOZHIN* (Univesrsity of Alberta, traykov@ualberta.ca)

Failure of Roma Inclusion As a Symptom: Nationalism, Balkanism and Neoliberalism in Bulgarian Context

The paper attempts to demonstrate how the failure of Roma inclusion should be analyzed as the symptom of late capitalism in the EU. Slavoj Zizek defines the symptom as the element of exclusion of the universal, which if applied to the universal principle would disintegrate it. One should situate the plight of Romani people inside Bulgaria in the context of Western European representation and perception of the region; the imagining and invention of Eastern Europe and construction of the Balkans as an Other (Todorova, 2009, Wolff 1994, Bakic-Hayden, 1995, Goldsworthy, 1998). Renata Salecl's and Zizek's Lacanian analysis of racism and xenophobia as "stealing your enjoyment" helps illustrate the peculiar otherness that Roma represent. In order to understand the Roma as a signifier of

otherness we need to look closely at the specificity of Bulgarians' identification, tainted by what Todorova defines as the discourse of Balkanism - the ambiguous way the region is perceived as the specific Other of Europe. This paper argues that racism and violence in Bulgaria is prompted by a plethora of paranoid fantasies of stealing the Nation's enjoyment, interrelated to historically formed perception and self-perception of being the Other in the EU, occurring in the socio-economic context of severe neoliberal regimes. In conclusion, Etienne Balibar's (2004) critique of citizenship without the social under the global neoliberal model, helps bring about the need to be suspicious of the approaches of integration and inclusion, which, in a country devastated by austerity measures, feed on the fantasies of the attack of inside and outside enemies against the "national body".

RC31-359.7

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A Comparative Study of Labor Migrants' Discontent in the Eurasian Societies in the Time of Economic and Financial Instability

The paper presents an on-going research oriented toward studying reality of labor migrants' discontent in the time of economic and financial instability of the accepted societies. It starts with a discussion of theoretical and methodological framework for social analysis and methods of measurement of the discontent as a societal phenomenon. It takes as a basis for further analysis the theoretical concepts in sociology of emotions developed by J. Barbalet and R. Collins. It continues with an analysis of the field research materials.

The data and materials come from comparative field researches of the everyday life practices of labor migrants from Vietnam, Uzbekistan in Russia and from the former Soviet Union countries in Europe that were organized and conducted by the InterComCenter, St.Petersburg in 2007 -2015.

The overlapping issue in studying societies of Eurasia is labor migration. The paper tries to portrait the challenges that bring labor migrants from Central Asia to European societies. It is oriented toward an exploration into theoretical and methodological problems of comparative studying the Eurasian societies that are "sending" labor migrants and those societies that are "accepting" them.

Capitalist inequality in general and waves of economic crises in particular constitute macroconditions of a variety of emotions. However, structural conditions of emotions operate through micropatterns of interaction. From this perspective discontent could be regarded as "class" long-term emotion that is produced and reproduced in chains of interactions influenced by structural conditions. On the bases of sociological theories of emotions developed by Jack Barbalet and Randall Collins the paper proposes conceptual model of studying reality of the labor migrants' discontent. It also looks at the possibilities and special conditions that can determine the involvement of labor migrants in protest activities.

RC20-249.1

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Transnationalism As a New Model of Integration: Comparative Analysis of the Migrants' Everyday Life in Russia and the USA after 1991

The paper will present some theoretical and methodological ideas and some preliminary outcomes of the activities of the International Research Laboratory in St Petersburg State University "Transnationalism and Migration Processes: Comparative and Institutional Analysis".

The overall goal of the Lab's research activities is to find out basic mechanisms that determine processes of social integration in the new paradigm of studying migration processes which has entered into the social sciences scholarship in the 1990s and has been called "transnationalism". In the center of authors' attention will be transnational structures of everyday life of migrants in the accepted societies (USA and Russia) as basis for the new policies of social integration in the system of coordinates not only of economic, political borders but also cultural borders of everyday life worlds.

The current migration studies are dominated by North American scholarship despite of the fact that new developments in the former Soviet Union countries bring new perspectives to the analysis as well as different approaches that have been developed on all the continents and notably in Europe shed different lights on migration processes. Until recently, migration research was strictly anchored in the nation-state experience of the receiving countries.

The paper promotes transnational migration research based on the belief that the potentials of comparative sociology will advance the theoretical development of migration research. Elsewhere we've proposed our understanding of comparative sociology – neither as a method, nor a subfield, but as a special organization

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of research through constant comparisons at the different levels of social reality. This research process is realized through a series of studies that could be descriptive or explanatory, theoretical or empirical, comparative case studies, small-N or large-N comparisons. (Rezaev, Starikov, Tregubova, *Compartive Sociology*, Brill, 2015, No.1)

RC30-345.1

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Right to Request "Decent" Work for Working Caregivers ?

In our aging societies, more and more people are called upon to offer support to aging parents. This is often a very time consuming activity and over time this often requires that these caregivers reduce their working time and in some cases leave the labor market altogether. Our paper will present results from a research on caregivers, starting with a portrait of these persons. We will then present what firms offer them in terms of working time arrangements; we conclude that is insufficient and often leads these caregivers, especially women, to reduce their hours or leave the labor market. We will then move on to a measure which could be considered in order to help these working caregivers have a more "decent" situation in terms of their working life, and work-life balance. While the "*Right to request flexible working arrangements*" is the object of debate, it may be interesting. This measure originated in Britain, in the 2002 Employment Act, which gave parents the possibility to engage procedures in order to obtain a flexible working time arrangement. From 2007 on, this right was extended to workers having to take care of a dependent adult, which is more often women than men. This model has been adopted in other states, particularly in Australia and New-Zealand. While it is not clear this is the ideal solution for caregivers, we will ask the question as to whether "*Right to request*" should be extended to other countries and if so, in what form. Indeed, there has been a debate on whether this right should be reserved for caregivers or open to all workers, parents, caregivers and others. The "Right to Request", if positive answers are given to the caregivers demands, may appear a more realistic solution than Citizenship Income, at least in the medium term.

RC47-545.3

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Anti-Austerity Social Movement Repertoires of Communication: A Diachronic Analysis of Protest Media Legacies in Southern Europe

Various studies have addressed the recent wave of contention of anti-austerity movements in Europe, exploring the role that media technologies have played within them (della Porta and Mattoni 2014), as well as examining the journalistic coverage of the euro crisis in the media (Picard, 2015). Few studies, however, have connected the repertoires of communication of today's anti-austerity movements with the past protest communication ecologies that shaped the ways they use and appropriate communication technologies. This article is based on the findings of an empirical study that investigates the media ecologies that developed in anti-austerity protests in Italy, Greece, and Spain. Drawing on 60 semi-structured interviews (20 for each country involved) with activists, media professionals and independent media producers involved in anti-austerity protests since 2008, this paper adopts a systematic comparative perspective that is able to cast a nuanced light on the similarities and differences in the evolution of the media ecologies of southern European resistance. By digging into activists' memories of past protests, our findings trace the trajectories of protest media ecologies and communication repertoires from the Global Justice Movement onwards, allowing us to critically reflect on the challenges and achievements of two decades of communicative activism in Southern Europe. Our outcomes also emphasize the discrepancies in the formation of repertoires of communication in the three countries examined, where specific historical developments have shaped them in distinctive ways. Beyond unifying labels related to anti-austerity protests, our study stresses the need to situate the study of these protest communication ecologies diachronically within particular social, cultural, and economic realities.

WG05-663.2

TREUKE, STEPHAN* (Universidade Federal Da Bahia, StephanTreuke@hotmail.de)

Analyzing Neighborhood Effects on the Economic Mobility of the Inhabitants of Three Favelas in Salvador (Brazil) from a Social Network Perspective: The Importance of Urban Politics in Promoting Social Inclusion and Erradicating Residential Segregation

The paper studies the neighborhood effects on the economic mobility of the inhabitants of three *favelas* of Brazil's third biggest city, in other words the socio-economic advantages and disadvantages affecting the lifes of poor people due to their embeddedness in specific socio-residential contexts. Wilson (1987) concentrated on the structural dimensions of negative externalities in order to explain neighborhood-level variations in a field of different phenomena (delinquency, violence, access to labour market and education) in spatial isolated and socially homogeneous areas. Kaztman/Filgueira (2006), however, argue that the contiguity between residents of poor neighborhoods and higher-class condominio-dwellers provides structures of opportunities. Analyzing the variability of interpersonal networks and their activition in the struggle for economic inclusion, the study confirms that the proximity of Nordeste de Amaralina to middle-/upper-class communities improves the access to labour opportunities. Nevertheless, residential stigmatization and mechanisms of social segmentation annihilate these potentials. The residents´ interpersonal networks reveal a high degree of redundancy and localism, based on social ties connecting family members. The resilience of segregational structures and the scarcity of economic opportunities in Plataforma lead to the naturalization of social distance patters whereas the social heterogeneity of Fazenda Grande II interviewees and the socialising effects of public institutions mitigate the negative repercussions of isolation. The networks' composition admits a higher degree of heterofilia and greater proportion of weak ties (Granovetter 1973) facilitating economic mobility. Emphasizing the responsibility of urban politics in promoting social segregation in Salvador, the study reveals that public housing programs in Plataforma priorize technocratic habitational solutions without providing the residents' socio-economic integration. The Nordeste de Amaralina case portrays the failing interest of urban politics to bridge the distances founded on mecanisms of social segmentation whereas in Fazenda Grande II housing programs complemented by employment creation and investments in infrastructure positively affect the residents' economic mobility.

WG05-664.3

TREUKE, STEPHAN* (Universidade Federal da Bahia, StephanTreuke@hotmail.de)

The Reproduction of Segregation Patterns in Salvador's Railway Suburbs Via Public Slum Upgrade Programs: The Case of Novos Alagados (Brazil)

The paper analyzes mechanisms of residential segregation in the spatial structure of Brazil's third largest city, Salvador. Segregation and social inequalities remain a prevalent problem in Brazil's metropolis, accounting for negative impacts in a field of different social and economic outcomes (access to the labour market and education, delinquency, violence, institutional disadvantages) which affect an increasing number of *favelas* inhabitants. Abording the case of Novos Alagados (*Subúrbio Ferroviário*), it focusses on the responsability of public housing initiatives in consolidating a pattern of spatial confinement of the lower income classes in socially homogeneous, peripheral areas. The slum emerged in the 1970's when industrial takeoff accelerated the city's demographic growth, attracting large contingents of predominantly poor and non-qualified immigrants of Bahia's *hinterland*. The proximity to the industrial complex *Centro Industrial de Aratu* induced the rapid land invasion in the form of *palafitas* (dwellings raised in flooded areas) and semi-consolidated dwellings. Urban interventions to eradicate poverty initiated in the 1990's, relocating the *palafita*'s inhabitants in functional housing units situated in the same area. Instead of promoting local development via investments in social infrastructure and employment creation, slum upgrading programs priorized technocratic housing solutions, failing to provide the residents' socio-economic integration. According to recent statistics and ethnographic surveys, endemic poverty structures prevail in Novos Alagados with more than 60% of the relocatees living below the poverty line. The impact of concentration effects (Briggs, 2005), resulting from the inhabitants' embeddedness in a homogeneously poor environment suffering from urban disinvestment, risk to turn them socially invisible thus being isolated from vital resources of (social) support. The study contributes to the understanding of Brazilian's unequal urbanization process, emphasizing the ambiguity of State politics between tolerating land invasions by poor populations in peripheral regions while denying the Right to the City (Lefebvre, 1968) in terms of socio-economic inclusion.

RC26-326.1

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Rural-Urban ?ontinuum in the Context of Urbanization, De-Urbanization and Recurrent Mobility of Population

The report examines some features of urbanization in Russia, where the growth of large cities is combined with a sparse urban network. The Russia's socioeconomic space is severely polarized and crowned by a pronounced dom-

inance of Moscow and its environs. On the other hand, intensifying social and spatial links between cities and rural areas manifest themselves in the accelerated formation of the rural-urban continuum. Seasonal *dacha*-type sub- and de-urbanization and the so called *otkhod* (a kind of long lasting labor commuting) are the Russian forms of recurrent spatial mobility. This leads to a pulsation of settlement patterns. The two streams are interrelated, as the temporal urban work and lodging of Russian *otkhodniks* instead of resettling eventually prolongs the life of peripheral localities where their families stay. This habitability, in its turn, facilitates the dacha development of small settlements. The authors try to reveal the reasons for labor mobility in Russian cities and the variety of dachas as well as their impact on both the urban and rural lifestyles. Mass movements of vacationers and workers and their two-house life complicate the knowledge of how many people actually live and work in countryside, in small and in big cities. The phenomena also affect the development of Russia's spaces and local budgeting.

RC44-512.1

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Trade Unions and Precarious Employment in Eastern Europe

The recent economic crisis has accelerated the rise of non-standard employment forms and the decline of trade unions resources and capabilities in most EU countries. In this context, unions faced the dilemma of whether to focus their limited resources on improving working conditions for the majority of their members employed on a standard employment contract or on improving working conditions and social rights for the increasing number of precarious workers with non-standard employment forms (i.e. fixed-term contracts, self-employment and temporary agency work). This paper focuses on trade unions approaches to precarious workers, varying from inclusion to exclusion, in nine Eastern European countries (Croatia, the Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia) and Greece, as an example of a country facing a significant economic crisis.

It is based on qualitative interviews with trade union officials conducted in 2015, focusing on developments since 2008 in the following sectors: construction, healthcare, metal, retail and temporary agency work. The preliminary findings confirm that there has been an overall increase in work precariousness, particularly by employing temporary agency workers, outsourcing and using part-time contracts as a disguise for full-time contracts to pay lower payroll taxes. Unlike in most old EU member states, one of the main causes of work precariousness in Eastern Europe is the low wage for employees on standard full-time contracts, which is also the case in Greece. Trade unions' approaches to precarious workers varied both across countries and across sectors within each country, ranging from unions' organizing temporary agency workers to exclusion of precarious workers. The paper identifies and discusses the rationale for the selected unions' approaches to precarious work, the instruments used to fight against it and the implications of those approaches for unions.

RC30-338.5

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Industrial Relocation and Social Processes : The Case of Tanger (Morocco) .

The Tangier-Tetouan region, once an agricultural area, has become an attractive industrial centre for the business sector (in 2010 the primary sector accounted for 15.9% of the region's GDP, the secondary sector for 29.45% and the tertiary sector for 54.7%). Close to 1,400 export-oriented companies, have been established in the region. In addition, a new port, Tanger Med, has been built 35 kilometres from Tangier in the town of Oued Rmel, with an initial capacity for three million containers, which will increase to eight million by 2016. This port infrastructure is symbolic of Morocco's economic growth strategy, which has turned this border region into a prime area for the relocation of production processes.

But the impetus given to this local area, to make it economically competitive in the global economy has led to major social and economic changes. The socio-demographic structure of the area has changed; internal migration has been significant, on many occasions turning this border area into a stepping stone to international labour migration, the jobs offered are level low quality, and economic insecurity for workers is a fact of life. The development model based on export-oriented industrialization may generate significant socio-economic expectations, but it can also lead to great frustration. In order to analyse the process taking place, this research, funded by the National

R+D1 plan of Spain's Ministry of Science and Innovation, has been carried out with the following objectives:

1. To analyse the structural elements shaping the process of industrial relocation in the region.
2. To study the factors that explain the actions of the subjects involved.

Our point of departure is methodological complementarity; we have used in-depth interviews as a technique to produce data, carrying out a total of 96 interviews with workers in the export industry, business people, trade unions and associations, in addition to carrying out a statistical analysis based on secondary sources.

RC24-296.27

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Development of a Regular Consumer Survey for Monitoring Transition Processes

Our intent is to create a consumer monitoring that focuses on the whole consumption act, including purchasing, using and disposal. Competences and practices, not just knowledge should be taken into account. The new survey should improve knowledge about consumption processes, especially regarding environmental and social aspects such as education, gender, and income. Key questions concern the interrelation between social class and consumption patterns, including their environmental impacts. Additional questions should be: Which are the underlying factors of consumption patterns? How do competences vary between different social groups and how could they be improved?

The research endeavor is embedded in the discourse on socio-ecological transition as there is a strong focus on patterns of consumption. The big question that is often raised is 'how much is enough'? Disadvantaged groups, however, are often not able to fully participate in a consumer society or feel excluded due to lacking access to desirable products. Social pressure and demonstrative consumption are especially a big problem for the youth. Social aspects and inequality, thus, must be regarded as central dimensions in these debates. Transition, a shift of values, and the reduction of the overall consumption level should therefore also be seen as a chance to create more equal societies.

Although several consumer surveys exist on different levels, a sound data basis for monitoring these transition processes is currently missing in Austria. While the *Consumer Market Scoreboard* on EU level and the *Konsumenten-Barometer* by the national ministry are well established, they lack essential features. Often data are only available on an aggregated level. Moreover, questions within the existing surveys are focused on the act of purchase (and ignore other forms of using). Because of these limitations, we attempt to show what an improved set of consumer data for our research endeavor would look like.

RC31-355.3

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"Off the Clock": Generating Resources in Temporary Agricultural Labor

This paper is a case study of the people and institutions that in part facilitated, managed, and controlled the movements and resources available to approximately 50 Mexican migrant workers in Virginia. The men were employed as temporary agricultural workers under the H2-A visa program, picking apples and cutting branches from early-September through mid-December.

While seemingly isolated by the conditions of their labor and housing, the men interacted with a range of people and institutions beyond the apple company on both sides of the border. These included familiar components of the "migration industry," such as labor recruiters, paper processers, and moneylenders in Mexico and money senders, communication providers, ride givers, and miscellaneous vendors in Virginia. In addition to financially motivated actors, "rescue industry" groups, such as local religious, health, and legal organizations, offered a range of resources to the men free-of-charge. In some cases, service providers merged and transitioned from one ideal type to the other.

In charting these diverse exchanges and interactions over a three-year period, the paper provides detailed evidence of the inner-workings and contingencies of the migration industry. In particular, it draws attention to the emergence and organization of resource exchanges on the ground, whether driven by profit and/or goodwill. As one example, the paper describes how ride givers and the men created and negotiated services and payments. The paper also highlights the men's situational and contingent understandings of exploitation, solidarity, and survival in migration industry exchanges. For example, some seemingly exorbitant costs were more acceptable than others and the men adopted more efficient and affordable ways of acquiring contacts and services not provided by the company. Taken together, the men's experiences generating resources when "off the clock"

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sheds important light on the social implications of temporary agricultural work, a growing yet largely invisible segment of U.S. immigration.

RC32-JS-59.7

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Más Allá De Las Exclusiones y Resistencias: Experiencias De Monomarentalidad En Mujeres Latinoamericanas En Contexto Migratorio.

En la actualidad se considera central la integración de la perspectiva de género para atender la complejidad de los procesos migratorios, lo que ha develado las particularidades de la experiencia femenina en un discurso que solía presentarse desde una óptica androcéntrica, situación que-sin lugar a dudas- ha implicado un giro epistemológico en el área (Mummert, 2010; Rodríguez García, 2010). Por otro lado, en el ámbito de las familias monomarentales a nivel europeo, se ha subrayado el "espectacular auge de las constituidas por familias migrantes" (Almeda y Di Nella, 2011: 24). Así, en esta comunicación se presentarán elementos relevantes a nivel teórico-conceptual para atender a la complejidad de este fenómeno desde una óptica de género; atendiendo al cruce experiencial que implica la construcción social de la maternidad, el contexto de monomarentalidad y los proyectos migratorios; para posteriormente analizar diversas historias de vida de mujeres latinoamericanas radicadas en Barcelona, cuyas experiencias vitales en el marco de la monomarentalidad e inmigración permiten comprender que dichas vivencias no se presentan de manera dicotómica "exclusión/inclusión", sino que se experimenta desde múltiples matices, lo que en la práctica implica que desplieguen distintas estrategias de empoderamiento. Si bien estas experiencias pueden revelar inequidades sociales, también dan cuenta del desarrollo de dinámicas y de la movilización de recursos que realizan estas mujeres, las que les permiten cumplir con sus objetivos migratorios así como con el cuidado de hijos e hijas; con todas las responsabilidades emocionales y económicas añadidas que conlleva el contexto de monomarentalidad.

RC05-61.2

TRUJILLO-PAGAN, NICOLE* (Wayne State University, bb3729@wayne.edu)

A Tale of Four Cities: Mobility and Place-Making Among Ethiopian Migrants

This paper draws from race formation theory to analyze how Ethiopians experience the process of incorporation in four very different cities: Melbourne, Australia; Frankfurt, Germany; Moscow, Russia; and Dubai, United Arab Emirates. Race formation theory holds that race is constructed through social structure, including laws and collective action. This paper looks at how immigration policies, labor markets and community infrastructure (including collective action) shapes the meanings of race and space in these very dissimilar urban environments. It explores the ways immigrants groups create "place" in often unfamiliar and unwelcoming urban environments.

RC30-341.4

TRUSSON, CLIVE* (Loughborough University, C.R.Trusson@lboro.ac.uk)

Managerial Control of IT Professionals Via IT Systems

In direct response to the call for papers on the transformation of work in bureaucratic organizations, this paper explores how a range of information technologies have been exploited within public sector bureaucratic organizations (operating under the influence of service-oriented 'best practices') for managerial control of IT professionals.

Through analysis of qualitative data collected across multiple teams at two public sector organizations in the UK the paper discusses how a range of IT systems are routinely implemented from a 'commercial-professional' logic and serve to operate as mechanisms of control over the everyday experience of IT 'professionals' trained to practice from a 'technical-professional' logic (Spence and Carter, 2014). A hierarchically-structured model is induced to illustrate how a range of IT systems combine to contribute to changed realities of work for 'managed professionals' (Russell, Trusson and De, 2015) working within managerially-designed process-oriented structures. Whereas the introduction of IT systems is generally considered from the perspective of providing efficiency benefits, this research demonstrates how IT systems implementation might also be seen from an alternative perspective of enabling the achievement of managerial rationalisation and control objectives: in this case by rationalising both the experience and the expertise of professional workers, thus reducing opportunities for autonomous working. Through observation and interview data, it is specifically illustrated how these IT professionals' everyday experiences are controlled through the prescription and intensification of the labour process (enabled by integrated systems comprising: computer telephony, workflow management and statistical surveillance technologies). It is also shown how managers implement knowledge management systems in an attempt to rationalise and thereby control and undermine the IT workers' professional expertise.

With a view to a broader contribution to the sociology of professional work, the induced model is tentatively expanded to include other rationalising IT systems implemented in other 'managed professional' spheres.

TG04-684.2

TRUSSON, DIANE* (University of Nottingham, diane.trusson@nottingham.ac.uk)

Risk and Uncertainty in Breast Cancer Diagnosis: Exploring Women's Experiences of DCIS

In this paper I will present findings from an ongoing study of women who have been treated for DCIS (ductal carcinoma in situ), which is a very early form of non-invasive cancer. In the UK, increasing numbers of women are being diagnosed with DCIS as a result of more efficient and more widespread breast screening. Mammograms are able to detect calcium deposits which are confined to the milk ducts of breasts. However, at the present time there is uncertainty about the risk of it developing into an invasive cancer. Consequently, DCIS is treated in the same way as invasive breast cancer, which is by surgery to remove either the affected cells (lumpectomy) or the entire breast (mastectomy).

Blaxter (2010) highlights how diagnostic tests are increasingly able to identify potential diseases but in doing so create a dilemma of risks of acting and not-acting. Do women opt for surgery and live with the consequences? Or live with the uncertainty of whether breast cancer may develop?

The women who took part in this study were interviewed after the initial shock of diagnosis and treatment were over. This presented an opportunity to explore complex emotions regarding the decisions they made, including changes to their body which could not be wholly justified as life-saving; but only potentially so.

The study of the complex emotions involved in the experience of DCIS is timely because it relates to ongoing debates in the public arena regarding 'unnecessary' breast cancer treatment. It seems that now, more than ever, there is a need for better information and support for women during and after treatment for DCIS.

RC55-629.4

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The Lingering Influence of Family Relations on Subjective Well-Being of Young People in Taiwan: Evidence from a Panel Data

Transition from family and school to work indicates not merely role changes for young people. It also may suggest that they start to seek for new foundations or sources of personal happiness. In contrast to this role transition hypothesis, there is also a possibility that an intimate relation with parent continues to influence happiness of young people, as the market economy outside home can be harsh and brutal to the newcomers. This study uses data from the Taiwan Youth Project (TYP) for investigating these possibilities. Outcomes from an analysis of a sample of about 1600 young people at age 22 show that relationships with both parents matter much more than the role transition factors (such as already having a job, being economically independent, getting married, and having children) in affecting happiness and reducing depression. Relations with parents also strengthen a positive self-concept, which in turn enhance subjective wellbeing of young respondents. In assessing these relations, both the respondent's previous level of happiness (measured when in high school) and parental happiness are controlled.

RC40-467.3

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Transforming Our Agri-Food System: The Case Study of Homemakers Union Consumer Co-Op, Taiwan

Aware of the high levels of contamination in the soil and numerous scandals associated with imported food products, several NGOs have decided to take control by instituting a system of collective purchasing directly from local farmers. Among these NGOs, the Homemakers Union Consumer Co-op (HUCC) has played a critical role since the early 1990s. The HUCC emerged during a time where there was increasing interest in environmental issues and started to purchase rice and grapes from small farmers through a buying club. The buying club soon became the co-op, with 90 percent female members. Despite the lack of capital and asset, the group established a worker's co-op, with twenty founding members each contributing about $600 USD as capital share. This was the group's first capital raised to try out collective purchasing. To be able to buy at the co-op, anyone has to sign up and pay membership fee. Currently, they have about 10 million USD, all from

volunteers' investments. The co-op has expanded with about 400 employees and more than 60,000 members, and now works with about 150 local farmers. A growing number of outlets (47) in a network around Taiwan established by the co-op to provide environmentally friendly and healthy foods. The co-op also aims to lead consumers to a better understanding of how they can make a difference on the environment and agri-food system. The co-op depends on the bonds of trust with members. Following a series of food safety scandals in recent years, Taiwanese tend not to trust a government logo. But more people will trust certain marketing channels, and among them is the Homemakers Union Consumer Co-op. In this research, we will explore how the HUCC transform local agri-food system and create a reliable marketing channel by adding social innovation and strengthening social solidarity in Taiwan.

WG02-639.3

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Citizenship, Professionalism and Modernity: Revisiting the Conceptions of Citizen Between West European and Modern China from the Perspective of Functional Differentiation

This paper attempts to scrutinize the genealogy of citizenship, in order to contribute to the historical comparison on the constitution of political subject, the modernity between Western European and Chinese society. The concept of citizen rooted in European history and social context mainly appears in two distinctive modulus and their respective sub-models: pre-modern one including the Greek/Roman, Christian/Middle-Age, and Enlightenment/Natural Law; modern one including the Modern/Revolutionary, Nation-State, and Post-nationality. Although there are some differences between the modulus, the theoretical genealogy is written in terms of "political community". However, a sociological perspective can propose a distinctive observation on this genealogical writing. Sociological analysis not only accepts the assumption that the concept of citizenship concerns the membership of political community and the rights-obligation attached to members, but also reflects on the theoretical implication that the functional-differentiation principle in modern society, rather than the hierarchical-differentiation principle in pre-modern society, bring into the uni-dimensionality existed in the genealogy of citizenship. In this regards, the theme of "the rise of professional society" in the 19th century constitutes a crucial historical evidence, provoking a new genealogy of citizenship that differs from the "noble/bourgeoisie/middle class/working class" convention, a narrative based on the hierarchical-differentiation viewpoint. In sum, this paper first examines the elective affinity between modern profession and modern citizen in the 18-19th century through the theoretical viewpoint of functional-differentiation, and then referentially compares the distinctive roads of citizenship in modern Chinese society (the late 19th to the early 20th century) and European society (between the 18th-20th century), in terms of the sociological genealogy of citizenship, which is a reconstructed political modernity.

RC10-118.5

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Occupational Segregation and Gender Representations at Cinema

Applied research in the past years about gender representations on cinema has been typically supporting the gender theory. In fact, while occupational gender segregation has been always a strong feature of the gender theory it has been depicted worldwide in the movies as well. However as shown in the films, professional occupations had been distributed unevenly between male and female characters to a much greater extent in relation to the actual percentages of the real world.

After reviewing the data of sixty top box office films our study aims to investigate "occupational gender segregation" as presented by those films in comparison with the actual unequal distribution of men and women in the occupational structure, through a historical point of view. Finally we aim to surmise the upcoming trends of the film directors concerning gender representation in relation to labor, hoping that the development of a more realistic male and female professional role casting at cinema in the future could move a step forward to the democratization of society.

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RC37-436.4

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"Gender Occupational Segregation in Films" Does the Story Still Goes on?

Numerous studies of the past concerning gender representation and cinema, have shown that professional occupations in film roles had been regularly distributed uneven between male and female characters in relation to the state of the things in the real world. It has been supported largely that females in cinema in comparison to males, were typically underrepresented as a labor force, either "horizontally" or "vertically", compared to their actual percentages at work.

This study is a survey of ninety top box office films, produced worldwide during the last three decades (1990, 2000 and 2010) that deals with gender representations and their professional occupations.

The purpose of our survey is to check and update the assumptions concerning the analogy of male and female characters in relation to their place in the labor force, as depicted in contemporary films worldwide. We question if gender stereotypes related to professional occupations still persist in the contemporary world of cinema. Consequently, we examine if the theory of the past supporting that there was an occupational segregation between males and females that was presented unevenly in the movies, corresponds to our research for the most recent decades.

Finally by putting the findings of our study in context with the historical perspective we can emerge the extent in which gender theory has activated the film directors' sense to change the biased gender representations about professions released in the past by the cinema. The publication of this paper has been partly supported by the University of Piraeus Research Center.

RC44-509.6

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Agreeing on the Wage: The Contestation and Negotiation of Wage Levels in Chinese Factories

This paper aims at exploring how wage levels are contested and negotiated in Chinese factories. Recognising the social and political dimensions of wage apart from an economic one, I intend to further challenge the notion of economic supremacy in wage determination in China. Without strong worker organisation and formal collective bargaining mechanisms in most Chinese workplaces, wage at the factory level tends to be determined more contingently than in the Western context. Practically speaking, since collective struggles of workers on wage increase recur alongside calls from enterprises about rising labour costs, addressing wage demands of Chinese workers will help evaluate the future of China as a manufacturing hub, which has adopted a low-cost strategy for years.

I argue that wage rates are legitimatised and challenged by workers under the influence of labour process in a factory. The labour process reflects the extent of managerial control, which lays the groundwork for the conditions for contesting the wage system, such as the degree of atomisation or solidarity of workers, comparability of wage rates, as well as the arena to articulate wage demands. These conditions affect workers' understanding of the current wage system, motivation and action in making wage demands, and eventually wage adjustment.

Preliminary findings of a qualitative multiple case study will thus be presented. 4 Chinese factories in the electronics and automobile industries are studied. Data for this paper is mainly collected from interviews with HR managers, workers and labour NGO organisers in respective regions. They are complemented by document review and non-participant observation on the shop floor and in wage-related meetings in the factories.

RC34-399.3

TSEKOURA, MARIA* (Catholic University of Chile,
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Exploring Youth Participation Strategies in Chile

This presentation will discuss ongoing empirical work that is looking at the participation of young people in the Chilean context and seeks to explore current forms, processes, and strategies privileged among youth in order to express their social identities. Current research regarding the involvement of youth in Chile reveals a multiplicity of social roles and strategies adopted by young people ranging from political activity to volunteerism, and from formal representation to protest and activism. While we have some information regarding the content of citizenship notions among Chilean youth, this work is addressing the lack information regarding the interplay between such perceptions with the ways in which young people make use of available participatory opportunities. In other words, it explores how young people´s expectations, hopes, emotional response to the "here and now", and visions of the future (visions of the world they want to live in) mobilize particular kinds of involvement, in distinct spaces for involvement.

The presentation proposes an approach that is looking at youth participation not merely as involvement in political processes but also as a daily lived experience. This work uses the researcher´s existing typology of youth participation -devised by similar research in spaces for participation in the European context- to identify similarities and differences regarding understandings of the purpose

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

of participation that would connect individuals across contexts. This research aims to contribute new knowledge regarding how younger generations collectively experience the world, develop identities, shape lifestyles, communicate with others, and work towards social change that impacts the self and extends to others. The presentation aims to contribute to a discussion about the ways in which young people react to the impact of socio-historical change and how participation can act as a terrain that allows them to think about future and to accordingly frame decision-making.

RC04-56.1

TSENG, CHUN-YING* (University of Taipei, vernalblue@hotmail.com)

Professionalism in the Remaking: New Labour and the 'New' Teachers in England

In England, the Ruskin Speech in 1976 succeeded in establishing a publically accepted view of educational accountability marked by effectiveness, responsiveness and responsibility. Since then, the nature and purpose of education and the work of teaching have been gradually subject to management-oriented and performance-driven framing. This paper attempts to trace the remaking trajectories of teacher professionalism in England during the New Labour years (1997- 2010) by examining specifically the mutually-enforcing discourses of accountability and management. Drawing on a discourse analysis of policy documents and data collected from 18 interviews, this paper argues that there are two forms of control woven together in the remaking of teachers in England. That is, a structural form of managerial controls through curriculum and assessment and an inter-discursive network of power which entails the re-organisation of knowledge and power and enacts different ways of being a teacher. In so doing, I use the Labour Process Theory developed by Braverman and a Foucauldian conception of discourse to highlight that teachers in England's state schools are implicated in a dual process of re/de-professionalisation. They are remade with new skills, new ways of working and new sensibilities, all of which 'make-up' a 'professional' teacher. Concurrently, these 'new' teachers are in effect, increasingly being transformed from 'professional' to 'proletarian workers', who have diminishing autonomy in relation to their pedagogical practices and whose conditions of work have been gradually changed. They are essentially positioned within a duality of enabling and discipline.

RC24-296.7

TSENG, SHENG-WEN* (National Taiwan Ocean University, swtseng.tw@gmail.com)
WANG, JENN HWAN (National Chengchi University)

Institutional Decoupling: The Paradox of Green Energy Development in China

China's rapid economic growth in recent decades has generated a dramatic increase of electricity demand, in which as high as 70% of China's electricity was generated from coal until recently. Looking for alternative energy resources now has become the mission of the central state, including developing wind, solar, nuclear, and hydropower. Supported by those green energy resourceful local governments, the Chinese central state's policy has gained enormous success, especially on Wind and solar energy sectors. But paradoxically, over capacity has become a salient phenomenon in developing these new energies in those provinces such as Gansu and Inner Mongolia: meaning the grid lines are not enough to send the electricity power out and the locality does not have the capability to absorb the generated electricity. Even more surprisingly, some of those areas still continue to build coal-based power plants. Based on data we collected from field trips to Gansu and Inner Mogolia separately in July of 2014 and August of 2015, this paper found that institutional decoupling has been the main cause to this over-capacity phenomenon. It is due to the central state's policy steering by providing financial incentives, plus the cadres' evaluation system, local officials were enthusiastically developing green energies for the sake of developing local economies. However, there are institutional hurdles that create this over capacity problem: the local officials are not able to coordinate the state-owned companies which have their own interests in the localities. We will show that the localities where we visited have different patterns of institutional decoupling that relate deeply with local resources. How to reconcile central state's environmental concern with local governments' economic activism and state-owned firms interest will be the central challenge that China has to encounter in developing green energy at the current stage and in the futre.

RC38-444.6

TSIOLIS, GEORGIOS* (University of Crete, tsiolisg@uoc.gr)

The Drug Addiction Treatment As Biographical Work: The Narrative Construction of a Reconstructed Self.

This presentation draws on the analysis of biographical narratives of women undergoing drug rehabilitation in a residential therapeutic community in Greece. Our starting point is that the healing process that takes place in therapeutic community "medication-free" programs has a character of "biographical work": the individuals undergoing treatment are exercised, through daily practices, in biographical reflection; they are invited to construct a new identity of self, away from substance abuse, by reworking their biography. Through the interpretative reconstruction of the biographical narratives of women undergoing treatment we sought to detect: (a) the narrative and symbolic techniques which are invoked by those women in order to incorporate experiences and images of the (former) self, from which they wish to differentiate themselves, in a coherent self-narration; (b) the arrangement techniques for dealing with the ruptures in their life history, as well as for attaining the symbolic normalization of the chaotic aspects of their life history, so as to ensure a biographical consistency. The analysis indicated that treatment is narratively constructed as a process of "purification". Purification has been preceded by complete personal disorganization which has been the result of the deterioration process that evolved during the period of drug use. However biographical work is not limited only to the life-period of substance use. It extends over the course of biographical time. It detects biographically crystallized distortions that are the source of suffering and attempts to rearrange them. Treatment, therefore, constitutes a radical reinterpretation of the self, its trajectory over social space, the creation of relations and practices, through reflexive biographical work procedures. The process of biographical work is mediated by the therapeutic discourse of the community. Understanding the treatment process as "biographical work" and detecting the narrative techniques through which it takes place, may contribute to the professional reflection of therapists and professionals.

RC05-66.2

TSOLIDIS, GEORGINA* (Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalisation, georgina.tsolidis@deakin.edu.au)

Mothering Difference

Cultural maintenance is often understood as 'women's work' to be carried out through the family and particularly, in relation to child rearing. Can this work be understood as anything more than complicity with patriarchy? In this paper I wish to explore the radical potential of work undertaken within minority families where parents, often women, mediate both minority and majority cultures. This has the potential to break down boundaries as much as it has the potential to promote boundary keeping. Particular attention will be given to women as targets for racism, their role in formal and informal education and discursive constructions of them as lacking agency.

RC39-458.3

TSUJI, TAKASHI* (Nagoya University, tsuji.takashi@c.mbox.nagoya-u.ac.jp)

Citizen Participation in the Disaster Reconstruction Process: Lessons from the Great East Japan Earthquake

Citizen participation has attracted attention in the context of decentralization and rescaling (Lombard 2013). In a disaster reconstruction process, a business plan for reconstruction can be modified in line with diversified situations of disaster-affected areas by citizen participation（Edgington 2010）.

In Japan, the central government make a decision about the authority in charge of an overall disaster reconstruction and the budget planning, whereas local governments are in charge of making and implementation of a business plan for a reconstruction of each local municipalities. Therefore local governments play an important role to organize citizen participation in order to realize the reconstruction that fits reality.

It has yet to be shown by Ara Cho, as decentralization reform and citizen participation system in Japan produce the socio-spatial inequality after the Great East Japan Earthquake (Cho 2014). However, it remains to be elucidated how to local government and community operate the institution about citizen participation in the disaster reconstruction process.

I have been doing a fieldwork on three tsunami-affected sites in Miyagi prefecture past four years: Higashimatushima-city, Natori-city and Onagawa-town. I have investigated social processes of making and implementing a reconstruction plan, and citizen participation. The findings from my fieldwork are as follows;

First, citizen participation is based on organizing residents at the community level. Secondly, traditional community organization(such as neighborhood organization, Industrial association) contribute to organize residents especially in the emergency phase. Thirdly, As the disaster phase move, local government and community organization need to change the previous participation frame in order to ensure residents representation and policy legitimacy.

RC38-444.2

TSUKADA, MAMORU* (Sugiyama Jogakuen University, mamoru@sugiyama-u.ac.jp)

A Japanese Nurse's Self-Awareness of Caring: An Analysis of Biographical Understanding of Caring Experiences

This presentation discusses how a nurse has professionally matured by analyzing the self-awareness stories told by her. By conducting a life story interview with a nurse, the researcher tries to understand how the nurse has grown from the time of being a novice nurse through her present situation as a home visiting nurse. It is argued that this analysis of biographical understanding of the nurse's experiences will contribute to giving of nurse's perspective. An analysis of the stories shows developmental stages of self-awareness of caring. First, as a novice nurse she observed that many patients at the department of rehabilitation became better if a nurse with professional knowledge and skills treated them well. Then she became aware that she should improve her professional knowledge and skill as a nurse by attending training seminars and reading books on nursing care. Second, the nurse became in charge of a patient who suffered from pain and became hysteric regardless of the medical treatment she received. Since the patient made nurse calls repeatedly, the other nurses at the hospital were less likely to respond to them. But the nurse decided to care for her regardless of how much troublesome the patient became by being with the patient. Then the patient began to tell her untold story to her. After listening to the story with care, all the pain that the patient suffered was gone and the patient stopped complaining. Through this experience the nurse became aware of the importance of listening to patients' stories with care. Third, the nurse currently works as home visiting nurse to care patient with terminal illness. The nurse tried to do her best to cure her patients but now she has been engaging in terminal care to help the patients dying happily at the end of their life.

RC55-622.4

TUFA, LAURA A.* (Research Institute for Quality of Life, Romanian Academy, laura.tufa@gmail.com)

ZAMFIR, GEORGE I. (Department of Sociology, University Babes-Bolyai)

Housing Strategies in Multigenerational Rural Households Living in Precarious Prosperity in Romania

This presentation aims to describe and explain housing strategies of households living in *precarious prosperity* (Hubinger 1996, Budowski *et al.* 2010) in Romania. As a theoretical framework, we employed *housing pathways* (Clapham 2002), a perspective that allowed us to understand housing patterns in time and space by looking at individual, familial and historical changes of our households. The data comes from a qualitative survey carried out in a rural community in 2013-2014. The survey consisted in 25 in depth interviews with households situated above the poverty threshold and facing high material deprivation. Our qualitative analysis sheds light on the relationships and interactions that shape housing practices. Results show how housing difficulties and postponed improvements are connected to the wider structural context given by the rural setting and the housing policy in Romania. Findings also underscore how households under scrutiny deal with housing issues by prioritizing their everyday needs, this particular strategy revealing the precariousness of their living conditions. The paper situates housing strategies within the larger discussion of the ambivalent role of house ownership in the life of the precarious prosperity stratum in Romania: a certain security and protection on the one hand, coupled with the burden of maintenance and upgrading to modern standards on the other hand.

RC31-353.5

TUMMINELLI, SANTA GIUSEPPINA* (University of Palermo, santagiuseppina.tumminelli@unipa.it)

Common Places: Migrants in the Shared Spaces of the City

The aim of this work is to initiate discussion on new forms of production of urban space, and neighbourhood relations of the migrants in a historic centre of Palermo and in intersections between roads. The presence and the integration of migrants in cities lead to new forms of urban life. I observed whether the presence of migrants in an urban area traditionally "marginal" has triggered a transformation in its structure and the structure of the relationship with these spaces. To this end, observing the neighbourhoods of the city also lead to reflect on the city and especially to the correlation between immigration and cities. To investigate what happened it seems the categories tracked in the literature are not sufficient so it was necessary to include others. Hence the proposal to use the terms *rifunctionalization* and *risymbolization* to study the processes to transform space implemented by migrant residents.

Particular attention was paid to intersections between roads, city spaces, regulated by traffic lights and, today, meeting places between migrants and the occasion to find work for them. Intersections between roads marked by traffic lights is a place where traffic stops and where migrants stay and make it a space for their everyday life. The crossings at traffic lights have become the centre of migrants life in all the cities of Italy, because it is place of work and employment. Another interesting aspect is that intersections between roads become in the cities job

opportunities and expression of an informal economy such as window cleaners or itinerant salespeople who sell objects.

RC04-48.15

TURKYILMAZ, AYTURE* (Wuppertal University, tuerkyil@uni-wuppertal.de)

How Do Parents and Primary School Children in Germany Cope with Increasing Educational Pressure?

While in Germany, due to educational expansion, academic courses have become increasingly important, students who leave secondary school without a qualifying examination have rare professional opportunities. Consequently, the final phase of primary school can be characterized as directing high performance requirements towards children and parents.

Parents, who are aware of the central function of school for future life chances, want to position their children in the best possible way and hence intensify their educational strategies as the presented results of the qualitative study "SEBI – Self-orientation and Self-directed Learning: An Analysis of Socialization and Learning Environments of Primary School Children" will reveal. Focusing on interactions within the family, it can be shown how parents' reactions to this increasing pressure are constantly adjusted to school responses but also vary according to social background, the availability of resources and the specific features of the child's personality. The findings also demonstrate how the children as actors contribute to their own educational process – primarily, by the degree of their school success – but on a second level by detecting the expectations they are addressed with and developing a whole repertoire of strategies in order to make use of this knowledge. They easily find ways to fit into predetermined educational arrangements but they can also more or less reduce this kind of cooperation and thereby provoke adaptions of the educational programs.

With regard to the production and reproduction of inequality in education, it will be argued that a low social status has a double negative effect on educational programs in the family: The lack of resources and the experience of social marginality increase the intensity of parental efforts for school success, narrowing down nearly all interactions with the child to performance training, which causes a correspondingly low self-assessment of the children.

RC17-212.3

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KANTASALMI, KARI (University of Helsinki)

Hybridization of University and Its Societal Environment: Reflections on the Triple Helix Model and Ways Forward

Universities are central organizations in the current knowledge society. They provide new scientific and technological knowledge, educate people to serve the society and alleviate societal problems of various kinds. To these ends universities have been streamlined to perform more efficiently. Simultaneously, the separate institutional spheres of science, university, government, industry and the civil society have intermingled giving rise to hybrid organizations and many related theoretical models that underline the radical change of universities. Of these theories, the current paper will focus on the triple-helix of university-industry-government relations. It will claim that intensified interaction between university, industry and government has given rise to a new, hybrid type of research, which not only advances scientific knowledge but also tries to attain commercially viable products. The paper will summarize the major viewpoints of this theory and reflect on the commentary given to it. To better understand the vices and virtues of the model, it will also analyse the model's distinct theoretical status and claim that it is ambiguous, as it combines three types of sociological theory, i.e., diagnosis of an era, general sociological theory and research theory. After assessing the status of triple helix, the paper will contribute to the discussion about the model by probing different theoretical avenues that research associated with it might proceed. Of central importance here is systems theory by Niklas Luhmann, as major protagonists of triple helix have used his ideas in discussing the model. The current paper will thus draw concepts from Luhmann's theory to specify ways in which empirical research associated with triple helix and other hybrid models of university organization could be made more responsive to the multi-functional and internally contradictory character of the contemporary research university.

RC11-128.2

TWIGG, JULIA* (University of Kent, j.m.twigg@kent.ac.uk)

Dress, Gender and the Embodiment of Age

Clothing and dress are one of the ways in which social categories are made concrete and visible. At such, they lie on the interface between the body and its cultural expression. This paper explores the intersections between the categories of gender and age, and the ways in which these shape the embodied experienc-

es of older people. Drawing on two empirical studies of older women and men, it reflects on significant differences and similarities in their cultural constitution.

RC20-249.4

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Civilizational Specific of Dreams in Russia and China

In the ordinary sense dream is associated with a cherished desire. But sociological understanding is not limited to that: dream is also a mental image of the desired future of the society. So sociological study of dreams is necessary - without it it's not possible to define image of the future desired by population of the country. So comparative project is especially interesting, since it not only reveals the specifics of dreams and their basic elements in two BRIC countries, but also defines cultural and civilizational specificities and correlation between norms and values systems of their population that are reflected in the specifics of the dreams. Understanding of the desired future and its elements that exist in the views of Russian and Chinese population also give an answer to the fundamental question of whether "Russian Dream" and "Chinese dream" represent alternative public projects and how they correspond with the proposed images of desired future in other cultural frameworks, both at the macro-and micro-level (ie at the level of the "big" dreams about a particular society, and at the level of individual dreams about something personal). This type of research is particularly important considering the fact that in the past three decades qualitative changes in ratio between planned and market principles in the economy have occurred in both Russia and China, but paths of transition to market that these countries have chosen were quite different. Among the key factors that determine characteristics of the modern development of these countries are norms and values systems that form the core of the national culture, and the key issue in this context is the problem of effective combination of economic modernization processes and development of market economy, on the one hand, and preservation of specific national culture - on the other.

RC51-579.5

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Between Competencies and Bildung in the Digital Medium Environment

We are living in a media revolution, in a period where new social structures arise in the communicative space of digital media. This means that psychic systems must try to adapt to a changing social world within all social arenas like economy, work-life, love relations and last but not least *education*. What happens is that the information– and interaction-situations change so almost any information becomes only few clicks away and everybody in the world can message you where ever you are. The problem is not that the students now must face a new digitalized school, but that students meet a school system that have not found it's own feeds yet. Especially two reactions to this unclear situation can be identified; one that tries to work against the new media because one cannot find suitable education methods, or have ideological opposition to the new social relations enabled by digital media. The other reaction comes from industrial and economic logics influencing governments and management of educational institutions to improve media literacy focusing on digital competencies. The latter reaction we find most constructive because looking at the history of media evolution the new media are here to stay and the social will evolve within their possibility space. But we also find the scope of just looking at *competencies* much too narrow. Therefor this paper tries to create a concept of *Digital Bildung* drawing on Klafki and Biesta who both in their theories points at the important aspect of making students able to think critically and become citizens taking social responsibility gaining not only technically competencies. Thereto we apply Luhmanns systems theory to integrate the concept into educational sociology and medium sociology. The paper draws on empirical findings from the Socio Media Education experiment, a Danish action research project in upper secondary school.

RC25-309.5

UBALDE BUENAFUENTE, JOSEP* (URV, josep.ubalde@urv.cat)

Evolution and Determinants of Language Attitudes Among Catalan Adolescents

This comunication focuses on language attitudes of teenagers as a cultural integration indicator between the two major linguistic groups in Catalonia (Catalan and Castilian). The Catalan case is of great sociolinguistic interest due to its distinctive features: the similar ethnolinguistic vitality enjoyed for both languages

and the widespread bilingualism that common schooling has encouraged. Specifically, this study analyzes linguistic integration from an intergroup relations perspective, based on the situated identity approach and sociocontextual model of second language acquisition. The empirical study focuses on the evolution of language attitude towards Catalan and Castilian based on a Catalan student panel sample. A longitudinal analysis was done, through the identification of typified trajectories that allow the identification of the main change trends and their relationship with other linguistic, identity and sociodemographic variables.

RC37-432.5

UBOLDI, ANNA* (University of Milano Bicocca, a.uboldi2@campus.unimib.it)

Champ Culturel Et Sens Pratique Du Galeriste. Une Recherche Qualitative Sur Les Intermédiaires D'art Dans La Ville De Milano

Je voudrais discuter sur le thème de l'économie des biens symboliques sur la base d'une recherche qualitative dédiée aux galeries d'art dans la ville de Milan. Ma contribution concerne une ethnographie, observations et entretiens en profondeurs, menée sur la communauté occupationnelle du galeriste d'art contemporain. Le galeriste est considéré comme un intermédiaire culturel particulier, selon une perspective bourdieusienne mais ouvert à des suggestions interactionnistes (Hughes, Goffman). Donc, je voudrais présenter quelques réflexions sur le champ des galeristes à la Bourdieu (Bourdieu, 2005). En ce sens, j'ai pu élaborer une typologie des galeristes: quasi-galeristes folk, galeristes historiques, galeristes intègres, galeristes intégrés, aspirants galeristes. En autre, j'explorerai les foires et les vernissages comme des cérémonies rituelles par lesquelles est contentement recréé la croyance et l'ethos du galeriste. Ces occasions sociales sont donc une lentille privilégiée dans l'analyse d'un travail complexe sur les frontières identitaires, des stratégies pratiques et discursives par lesquelles les individus viennent à se définir et à définir les autres en termes fondamentalement morales (Goffman, 2004). Les meetings des galeristes sont pourtant des petites cérémonies distinctives, des phénomènes rituels stratifiés et d'institution agissant dans la redéfinition continuelle des frontières symboliques de cette communauté occupationnelle.

RC04-46.4

UBOLDI, ANNA* (university of Milano Bicocca, a.uboldi2@campus.unimib.it)

Sociogenesis of the Artistic Vocation. The Study of Art Between Dispositions and Aspirations.

This research explores the relationship among the dynamics of the process of family and educational socialization and the development of aesthetic dispositions by means of a qualitative perspective with in-depth interviews and focus groups. The research takes place in, private and public, secondary art schools in Milan. I want to define art in the space of educational choices. Young pupils' choice to study the plastic art represents the primary interest in this research. What are the meanings of this scholastic choice? What are the scholastic and family dynamics that emerge in this process? How does act the representations, logics and attitudes about both art and school of the students and their parents and teachers? These are the main questions which my work attempts to answer through the conceptual tool of cultural capital and looking at the studies about the sociology of culture and, in particular, the sociology of education, art, cultural practices and the youth studies. I study the meanings of this choice, the representations and attitudes, both art and school, of the students and their parents, as well as the aspirations and ambitions on the future. I will investigate the school choice and the artistic aspiration as classed concepts. I want to consider how the educational and professional aspirations are linked to class identity and to neo-liberal order. I want to explore the class differences in the way in which students, and their parents, oriented themselves towards artistic educational routes and professional futures. The artistic pathway is problematized as atypical, an "against the grain" choice. In sum, I will explore the role of secondary art school to reproduce the social differences in terms of educational and professional aspirations.

RC24-296.13

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Isolated Illness: Characteristics and Issues of Multiple Chemical Sensitivity

This paper discuss the social characteristics and issues associated with multiple chemical sensitivity (MCS), an environment-related illness that has become a chemical risk problem in Europe, the United States, and parts of East Asia over the last 30 years. The reported cause of MCS is exposure to large quantities or high concentrations of chemicals, such as volatile organic compounds used for making furniture or pesticides spread over fields. Once people are sensitized by this exposure, they hyper-react to diverse chemicals in their daily lives and develop

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

various symptoms. As a result, they cannot attend their schools or workplaces, or even live in their own homes. Even though the estimated number of patients with MCS in Japan is about one million, MCS is not well known and patients who suffer from it have been neglected.

　　The social damage from MCS is basically similar to that from other environmental-pollutant-related diseases, as indicated by previous studies: loss of income, strain on family relationships, and forced life changes. However, in our research conducted by Prof. Ryoichi Terada, extreme damage from MCS was observed; this was related to the impossibility of identifying and avoiding the causative substances, being diagnosed by doctor, defining the patients' situation, pursuing the company and persons responsible, and uniting patients and their supporters. These characteristics are brought about by the medical ambiguity and extensiveness of MCS. In short, patients are isolated both socially and medically.

　　In conclusion, recovery from MCS is defined as not only chemical detoxification and the ability to live in a clean environment, but also restoration of the patient's social life and ability to live with others. In the broader context, it is essential to establish transboundary research cooperation and to share chemical regulation throughout East Asia, because chemicals are transferred to, and pollute, environments across borders.

U

WG05-662.2

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Beyond Push-Pull Dichotomy: Dynamics of Rural-Urban Migration in Bangladesh

　　Rural-urban migration has always been considered in both academia and public domain within a very stereotyping dichotomy of prediction: lack of opportunities at moving ends and relatively better scopes in receiving ends, which provides academics with the theoretical underpinning of push-pull factors. Most of the existing studies in Bangladesh also considered rural-urban migration as the resultant outcome of push-pull factors since conditionality against job opportunities in rural areas and mounting new scopes in urban centres determine the migration pattern. But this paper sheds light beyond this conventionality of understanding migration arguing that the capacity to aspire (Appadurai, 1991) and articulation of desire (Kearney, 2004) are instrumental behind rural-urban migration in developing countries particularly in Bangladesh. The paper has been prepared based on ethnographic data collected through year-long intensive fieldwork among the migrant labours in Dhaka. The empirical data challenged the conventional 'push-pull' dichotomy and revealed that many more reasons are in operation behind migration other than mere push and pull factors and sometimes those work in the frontline. Unlike the exiting studies in Bangladesh, this paper illustrates that many individuals temporarily migrate to Dhaka for continuing study what has been stopped due to family's inability to provide financial support, for retaining the desire of romantic relations, for escaping law enforcing agencies for some unruly deeds, for accumulating capital for doing business in rural area in future, for managing capital to go abroad, for managing marriage cost of migrants' daughter(s) or for repaying the loan borrowed under some unavoidable circumstances. Besides, some people migrate to Dhaka to uplift their social positioning as Dhaka has become a symbol of high status as it is the capital of Bangladesh. In this way, this paper explores and explains many growing factors beyond push-pull orthodoxies to unearth the dynamics of rural-urban migration in Bangladesh.

RC39-461.1

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Social Vulnerability in Disasters: Migrants Experiences in Canterbury and Tohoku

　　This comparative study employed a ground-up approach to qualitatively explore how immigrants who are linguistic minorities in Christchurch (New Zealand) and Tohoku (Japan) experienced the 2010-2011 disasters, including their coping mechanisms and their perceived social vulnerabilities. Sociological research on disasters has found that disasters affect individuals, families and communities differently, and damage is usually uneven due to the structural inequalities that already exist prior to disasters. Immigrants, refugees and linguistic minorities are typically considered vulnerable in disasters. However, findings drawn from the in-depth interviews demonstrate the fluidity, complexity and contextuality of social vulnerabilities in disasters, possibly suggesting that these people are not necessarily powerless help-seekers in some cases and that we therefore need to re-conceptualize the social vulnerability approach. Using Bourdieu's capital theory, along with his concepts of habitus and field, this study demonstrates how immigrants, refugees and linguistic minorities were active social agents in these disasters. They individually and collectively generated, deployed and employed a variety of resources/capital to adapt to the rapidly changing situations in which they suddenly found themselves. Furthermore, some study participants had past experiences of going through wars and chaotic events, which made them more "resilient" and disaster "prepared". As McIntosh (1998) notes, this can be called an example of "earned strength" which can be a significant resource in extreme events for the socially vulnerable. Examples of the way in which these participants individually and collectively coped with disasters can provide practical knowledge drawn from their actual experiences that can help researchers, practitioners and policymakers develop more effective disaster risk reduction (DRR) and disaster response strategies.

RC24-298.3

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SONERYD, LINDA (University of Gothenburg)

Green Governmentality, Responsibilization and the Role of International Engos

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In a time with a political economy characterised by a globalization and market-based solutions and with topical issues such as climate change, questions regarding the role of the environmental movement have gained new relevance. For several reasons climate change has led environmental NGOs (ENGOs) to rethink their strategies in terms of which polities to target (international, national, regional or local). There is also a tendency that climate change leads to new forms of collaborations, or convergence, between ENGOs and businesses partly because of the perceived urgency of the problem. While nation states are still crucial actors in climate change politics, private actors and individual responsibility have been increasingly emphasized in environmental policy, which is a process of responsibilization and depolitization that has been captured by the concept of "green governmentality. The aim of this study is to examine international ENGOs' strategies to deal with climate change and discuss how these strategies can be understood in relation to green governmentality. How do this kind of organizations communicate about climate change, its causes and solutions? How and to whom do they ascribe responsibility? The study focuses three major organizations, Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth and WWF, and includes an analysis of their policy documents, public communication on web sites and campaign material. On the basis of this analysis we conclude that even though we can see some of the tendencies towards responsibilization, depoliticization and convergence between ENGOs and businesses the ENGOs also express resistance as well as alternatives to green governmentality.

RC48-559.15

UĞUR, ZEYNEP* (EHESS, zeynepugur8969@gmail.com)

La Subjectivité Des Femmes Qui Révèle La Sphère Privée: Une étude Sur La Manifestation #Sendeanlat

L'été 2013 en Turquie a témoigné une épanouissement dans la répertoire de l'action collective avec le mouvement Gezi qui était synchronique avec les autres mouvements de maïdan. Nous étudierons ce mouvement de la place publique féconde à analyses diverses d'un point-de-vue basé sur le genre. Nous nous focalisons sur deux aspects du mouvement dont le premier s'agit de la séparation entre la sphère privée et la sphère publique dont les frontières sont problématisées avec la mise en question de la notion de *mahrem* particulièrement par la présence du mouvement féministe et du mouvement LGBTI dans le mouvement pendant que le deuxième s'agit de l'intégration de nouveaux moyens de la contestation comme la résistance festive, la performativité, la dérision, l'humour dans la répertoire de l'action collective. En se basant sur ces deux axes principaux, nous essayerons d'observer en quel points Gezi a été un mouvement *queer-ing* au niveau du genre et de la sexualité et comment il a transformé l'activisme sur ces sujets en construisant une sphère hybride entre l'espace physiquement occupé de la ville et l'espace virtuel grâce à l'activisme sur le média social.

Afin de comprendre l'effet de ces transformations sur les sujets cités, nous nous concentrons sur l'activisme des femmes dans la période après le mouvement Gezi, particulièrement la mobilisation du hashtag #sendeanlat qui est l'un des exemples de l'activisme du média social organisé spontanément sur twitter après l'assassinat massacreux d'Özgecan Aslan le 11 février 2015. Pendant cette contestation réalisée dans l'espace virtuel, les femmes ont révélé les harcèlements sexuels et les viols qu'elles ont subi. À partir de cette mobilisation-là, on essayera de comprendre comment l'activisme au sein du parc Gezi a composé une expérience transformatrice qui met en question les relations du genre et la séparation de la sphère privée et la sphère publique.

RC22-274.1

UIBU, MARKO* (University of Tartu, marko.uibu@gmail.com)

Less Than Believing and Belonging: Weak Inclination Towards Spirituality in Estonia

Due to historical-cultural factors Estonians demonstrate the lowest level of importance of religion in several European or worldly surveys. Some non-theistic beliefs (e.g. in spirit or life-force or supernatural powers) and spiritual practices, however, enjoy high popularity, especially when not labeled as religious. In the modes of religious involvement the transition from the traditional commitment-obligation model towards the "demand-based" or "situational" model is visible. Therefore, instead of looking for the spiritual identity of a person we should ask how likely would he/she in case of need turn to spiritual milieu to find a solution there. The concept of 'inclinations' offers some new options to talk (and think) about involvement in post-believing-and-belonging era.

The presentation focuses on Estonians who are not regular participants in spiritual or esoteric seminars but have only some generally positive attitude towards spiritual principles. These weakly inclined people could be just readers of some spiritual books and internet news portals for general interest, or members of a thematic group in social media. They belong to the 'fuzzy fidelity' or 'nones' and are usually left unexplored. However, this group of people is especially relevant in Estonian context because they compose the 'religious majority'. Weak inclination also exemplifies the flexible nature of spiritual milieu that allows constant and mutual cultural influences. For some scholars of religion this feature seems to weaken the social significance of the spirituality as it is too easily becoming

"co-opted by the cultural mainstream and trivialized by the mass media" (Bruce 2000: 233). I will argue that (alternative) spiritualities are, in any case, strongly related to wider societal values and increasingly influence societal mainstream. The presentation is based on the analysis of qualitative interviews and representative survey data aiming to map the values and orientations the spirituality cultivates.

RC25-JS-33.5

UIBU, MARKO* (University of Tartu, marko.uibu@gmail.com)

The Plurality of Meanings Related to Symptoms and Illnesses: The Experiences of Estonian Spiritual Practitioners

Medical pluralization has been rapid in Post-Soviet Estonia as the state-organized and controlled healthcare system has been increasingly challenged by alternative approaches to health and healing. With the growing pluralism in health, the range of possible interpretations of symptoms and illnesses has broadened. The milieu of new spirituality offers various conceptualizations of illnesses that tend to give wider meanings to bodily sensations that biomedicine classifies as symptoms of pathologies. For example, according to a wide-spread belief promoted by several teachers (including famous Estonian doctor and spiritual leader Luule Viilma) morally wrong deeds and thoughts affect certain organs and cause certain symptoms and diseases. The followers of these types of teachings aim to establish a 'dialogue' with the body and/or the organs; to learn to understand different sensations as messages. Personally experienced 'signs' are seen as the source of truthful information: it is often emphasized that people should not trust anybody else but their own experience and bodily signs. Different sources of knowledge may lead to open conflicts about the interpretations but there are also some attempts to combine and mingle the vocabulary and approaches. In the presentation I will observe the plurality of meanings about bodily sensations: how the symptom is recognized; what kinds of sources (e.g. professional, 'lay-medical', alternative) are used. I analyze qualitative material collected by in-depth interviews as well as discussions on different internet forums dedicated to health issues.

RC06-78.7

UKLEJA, MILOSZ* (University of Warsaw, miloszukleja@gmail.com)

Families of Choice in Poland. Same-Sex Relationships As a Modern Alternative to a Family – Case Study.

I intend to present my own PhD research on the everyday functioning of homosexual families in Poland and social acceptance of same-sex families among the society. I would like to refer mostly to the narrative strategies of partners in homosexual families as well as their relations with children brought up in these families.

My research focuses on the same-sex family as an alternative to the traditional family model. I analyse the circumstances in which such a form of a family has emerged both in the Western societies and in Poland. The analysis includes changes of lifestyles, sexuality and interpersonal relations between partners, the key factors which influenced emerging of a same-sex family as a topic of public discourse. Outcomes of the qualitative research aimed at depicting everyday life of a number of same-sex families supplement these deliberations. The research was carried out with the use of individual in-depth interviews conducted with members of same-sex families.

The study showed that its participants do not expect acceptance of the family model they had chosen. They claim that their relationships does not differ from other forms of family life. The interviewees are mostly focused on bonding with children, raising them and performing the usual daily activities.

RC48-562.4

UM, HYE WON* (University of Hawaii at Manoa, hyewonum@hawaii.edu)

Movement Success and Its Unintended Consequences: Focusing on Japanese War Orphans' Litigation

This paper argues that although the success of Japanese war orphans' movement has provided financially better living conditions for orphans and their families, it has also caused conflicts among various groups in different organizations and demotivation of orphans from further actions to improve their life in Japan. This paper also claims that political settlement between orphans and Japanese government not only made governmental responsibilities for the past war atrocities and the abandonment of Japanese nationals ambiguous but also left the orphans and their families invisible in Japanese society.

Since over 3,000 Japanese remaining in China after World War II has come back to Japan with their Chinese families from the 1970s, their lack of Japanese proficiency, cultural understanding, and socio-economic resources has brought about various troubles and conflicts among orphans, their supporters, and Japanese government. After several attempts to achieve financial supports from Japanese government failed, orphans and supporters took series of legal actions against Japanese government. These legal actions strengthened the integration

of orphans and vitalized their political movement through mobilizing thousands of orphans, their families, and supporters in the protest rallies, remonstrating visits to both houses of National Diet, and other orphan-related events. However, legal actions also revealed different views and conflicts among various groups of orphans and supporters about their movement goals and methods.

To explain several unintended consequences of orphans' movement, this paper critically examines political environments affecting orphans' movement from the 1990s. By analyzing newspaper articles, government document, and academic publications, this paper also presents how different views among orphans, supporters, and government officials about orphans' issues have been shaped and reshaped during the movement, and how these differences led movement participants to conflicts and cooperation during and after the movement.

RC15-195.1

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DONNELLY, RACHEL (University of Texas at Austin)

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Stress and the Provision of Social Support in Gay, Lesbian, and Heterosexual Marriages

Previous studies suggest that women are more attuned than men to the emotional needs of their spouse, and that women are more responsive in providing support to their spouse during periods of stress. However, past research is built on the assumption of gender difference within heterosexual marriage. In this study, we analyze dyadic diary data from 100 gay, 100 lesbian, and 100 heterosexual married couples (N = 600 individuals and 6000 diary days) to examine the degree to which spouses are aware of each other's stress levels and how much support they provide to each to each other during periods of stress. We focus particularly on the possibility that gender differences in these processes will depend on whether individuals are in same-sex or different-sex unions. Specifically, we compare same- and different-sex marriages to ask: Do men and women differ on average in the amount of support they report providing (and receiving) from their spouse over the 10-day period; Does one spouse's stress levels influence the amount of support provided by the other spouse? Preliminary results suggest that men and women in same-sex relationships report receiving more social support from their spouse than do men and women in different-sex relationships. Further, increases in one spouse's stress levels are associated with significantly higher levels of social support from the other spouse, but only if the spouse providing the support is a woman. Subsequent analyses will focus on how stress/support dynamics unfold over the entire 10 day diary period across different union types. Understanding how stress and social support unfold in same-sex as well as different-sex marriages informs understanding of gendered relationship processes that have the potential to influence marital quality as well as the mental health of both partners.

RC35-416.3

UMLAUF, RENE* (Martin-Luther University Halle/Wittenberg, reneumlauf@gmail.com)

Fixing Diseases - Locating Modernity. the Role of Technology for Improving Uganda's Health System

The paper starts with a brief summary of some core characteristics of modernity. Here I will mainly draw from Anthony Giddens argument that modernity – in contrast to more traditional types of social order – features a distinctive *pace* and *scope* in how social change is brought about and enacted. I will argue that this observation is mainly drawn from institutional change in western settings. To critical examine Giddens claim my paper will ask if this still holds true if we turn to concrete technologies and how these are implemented and used in non-western settings. Taking the example of introduction of Rapid Diagnostic Tests for Malaria in Uganda I will show that technical change is a complex process involving and requiring various temporalities and spacialities. I will argue that we need a particular as well as broader understanding of Giddens features of pace and scale of change if we want to fully grasp the practical and organisational implications the use of new technologies in non-western settings renders visible.

RC47-538.3

UNCU, BARAN ALP* (Marmara University, baran.alp.uncu@gmail.com)

Broadening Local Mobilizations: Exploring the Possibilities of Linking "Northern Forest Defense" in Turkey to Climate Change

Despite the extensive transnational movement network formed over climate change, the participation of grassroots movements has been insufficient and/or haphazard mainly due to issue priorities, mobilizing structures, frames, local political cleavages, and local/national political opportunities. In my research, I analyze the Northern Forest Defense (hereafter KOS), a local ecology group in Turkey that has spun off the Gezi Protests and that resists ecologically hazardous mega-projects in İstanbul namely the third bridge, the third airport and Channel İstanbul. Based on 25 in-depth interviews and 18 months of participant observation, I show that KOS employs a broad frame of "right to life", constructs an inclusive collective identity, and organizes itself as a decentralized network, all of which enable them to mobilize for a wide range of issues other than their immediate cause including peace, human rights violations, and worker's rights as well as climate change. In that regard, KOS takes part in the climate change protests not only because their specific concerns are directly related to climate change, but also because they evaluate the whole process as a detrimental consequence of capitalist globalization much in the same way that they associate themselves with peace claims. I argue that the sustainability of local movements' participation in the transnational network depends on a mutual process of frame bridging and inclusive identity construction. On the one hand, local movements that utilize broader frames, construct inclusive identities, and organize themselves as flexible networks are more likely to remain part of the transnational climate change movement. In turn, it is crucial for the transnational climate change movement network to localize the impacts of climate change, which remain indiscernible at the local level, through bridging their frames to local claims, concerns, and issues while taking local political cleavages and opportunities into account.

RC47-540.3

UNCU, BARAN ALP* (Marmara University, baran.alp.uncu@gmail.com)

The Transformative Impact of the Gezi Protests on New Social Movements in Turkey

During the 15 days of the Gezi protest encampment in Turkey, a multiplicity of actors with diverging identities and claims experienced a process of mutual recognition, solidarity and trust building, networking, and experimenting with alternative forms of democracy and social life within the free space of affections, cognition, and relations. My study analyzes the prolonged impacts of the Gezi protests as an eventful protest on the formation and strengthening of inclusive new social movement networks. To this end, I study the impacts of the Gezi encampment on transformations at the cognitive, emotional, and organizational levels in the subsequent phases of the protests, namely social forum gatherings at the public parks in Istanbul and formation of issue-specific movement networks. Based on 35 in-depth interviews and 18 months of participant observation, I argue that processes of collective identity construction and solidarity building that have been initiated at the Gezi protests are carried over to the succeeding stages. Yet, this process remained incomplete during the park forums stage due to salient organizational identities, concerns, and priorities –especially of the 'old' left groups/organizations- as well as robust social and political cleavages. However, relations of solidarity are sustained in the issue-specific movement networks with a clear focus that either have spun off the Gezi protests or are strengthened with the impact of the protests. Yet, resting on the relations established at the Gezi protest camp, these issue specific movement groups including feminists, LGBTQs, animal rights activists, urban movement activists, anti-capitalist Muslims, and ecologists do not confine themselves within the limits of their specific issues, but rather they bridge their frames and collaborate as a flexible and decentralized network under a broad master fame of "right to life". Moreover, they transcend the dichotomy between "old" and "new" issues by mobilizing for labor rights.

RC19-234.2

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NICAISE, IDES (HIVA - KU Leuven)

BIRCAN, TUBA (HIVA - KU Leuven)

Impact of the Institutional Setting of ECEC on the Use of Child Care in Europe

Early childhood education and care (ECEC) is one of the most crucial elements of social investment to alleviate social and economic inequalities. As the European welfare states realised the importance of ECEC especially for disadvantaged children as an early investment in their human capital, the accessibility of ECEC services became a hot topic in Europe and the ECEC participation rate became an important welfare indicator. Certainly, the way ECEC services are regulated, provided and financed has a huge impact on their accessibility and actual use. This paper investigates the effect of the institutional setting of ECEC (regulation, provision and financing) on the individual use of ECEC services in Europe. We examine in which settings the families opt for formal centre-based, informal, and/or familial ECEC. Besides looking at general patterns of inequality, we also control

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for belonging in a disadvantaged group (e.g. low-income, migrant, single parent) to see if they differ in ECEC use.

We use multilevel modelling to analyse the two-level structure. The first level is the family-level where various demographic and socio-economic indicators determine the use of ECEC services. The second level is the country-level where characteristics related to the institutional setting of ECEC come into play such as age of legal entitlement to ECEC, split or unitary ECEC, private provision, public spending, etc. Demographic, socio-economic, and ECEC type- and use-related variables are explored based on the 2013 cross-sectional data from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). Macro-level indicators are taken mainly from Eurostat and Eurydice. The novelty of this research is in examining the impact of the wider institutional setting of ECEC system on the actual use of these services. We expect the results of this study to help policy-makers in making better choices to improve access to ECEC, especially by disadvantaged families.

RC16-204.1

UOZUMI, TOMOHIRO* (The University of Tokyo, t.u.sakana@gmail.com)

Intrinsic Crisis of Democracy: Fromm's Authoritarian Personality Theory Revisit

The Nazi-era was often called as crisis of democracy. But we do not have to forget the fact, before Nazi-era, it was "Weimar Republic". "Weimar-constitution" was famous for its democratic contents, and "Weimar-culture" was called one of the most established culture in 20th century. Then, Weimar was one of the most democratic countries in that time. So it sounds strange "from Weimar to Hitler". But this presentation shows Hitler got power precisely because he came after Weimar. In democracy, there is element that destroys democracy itself.

"Myth is already enlightenment, and enlightenment reverts to mythology." This thesis by Adrno-Horkheimer(1947) express that reason has violence in its nature. We can say similar thesis also to democracy. Namely, democracy has in its nature self-destroying element. Then this presentation revisits discussion of Erich Fromm's Authoritarian Personality. He, as a member of frankfurter school, also shared the same motif with the thesis. When country is modernized and democratized, it also increases danger of the authoritarianism. Fromm had done empirical German workers research in 1920s and found many people had authoritarian personality. Authoritarian personality people change their attitude depending on situation. They voluntarily obey to the upper class but show excessively aggressiveness to the lower class or minorities. Fromm explained this problem was not limited to Nazi-Germany but fundamentally rooted in modernity. In the process of modernization, we disenchanted the world, and we got freedom from old tradition, norm and community. But it also caused anomy or loneliness. Then, people come to want absolute authority. The widespread of authoritarian personality happened precisely because Weimar was actually modernized democratic country.The interesting thing is, Fromm's theory was so popular in post-war Japan also as explnation for the totalitarianism in Japan. Then this discussion about authoritarianism was suitable for re-thinking about democracy and modernity.

RC36-421.5

UOZUMI, TOMOHIRO* (The University of Tokyo, t.u.sakana@gmail.com)

The Meaning of Exile of Erich Fromm from Frankfurter School

This presentation shows the meaning of Fromm's exile from the school as the turning point of nature of the school. Fromm's exile has two meanings.

First, it means the nature of the critical theory changed from interdisciplinary materialism to a kind of philosophy. Horkheimer declared the purpose of the critical theory in 'Traditional and Critical Theory'(1937). According to him, critical theory aims interdisciplinary materialism that organized some discipline for practice. But regardless of the statement, actual interdisciplinary project was not so many. At least, actually successful project was only 'Authority and family'(1936). This project was based on large-scale Weimar workers survey and the project was mainly designed by Fromm. In earlier Frankfurt school, Fromm played a central role. But Adrno replaced Fromm. With participation of Adrno, the critical theory changed it's nature more to the philosophy. It originally aimed at theory and praxis but after Adrno's replacement, it gave up the praxis.

Second, it means change of basic understanding of Freud's libido theory.

Psychoanalysis was brought to the school by Fromm and used as effective tool. But later he was ejected because of conflict with members.

Fromm presuposed socialized person and at first Horkheimer followed Fromm's understanding. But Adrno opposed to that and Horkheimer changed his attitude to Fromm.

RC25-JS-33.4

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MIZUKAWA, YOSHIFUMI (Hokusei Gakuen University)

NAKAMURA, KAZUO (Aomori University)

Creating "Idiom of Distress" Collaboratively: An Analysis of Practices of Self-Directed Research By People with Mental Illness

We clarified the interactive practices in which participants create "idioms of distress" collaboratively during a *tojisha kenkyu* session as a form of self-directed research by people with mental illness. In Japan, psychiatry is still in the middle of deinstitutionalization, with various attempts made to support people with mental illness to live in their communities. The practice of *tojisha kenkyu* is now attracting much attention; this is a type of peer-support practice in which participants talk about their troubles in their daily lives in order to understand the meanings behind them and the causes of them *in their own words*. This practice began in a group of individuals with mental illness in the town of Hokkaido, Japan, and has since been used with many other groups of people with various impairments. It is frequently used because it allows participants to collaboratively put their troubled experiences into words. In order to study these methods, we analyzed ten videotaped sessions of *tojisha kenkyu*. The focus was one type of action sequence often found in the early stage of each session. The sequence involves one participant discussing their troubled experiences and his/her own thoughts about them. Then, the audience tries to make sense of this, usually by confirming their understanding in relation to *their own* troubled experiences that they think are analogous to the experiences discussed by the teller. In other words, the audience confirms their understanding by trying to check the adequacy of the analogies they make between the teller's experience and their own experiences. Through this process of orienting themselves to the individuality of their own experiences, audiences seek to accomplish mutual understanding. Using this procedure, they eventually create new "idioms of distress," which are concepts through which they can understand their own troubled experiences in their own way.

RC15-JS-19.3

UROZ, JORGE* (Comillas University, juroz@comillas.edu)

MENESES, CARMEN* (Comillas University, cmeneses@comillas.edu)

El Aprendizaje Del Consumo De Alcohol Entre Adolescentes: "Coge El Punto Pero No El Pedo"

Este trabajo presenta resultados de investigación sobre el consumo de alcohol entre adolescentes españoles de 13 a 17 años, obtenidos a través de estrategias de investigación cualitativa y cuantitativa. Los resultados indican que la adolescencia puede suponer un periodo importante para el aprendizaje del consumo de alcohol. Para ello es necesario la articulación de políticas y estrategias educativas y de disminución del riesgo frente a las represivas y prohibitivas que resultan más ineficaces. Las medidas preventivas que influyan en sus conductas deben ir encaminadas a sus intereses y a sus contextos más inmediatos. Si bien es cierto que la presión del grupo de iguales actúa de forma contundente en el consumo de alcohol, también se despliega la ayuda mutua y el aprendizaje común entre ellos. Los efectos de la intoxicación son percibidos, asumidos y elaborados en diferentes estadios. Algunos de ellos son deseables, como el consumo que permite la sociabilidad, inhibición moderada y divertirse, a lo que llamaban *coger el punto*. Los adolescentes deseaban situarse en ese estadio que permitía control, seguridad y pasarlo bien. Otros estadios, modos y finalidades de beber eran calificados como *cogerse un pedo*, es decir, un estado de embriaguez que podría suponer la pérdida de control. En este caso se producían comportamientos y situaciones de riesgo sobre las que no tenían ningún control. El aprendizaje y prevención del consumo abusivo de alcohol debe producirse en la adolescencia involucrando a los propios protagonistas.

[1] This study is part of the National R+D+I Project, "*Riesgo, Adolescencia y Etnicidad: comparando tres áreas geográficas de España*", (Risk, Adolescence and Ethnicity: a comparative study of three geographical areas in Spain)," subsidized by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation of Spain. Reference CSO2009-07732.

RC41-484.1

URREA-GIRALDO, FERNANDO* (Social Sciences Department, Social Sciences and Economics Faculty, Universidad del Valle, furreagiraldo@yahoo.com)

The Demographic Transition in the Nasa Indigenous People and Black Populations of Northern Cauca (Colombia)

The region of Northern Cauca (14 municipalities) is an interethnic-racial Andean area in Colombian southwestern, with indigenous (Nasa people) and black as well as white and mestizo populations, which integrates mountains with valley of Cauca River. In the last three decades the region has experienced a rapid process of modernization associated with a strong agribusiness development (for sugar cane and ethanol production) and industrial companies for *maquila* export and domestic market that have integrated as labor to women and men of black and indigenous populations. At the same time, this region is part of the largest urban-rural agglomeration whose main pole is Cali city. This paper analysis patterns

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of fertility and size of households of ethnic minorities (Indigenous and blacks) in comparative terms with the white and mestizo population, using data database fertility population censuses, 1993 and 2005, and other demographic information from households and their members in the database System Identification of Potential Beneficiaries of Social Programs State (SISBEN). Main questions are the following: how the increased levels of schooling and changes in the occupational structure in the region is affecting the demographic transition through women and the different types of household. The results point to note fertility differentials between the two minorities and the majority population studied, taking into account a number of contextual variables such as education, employment, rural-urban migration, and expansion of health services.

RC14-182.2

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Comunicación, Desarrollo y Participación: El Caso Del Grupo De Trabajo Intergeneracional Para La Transmisión De Los Saberes Tradicionales, Creado Por Las Abuelas Indígenas Ticuna De San Sebastián De Los Lagos-Amazonas-Colombia.

En esta ponencia presentamos la relación comunicación, participación desde un proceso investigativo que iniciamos en el 2008 en la zona suburbana de Leticia, Amazonas-Colombia, en donde se ha buscado analizar la comunicación en relación con la inclusión en lo público de la población del resguardo indígena ticuna de San Sebastián de los Lagos. Actualmente continuamos en la misma línea de investigación centrándonos en el concepto tradicional de naturaleza de la comunidad Ticuna desde el contexto de desarrollo propio contemporáneo, comparándolo con el de medio ambiente de la sociedad occidental. Esta ponencia pretende visibilizar una experiencia local desde y con la comunidad que propone acciones para la participación en lo público a partir de la relación de la comunicación con el medio ambiente y la sostenibilidad, analizándolo desde lo local en relación con el contexto global. El enfoque epistemológico del proyecto de investigación que aquí presentamos es crítico-social dialéctico. La investigación utilizó el método etnográfico y la Investigación- Acción- Participativa (IAP). Este proyecto se desarrolló en tres fases a saber: la primera diagnóstica y proceso de concertación de la propuesta de acuerdo con los intereses de la comunidad; la segunda de acción participativa y la tercera, de sistematización de la información y redacción del informe de investigación y socialización de los resultados.

RC46-526.3

UYS, TINA* (University of Johannesburg, tuys@uj.ac.za)

Protecting Whistleblowers: The Effectiveness of Legislation

This paper discusses legislation aimed at the protection of whistleblowers as well as the implementation of confidential reporting processes by organizations. Confidential reporting processes are generally considered important ways in which to encourage employees to disclose ethical and legal violations to an internal authority. If these processes are effective, action can be taken immediately to resolve the problem and to minimize the organization's exposure to reputational damage. In so doing the organization makes employees aware that the organization is serious about adherence to codes of conduct. In this paper, legislation in various countries is compared in order to determine ways in which the effectiveness of legislative protection for whistleblowers can be enhanced.

V

RC37-436.1

VACKOVA, BARBORA* (Masaryk University, vackova.bara@gmail.com)

Modern Art, Architecture and Urbanism in the Frame of Two Ideological Regimes: Modes of Dealing with Cultural Contradictions and Continuities in the Bata Company Town of Zlín.

The paper will focus on the relatively short history of the city of Zlín (Czech Republic; the company town of Baťa shoe factory build mostly during the first decades of the 20th century), specifically on the transformation of the capitalistic aesthetics and ethos into the socialistic one. The plan of the city as well as its architecture was based on the ideas of functionalist urban planning – besides the central position of the headquarters of the Bata's growing company, the zoning was applied. Next to residential, educational, health and social facilities were built also cultural facilities and infrastructure (film studios, space for exhibition of contemporary art, film festival, etc.). The city and the factory became tightly interconnected and the cultural politics was an inseparable part of the continuous building of the city identity: the avant-garde became an important part of the image of the city and was connected to the political and economic elite. Not only the cultural infrastructure, but also the myth (in the sense of Barthes) of the Baťa family and the city, became unacceptable after the coup d'état in 1948, the regime had to deal with this capitalist legacy. The transformation of the city from the capitalist regime to the state socialist one was a difficult economic, but even more complicated cultural and ideological task. But despite the fundamental ideological rupture it is possible to observe important continuities in cultural politics and it brings about questions we would like to discuss in our paper: What made a difference between the modernistic "socialist" and "capitalist" discourses and practices and what, in contrary, were the similarities? What techniques were applied in the process of redefinition of the city image, what role was played in this process by the cultural institutions of the city and also by the artists themselves?

RC48-556.3

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Iranian Women's Stealthy Freedom

Iranian women have to wear scarves after Iran's Islamic Revolution which took place in 1979. Last year, the page of My Stealthy Freedom started to open the way for women's libration which has reached more than 880 thousands followers today. Hundreds of Iranian women who have to wear the scarf due to force or law, opened their scarves at the point where there is no morality police and shared their photos on this page.

There are legal rules and restrictions against women's demands and there is long term prison sentence for arranging street or any kinds of organized movements and attending to them. Therefore they could not develop any movement like woman's movement in other countries. Actually the page My Stealthy Freedom has provided the opportunity to freely express the problem which was blocked or feared to announce in public space.

We define this kind of activism as "new social movement" which tries to save individual identity from getting colonized by authority. Authority can not control this movement because of high number of women attending this movement and actors can make this fact visible which is suppressed and stored for more than three decades. Removing the headscarf as a symbol of collective action is sending a message which represents demands of gender equality. Through this Facebook page women can also send the messages "we can find each other, we are right, we can talk, we can appeal and etc." and also has became a place of arguing through the comments and also an opportunity to make communication with men and also women who believe in Hijab. Making this movement online has led it out of borders and in control of authority like Iran it should be an alternative way for social media to be active.

RC06-80.4

VALARINO, ISABEL* (University of Lausanne, isabel.valarino@unil.ch)

Familialism in Spain: Do Policies Match Individual Preferences?

Spain has historically assigned a large responsibility to the family in guaranteeing individuals' well being. Women have been expected to provide care to dependent family members, in particular the children and the elderly. However, in the last decades, the familialistic orientation of the Spanish welfare state has eroded, as a response to a series of transformations; including women's labor market

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participation and their increased need for measures enabling work and family life reconciliation. This paper adopts the perspective of individuals and analyses their preferences towards the provision and the financing of child- and elderly care. Who should be the primary actor responsible for care work between the family, the state and the market and third sector organizations?

The paper has two objectives. First, I compare the current child- and elderly care policies implemented and determine the extent to which they match individuals' preferences. Second, I determine the social determinants of care work responsibility preferences. I use 2012 representative survey data on Spanish residents collected in the frame of the International Social Survey Programme (module *Family and Changing Gender Roles IV*). The sample size comprises 2595 respondents aged 18 and over. I apply cluster analysis techniques to four survey items in order to distinguish patterns of individual preferences regarding the organization of care work between familialistic, state, or market/third sector orientations. I then apply multinomial logistic regression in order to assess the influence of a set of independent variables for predicting these care work preference patterns. Drawing on two theories – self-interest and ideational theories – used in welfare attitudinal research, I assess the influence of sex, parenthood, age, employment status, education, income, political orientation and gender ideology on care work responsibility preferences.

RC06-83.6

VALARINO, ISABEL* (University of Lausanne, isabel.valarino@unil.ch)

Fathers on Leave Alone in Switzerland: Agents of Social Change?

Switzerland represents a unique case in the European landscape of leave policies. A minimal maternity insurance was implemented in 2005 and to this day, there is no statutory parental or paternity leave. This study uncovers the experience of pioneer fathers in Switzerland who nonetheless took leave in order to care alone for their child during at least one month. It analyzes the implications of leave uptake for fatherhood and gender equality, relying on 13 qualitative interviews conducted mainly in the French-speaking part of Switzerland.

Results show there are four different leave uptake situations. Firstly, men may take an *unpaid parental leave* in agreement with their employer or based on collective agreements. Secondly, companies may also have implemented a *paid paternity leave*, entailing job protection and salary payment. Thirdly, men may take leave in a more individualized way, for instance by making a *career break*. Fourthly they may benefit from *unemployment insurance* while caring for their children. Taking leave therefore almost always comes at a price, which explains why this is a rare phenomenon in Switzerland, observed mainly among well-educated and resourceful households.

Across these leave uptake situations, fathers report a positive as well as challenging experience during which they cared intensively for their children, yet mostly in a part-time manner. There is a mixed picture regarding the long-term implications for gender equality, as only about half of interviewees have adopted a gender equal division of paid and unpaid work. Finally, the study emphasizes the societal impact of men on leave alone in Switzerland. Because they embody involved fatherhood in public spaces and in work organizations, they can be viewed as agents of social change who redefine the cultural meaning of fatherhood.

RC18-221.3

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VALDIVIEZO-ISSA, RENE (Benemerita Universidad Autonoma de Puebla, ICGDE)

Mexico: Political and Economic Inequality in the States

Economic inequality is in Mexico's foundations of political inequality, and this is furthermore expressed as poverty in states or countries. With this in mind we pose that political and electoral participation circumstances are limited by the experienced socioeconomic conditions. 46.2% of the population in Mexico, are immersed in at least a minimum degree of poverty, making it hard for them to obtain their basic needs and furthermore making them unable to politically and electorally participate in their communities, and thus, have effective incidence in the decisions and in the ruling of a state. Electoral participation is one of the means of expression and decision of the population among the political and governmental affairs. Therefore the problems that abstentionism generates in societies, exhibiting the non-participation in the election of the government and the authorities, which unfolds in the limitation of the population to influence the government's decisions and actions. In Mexico's last federal elections, abstentionism reached 53%, and in a state, it reached 70%. This paper analyses the relation that exists between poverty and electoral participation in Mexico, from 2005 to 2015, in the 32 states. It studies poverty in every state, comparing it with electoral participation in the last two governor elections, with the aim to establish if the economic inequality directly influences in participation and the political inequality that generates.

RC19-234.1

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SANTOS, CLAUDIA (University Institute of Lisbon- ISCTE-IUL)

The Social Protection Policy in the Context of Crisis. an Analysis Portugal/Brazil

The Social Protection systems in Brazil and Portugal have their genesis in different realities despite the historical ties between the two nations. The objective of this study is to analyze the concept of social protection as a public policy relating to the socio-economic crisis context in both countries. As methodological procedure a literature review of the academic knowledge produced on this subject (books, scientific articles and other research papers) was conducted to produce scientific material through the analysis, organization and interpretation of the information collected. We used as a means of understanding the concept of Social Protection the Beveridge classic model, determinant for the universalization of social rights for all citizens, with or without conditions (but with a minimum guarantee) as well as the notion of contract established by Bismark which guarantees the coverage of social rights especially for the working class (Boshetti, 2003). To this end, we describe the historical trajectory of social protection policies, influenced by a change in ideological orientation of Brazilian politics from the emergence of Lula da Silva – The Workers Party - in 2003 and for the integration of Portugal into European Community in particular the period after the circulation of the single currency of the Euro - in 2002 to define and contextualize the different trajectory of social protection policies within the public structure of each country. We identified in this sense differences in scientific reference areas compared to the academic allegations made in the period of the 2008 crisis (an updated picture of the dominant scientific notions that point to a hegemony or disagreement in the discourse established on this material).

RC31-362.2

VALENTA, MARKO* (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, marko.valenta@svt.ntnu.no)
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Welcome, but Please Don't Stay: Refugee Crisis' Implications in the South-East European Countries

'The Refugee Crisis' in 2015 shifted the visibility of the forced and irregular migrants' flows towards the Eastern Mediterranean and the Balkan route. In the Euro-Mediterranean area this has been articulated as humanitarian and security challenge where securitization of European borders seems more important than facilitating access to the territory and access to the asylum and integration system, with lifting walls, barbed wires and closing of Schengen borders. The EU has no common and effective solution to facilitate 'the crisis', rather some member states have chosen partial, restrictive and ad hoc solutions, even obstructing proposals for "quota system". This paper describes and analyzes the current asylum policies and measures in the South-East European countries (Croatia, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina), on the very borders of the Schengen area. It attempts to answer the question: due to arrival of the increasing number of refugees, how do they access the territory and the asylum systems of these countries? What are the reasons why forced migrants circumvent to seek protection in those countries, and continue transiting to Western Europe? The paper is based on a research conducted in 2014 among a population of asylum seekers and refugees in Croatia, investigating reasons why they choose Croatia as a country of transit and avoid it as the destination country. Furthermore, it examines what could be outcomes of present national and regional policies on further inflows regarding access to territory and to refugee protection systems. We prove these three countries do not have a clear and systematic policy for future arrivals, nor they have reception/integration systems well-built, which poses a long-term threat to (in)efficiency of national systems of asylum, integration and security. We use a methodological approach of desk-study analysis, analysis of data from the above-mentioned research and synthesis of previous studies on this subject.

TG04-680.1

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CRESCENZI, LUCREZIA (University of Central Catalonia (UVic-UCC))
LOPEZ COSTA, MARTA (University of Barcelona)

Margin Project (Horizon 2020): Knowledge-Based Approaches to Reduce Urban Insecurity

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When the economic recession began in 2008, there was expectation among public authorities and scholars that crime would increase. Up-to-date criminological sources show that this has clearly not happened. Nevertheless, findings from EU-funded social sciences and humanities research projects on crime and deviance outline a paradox: while crime is decreasing, people feel more insecure. The correspondence between perceptions and reality is frequently imperfect given that insecurity may be affected by several factors (i.e. individual factors, mass media, personal experiences with crime and other individual and/or contextual factors). This heterogeneity may explain why, despite victimization being a relatively infrequent event, so many people are concerned about crime-related issues.

Assuming that fear of crime and perceived insecurity are clearly different topics, the MARGIN project (*Tackle Insecurity in Marginalized Areas*), coordinated by the University of Barcelona and funded by the European Union under the Horizon 2020 Programme, offers a comparative analysis among five countries (Spain, Italy, France, Hungary and the UK) enabling a comprehensive analysis of crime-related issues while considering contextual factors. The underlying assumption here is that public perceptions of insecurity can be explained by different socio-economic and socio-geographic conditions that affect subjective perception. With this in mind, the MARGIN project addresses four key dimensions of insecurity:

- The *objective dimension* focused on actual crime spread;
- The *subjective dimension* related to cognitive aspects such as fear of crime or perceived risks;
- The *socio-geographic dimension* referring to neighbourhood characteristics that have effects on the perception of insecurity;
- The *socio-economic dimension* referring to the social consequences of poverty and deprived living conditions on ontological security.

After five months of work, the consortium carried out a comparative analysis of two different sources (i.e. police recorded crime statistics and survey-based victimization data), which allowed for identifying key factors that have been proved to be drivers of insecurity.

RC48-554.3

VALENZUELA FUENTES, KATIA* (University of Nottingham, ldxkcv@nottingham.ac.uk)

Challenges of Militant Research in the Study of Autonomous Movements

The last two decades have seen an increase of newest expressions of anti-capitalist activism and collective action, both in Latin America and in the rest of the globe, characterized by the development of a radical and autonomous politics which challenges the grammars of capitalism and representative democracy along with the traditional forms of social change. Accordingly, exploring empirically the field of autonomous collectives from the standpoint of an activist-scholar demands to think carefully in the epistemology and methodology underpinning the research and in the particular methods to be applied. As Khasnabish and Haiven (2012) perceptively state, the methodological performance of the traditional studies of social movements, namely Resource Mobilization, Political Opportunities, New Social Movements, among others is "largely insufficient for the study of contemporary radical tendencies whose ambition and practice is a direct challenge to the very form of the sociopolitical itself…" (p. 412). Consequently, and in response to the difficulties presented by conventional methodologies "to see and make sense of radical challenges to the status quo [which] attempts [to cultivate] alternatives to it…" (Khasnabish and Haiven, 2012, p.412), this presentation will suggest an alternative path, drawing on the presenter's doctoral research experience with autonomous collectives in Chile and Mexico through the development of militant ethnography, understood as a politically committed and collaborative form of research carried out from within rather than outside grassroots movements (Juris, 2007). The presentation will be structured as follows: a) main assumptions of militant research and militant ethnography; b) gaining access to case studies; c) discussion of the field methods undertaken; d) ethical and methodological challenges; e) final reflextions: to what extent does militant research contribute to a collective and politically-engaged production of knowledge in the field of social movements' studies?

RC25-312.3

VALLE, TRINIDAD* (Fordham University, valle@fordham.edu)

The #Nothing-to-Celebrate Campaign: Mapuche Online Media, De-Colonial Forms of Knowledge and Redefined National and Ethnic Identities

The current Chilean media is characterized by its lack of plurality, where a few media conglomerates dominate the media landscape, thus the paramount need for alternative voices. This is a major concern for the Mapuche population, because Mapuche voices are largely underrepresented in the media.

The present research explores the role of online ethnic media in developing a counter-public sphere (Fraser, 1990), where alternatives narratives can be constructed and disseminated. In particular, the ethnic media narratives covering the Mapuche hunger strikes of 2008 and 2010 in Chile were studied, with particular attention to the campaign #nadaquecelebrar (nothing-to-celebrate) developed in 2010 during the celebration of the bicentenary of Chilean independence.

By focusing in the narratives selected by the ethnic media, with special attention to lexical selections to name key actors and events, the research analyzed the role of ethnic media not only in constructing a particular narrative to make sense of the Mapuche hunger strikes, but also a particular language to talk about the Mapuche cause and its social significance.

The narratives of the ethnic media were finally compared with the language used by mainstream printed media, to detangle the symbolic struggles over the process of naming. Particular attention was devoted to the different strategies of naming used by mainstream media, including processes of negative other-presentation and de-contextualization by the mainstream media (van Dijk, 2005).

The paper concludes analyzing how the ethnic media narratives can be analyzed as decolonial forms of knowledge (Mignolo, 2009), and their role in reconstructing a new Mapuche identity, a revitalized Mapuche identity within the context of a globalized society. Such strategies must be understood always in relation with the narratives of the mainstream media, as they are embedded in such struggles by symbolic power and challenges over the power of naming.

RC32-382.1

VALLEJO, ELIZABETH* (Pontifica Universidad Catolica del Peru, vallejo.er@pucp.edu.pe)

The Struggle Against Street Harassment in perú: New Media, Youth Feminism and International Political Advocacy

Paremos el Acoso Callejero –PAC (Let's stop street harassment) is a citizens' initiative created in 2012 in order to analyze and make visible the structures behind everyday violence towards women in Perú, such as catcalling and other forms of sexual harassment. This initiative started in Facebook and Twitter, and it also used DATEA, a platform that allows women to geo-reference their experiences. Even though PAC started in social media, it has had major impact in mass media in Latin America and it had influenced other initiatives in the region.

The PAC initiative has also got the involvement and cooperation of public bodies, including the Peruvian parliament. As part of the initiative, a national survey was conducted. The results were the main input for the making of the anti-harassment law that was discussed and approved in the Peruvian Parliament this year (2015). Peru has now the only anti-street harassment law in Latin America, a law that focuses on preventing the problem (the penalty section was not approved).

This presentation will explore the strategy and discourse of this feminist initiative and it will analyze the interaction between new media, mass media, supporters and policymakers to the achievement of the anti-harassment law. It will also discuss the reasons of broaden public support. Even though it was presented as a feminist initiative addressing a human rights issue, I think many people supported it because they understood it as a way to protect the honour and dignity of women. Peru is still a very conservative Catholic country and a traditional perspective on women remains. As this case shows in a paradoxical manner, sometimes behind a liberal cause a hidden a conservative support can be found.

RC52-600.4

VAN BOCHOVE, MARIANNE* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, vanbochove@bmg.eur.nl)

Positioning the Professional: New Roles of Paid and Unpaid Workers in Care and Social Services

Discussions on 'what counts' as a professional often center either on the essential characteristics of professionals (for instance, Sciulli mentions social esteem and fiduciary responsibilities as invariant qualities of professionals), or on the strategies of occupational groups that are not yet considered as professionals to be acknowledged as such (Noordegraaf and Schinkel, for example, studied how managers create associational and educational structures as professionalization strategies). While these essentialist and de-essentialized views are different in many ways, they have in common that they look at ('pure' or 'wannabe') professionals from a distance, focusing on the structural and institutional level. The approach I adopt in this paper relates to the second, more relativist and power-centered view on professionalism. However, it differs from both by taking a closer look at how professionalism is constructed on an everyday basis. The case study, care and social service provision in the Netherlands, is a strategic one. Nurses and social workers – who earlier put effort in acquiring a position as 'professionals' – are not only under pressure because of the standardization of their work and the dominance of managerialism; they also increasingly have to position themselves in relation to unpaid workers, particularly volunteers. In current care and social policies in the Netherlands, but also in other developed welfare states, volunteers are expected to take over some of the tasks of paid staff. While professional nurses and social workers are subject to de-professionalization, at the same time, volunteers are trained to become more and more 'professional'. Based on interviews with paid and unpaid workers in care and social services and observations of their everyday practices, I examine how 'the professional' is conceptualized and positioned in a context of increasing responsibilities for volunteers.

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TG04-683.3

VAN DER GRAAF, ANNE* (Sciences Po, anne.vandergraaf@sciencespo.fr)

Negotiating Risk: The Relationship Between Financial Risk Management and Profit

This paper portrays the role of financial risk managers as negotiating risk with profit. Standard financial and economic theory put forward that when one wants more financial profit, more risk needs to be taken. Financial organisations have a similar division of labour, with risk management separated from the profit makers. In the social studies of finance, the focus has lied on profit making (instruments) in finance. While there has been research on financial risk, it has focused on the concept of risk. The roles of risk managers within large financial organisations remain understudied. Risk management activities could be conceptualised as negative to the profit centres, standing opposite to the risk takers, preventing risky behaviour, but ethnographic data shows a more dependent situation. Based on extensive immersion in both banking and insurance in the EU through two participant observations, network data of observation locations and 72 in-depth interviews, the paper shows that risk management is about negotiating with profit makers. The negotiating tools are influenced by the distance to the profit makers and regulatory pressure. With the help of regulatory legitimacy that is given to risk management in regulatory texts, risk management has obtained legitimacy in the organisation. However this legitimacy does not directly extend itself in a control over financial decisions. A decisive factor in being able to control the transactions is the distance to said profit makers. Being near (relational) gives risk management control over the decisions into the financial product transactions, while distances leave little control on specific transactions. In the negotiations with profit makers, risk managers move in a space between showing independence, loyalty to an organisation with profit making objectives and the possibility of being heard.

RC49-572.4

VAN DER HOEK, MILOU* (University of Lisbon, milou.vanderhoek@ics.ulisboa.pt)

Trans Health and Transitioning in Western Europe

My aim is to research how medical laws and protocols deal with the transition processes of trans people in Western Europe, more particularly in Portugal, the UK and the Netherlands. This inquiry will take place within the ERC funded project "TRANSRIGHTS - Gender citizenship and sexual rights in Europe".

Sociological research on transgender has shifted from a focus on psychiatric/medical discourse on the 'true' transsexual to performativity and later to transgression and subversiveness (Hird 2002). Research has focused greatly on identity formation and the deconstruction of the gender binary.

Namaste (2005) and Connell (2012) have argued this theorizing has often rendered the lived experiences and daily struggles of transgender people, and particularly transsexuals, invisible.

Transitioning is of major importance in a transsexual person's life (Prosser 1998). This is also true for others such as many transgender, genderqueer and cross-dressing people. Transitioning is crucial to a person's self-identity and has much practical implications for their life. National laws and medical protocols dealing with transitioning are of utmost importance for trans people as they depend on it for (required) diagnoses, access to hormonal, surgical or psychological treatments and related issues such as waiting lists and times.

According to Namaste (2005) a lot of research on transgender issues is rooted in Anglo-American imperialism. Vidal-Ortiz (2008) argues more comparative research is needed in other parts of the world. Since transitioning is key for many people, it is important not to forget the often more invisible categories in medical codification or in sociological research (e.g. trans with no desire to break the gender binary).

Following a comparative approach, I will critically analyze the laws and medical protocols in order to get a view of the functioning of the 'medical transition system' of Western Europe and the necessary implications it has on trans people´s lives.

RC46-531.2

VAN DER MERWE, SINTECHE* (University of Johannesburg, sinteche@gmail.com)

Getting the Employer to Understand the Importance of Employees' Work-Life Integration

My PhD research focused on strategies that 20 South African women, from different racial and class backgrounds, with MBA (Master of Business Administration) qualifications employed in order to gain and retain top management positions in Gauteng (South Africa). The problem statement of the study emphasised that about 43.9 % of South Africa's women are currently active in the labour market, 21.4% are employed as women executive managers, 17.1% are women directors and 9.1% are women CEOs and Board chairs (Dormehl, 2012:7). It is clear that women in top management are a minority within a minority and I hope that my study could help to address this problem. If South Africa is truly concerned with transformation and equality then surely there shouldn't be such a large gap between males and females in top management positions. This particular paper will discuss the strategies that these women employed in order to integrate their work and life responsibilities in order to maintain their current positions. This study can potentially serve to educate employers on how to provide more support to individuals who have responsibilities outside of their paid work. The image of the "ideal worker" as someone who is without responsibilities and who is fully committed to only the employer's needs (Lewis, Gambles & Rapoport 2007: 365) should actively be challenged, since it often ignores the realities that employees are faced with on a daily basis, for example, child care, caring for elderly parents or siblings, community engagement and responsibilities, to name but a few.

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WG03-651.3

VAN DER WALT, ADOLPH* (University of Gottingen, Germany, adolphweich@gmail.com)

The Spiritual Significance of Xhosa Tobacco Pipe Smoking

In a number of cultures of the world, growing, smoking and using tobacco in other ways is still a significant part of spiritual practices and identity markers. The Xhosa people of South Africa use tobacco pipes as a means to communicate with their ancestors and plea for protection from bad spirits, as well as human solidarity since the ancestors can no longer smoke. In this paper I argue that smoking among the Xhosa people remained a religious practice even in cases when it is moved out of traditional rituals to the private sphere and everyday religion. Even under the pressure of antismoking campaigns the heritage of pipe smoking is kept strong among that Xhosa non-smokers, as they keep decorated pipes as a cultural marker.

I aim to show that traditional Xhosa pipe smoking as a well established custom acts as a right of passage for men and women and suggest different gendered types of smoking which is encouraged by society. The Xhosa heritage of smoking is still strongly practised among the village Xhosa people on a daily basis, where smoking is not a matter of addiction but a continual communication with the ancestors for protection. I suggest that Xhosa tobacco pipe smoking can be analysed as a religious practice and be a point of interest for the field of Material Religion due to the treatment of the pipe as a portable alter as well as the encoded messages in beadwork decorations of pipes and the symbolism of their shapes.

RC16-199.4

VAN KOPPEN, CHRISTIANUS* (Wageningen University, kris.vankoppen@wur.nl)

The Ontological Turn in Sociology and the Concept of Lifeworld: A Critical Reappraisal

Most, perhaps all, theories sprouting from the ontological or material turn can be understood as efforts of human sciences to position themselves vis-à-vis a material world by ways of thinking that neither dismiss the concepts and materializations of natural science, nor take them for granted. In other words: these theories aim to create vantage points from which natural science and technology can both be integrated in the social world, and criticized. In this respect, the concept of lifeworld is of interest because it represents an earlier attempt to do just that. The aim of this paper is to explore whether and how the concept of lifeworld can be used to criticize and enrich key notions of the ontological turn. It traces the concept of lifeworld from Husserl, via Schutz and Habermas, to Berger & Luckmann and constructivism, while bringing in kindred concepts from phenomenology (Merleau-Ponty, on the body-subject) and Foucault (on the modern episteme). It critically compares the recovered conceptualization of lifeworld with recent strands of STS and ontological politics. A conclusion is that a revised and actualized concept of lifeworld provides a useful road to tackling problems that these recent strands of thinking are concerned with.

RC12-144.2

VAN WICHELEN, SONJA* (University of Sydney, sonja.vanwichelen@sydney.edu.au)

Futures of Legal Governance in Globalization: The Case of Family Life

For many nation-states the regulation of family life and reproduction has been a central concern in the control of populations. More recently, processes of globalization and biotechnologization are redefining practices of reproduction

and modern parenthood – and are changing the ways in which states make legal sense of family and family life. Drawing upon sociological, anthropological and socio-legal studies – and working with a transdisciplinary framework that involves legal practitioners – this paper focuses on the changing landscape of reproductive governance in relation to processes of globalization and biotechnology. How to imagine society and legal practice in the field of family life that is increasingly affected by processes of geneticization and biomedicalization? And what kind of legal institution can better regulate family life in the age of globalization?

Scientific "truths" are active agents in producing public moralities and help carve out new technologies of governance. While there has been ample research in forensic science and criminology on how science affects legalities, there are only few studies on its ramifications in the field of reproductive legal governance. By analysing responses from immigration lawyers as well as family law lawyers on cases respectively involving family reunion and transnational surrogacy, my paper explores the relation between legitimacy and legal practice. I argue that the global regulation of family life depends more and more on the legitimacy of biology. Moreover, as I will demonstrate, the normalization of such a "biolegitimacy" in jurisprudence produces not only multiple legalities of family life but also the formation of genetic citizenship.

RC37-433.3

VANA, JAN* (Sociology, jan.vana@mail.muni.cz)

„before, They Were Passing Petitions Under the Tables, Now They Do It with Drugs" : Analysis of Construction of Dis/Continuity Between the Periods before and after the Revolution of 1989 in Czech Prose

The goal of this work is to explore how discontinuity, respectively continuity, is represented in prozaic texts referring to two legal Czechoslovak regimes which are historically separated by sequence of events generally known as The Velvet Revolution. The prozaic text, as I suppose, perfectly fits for studying phenomenon of historical dis/continuity in cultural context. Similarly to journalistic text or scientific paper, the prose provides us certain evidence about the world in which we live in. In contrast to these two styles, though, the prose is subjected to the rules of *artistic* – or *literary* – *field* which bears certain qualities regarding the communicated information. Prosaic text communicates particular historical experience using certain form of *phenomenological reduction* with which the author plays down phenomena considered as irrelevant and emphasizes phenomena considered as the most essential. The prism of literary field allows us also to see how a literary work reflects socio-historical phenomena in broader context – in which way the dis/continuity discourse circulates between cultural artifacts and social sphere.

My interest aims to the literary works which resonate in the society. For this purpose I choose my data sample according to the following criteria: 1/ Institutionalized and publicly well-recognized literary competitions, 2/ sales statistics, 3/ the way how particular literary pieces resonate in the public debate. To investigate the mechanism of mutual influencing between literature and social sphere, I concentrate on the public debate concerning literary field. I explore literary reviews, articles, online blogs, interviews and discussions. My research questions are: In which way is a historical experience represented within particular prozaic texts; How is this presentation related to the phenomenon of discontinuity of the year 1989 in Czechoslovakia. How this presentation constructs dis/continuity and which means of expression does it embrace for this purpose.

RC07-91.2

VANDEGRIFT, DARCIE* (Drake University, Department for the Study of Culture & Society, darcie.vandegrift@drake.edu)

Politics Is Our Daily Bread: New Youth Political Subjectivity in Latin America

As a social generation in Latin America, young adult activists across the political spectrum work in an uncertain and unfixed context in which desired futures are articulated without an existing present to bridge to said future. This paper analyzes Venezuelan youth political subjectivity, the inner processes which people do to adapt to changing social, economic, cultural, and psychological circumstances. They respond with new formations of participation and political subjectivity. Our paper theorizes youth political subjectivity in Latin American through analysis of ethnographic data on Venezuelan young adults between 2008 and 2012, the height of popularity of Hugo Chávez's "Bolivarian Revolution." These data include sixty interviews, analysis of material culture, and visual data that include graffiti and online sociality.

Youth politics in Latin America increasingly cross previously assumed dichotomous categories: between culture and politics, individual and institutional, global and local, virtual and "real." We find that political subjectivity is increasingly decoupled from parties, unions, and the state. Global cultural repertoires intersect with localized and territorialized interests. Activism extends beyond traditional sites to new forms of action and among new places: marginalized sectors of urban and rural society, feminist and indigenous politics, sexuality, and cyberspace. Young adults simultaneously engage institutions while participating in deinstitutionalized, interactional politics. The paper concludes with consideration of how

Venezuelan youth political subjectivity illustrates the concept DIY citizenship suggested by global north youth studies but also differs due to the unique context created in-place.

RC24-298.12

VARA, ANA* (National University of San Martin, amvara@yahoo.com.ar)

Environmental Inequality, Collective Action Frames, and Social Theory: A View from Latin America

Latin America is going through a cycle of environmental protest. Many studies have been published describing socio-environmental controversies, mostly around the exploitation of natural resources—i.e. mining industry, energy production, genetically modified crops, and the pulp and paper industry. However, there has been little work done on the discursive aspects involved, which as we know are crucial for social movements in terms of framing the dispute, recruiting allies and sympathizers, and identifying political opportunities, among other aspects.

We intend to focus on a master frame on natural resources that has re-emerged at the current cycle of environmental protest, and its links, resonances, and tensions with discourses developed by social scientists—that is, theoretical frameworks.

We have already traced the origin of this Latin American master frame to the early decades of the twentieth century, and called it "neocolonial counter-discourse on natural resources," since it evokes colonial times in order to denounce a current neocolonial situation. The story suggested by this framing is one of extreme exploitation: key words recurrently used are "sacking", "pillage." It is an injustice framing that talks about environmental inequality, and may be considered proto-environmentalist. It is also Latin Americanist and antiimperialist. We have previously analyzed its presence in processes of frame alignment between social movements in different Latin American countries (Vara, 2013a and b).

In this presentation, we intend to analyze its dialogue with theoretical frameworks, such as those developed by Latin American social scientists—particularly the ones on "extractivism", "neo-extractivism," and "the commodities consensus" (Svampa, 2013); but also with more international ones, like "the curse of natural resources" thesis; and with Ulrich Beck's "global risk society" theory. We expect to make a contribution to the discussion on the dialogue between activism and academic work from a Latin American perspective.

WG03-650.5

VARGA, MONIKA* (Université de Luxembourg, vamonika@gmail.com)

Signes D'externalisation D'une Opération Mentale De Substitution Conceptuelle En Passant Du Catholicisme Au Protestantisme Pentecôtiste: Une Mentalité «Affichée»

Cette contribution vise à présenter une partie thématique de mon projet de recherche portant sur l'examen du comment la transformation de la mentalité corrélée à la conversion s'externalise en des artéfacts des néophytes pentecôtistes de type classique de la première génération.

Le croire des sujets de ma recherche, notamment de la première génération des pentecôtistes italiens dans la Grande Région (Luxembourg, la Lorraine, les Länder de Saar, de Rhénanie-Palatinat et la Wallonie), sans exception d'extraction catholique romaine, se désigne en tant qu'une « religion de la différence ». L'identité de foi recomposée, en « ostension » en espace social, est également « affichée » en espace matériel, se prêtant à proclamer les frontières différentiant les néophytes par rapport à la croyance antécédente. Cette génération a extériorisé cette opération mentale, en sus d'une conception particulière de leur génération de la Sainte Cène, également par l'opération de substitution des artéfacts de connotation religieuse dans leurs demeures privées.

Je propose une analyse autour des interrogations suivantes: Comment la nécessité subjective d'une opération de substitution d'objets de connotation religieuse s'explique-t-elle? Quelle est la particularité de la transformation de la mentalité des pentecôtistes de la première génération? Pouvons-nous relever une opération d'externalisation de l'émotion religieuse, des indices autobiographiques?

Cette investigation a demandé une approche qualitative et ethnographique, visuelle (entretiens approfondis, observation participante, recherche vidéo/photographique sur le terrain).

RC04-57.8

VARGAS, CONCEPCION DEL ROCIO* (Instituto Tecnológico de Toluca, dgorocio@gmail.com)

Fomentar La Empatía Para Formar Ingenieros Con Responsabilidad Social

Resumen

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

El significado de una institución de educación superior, se fundamenta en el reconocimiento social que se le otorga para dar solución permanente a un problema particular de la organización social. Así, el vínculo de las instituciones de educación superior con la sociedad, se establece a través de los profesionistas que forma. Los perfiles profesionales, se modifican paulatinamente, en respuesta a las demandas del sector social y laboral, incorporando nuevos elementos con la finalidad de mantener vigente su función social.

La formación de ingenieros en los tecnológicos, ahora agrupados en el Tecnológico Nacional de México, ha incorporado a sus planes de estudio, asignaturas que permiten abordar de manera explícita, el compromiso social, la ética y la responsabilidad social. Este logro que ha permitido sacar del currículum oculto la formación en valores, enfrenta diversos obstáculos derivados de un contexto social y económico complejo, dominado por las desigualdades sociales, el descrédito de las instituciones, la corrupción, un mercado laboral precario y un clima de violencia.

En respuesta muchos estudiantes, asumen conductas de indolencia, apatía e incredulidad respecto a las posibilidades de un cambio positivo en el entorno inmediato y global, existe una escasa conciencia respecto a las consecuencias de su conducta en su medio ambiente y hacia otras personas. Se contradicen así, las funciones sociales de la educación superior pública para crear una conciencia crítica, promover actitudes solidarias y participación ciudadana.

Se presentan las estrategias utilizadas durante el proceso formativo de las/os estudiantes de ingeniería, para la adquisición de competencias éticas y solidarias que apoyan la responsabilidad social, a través de actividades que desarrollan la empatía, la sensibilización hacia las problemáticas sociales y conductas responsables con su entorno inmediato. Son un llamado a la concientización, a tomar acción y abandonar la simulación escolar.

RC48-560.10

VARGAS-AGUIRRE, MONICA* (Universidad de Chile, mavargasa@gmail.com)

Land Use and Legitimacy of State the Institutions

Social relationships are always in a territory, and always also this affects the construction of them, establishing a reciprocal relationship. Today more than never the study of this link is necessary. Given that have emerged worldwide social-territorial movements whose demands beyond being against global capitalism, are related to self-management, self-organization, local demands and in times crisis even appear against the state.

This work attempts to show how the "spatial segregation" and "territorial concentration of power" have been naturalized in urban settings, despite obvious fragmentation inequality and violence that produces and the impact over that this have over the "legitimation of social order current". It is a preliminary analysis of the interview results applied to Chilean's elite during the year 2015.

Why Chile would be interesting how case of study? Because this country is the paradigm of the neoliberalism around the world. In the eighties, Chile implemented the recipe of the Structural, adjustment from the World Bank literally. That is even before of John Williamsons and his systematization of the concept "Washington Consensus", it mean: "Fiscal discipline; decrease public expenditure; tax reform; financial liberalization; deregulation of exchange rates; trade liberalization; foreign direct investment; privatization; and property rights" (Auty & Toye, 1996), with attendant consequences for the urban space. It means increase of the urban segregation and the inequalities in general. Chile is among the 20 countries with the worst income distribution in the world, a situation that has not changed in the last 40 years (Castillo, 2012)).

RC11-139.4

VARISLI, BERFIN* (Maltepe University, vberfin@gmail.com)

Sacred and Segregated: Women of the Fourth Age in Turkey

Ageing is a biological, social and psychological process. Growing old is precious however it can be traumatic in some cases.The reason behind this is, being elderly may be accompanied by disabilities and chronic diseases, increasing demands for health and social services. Most of the elderly people tend to feel themselves "alone", "useless" and "excluded from society" quiet the contrary of the fancy promises of active ageing discourse. Those negative feelings cause them to think that they have lost their independence of their lives. In addition to that the most vulnerable group of elderly people is the fourth age. In Turkey, as in many other countries, in this age group, women outnumber men. The majority of the fourth age women are widowed with poor social, economic and psychological consequence. This paper has two aims. Firstly to discuss the interrelationship between gender inequality and the fourth age in Turkey. Secondly to underline some of the social, economic and cultural difficulties if not impossibilities of active ageing for many women of the fourth age in Turkey.

RC37-435.4

VASCONCELOS-OLIVEIRA, MARIA CAROLINA* (Cebrap, mcarololiveira@gmail.com)

The Dance Coming from the Streets: Understanding Recognition and Consecration in Independent Artistic Contexts

In this paper, we intend to exercise the approach and analytical framework developed in a PhD research about *independence* in artistic fields with a new object. After analyzing independent filmmakers and their positioning strategies in Brazilian cinema field, we aim at another kind of independent group: the dancers of the so-called *street dance* circuit in São Paulo city. One of our main research interests is to comprehend the construction of *consecration* in such contexts, where recognition itself is usually seen as a form of institutionalization that threatens the condition of *independent*.

Relying mainly on Bourdieusian theory, but also bringing contributions of Raymond Williams (in his observation of dissident formations) and Howard Becker (in his considerations about *mavericks* and *outsiders* in art worlds), we bring empirical data to analyze the *logic of creation of artistic value* in street dance context, the borders that differentiate *good* and *bad work,* as well as the main ways of legitimation of dancers.

São Paulo represents a considerably established context for contemporary dance in its "erudite" form, mainly made by dancers with university degrees. Since at least 20 years, the context of street dance has been flourishing through independent ways, mainly from the outskirts of the city, and mainly under a political orientation towards the appropriation of public space. This process, even being apart from the whole universe of the "official" contemporary dance and the "official" forms of public support to dance, resulted in a myriad of styles, festivals and awards, that made this production visible to the larger dance field – in a way that policymakers themselves begin to question if cultural policies really takes into account the diversity of contemporary dance forms of the city. We focus on understanding the parameters of valuation and ways of recognition around which this context has developed.

RC14-177.5

VASILKOVA, VALERIYA* (Saint Petersburg State University, v-vasilkova@list.ru)

NADEZHDA, ZINOVYEVA (Saint Petersburg State University)

Internet Memes in Designing of New Meanings: Structural Transformations and Social Interpretations

In the report the dual nature of an Internet meme as a mechanism of creation and functioning of a cultural product is considered. On the one hand, the Internet meme is an element of the industry of culture (because of standardization of the images and the characters, absence of authorship, mass distribution and availability to wide audience thanks to the Internet). On the other hand, the creation of Internet memes includes elements of cultural creativity (exclusivity, non-trivial mix of images in a collage, innovative nature of semantic connotations). The analysis of Internet memes is particularly interesting for sociologists because it allows to see how the new understanding of social events is born and how these new meanings and valuations disperse on mass audience.

The report presents the results of an empirical study of structural transformation of Internet memes as the process of the emergence of new meanings. The structure of an Internet meme is considered as the iconic system, which includes «core», the elements of «periphery», «background» and also various proportions of these elements. Emergence of new meanings is treated as the result of various transformations of this iconic system (transformation of a core, transformation of a background, merge of cores, mutual strengthening of cores, complementarity of a cores and background, etc.)

The authors offer a sociological interpretation of the structural transformation of Internet memes. An analysis of the most popular memes shows how social event affects the structural transformation of Internet memes, and how new versions of memes change the attitude to events that took place.

RC15-193.7

VASSILEV, IVAYLO* (University of Southampton, I.I.Vassilev@soton.ac.uk)

CULLIFORD, DAVID (University of Southampton)

ORLANDO, ROSANNA (University of Southampton)

Enabling Social Networks a Response to Constrained Individual Agency Approaches to Long Term Condition Management Under Neo-Liberalism

Constrained individual agency forms the backdrop to contemporary approaches to managing illness. This is demonstrated in the increasing adoption of systems of self-care support for long term conditions which focus on enhancing individual, competencies, skills, behaviour and lifestyle changes to the exclusions of networked and structural and socio-economic aspects implicated in the population's ability to self- manage. A potential counter to this is a re-focus in theory policy and practice on the collective power of networks to connect to and mobilise resources. Social networks and capital are key constituents permitting individuals

to make choices and relevant for understanding flows of trust, reciprocity, altruism, social participation that underpin collective action and mutual support. They are also associated with improved health and well-being through the mechanism of contagion, collective efficacy navigation and negotiation.

In this paper we argue that the construct of social network type offers a way of capturing the inter-personal environment (Shiovitz-Ezra and Litwin 2012) that counters the constraints of individualised actions and agency. Drawing on a study conducted in six EU countries, UK, Netherlands, Spain, Bulgaria, Greece, and Norway, with 1,800 respondents, we identified five network types: family-centred, family supported, isolated, diverse-weak ties, diverse-friends. We show how diverse networks are likely to promote high levels of informational and emotional support and self-management capacity, while family-centred networks report higher levels of happiness and well-being. We use the findings from this study to analyse how network types are important constructs in understanding the capacity and constraints of individuals to manage chronic illness and the how engagement with a wide range of links including to community group memberships, friends, and acquaintances are facilitators of managing illness and to accessing high levels of network support.

RC15-JS-64.6

VASSILEV, IVAYLO* (University of Southampton, I.I.Vassilev@soton.ac.uk)
ROGERS, ANNE (University of Southampton)

Neoliberalism and the Political and Economic Embedding of the Experience of Diabetes Chronic Illness Management in Bulgaria and the United Kingdom

The shift from social democratic to a neoliberal consensus within modern welfare capitalist states has been characterised by a growing emphasis on individual responsibility, consumer choice, and market rationality, and associated with growing social inequalities. There is variation in how these macro level processes have played out across nation-states and shaped the contexts within which long-term conditions are managed.

Building on Mol's distinction between logics of care and choice (2006) we explore the interaction of macro and micro level processes and investigate the different articulations of neoliberalism in Bulgaria and the UK in order to illuminate the new illness management landscapes that have emerged as a consequence of contemporary neoliberal shifts.

In biographical interviews conducted with people with diabetes, respondents discussed their experiences of chronic illness management in terms of *struggling with diet*; d*iabetes as a personal failure; i*ntegrating illness management and valued activities; trust and trustworthiness of the healthcare system*. While respondents in both countries faced challenges related to failures of consumer and healthcare markets, there were differences in how these markets were regulated, what stakeholder and interest coalitions emerged, and how users navigated markets, and experienced, expected, and adapted to market failures in their everyday chronic illness management practices. We argue that UK and Bulgarian articulations of neoliberalism can be described as logic of managed choice and logic of unmanaged consumerism.

TG06-697.2

VAUGHAN, SUZANNE* (Arizona State University, svaughan@asu.edu)

Making Institutional Change in Small Ways: Introducing Institutional Ethnography to First Generation University Students

Undergraduate students in the United States attending public universities seldom see themselves as change agents in their community or in their work setting. I teach at a large public university where the majority of students are the first generation in their families to attend college, are working fulltime, and often are supporting families. In the last several years I have been experimenting with a course in institutional ethnography primarily aimed at this audience. Beginning from George Smith's article, "Political Activist as Ethnographer," I have worked to show students how the research practices in IE unfold for them "how things actually happen as they do" and how their own investigations can provide an empirical basis and strategy for reorganizing relations with the aim of transforming them. In this presentation I discuss a number of student projects and the ways in which their IE research and subsequent activism lead to small organizational changes on behalf of those outside ruling relations

WG01-631.1

VDOVICHENKO, LARISSA* (Russian State University for Humanities, vdlarissa45@yandex.ru)

Linkages Between Political Orientations and Religious Tolerance in Russia

My sociological analysis was focused on the finding relationships between political practice and religious tolerance. Political orientations are usually an important indicator of people's trust to political authority and legitimization of political decisions, especially in crisis periods. Strengthening trend of religious values in Russia changes the context and conditions in which religious tolerance could be preserved. But the problem of readiness of Russians to this transformation of their worldview needs more profound analysis. Rising of the affiliation with religion didn't lead Russian people to more intensive relations with church and religious practices. From one side we reveal the signs of increasing interest to religious beliefs and traditions in the political sphere. From the other side the paper focuses on the contradictions between levels of nominal tolerance and the real observation of inter-confessional relations. Analyzing such contradictions is necessary to assess the level of tolerance in Russian society for a better understanding of the future development of political situation. The case study of political orientations of young Catholics in Moscow allowed a specific example to analyze how religious tolerance is turning into a political loyalty in society. The methods which have been selected and used in my research were: secondary analysis of surveys of poll centers: Russian Public Opinion Research Center, Russian Fond of Public Opinion, Pew Research Center (International Social Survey Programme) and others. The data were obtained from surveys that included questions on religion, face to face and on line interviews. Analyzing these materials, I investigated haw religious tolerance impacts on political culture of Russian people. My findings helped to formulate some assumptions haw use these linkages in politics. The study of this problem is rather important for Russia. My paper could provide some thoughts on this subject and help to elaborate scenarios of preferable future for inter-confessional relations.

RC55-626.1

VEENHOVEN, RUUT* (Erasmus University Rotterdam, veenhoven@ese.eur.nl)

The Livability of Modernity

Long-term macro-social development involves both positive and negative effects on human happiness. Sociologists tend to emphasize the negative effects and turn a blind eye to data showing that the level of happiness has gone up during the proces of modernization while inequality of happiness has gone down. The latest trend data are presented and possible explanations for this positive development are explored. On that basis it is predicted that, in the future, ongoing societal modernization will also bring greater happiness for a greater number of humans.

RC29-330.4

VEGA, JESICA* (Universidad de Guanajuato, jesicamariavega@gmail.com)
PICON VARGAS, YAMIL (Universidad de Guanajuato)

Citizenship and Public Security, 15 Years of Transition in Mexico: An Assessment of Guanajuato

Mexico had a democratic opening process for 15 years, which have developed some reforms, among which highlights the public security. for this reason we want to do an assessment of public security policies to identify elements to have strengthened citizenship life reviewing the case of Guanajuato

RC02-33.6

VELASQUEZ, GISELLE* (World Bank Group, giselle.1444@hotmail.com)

Conga Va Vs. Conga No Va: A Case Study on the Pervasiveness of Poverty in Cajamarca, Peru

Habermas reflected on the importance of proper communication, where social debate and openness to include diverse viewpoints, would be beneficial in a democratic society. An interesting contrasting debate was seen during the intense demonstrations in favor and oppose to *Conga*, a mining project in Cajamarca, Peru. The motives defended by those in favor of the project, the government and transnational corporations, were the development and economic progress of this impoverished region. The main argument defended by those opposing the project, NGOs and region leaders, was the protection of the environment. The symbols of these two sides depicted gold in one side, and water on the other; both, sustaining contrasting moral choices of economic progress vs protecting the environment.

As massive demonstrations made headlines accusing police brutality, the level of organization of these resistance groups suggested a well-planned scheme that led to investigate possible associations with organizations seeking to destabilize the government. Balancing the controversy, known cases of environmental pol-

lution pointing to the actions of Newmont Corporation attracted attention from international NGOs and local sympathizers.

This study analyzes both arguments identifying their motives, connecting these to the broader historical and economic context. This content analysis examines online news reports from *Radio Programas del Peru* (2011 to 2012); accounts of international reactions; the Environmental Impact Assessment of Conga; and the historical impact of mining in the region.

The importance of this study is the understanding of the relevant imbalance among the actors that take part in the triangulation of this case. The great majority of people in Cajamarca are historically isolated. In this region, blessed by abundant minerals and natural resources, the levels of illiteracy are high. Regardless of the arguments presented on both sides, a third fundamentally chronic and persistent issue comes afloat: the pervasiveness of poverty inherited since colonial times.

RC32-379.3

VELAYATI, MASOUMEH* (Al-Maktoum College of Higher Education, m.velayati@almcollege.org.uk)

Multiple Strategies to Challenge Gender Inequality within Muslim Societies

Religious beliefs about complementary gendered roles that contribute to unequal gender relations in Muslim tradition have been articulated within Islamic framework. Men's lack of comprehension of religious moral principles and women's exclusion from the Islamic knowledge have paved the way to justify male authority and domination in all aspects of life. Orthodox male-interpretations of religious texts have considerably contributed to injustice, violence, and distress to Muslim women's lives throughout the centuries. On the other hand, the exported western and Euro-centric feminist theories are often incompatible with the historical experiences of local women to deal with gender issues.

One of the notable achievements of progressive Islamic discourse in the recent decades has been changes in the main theoretical/methodological approaches. Muslim female scholars have embarked on using Islam and religious texts as a framework to promote women's rights and gender equality in Muslim contexts. Through constructive and critical use of western feminist thought and concepts, they re-examine religious texts with gender conscious. At the same time, by using Islamic concepts such as justice and equality as basis of their theory and progressive Qur'anic interpretations, they contest the conservative gender discriminations and unequal treatment of women wrongly associated with Islam.

In this paper, I will look at the work of some of female Muslim scholars, who engage with the liberation theology; and some women's organisations. These scholars and organisations actively use Islamic ethical framework, as new discursive patterns in their response to misinterpretations and literal reading of the religious text with regard to gender issues, and the demystification of allegedly endorsed patriarchal modes of gender relations in the name of Islam.

They embrace religious identity and feminist consciousness and challenge culturally imposed gender relations and meanings through advocating alternative religious discourses that are compatible with gender equality and advocate values and rights.

RC19-237.3

VELÁZQUEZ LEYER, RICARDO* (University of Bath, rvleyer@gmail.com)

Social Policy Reforms in Brazil and Mexico

During the last decades Latin America has become the world's social policy laboratory. Many recent innovations in the field have been pioneered and tested in the region and are promoted by international organisations as optimal tools for social protection. Policy innovations have expanded social policy to groups of the population historically excluded.

Brazil and Mexico have embarked on similar expansion processes of their social policy systems. Throughout most of the twentieth century social policy in both countries was based on social insurance systems of limited coverage to urban formal sector workers and their families. In recent decades, social policy has been expanded to unprecedented levels. However, outcomes of expansion processes differ substantially between the two countries. Whilst Brazil has registered important improvements in its social indicators, Mexico falls among the few Latin American countries where indicators like poverty and inequality rates have not decreased in a substantial way. This article explores the causes of the different results obtained from social policy reforms in the two countries, the largest in the region, by estimating the impact of changes in their institutional design at the household level.

The article applies the 'model families' approach to map each country's welfare system, covering all core social policy areas; identify the predominant logic followed in the design of policy changes, e.g. universal or selective; and analyse its impact on different sectors of the population. Findings establish the patterns of redistribution that have emerged from expansion processes, the potential of social policy to raise and keep families above poverty threshold, and the achieve-

ments and limitations in the design of social policy innovations introduced in Latin America.

WG01-632.3

VELIKAYA, NATALIYA* (Russian State University for the Humanities, natalivelikaya@gmail.com)

Transformation of LG in Russia and Participation of Citizens in Solving Local Problems in the Context of Standards of European Council.

The paper is devoted to the features of local authority development in Russia.

We consider organizational forms of LG, territorial grounds of LG, political participating, activity of local elite and real role of local communities in political process. Analyzing the evaluation of local government we pay attention to the context of reforms and to the evaluating of transit regime. We describe shortly reforms of LG during last 20 years, paying more attention to the last changes, connected with unifying and centralizing system of LG.

Mainly Reforming of LG have been done according European principles of local governing, but real practice shows us that kind of centralization and strengthening of power vertical even it was not in the line of European Charter. Federal juridical regulation of LG was too strict. Experts, representatives of LG have the same opinion about norms of last Federal Law which are too superfluous, don't count with territorial peculiarities and restrict the freedom of regional and local power. This fact can be confirmed by the great number of amendments to this law which tried to adopt it to the real conditions.

Developing of self governing and local communities is connected directly with the democratization of political regimes. Municipal authorities are still organized according the principles of hierarchy.

We point out some factors that determine the key features of municipal territorial practices: 1) social structure and mentality of local community and elites; 2) regime of cooperation between regional and municipal power; 3) dominating system of settlement. We also estimate some risks of centralization and restricting direct elections and some prospects of different institutes of civil society and new form of local activities.

RC51-582.4

VELOSO, ALEXANDRE* (Universidad de Zaragoza, alveloso@hotmail.com)

Public Policies on Big Data and Open Data: Ibge, a Sociocybernetical Approach

La manera como se produce y difunde la información en la sociedad actual es muy distinta de como era hace pocos años. Las tecnologías disponibles permiten que sea posible producir y almacenar un inmenso volumen y variedad de datos en una velocidad y escala cada vez más grandes. El desarrollo de la sociedad en nuestros días no puede pensarse sin tener en cuenta la influencia de la cibernética. Los gobiernos, organizaciones y ciudadanos cuentan con plataformas informáticas que les permiten interactuar en escala global, haciendo que todos sean, a la vez, productores activos y receptores masivos de información. El reto es generar información de valor a partir de esa enorme cantidad de datos. Los institutos oficiales de producción de estadísticas son instituciones que suelen tener históricamente un papel relevante en la producción y diseminación de gran volumen de datos. Así, esa *expertise* institucional les daría, en teoría, una ventaja competitiva en el nuevo mundo de la información global.

En este trabajo, desde un enfoque sociocibernético, se discute como son esos procesos y si eso de hecho ocurre, proponiendo un estudio de caso. El IBGE - Instituto Brasileño de Geografía y Estadística - busca estrategias para adaptarse al nuevo escenario y emprende acciones para su inserción positiva en la actual realidad. El análisis de las acciones de IBGE pretende contribuir a la discusión sobre el rol y el desempeño de las instituciones públicas en este nuevo y cambiante sistema social. Para ello este trabajo se divide en cinco apartados, incluyendo introducción y conclusiones.

RC22-262.16

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Armed Conflict, Religious Extremism, and the Normalization of Violence: The Abu Sayyaf in Perspective

This paper examines how the Islamic faith has been used to justify the use of violence on the part of the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), an extremist group operating primarily in the southern Philippines. The researcher makes the case that the armed struggle of the Abu Sayyaf has not occurred in a vacuum and is not solely motivated by the desire for profit; rather, the conflict is rooted in the historical use of religion for violent means, deep-seated tensions between the Philippine government and Muslim citizens, and the Muslim separatist movement in the

country. This paper provides a historical perspective on the clashes between the Philippine government and Muslims and the emergence of the Abu Sayyaf as a breakaway faction of prior separatist movements in the country. Aside from undertaking content analysis of local and international articles about the Abu Sayyaf and its activities, the researcher utilizes interviews with academics, non-government organizations, and civilians affected by acts of violence perpetrated by the ASG. The researcher's theoretical framework is based on Juergensmeyer's cultural perspective on religious extremism, which underscores the distinctive world views and moral justifications of religious militant activists, and the communities and networks behind acts of violence, rather than the "terrorists" who commit them. Juergensmeyer's framework is used as a point of reference in analyzing the relationship between Islamic causes and the militancy of the Abu Sayyaf, and in assessing how the conditions that produce religious violence apply to the Abu Sayyaf. In looking beyond the stereotype of the Abu Sayyaf as a group of armed bandits sowing terror for its own sake, and in illuminating the ideas, communities of support, and social and political contexts underlying the group's activities, this paper aims to promote a new understanding of religious extremism in the Philippine context.

RC32-JS-41.2

VELOSO, DIANA THERESE* (De La Salle University, dmveloso1@gmail.com)

Gender-Based Violence and Human Rights in (Post)Conflict Zones: The Narratives of Internally Displaced Persons in Zamboanga City

This paper presents the findings of a research project on the experiences of internally displaced persons (IDPs) who resided at the Joaquin F. Enriquez Grandstand in Zamboanga City, and who have since relocated to other evacuation sites and transitory sites in the city. Focusing on the experiences of people displaced by the September 2013 Zamboanga Siege, the researcher examines women's and men's heightened risks for gender-based violence in conflict zones and the ongoing challenges in the promotion of their human rights in post-conflict settings. The researcher examines the dynamics of violence, conflict, and war from a gendered perspective and illuminates the extent to which gender-based violence exists on a continuum from personal, to community based and/or state-sponsored violence during war and conflict. Drawing upon interviews and focus group discussions with residents and community workers, the researcher discusses the trends and nuances in women's and men's experiences of private and community and/or state-sponsored violence and the challenges in the promotion of IDPs' human rights. The researcher exposes the numerous incidences of violence and human rights violations experienced by IDPs during their displacement and prolonged stay at the Grandstand, the vulnerability of women and children to domestic violence and trafficking, and the attempts to recruit men into extremist groups. The researcher also highlights the links between racial, ethnic, gender, and social class inequality in the Philippines and the vulnerability of IDPs due to dismal living conditions, their struggles for dignity and subsistence, the absence of normalization in their lives nearly two years after the siege, and neglect in the provision of decent housing and other basic needs due to limited interventions by government authorities. This paper highlights the intersections between private and public violence, the human rights issues confronting IDPs in Zamboanga City, and the local and international responses to their situation.

RC52-596.1

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Professionalisation of Research: Organisational Hybridisation and Professional Trajectories and Identities

The present paper develops an approach on the professionalisation of research in Portugal in different organisational contexts: research laboratories and companies. In the first ones, it discusses the increasingly precarious working conditions and career instability, translated into a gradual deterioration of the research career which co-exists with the growing difficulty of accessing a stable professional situation in the labour markets and, hence, having expectations for career advancement. Inside companies, particularly in the domain of Research and Development (R&D) activities, the analysis focus on highly qualified professionals with non precarious situations, whose activities demands the development of research procedures, albeit with different configurations of the first ones, as the last ones are oriented to the application of new or renewed knowledge to technological solutions (applied research). Both organizational contexts share two characteristics: i) research activities are developed within science and technology projects (S&T), developed in temporary work teams; ii) research activities, with different configurations, is a common parameter, promoting a reflection on the professionalisation of research. Understanding these professionalisation trends, requires an analysis of: the professional careers and their objective settings, external and internal to the organisational context; work content; and professional identities. The analysis is part of a research on science and innovation networks in which it was adopted an ethnographic approach in two companies in the area of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and the energy sector in and two research laboratories in the fields of biology and chemistry. Seven S&T projects were studied, including interviews, documentary analysis and direct observation.

RC33-383.5

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What's in the Cracks Between Concepts? Meeting Bourdieu and Laclau-Mouffe for a Multi-Level Analysis of Urban Conflicts

How can we build an integrative methodological frame for looking at complex social and political conflicts embedded in the multi-level structures of modern society, yet in the heightened fluidity of its neoliberal phase? Can we hold in view both structure and agency, both discourse and subject; how can we tease out the mutual embeddedness and mutual constituting of these entities during social action? I am attempting to approach these questions by critical rethinking and cross-pollination between Bourdieu's field & habitus theory and the Essex School discourse theory. My work is grounded empirically in a 3-year anthropological case-study of a conflict between urban communities, which is embedded in (and triggering) a project for urban development, in its turn engendered in a number of institutional and discursive environments. An urban project forces different levels of the urban social into contact and into a competition over the interpretation of a 'problem' to be solved.

Unlike discourse theory, my analysis looks at conflicts not merely as antagonism of discursive systems trying to colonise more discursive elements, or political subjects trying to forge alliances through chains of equivalence, but as a struggle between whole structured fields that bring along their inner social complexity, dynamics and power structures. On the other hand the underlying principles of Laclau & Mouffe's discourse theory help unsettle the rather static structuralist conceptual apparatus of Bourdieu. It gives us instruments to look at the in-between space of heteronomy that Bourdieu never seriously approached, and to postulate it as the most significant site of contention in a contemporary society.

Further, the question can be approached how a complex urban (or political) project may endure as 'one' and not fall apart in the polymorphic context of diversity of positions and conflicting interests constituting the very institutional and social 'structure'.

RC22-273.4

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New Religions in Montesacro

This work shows the results of an ethnographic study performed by a team of researchers that has as focus the settlement of some families inside an Italian mountain community that we would call Montesacro. These new inhabitants belongs to an international new religious movement (NRM) originating from the United States, classifiable as psychosect with *millenarism* and *new age* features (Pace 1997). The typical message of joy and positivity has been replaced by a catastrophic and frightening dialectic about forthcoming doom. The Leader identified this place as one of the few that will be saved from the cataclysm announced at the end of December 2012. Focus of the research: the problematic system of relations between the NRM, the local Catholic Church, the entrenched Islamic community and the local politics. The presence of the Islamic community is a secondary effect of the economic migrations in the last decades. This has created some frictions with locals, due the insufficient occupational resources in the area. The NMR, drove by his belief system, invested greatly on the territory, turning back on the productive tissue and breathing new life in the local market. In particular many contruction companies had been activated for building and modify real estates by needs of the small community, mainly needs of protection and self-sufficiency (underground bunkers, well, etc...). Different features of the two religious systems had brought local population to develop a different approach toward the believers, affected by the presence of actors such Lega Nord (xenophobic Italian party) able to influence public debate negatively for Islamic immigrates. The study has been conducted with a non-continuous presence during two years (Summer 2011-Autumn 2013). One of the researcher has performed covert observation inside the cult, then other two researcher started a participant observation that has allowed a direct contact with locals.

RC05-63.4

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Comodificación y Fetichización: Desafíos Para El Estudio Del Racismo En El Chile Neoliberal.

El racismo en América Latina está moldeado por los procesos de colonización y posterior formación de los Estados nacionales, así como por las políticas multiculturales y los nuevos desafíos de un neoliberalismo avasallador. Esta genealogía –articulada de forma singular en cada territorio- genera y entronca diferencias raciales, étnicas, de género, de clase y de sexualidades. Sin embargo, hoy tenemos un desafío particular: comprender el racismo y la alteridad étnica en un contexto de masiva comodificación de los cuerpos de hombres y mujeres indígenas, afro-descendientes e inmigrantes en el marco de la extensión de políticas neoliberales, el consumo como esquema de distinción, la intensificación del movimiento de población migrante latinoamericana al interior del territorio, y un boom del turismo místico y cultural. Así, debemos atender no sólo a los procesos de alterización y exclusión social de estos grupos, sino también a su producción como mercancía exotizada. Asimismo, cabe preguntarnos: ¿cómo impactan estos procesos al imaginario de la blanquitud en Chile?

Impulsada por los estudios en las ciencias sociales sobre racismo e identidades nacionales de los último 20 años (Wade, 1997; Gutiérrez, 2004; Stoler, 2013; Briones 2005; Hale 2002) y consignando la relativa escasez de investigaciones de este tipo en la academia chilena, esta ponencia tiene como objetivo reflexionar en torno al racismo, poniendo especial énfasis en los diversos métodos, fuentes y formas de análisis que empleamos en nuestras investigaciones, incluyendo métodos interpretativos, análisis del discurso, trabajo etnográfico y análisis literario. A partir de tres casos de estudio (cocina/turismo "indígena", trabajadoras domésticas inmigrantes, representación político-religiosa de "la mujer mapuche") compararemos formas de estudiar construcciones ambivalentes de la raza-etnia a partir de las cuales el 'otro' es deseado y rechazado a la vez, reflexionando simultáneamente sobre los efectos de esta ambivalencia la construcción de la blanquitud en Chile.

RC07-91.6

VERDIER, MARGOT* (SOPHIAPOL Universite Nanterre Paris-Ouest, verdiermargot@gmail.com)

"Against the Airport and Its World". Autonomies at the Zad Notre-Dame-Des-Landes.

La période contemporaine est marquée par l'influence de l'« *individualisme de la différenciation* » (Le Bart, 2008) sur les modèles d›organisation des mouvements sociaux. Ce « *droit pour chacun de se définir sur la base de ce qui le différencie des autres* » (Ibid) s›apparente au désir du Sujet que Touraine interprétait comme « *la volonté de l'individu d'être acteur de sa propre existence* » (2005). A cette appréhension émancipatrice de la notion d›autonomie s›oppose l›injonction néo-libérale qui participe du développement des techniques individualisées du contrôle social. L›un des enjeux des luttes sociales est donc de se réapproprier le sens de ce concept ambivalent et de lui donner corps à travers la mise en place de pratiques et de structures permettant sa réalisation.

En France, la ZAD de Notre-Dame-des-Landes (NDDL), auto-proclamée *Zone d'autonomie définitive*, est à l'origine d'un mouvement d'opposition sans précédent contre les *Grands Projets Inutiles*. Ses militants entendent lutter contre la construction d'un aéroport international, mais aussi et surtout contre « *le monde qui va avec* ». Ils opposent ainsi à la « *colonisation de nos vies* » par les « *aménageurs* » (L›aéroport qui cache la forêt, septembre 2012), une expérimentation individuelle et collective visant à lutter contre toutes les formes de dominations. Mais cette « *autonomie ça veut dire plusieurs choses* » (Jean, 20 mai 2013). Quels sens sont attribués à cette notion et comment sont-ils mobilisés dans la lutte contre l›aéroport et son monde ? En nous appuyant sur l›enquête ethnographique que nous y avons mené pendant un an, nous interrogeons les discours et les pratiques se revendiquant d›une recherche d›autonomie individuelle et collective. Nous nous intéressons plus particulièrement aux rapports qu›ils entretiennent avec la valorisation de l›expérience et de la réflexivité considérées comme les remparts contre la reproduction des relations d›autorité.

RC09-103.4

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The Transgression of the Normative Frame. the Reception of Individualization and the Relationship to Formal Rules in Two French Squats.

The renewal of the practice of squatting goes along with the mutations of contemporary social movements. These heterotopias open spaces to experiment original forms of social organization, adapted to the evolutions of political involvement. They thus allow to question the receptions of the process of individualization which is currently characterized by the subjectivization of the relationships with collective norms and the valuation of individual autonomy.

The controversy on the relationships squats should have with local authorities divides the french squatting movement since the 80's. The appearance, in 2001, of the "*Conventions of Precarious Occupation*" led to a process of institutionalization that conducted to the legalization of tens of occupations, mostly in the artistic squatting scene. The anti-authoritarian squats oppose to what they consider as a "*normalization*", the necessity of a transgressive, experimental and informal dynamic, the only way to maintain a permanent questioning of domination relationships and to free the expression of individual subjectivity ("*Interface sabote nos squats*", 2003).

This communication analyzes the relationship squatters maintain with formal rules according to their political positions, both in their representations and practices. I compare the results of two ethnographic fieldworks I conducted for two years in the ZAD of Notre-Dame-des-Landes, an anti-authoritarian occupation and in the Shakirail in Paris, an artistic legalized squat which is based on a hybridization of anti-authoritarian and liberal principles. Which types of behaviors are formalized and which processes lead to this formalization? How rules can be called in question? By focusing on the conditions and procedures that lead to the formalization of rules of behavior and to its critic, I interrogate the way each group deals with the antinomy that unites individual freedom and the necessities of collective life (Masnata, 2000).

RC31-363.2

VERDUZCO, GUSTAVO* (El Colegio de Mexico, gverduz@colmex.mx)

Migration Policies and Migratory Facts in Mexico: A Vision for the 2020'S

Mexico as a nation has accompanied the economic bonanza of the United States for several times in their mutual history. This is its fate for being a poorer country and the neighbor of the richest country in the planet, however migration flows from Mexico have experienced sharp variations depending on the circumstances. Are there lessons to learn? The author offers some interpretations but other phenomena like transmigration mainly of Central American people and the deportation of hundreds of thousands of undocumented Mexicans complement the picture especially for recent times: flows going in, going out and flows crossing by but why?; what forces are behind? The author presents some explanations which have to do not only with economic variables but also with state policies in the U.S., Mexico and Central America.

In view of the above facts and circumstances, the author offers his vision for this region in the 2020's He points out to several hypotheses based on demographic and socioeconomic trends without displacing the fact that the two diverse countries share a common border.

RC34-391.2

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SZABO, JULIA (Corvinus University Budapest)

Changing from Local-National to Global: Cultural Consumption and Youth Festivals in Romania

In this paper we analyzed how the cultural consumption related to youth festivals changed in Romania from the local and national specific taste to the consumption characterized by global patterns, between year 2000 and 2005. We looked for the typical recreational activities of young people and how the various activities fit? What kind of cultural consumption patterns emerge in relation to leisure time spending and how do these change?

Researches focusing on this issue point out that young people from Romania because of the specific socio-historical background, some cultural and civilization factors (cultural and historical traditions: traditional male-female roles, religion, etc.) are slowing down the change of youth period (young people sustain a shortened youth stage built on late personal independence) (Gábor-Veres 2011; Voicu, 2008-2009 Bartis2009; Veress, 2011).

The empirical data sources are the surveys conducted at Peninsula Festival in Târgu Mureş between 2006-2012 and Electric Castle Festival Bontida/Cluj. In our opinion festivals provide a great opportunity to get to know about in the scenario of cultural and leisure consumption of youngsters, (Ercsei, 2007, 2009; Veres, 2007).

Our analysis showed that young people, coming from urban areas, mainly from municipalities, are students or have higher education degrees, their material situation is higher than the national average. They could be identified as the youngsters of the urban middle-class, characterized by a great level of personal autonomy and by a specific, varied and intensive, leisure time consumption, which is shown also by the comparison of the eight cultural consumption profiles identified in our analyzes. We can conclude that since 2005 festivals both the composition of the participants and the cultural consumption preferences changed.

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The preference for the local/national styles decreased, and even the festivals with a traditional/local/national cultural offer ended or transformed to more global styles in cultural offers.

RC04-48.14

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Social Inequalities in Romania and the Educational Expansion

The goal of the paper is to find out the effect of educational expansion on social and educational inequalities, in intersection with the ethnic origin, gender and the type of locality (rural/urban) in Romania (1992 – 2011). Data sources: Romanian Census data (1992, 2002, 2011), and survey on Student population in Cluj Napoca (2015, held by Babes-Bolyai University, supported by Bolyai Scholarship of HAS).

For theoretical background, we used Breen and Goldthorpe (2001), who pointed out that the role of the parents' social status did not decrease in the process of achieving a status. Moreover, Shavit and Blossfeld (1993) showed that the occupational status of parents is henceforward decisive in their children's school performances.

According to our results, in 1992 Trasylvanian Hungarian and Roma minorities were strongly underrepresented in occupations more easily convertible on the market such as legal and economic occupations. By 2011, the employment and unemployment rate had levelled off both among Transylvanian Hungarians and the total population.

After the year 2000, following the turn of the century, the expansion of education has reached the level of other Central European countries. This expanded educational system has not proved successful in eliminating unequal access based on social origin with respect to the following three dimensions: the influence of the parents' educational level, the type of locality which carries significant differences as for the quality of life. The third dimension is the ethnicity. Despite an extending higher education market in the mother tongue, Hungarians are still lagging behind as far as schooling is concerned, although the rate of university graduates has doubled similarly to the national average (to 10%). On the national level, there is an enormous backlog affecting Roma communities, although there are more students who pursue university studies as previously.

RC13-160.6

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Traditional-Modern Continuum of Leisure in the RURAL India

The present study is an attempt to analyze the gap that exists between traditional and modern leisure activities in rural India. All the societies have a hint of their traditional instincts in all sorts of modern activities. Leisure activities have an important role to play in the development of the society as an energy boost up,. Indian villagers perform various leisure activities either individually or collectively through the means of traditional institutions incorporating usage of traditional pattern. These activities have an important position in the rural settings in India. They act as a pillar to leisure activities in villages. Traditional leisure activities are performed in accordance with the environmental conditions. The development of modern techniques saw a transformation in leisure activities. However, between modernity and traditionalism, rural parts of india find themselves standing in a very conflicting situation. One could notice a sharp contrast between traditional and modern methodologies. The traditional pattern promoted togetherness, whereas modern methods gave more importance to individuality, lonesome leisure time, personal space etc. Traditional activities include 'Alha', 'mela', 'drama'/ (Nautanki; Nukkad Natak). Modern activities include watching films, substance abuse, listening to modern music. People who could afford to adopt new modern technologies started to modern leisure activities. Whereas, those who could not, found themselves in a continuum between traditional pattern and modern techniques. This resulted in the division of class between villagers. This is an analyses of gap created in rural india, which is due to their adoption of modern leisure time activities over traditional.

RC13-161.9

VERMA, PRATIMA* (higher education, pratimadwt@rediffmail.com)

Traditional Leisure Activity V/S Occupation : Rural Women in India

This study will focus on how unemployed women in rural India spend their leisure time and contrasting it with those who take these traditional leisure activities as their occupation.

On one hand, women in rural India engage themselves into small scale domestic work which also contributes as a source of income to the family. After finishing their daily routine (household work) these uneducated women decorate their kachcha houses (mud house) by first putting a fresh layer of cow-dung on the walls/floor. Then they make intricate designs on these newly painted walls with a mixture of rice flour and water.

Other leisure time activities also include separating grains from husk and further storing them into large self-made mud vessels in order to prevent it from infestation by moths. **All these activities require great efforts but these women do it all while they put up a smile on their faces.**

On the other hand, there are those women who took up traditional leisure activity as their occupation. These activities include making baskets out of waste material (**dalia-making**), knitting mats, hand fans, modha making (authentic chairs), bindi, bangles, garlands, embroidery.

Urban women in India still go crazy about these works of art despite being a consumer of fashion brands like **ZARA** and **MANGO**.

Even though their work is admired and appreciated, these rural women with such artistic skills have been largely ignored by our society.

This study focuses on how to educate them and also discusses problems faced by these women. It will also focus on ways in which their working environment could be made more subtle and friendly instead of hostile and harsh. It will also include ways to put in efforts by the society and government schemes for the help of rural women.

RC41-490.2

VERMA, SMITA* (Isabella Thoburn College, smitten_yeah@yahoo.com)

Feminization of Old Age in India: Experiences of Subalternity in Urban Spaces

The demographic feature of 21st century has been the rise of the aged population, making them socially visible. However the concern is that an ageing world is also a feminized world. But this transition does not hold a very vivid future as the elderly women are the most vulnerable section of the population. They make up for the majority of the poor due to scarce access to education, property and employment opportunities. Widowhood often leaves them impoverished and victims of abuse.

Until recently ageing women have not been considered a subject requiring serious attention in India. Most of the studies on old age have adopted a gender neutral approach to the problems of ageing. It is an paradox that the feminist movement has marginally addressed this issue even though gender along with social, economic and political factors has a profound impact on how people age, thus making ageing a gendered experience. The question remains why ageing has not been taken up as a feminist issue in India. Why this marginalization of the elderly women? The aim of this paper is to bring forth the issue to the centre and give an insight into the reasons for their vulnerability.

The paper deliberates on the various perspectives of subalternity and takes a look into feminist framework for understanding ageing women's issue. Bringing the narratives and experiences of the elderly women from urban areas will help in drawing strategy to empower younger women within life cycle dynamics so that they experience a more socially dynamic and healthy ageing.

RC40-472.3

VERMA, SMITA* (Isabella Thoburn College, smitten_yeah@yahoo.com)

Gender , Agriculture and Sustainable Development in India : Women's Marginalization or Empowerment

In rural areas of almost all developing countries, women play a major role in household and community survival strategies and contribute significantly to the rural economy. In all cultures gender determines power and resources for male and female. Despite all efforts of best technology and human development, female power and resources are not translated into equality of opportunities and that is why it is lowest in rural areas of the developing world.

Rural women make up for the majority of the world's poor population and the female headed households figure among them as poorest. All these stifle rural development and progress in agriculture and threaten food security. Women make essential contributions to agricultural development yet face specific constraints that disadvantage them in relation to men. The constraints are mainly structural and may reinforce one another, creating a vicious circle of women's subordination and gender division of labour. Common expression of these constraints include restricted mobility, structural impediments, reduced social space etc. Men's moving out to urban areas to participate in monetary economy burden the women at home for taking care of land and its cultivation besides huge domestic responsibilities but however they enjoy little freedom in decision making process.

These cut across social, economic, political and cultural divides, and are created and sustained by social norms that in turn are reinforced by the *state*, through its *markets, household and community.* Women find it difficult to graduate from a role in subsistence agriculture to more prominent positions in market-based agriculture due to practical constraints. This paper addresses the ' complex' nature of gender marginalization in agriculture with globalization and tries to examine how participatory development can be achieved through case studies.

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RC13-159.5

VERMA, VIDUSHI* (Delhi University, vidushiverma197@gmail.com)

The Sociology of VIDEO-Gaming: A Gamer's Perspective

Video gaming in the contemporary times is a deeply misinterpreted concept. Social scientists around the world have been concentrating on very specific issues: particularly against gaming. Gaming is responsible for violence as much as any other activity (crime shows on television, domestic violence at home or anything else.) The kind of competition youth is facing today, a life full of acute **stress** (getting a job, settling.) Gaming gives a **personal sense of achievement**, a hope that everyday real life failures can be dealt with positivism.

This study gives a detailed statistical analysis of how video games improve **hand-eye co-ordination**. An account of emergence of video-gaming as a mainstream commercial sector, a whole new market providing **free-lance job opportunities** to the youth and connecting them world-wide is also a highlight of this study.

 Addiction to anything is harmful. Gaming has its own share of disadvantages like laziness, poor eyesight, insomnia, inactivity.

Online multiplayer gaming (like Call of Duty) is extremely violent and reveals explicit content. Gamers use abusive language. A child of very young age getting exposed to this kind of a virtual world is dangerous to mental growth and it might have psychological effects on very small kids.

From an isolated leisure activity, in this techno-freak world gaming is now a major main-stream pastime. **LAN parties** with thousands of gamers sitting in a room playing World of Warcraft for two days straight or a **million dollar gaming competition** has made video-gaming the most popular pastime amongst the youth today. People make a living just by being gamers. It is making the concept of **indoor games and outdoor games** REDUNDANT. Social interaction on some level is decreasing day by day.

Thus gaming has its own share of pros and cons and this study gives an account from a gamers' angle.

RC16-208.4

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CHANG, SHIN-OCK (JEJU National University)

Limits of Ontologies Constructing Sustainable Development

The notion of ontology is defined as knowledge of the social being . But it does not provide the conditions for socio genesis of this social being .We will apply this analytical questioning in the category of sustainable development, its genealogical changes. The concept of sustainable development is presented as a conditional ontology of the future and its risks, as an ontology of policies involving the construction of the future and the risks. The question is to overcome the limits of uncertainty on its object and its incomplete reasoning by a genealogical approach to the various constructions of sustainable development. between the changing relation between nature / culture (Descola).A genealogical approach enables to disentangle certainties and uncertainties in the constitution of object (Foucault, Derrida, Husserl).

a/ The theme of the environment is present in the years 1980/1990 as a mediation and educational ecology, ensuring compromises with institutions (Funabashi). His theoretical elaborations combine ontology of risks (environmental and social) and counter powers (Beck); The ecological citizenship promotes new relationships between coordination and deliberation (Dryzeck); Cb/ The thematic of Global Warming brings up a reassessment of the global public v common good, accompanied by multilateral negotiations between government and green capitalism. The couples between experts and environmental policies is overcomed by the difficult combination between political and economic. The dissolution of the object and the goal of sustainable development, can increase the uncertainty and criticism of sustainable development (Boissonade). The ontology of the common future is not a simple addition of the previous ontologies (Nature, Risk Counter-power). It involves a reconfiguration of the problem, of the related mentalities and cultures, of the tools and methods of the political responses. The reflexive analytical approach must include specific genealogies on the different stages of formation of the problem and its reconfiguration (Elias).

RC35-406.2

VERPRAET, GILLES* (University Paris OUest Nanterre, gverp2015@gmail.com)

Reorganization of Time and Cultural Regimes during the Economic Crisis : How to Construct a Future

The relation between past and present, ie the duration of past in the present time has been a main focus of historian Koselleck so to enlight the horizon of expectation and the perceived time of experience, within the historical narrations. This "questioning" can be applied during the economic crisis, on the sociological relevance of the Zimberlo framework. Our socio anthropological approach focus on diversified groups concerned directly or indirectly by the process and effects of economic crisis. The socio anthropological approach consider the reorganization of time during the life cycle (active /passive professional, men/ women, settled migrant/ new migrant). The sociological question comes to balance the structuration of time and the multiple reorganization of time in life cycle. The winners of this new regime of acceleration are young educated people as high tech qualified. In crisis, fatalism could appear as the dominant feeling of time, as discourse of decline . Can be observed how people, household and social groups effects try to frame a future sustained by their own resource between positive past and negative past.

Diagnosis : Hedonism time can be distributed between past conforted regime (heritage) and winner of accelerated regime (IT Professional and finance professional). Fatalism concerned the disorganization of time without possibility to construct a future. The modern struggle concerns the large tension between the diverse reorganizations of time and the precarious construction of future, requiring access to some adequate ressources (education, public norms, private ressources).In this view we notice a strong reorganization of the regime of culture (perception, aspiration, enabling cultural practice) between the past informed regime (Halbwachs, Bourdieu) and the new accelerated regime based on network information. The past / present regime is disorganized for a network accelerated regime (Coleman, Castells, Rosa). It requires multifacet socio antropological analysis.

RC20-256.4

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Labor Market Flexibilization and Low-Wage Employment in Germany, Austria and Switzerland: Between Transformative and Incremental Change?

The present paper concentrates on labor market flexibilization and growing low-wage employment in Germany, Austria and Switzerland. Besides time and country specific comparative analysis, we investigate what groups of people are confronted with particular risks of seeing their wages fall below the low-wage threshold using regression and decomposition techniques (data basis 1996-2013: GSOEP, EU-SILC, ECHP, SHP data).

We focus on these countries because they feature similar welfare arrangements and represent comparable logics of organization, stratification and societal integration, as they belong to the group of corporatist/etatist countries which show similar degrees of decommodification. They also show strong, historically grown economic and cultural ties, with a lively extent of mobility between their labor markets. But looking beneath the surface of those institutional similarities, one can observe proceeding differences over the past 15 years, as authors such as Trampusch (2010) and Haller (2015) have suggested. Whereas institutional change is characterized by a transformative pattern in Germany (i.e. simultaneous change across many institutional dimensions), institutional change has occurred in a self-preserving (incremental) manner in Austria and Switzerland (i.e. only in a few of these dimensions).

Our results show that the low-wage sectors have enlarged in all three countries. In Germany, this tendency has resulted in one of the highest low-wage rates across Europe. In turn, Austria has lost its exceptional position as a country with a weakly developed low-wage sector and Switzerland is placed between those cases. Moreover we can identify special risk groups facing *growing* low-wage risks over time (e.g. women, workers in lower occupational classes). Changes in the composition of the labor market have, in part, enhanced this trend (rising female employment), while counteracting it in other cases (rising highly qualified employment), In general, the changing composition of the labor market has cushioned a yet stronger increase in low-wage rates.

RC52-599.8

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Overcoming Old Divisions: Winds of Change in the Italian Legal Professions

Where are the Italian legal professions heading? How are changing the relationships among the different legal professions? What are they trying to do to reaffirm their role in the society? The Italian legal professions – more than other occupations based on a complex set of practical skills and specialist knowledge – are living a period of profound change. For a variety of factors, the old ways to conceive and to exercise the legal professions are no longer capable of responding adequately to the needs of people, especially in terms of guarantee and protection of their rights. The operating difficulties of the Italian judicial system are accelerating these transformations. These problems have, in fact, a direct impact on the activity of all the professionals and, at the same time, they affect the social

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credibility of the legal professions and the citizens' confidence in the legal system. The article will focus on the Italian case and, in particular, intends to present and critically discuss the phenomenon of the "Observatories of civil justice": interprofessional groups that have spontaneously developed in various Italian judicial offices, in order to define some common solutions to the courts' problems. The hypothesis at the basis of this paper is that the existence of the Observatories is a signal of an epochal change, which is developing in the Italian judicial system: the overcoming of the old divisions, especially between the two main "protagonists" of the jurisdiction – lawyers and judges. The paper bases its arguments on the results of a long period of empirical research, conducted with qualitative methods. The case, one of a kind, will be the occasion to analyse many issues under discussion within the broad debate of sociology of professional groups.

RC39-463.1

VESIA, DANIELLE* (University of California, Irvine, dvesia@uci.edu)

The Political Economy of Natural Disasters: A Qualitative Comparative Analysis of Disaster Capitalism

Disaster capitalism theory suggests that natural disasters can be exploited by global capitalist economic interests to induce nations to liberalize their economies through neoliberal policy. This paper bridges this burgeoning field with the sociological literature on global development to first ask the question of whether there is empirical support for this disaster capitalism theory. Finding cases where this phenomenon does exist, the paper then asks under what political and economic conditions are these neoliberal policy outcomes most likely to occur. Using a fuzzy-set qualitative comparative approach, the finding of this study indicate that a nation's level of democracy mediates the likelihood of receiving multilateral aid in the wake of a disaster, but nations that do experience large increases in multilateral aid are likely to experience increased trade openness regardless of level of democracy or of development. In essence, multilateral aid plays a critical role in determining economic policy outcomes following a disaster.

RC32-373.7

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The Precarization of Migrants' Life: An Intersectional Analysis Based on the Italian Case

This paper explores the process of precarization of migrants' life engendered by the economic crisis, drawing on a longitudinal analysis based on 40 biographical interviews carried out in 2011 with Moroccan and Romanian women and men living in Italy and then reinterviewed in 2014-15. We study with an intersectional perspective the transformations of migrants' position in the occupational structure and their strategies to cope with the informalization and casualization of labour.

The economic crisis has different implications on migrants' labour careers. Men and women fired by manufacturing factories, find only short term and insecure jobs through temporary agencies or move back to informal work (i.e. street vendors, agriculture, domestic/care work). Furthermore, the male unemployment provokes the entrance in the labour market of a significant quota of women (mainly Moroccan), but they find work mostly in the informal economy.

Migrants adopt different strategies to face precarization. First, they cut their expenses and save money. Secondly, they acquire new skills attending training courses, in order to increase their employability. Third, they have more than one job at the same time. Fourth, one-earner couples turn to dual-earner couples. Finally, Moroccan migrants apply for the Italian citizenship, in order to move freely to other European countries where they could enjoy a richer welfare state.

This process of flexibilization, informalization and casualization of the labour market is producing important social transformations: it is increasing social inequalities between natives and migrants, since it is transforming migrant workers in working poors and pushing them back in the informal economy; it is increasing gender inequalities in the public space, given that women (mainly Romanian) return to be highly segregated in the domestic sector; but at the same time it is reducing gender inequalities within the family (mostly Moroccan), because both partners work.

RC52-JS-21.4

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In Search of Hybrid Professionalism in Italy: A First Attempt

The idea that a new professionalism is emerging is the basis for an international debate involving sociologists of professional groups and sociologists of organization. However, the breadth of the theoretical debate has not always resulted in empirical studies capable of measuring the existence and the degree of a hybrid professionalism alongside forms of traditional or organizational professionalism. With the aim to contribute to the construction of a tool for empirical verification, and starting from the "pillars" proposed by Julia Evetts in order to qualify occupational and organizational professionalism, we have tried to identify the pillars of hybrid professionalism by using existing literature. For each pillar we have then identified some items. The result is an instrument composed of 29 items and, on its basis, the degree of agreement and disagreement regarding the current representation of the medical profession in Italy was asked, using the Likert scale.

The *questionnaire was submitted to 198 physicians,* employed by the Italian NHS, *working in Marche region. They are* relatively *homogeneous in terms of age (average age: 57)* but heterogeneous in terms of their contractual level and organizational context: the group is composed of 144 hospital doctors, 19 physicians working in community services and 35 community paediatricians.

Three clusters appear to emerge from our statistical analysis: the most significant one combines characteristics of the hybrid model with some of the professional model and none of the organizational model; the second cluster presents many characteristics of the hybrid model, some of the traditional model and others of the organizational model. The third cluster does not acknowledge any items of the three identified models. Our results seem to raise many questions both at a methodological (validation of the tool) and at a theoretical level (how consistent are the hybrid model and the organizational model in Italian contexts?)

RC55-620.4

VIDOVICOVA, LUCIE* (Masaryk Uni, lucie.vidovic@seznam.cz)

Control Beliefs and Religion: How Strong Are They in Environmental Stress Management? the Case of Atheistic Society

Many studies claim that involvement in religion is an important factor in maintaining well being and health in later life. Its impact has been followed especially among the subjective dimensions of quality of life on the one hand and the various, mainly social, aspects of religiosity on the other. Due to the high tendency to age in place, the quality of the living environment plays a crucial role in the perception of quality of life, both in the positive and negative sense. Some authors suggest that various aspects of the praxis of religiosity may act as a buffer against stress caused by the environmental press (such as the feelings of safety) and new socially driven risks. In our data, we show how the environmental press and other aspects we define as features of spatial ageism influence the quality of life of older people. In the paper we test whether the quality of life is enhanced by self-defined religiosity and whether is influenced by control beliefs (distinguishing the external, internal and transcendent locus of control).

We use a representative sample of the older Czech population, which adds the interesting context of one of the most atheistic country in the world, as a large proportion of the population, and across all age groups, considers itself to be non believers or atheist.

Our discussion cross-fertilises the issues of perceived quality of public spaces and neighbourhoods, religion and locus of control indicators and study of later life.

RC06-83.3

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Incarceration and Social Security Benefits in Brazil: Children and Family Rights Perspective

Brazil created an "incarceration benefit" in 1960, to account for the financial impact of incarceration on family subsistence. The benefit is a right, and it is backed by the same principle that regulates the right to a death pension: ensuring the survival of dependents of a worker who has contributed to the social security system (Law 3.807 /1960). The Federal Constitution of 1988, for instance, through an amend enacted in 1998, establishes that only "low income" taxpayers are entitled to the incarceration benefit. "Low income" is defined in a specific annual directive for benefits assessment. In 2013, inmates who earned a monthly salary of up to R$ 971,78 (nine hundred seventy-one reals and eighty cents, equivalent to approximately US$ 245,00 in September 2015) were eligible to the benefit. Social security contributions are managed by the federal government and therefore the benefit to convicts' dependents is also federally regulated. Using government data sources and reviewing previous qualitative studies, this paper discuss the economic impact of incarceration on family organization, especially on children. Available statistical data are used to profile the Brazilian incarceration boom, convicts and their dependents, beneficiaries of social security in this case. We present an estimate of the coverage of the benefit in the last decade and the social security costs incurred. We also analyze the regional variations in access to the benefit, which could be explained in part by the characteristics of the convicts and by the irregularly distribution of formal employment over the Brazilian territory. The quantitative data were extracted the Brazilian Statistical Yearbooks, compiled by

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the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE); the 2010 demographic census; the administration reports of the Social Security Technology and Information Enterprise (Dataprev) and the National Assessment of Penitentiary Information (InfoPen), an information system managed by the Ministry of Justice.

RC30-343.6

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The Job Search Experience: The Relevance of a New Study Object

Through a literature review of Sociology of Work, Sociology of Unemployment and Economic Sociology, this article aims to show the relevance of presenting job search as an object itself. This analytical relevance is based on the unemployment new features and the scarcity of studies on this subject. The second object of this text is to present some empirical findings of qualitative research realized in São Paulo, Brazil, especially those ones related to micro-sociological process of job search situation. Our theoretical approach refuses both the type of economic analysis that describes it as a mere rational behavior linking job seekers and employers, and the current sociological perspective that reduces it to a crucial variable on the measurement of the unemployment situation. We assume a different sociological point of view which approaches the search for a job as a social, moral and subjective experience; in this sense, it has to be analyzed taking into account its context, as a negotiated situation, and the job seeker perceptions, experiences and discourses. The empirical research took place during four years in the Barão de Itapetininga street, Sao Paulo downtown, the most important cluster of labor market intermediaries in São Paulo Metropolitan Region, which concentrates itself the most important segment of the Brazilian intermediation market. Ethnographic observation, interviews, analysis of documents and secondary data were the main sources in the fieldwork.

RC05-62.1

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Normalising Xenophobia and Cosmopolitan Justice: The New Meaning of Populism in Europe

In recent years we witness the rise of far right racist movements across Europe. In some countries (e.g. Hungary; Denmark) far right wing governments were established whereas in others (e. g. Greece; Spain) radical left wing parties gained, or still struggle to settle for government power. Whereas arson attacks on (potential) asylum buildings have spread in Germany, in August 2015 an overwhelming civil support for refugees in Germany, Austria and in most other countries, occurred. Though national governments differ strongly on the issue of migration, asylum and integration, it seems that European civil societies respond uniquely by welcoming refugees despite being domestically more fractured and fragmented along the lines of xenophobia and cosmopolitan openness.

This paper, first, will discuss the notion of 21st century populism while reflecting conceptually on previous waves of historical populism in Europe, and the meaning of cosmopolitan city space, past and present. Second, it will look at some examples of recent xenophobic attacks in urban and rural areas of different countries, and the way local anti-racist counter movements respond to this. We argue that we have to reflect on a paradox process of 'normalisation' with respect to open societies that mulitiplies divergent populist positions towards mobility and migration, e.g. creating blurred boundaries between strangers and citizens while constructing new frontiers of difference, belonging and class.

RC32-JS-38.6

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Gendered Mobility and Caste-Ed Morality: Exploring Migrant Trajectories of Women from Gounder Caste in Southern India

The wider contemporary mainstream migration scholarship continues to conceive women's mobility as governed by economic determinants. However, it is not only economics that has an important relationship to the cityward migration of women. Rather, the significance of women's mobility lies in the linkages between their migration, which is a process of adjustment, the changes in societal boundaries that provoke it, and the cultural consequences. My proposed paper probes precisely these socio-cultural process and impacts of women's migration. I wish to look into the new possibilities presented to young women of the Gounder caste who actively sought these new spaces of 'modern' employment by "new" cities which emerged in the past two decade in India following the structural reforms which led to liberalization of the economy.

The 'family' and the 'city' being the sending and receiving entities share a dialectical relationship with women's mobility. These structures not only impact the way Gounder women perceive themselves, but also how they transform and transgress gender and caste borders to accommodate their occupational migration.

However, this process of 'accommodation' is undergird by anxieties and the few transgression made in the due course have come to constitute a fear of "eroding community values" in the Gounder caste today. Given this backdrop, I intend to analyze the urban mechanisms of control and surveillance informed by caste moralities aimed at disciplining Gounder women in urban spaces.

The overarching aim in this context will be to analyze the dialectics of women's mobility and the city space informed by gender and caste norms. Thus, the paper will also throw light on the socio-cultural impact women's migration on native society. The proposed paper will attempt to form an understanding of gendered intersections between migration, city and caste, through the narratives derived out of my ethnographic study of Gounder women.

RC25-314.6

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Building Social Cohesion in a Plurilingual Setting? a Longitudinal View to the Sociolinguistic Evolution of Adolescents in Catalonia

Adolescence is a crucial period in the development of individuals, the phase in which family-dependent children reconstruct their personalities, also in linguistic terms, in their transition towards young adulthood. Sociolinguistic changes during this period of life are salient in monolingual societies, where teenagers have often been reported to lead language change (Tagliamonte and D'Arcy 2009), but they are more remarkable in multilingual societies, where adolescents are identified as key agents of language shift (e.g., Cenoz 2008, DEPLC & SK 2014, Pauwels 2005, Veltman 1983).

In our presentation we will discuss the main results of a longitudinal, pure panel research that followed a sample of more than 1,000 schoolchildren from a variety of localities in Catalonia, a highly plurilingual social environment with a significant percentages of alloglot recent immigration. Questionnaires were administered to informants several times since the end of their primary education to the end of their compulsory education, in order to follow their individual and collective sociolinguistic evolution in respect to three bundles of sociolinguistic variables: *language practices* (LP) in a variety of domains (home, friends and classmates, school, and entertainment), *language confidence* (LC), and *language attitudes* (LA) towards Catalan and Castilian.

Results show that, whereas deep transformations can be detected in some of the variables analysed, especially LP, other —especially LC— remain much more stable in the course of the years. L1 reveals as a powerful predictor of LP, LC and LA, but in very different magnitudes. The position of adolescents vis-a-vis the different L1 is also very different, and a distinction appears between the two highly regarded official languages, and the non-official languages, which show clear signs of language shift. Finally, in spite of increased exposure to English, this language seems to be only relevant in some specific domains closely connected with the consumption of imported entertainment.

RC12-148.4

VILA, GLORIA* (University of Lausanne, gloria.casasvila@unil.ch)

La Lutte Contre Les Violences De Genre En Espagne: à Dix Ans De La Loi Organique 1/2004, Quel Bilan ?

Depuis une dizaine d'années, l'Espagne a une des législations les plus avancées en matière de violences masculines contre les femmes, avec la *Loi Organique 1/2004 de mesures de protection intégrale contre la violence de genre*. Elle est considéré comme pionnière en Europe dans la lutte contre ces violences (Lombardo et Bustelo, 2009). La loi espagnole aborde le sujet des violences de genre de manière intégrale, transversale et multidisciplinaire, elle s'apparente le plus de la législation internationale. Elle est « *la plus proche de l'Union Europeenne concernant la manière d'encadrer le problème de la violence comme un problème de l'inegalité de genre* » (Bustelo et Lombardo, 2006). Plusieurs textes internationaux affirment que cette législation est un modèle à suivre (Nations Unies, 2010; ONU-Femmes, 2011). D'autres lois, comme la *Loi catalane 5/2008, du 24 avril, sur le droit des femmes à éradiquer la violence machiste*, ont renforcé le cadre juridique espagnol.

La promulgation de ces lois spécifiques d'inspiration féministe a été l'aboutissement de décennies de travail des associations d'accompagnement des victimes et du mouvement féministe. Mais, quels sont les résultats de ces lois après une décennie de leur promulgation ? Nous faisons le constat que ce cadre juridique a été ralenti par de multiples obstacles. Parmi ceux-ci: les difficultés multiples d'application (Bodelón (dir), 2012), la forte diminution de ressources investies dans le cadre des politiques d'austérité ; et les contradictions avec d'autres cadres légaux, comme le droit de la famille, avec des mesures, comme la garde partagée, qui se présentent neutres en matière de législation civile mais « qui ignorent ou minimisent les implications des violences envers les femmes » (Bodelón, 2012).

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Cette communication pensera ces obstacles et la manière de les dépasser, en lien avec les demandes du mouvement féministe espagnol, qui continue à être mobilisé contre les violences de genre.

RC15-190.4

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Botanicas Unplugged: Latinos' Religious Healing and the Impact of the Immigrant Continuum

This paper aims to explore the multi-dimensional linkages between health and religion/spirituality among Latinos in New York City (NYC). Botanicas, which literally means botany, are local dispensaries that offer spiritual, healing, and religious goods and services to a mostly Latino and Caribbean population in NYC, as well as in many other US urban centers. Based on a long-term ethnographic study (2004-15) on botanicas, that included in-depth interviews with 84 Latino healers, this paper addresses their main beliefs and practices concerning mental health illness among vulnerable groups.

Most Latino healers support a multi-causal explanatory model of mental disease, that finds its main pillar on the combined effect of social stressors and divine *causas* (causes) as the source of their patients' suffering. Latino healers' main conceptual ideas regarding mental illness are informed by the "immigrant continuum," which refers to the deleterious impact of Latinos' post-migratory experiences (e.g., undocumented status, family conflicts and financial concerns) as the inner roots of their emotional suffering. The most frequent mental health issues mentioned by Latino healers — and treated at the botanicas— are depression and *nervios* (nervousness). These conditions are seen as the complementary sides of the "immigrant continuum," and are treated via natural medicines (e.g., herbs), informal counseling and religious treatments, such as praying and ritual cleansing.

 Towards the end, this paper develops the notion of "sociosoma" in order to further conceptualize botanicas' holistic explanatory model of mental health and disease. In the conclusions, this piece discusses the overall research and policy implications of this study, including the need for more sophisticated theoretical and methodological tools able to encompass Latinos' mental health beliefs and practices vis-à-vis their unmet needs.

RC44-507.6

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Taming Class Conflict? Industrial Peace Policy and Workers' Strike in the Philippines from 2001 to Present

The strike has been considered the workers' most potent tool against exploitation and other forms of abuses committed against them by capitalists. It is a concretization of class conflict, a cathartic moment in a seemingly covert contradiction between classes inside a capitalist firm. Over the last two decades, official government data on workers' strikes in the Philippines show that the number of incidents significantly decreased from 94 strikes in 1995 alone to as low as one strike recorded in 2013.

The governments of both Presidents Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo and Benigno Aquino III have hailed this phenomenon as a reflection of industrial peace, achieved through social dialogue and the effective use of tripartite and multi-stakeholder mechanisms. Using data from documentation of independent labor groups and analysis of government policies, this paper will argue that the government's pursuit of industrial peace is anchored very minimally, if at all, on social dialogue or effective negotiation of conflicts between capitalists and workers. Rather, it is based upon relentless, systematic, and multi-faceted suppression of independent unions and conscious value-subjects. Contrary to the principle of social dialogue, Philippine labor policies, laws and use of state power to suppress workers freedom to organize or stage collective resistance only validate the necessarily antagonistic nature of contradictions between workers and capitalists.

The paper will further cite case studies and interviews with protesting workers to demonstrate various types and new forms of workers' collective resistance not previously reflected in official data, thus rendering a clearer picture of the persistence of working class struggle and its potential future directions.

RC31-352.4

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Dancing Differences - an Intersectional Perspective on Argentine Tango

Argentine Tango has been a booming 'subculture' in Europe for roughly the past two decades. In my talk, by using an intersectional approach, I will analyze

how tango is discursively constructed as heterosexual, underclass and 'latin' at the same time and I will focus in how these constructions are partly subverted and creatively challenged on the dancefloor, i.e. in practice (using the concept of performative mimesis, informed by J. Butler). Further, I will discuss how the globalized subculture of Tango works as a space for ongoing negotiations regarding migration, especially in relation to Argentina - Germany; and how this is contrasted with tango-tourism (as studied e.g. by Davis 2015; Tornquist 2013).

RC04-47.11

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Ante La Divergencia De Modelos De Financiación Universitaria En Europa. Un Estudio Sobre Factores Socioeconómicos y Permanencia Del Estudiantado En La Universidad

A pesar del ambicioso proyecto del Espacio Europeo de Educación Superior para la creación de puntos convergentes entre las instituciones universitarias, impulsado desde 1999, coexisten modelos marcadamente diferenciados de financiación universitaria: un primer modelo, que garantiza el carácter universal del acceso a la etapa universitaria mediante matrículas reducidas y financiadas desde los fondos públicos junto con un alto porcentaje de estudiantes becados (países escandinavos); un segundo modelo de universidades con tasas altas, pero con un alto porcentaje de estudiantado con ayudas (Gran Bretaña, Países Bajos); un tercer modelo de universidades con tasas relativamente bajas y con un bajo porcentaje de estudiantes con ayudas (España, Italia); un cuarto modelo con tasas muy altas y con porcentajes bajos de becas (universidades privadas). Ante este panorama divergente a escala europea, nos planteamos la importancia de la relación entre factores económicos y la permanencia del estudiantado en la universidad utilizando los resultados de una investigación en desarrollo sobre trayectorias, abandonos y cambios de titulación para el estudio de caso de la Universitat de València. El objetivo de esta investigación es diseñar y validar un sistema de alerta con capacidad predictiva sobre la permanencia del estudiantado a partir de un barómetro compuesto por varias encuestas online. A partir de una muestra de 2.459 sujetos, se constata la existencia de relaciones significativas entre distintas variables sociodemográficas y académicas previas al acceso a la universidad. Se ha interrogado específicamente sobre los factores económicos para determinar la significatividad en la decisión de seguir o no estudiando.

WG05-667.3

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Las Transferencias Monetarias Condicionadas: Alivian La Pobreza?

En 1990 el Banco Mundial da un giro en las propuestas de lucha contra la pobreza, y se instrumentan los programas de transferencias monetarias condicionadas (Conditional Cash Transfers Programmes, CCT). El espíritu que animaba los anteriores programas para la superación de la pobreza, era el fomento del desarrollo económico. En la actualidad los programas actuales, son programas contra la reproducción intergeneracional de la pobreza, en tanto que su meta es trocar el círculo vicioso de la pobreza por uno virtuoso. Estos programas se basan en las transferencias de ingreso, se consideran instrumentos redistributivos y por ende, necesitan lineamientos económico-jurídicos que apoyen esa redistribución.

A nuestro juicio, estos programas de transferencias monetarias condicionadas son programas asistencialistas en tanto que no propician un estilo de desarrollo susceptible de cancelar la pobreza, en otras palabras no inciden en la transformación de las estructuras que originan la pobreza.

Además de seguir las recomendaciones del Consenso de Washington, los programas de transferencias monetarias condicionadas se insertan en la concepción de Milton Friedman (1912-2006), representante de la Segunda Escuela de Chicago que se inició en la década de 1960. Para Friedman, si el Estado ayuda a los pobres deberá hacerlo en metálico, pues así se establece claramente lo que esa ayuda le cuesta a la sociedad.

RC09-114.1

VILLETTE, MICHEL* (AgroParisTech and Centre Maurice Halbwachs (ENS/EHESS/CNRS), michel.villette@icloud.com)

The Experience of a French Expat in a Mexican Factory : An Ethnographic Account of Workplace Transgressions and Multiple Realities

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

This ethnographic account of a managerial situation is a contribution to the new institutionalist studies of MNC based on the testimony of an expatriated French engineer in a Mexican factory. We try to make an in-depth analysis of the gap between what needed to be done in the Mexican context to make the factory profitable, and the good practices prescribed by the financial, technical, and legal services of corporate headquarters. Our analysis supports the theory of incompatible worlds (Lebenswelt) that multinational corporations often bring together. We highlight the translation-betrayals and deceptions that an expat has to accomplish, including whilst presenting the accounts, in order to avoid any obstacle caused by the incompatibilities that could jeopardise the factory's smooth operations. We emphasise the arrangements the engineer had to negotiate to avoid, for example, the well-intentioned paternalism of a powerful potentate or the "tax" payed to local police in the name of an exogenous conception of law and ethics.

RC52-591.2

VINSON, ALEXANDRA* (Northwestern University, alexandra.vinson@northwestern.edu)

Physician Teachers As the Link Between the Medical Profession and Its Members

Understanding the relationship between the institution/profession and the individual professional's behavior is a challenging issue. This is because the actions of professionals do not always align with the broad goals of the institutions they are embedded in. However, because professionals generally participate in a professional education or training program, it is reasonable to investigate the role of training in communicating institutional goals and standards to novice professionals. In the U.S. context, the medical profession provides a good case for examining this phenomenon because of the length and intensity of medical training and because of the continuing social transformation of American medicine. Drawing on four years of ethnographic research at a United States medical school, I show how practicing physicians integrate broad institutional goals with their personalized approaches to patient care as they teach first- and second-year medical students. I find that during class sessions practicing physicians articulate differences between the contemporary context of medical practice and the context in which they themselves were trained. Their teaching takes into account not only changes within the medical profession, but also changes in other stakeholders, such as patients. Insight into the perspectives of both practicing professionals and novice professionals will help us understand how professionals today balance the values of professional autonomy with the rise in corporate/managerial constraints on medical practice, as well as the implications these macro-level forces have for the conduct of patient care.

RC25-JS-33.2

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What Happens after Diagnosis?: Patient and Physician Roles in Negotiating a Treatment Plan

Several interactional processes take place during a medical encounter. First, a patient discloses pertinent information, and the physician elicits further information to investigate the patient's condition. Next, examination and testing are conducted. Then, a diagnosis is offered, which the patient may accept or reject. But what happens afterward? Classical models of physician-patient interaction assume that a physician gives the patient a course of treatment and that the patient does his/her best to carry out this course of treatment. But increasingly the diagnosis is of a chronic disease and the treatment plan is to modify one's lifestyle. Lifestyle change is notoriously difficult and represents a departure from the treatment of infectious disease and acute conditions. Lifestyle change is often "low-tech" and relies on the patient to change his or her daily activities to prevent a health condition that may not even exist yet, such as being in a high-risk category for developing a chronic disease. This paper investigates how physicians are trained to broach issues of lifestyle change with their patients and contextualizes this interactional process in the broader changes in healthcare organization in the United States. Drawing on four years of ethnographic research at a U.S. medical school, I show how faculty physicians teach medical students about the nature of lifestyle change, the responsibility of the physician to help the patient achieve lifestyle change, and the way interactions about lifestyle change have shifted to accommodate changes in the nature of patienthood over the past 60 years. I find that medical training teaches medical students that physicians and patients take on distinct roles during these conversations; physicians bring knowledge, while patients merely bring their preferences. This throws other standards of care, such as patient-centeredness, into relief as medical students are taught to care for chronic disease patients.

RC01-22.1

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México, Fragmentación Social y Violencia Zhacia Un Control Estatal Neoliberal?

El propósito de esta ponencia sería la elaboración de explicaciones sobre la forma en que el Estado mexicano ha sufrido una reconfiguración a través de mecanismos, basados en la violencia, coerción e impunidad. Este hecho contradice la siguiente creencia: la transición democrática del régimen político mexicano no tuvo sólo como fundamento las formas legales y partidistas de ejercicio del poder político; sino, que fue también resultado de la existencia de formas no legales de organizar la vida pública.

Por tal motivo, entender el papel del conflicto social sería relevante para poder analizar su influencia en la reproducción de la violencia, coerción e impunidad, en la conservación de parte de la elite política de las formas democráticas electorales, favorables sólo a la alternancia de los partidos políticos en los diferentes puestos de elección popular. Este proceso culminó con la alternancia en el poder presidencial en el año 2000.

En consecuencia, se buscaría, en un primer momento, analizar los elementos relevantes de los conceptos como fragmentación social, riesgo y violencia para construir interpretaciones sobre el conflicto social de una manera sociológica. En un segundo momento, se utilizarían para analizar el significado sociológico del conflicto social armado en Tierra Caliente (Michoacán).

Finalmente, los resultados del estudio permiten afirmar que el Estado mexicano ha desarrollado una política punitiva vinculada con la ideología de control social derivada del establecimiento de políticas económicas y sociales neoliberales.

Al mismo tiempo, el conflicto social armado protagonizado, por las llamadas autodefensas en Tierra Caliente, sufrió cambios cuando el gobierno mexicano transformó a sus participantes en policías rurales, legitimando la política punitiva entre las comunidades.

RC06-JS-23.3

VIVAS-ROMERO, MARIA* (University of Liege, Faculty of Social Sciences, mvivas@ulg.ac.be)

More Than Just "Friends"? the Role of Transnational Voluntary Kin Relationships on Ageing Domestic Workers' Access to Social Protection

The feminization of migration, led to an academic interest on female migrant domestic worker's transnational obligations as mothers and family members. Less emphasis, has been placed on their own needs in terms of care and social protection, particularly in their ageing life period. This contribution makes a case for assessing the role of **transnational voluntary kin relationships** on ageing-migrant-domestic-worker access to **social protection** . Transnational voluntary kin relationships are defined as family-type relationships, based not on blood or law association but rather on voluntary agreements. It's argued that migrants access to transnational voluntary kin relationships depends on their intersectional positioning and replace, overlap or complement traditional family support. These relationships are a social **capital** that facilitates access to social protection in the areas of labor, social security entitlement, housing and informal practical-symbolic care. Through the analysis emphasis is first placed on how migrants **intersectional** gender, class, ethnic, generational positioning within the welfare, gender, care, and migration-labor regimes of sending and receiving societies, determines their needs and access to such relationships. Subsequently, the role of two instrumental voluntary kin relationships in migrants access to social protection are explored, meaning: 1- Substitute Voluntary Kin that intervene when blood or law type family members are dead, underperformed their roles or there are ongoing conflicts, 2- Supplemental Voluntary Kin that intervene when traditional family members that reside within physical or non-physical proximity are unable to perform their roles. Data draws from the life-stories of 8 Peruvian-Colombian ageing migrant domestic workers residing in Brussels and 45 semi-structured interviews with their voluntary and traditional transnational kin residing in various geographical locations. This contributions aims to improve the knowledge on emerging nontraditional family support systems that help to alliviate the reproductive and productive needs of transnational ageing individuals in modern societies.

RC19-JS-48.5

VIVAS-ROMERO, MARIA* (University of Liege, Faculty of Social Sciences, mvivas@ulg.ac.be)

"Who Cares for Those Who Cared? Ethnography on Ageing Migrant Domestic Workers Negotiations for Social Protection "

How and through which practices do Ageing Migrant Domestic Workers negotiate their access to social protection across borders? How are these negotiations influenced both by their intersecting gender, race, class, generational standpoints and their transnational family relations? This contribution deals with these questions and focuses on the case of Peruvian and Colombian Ageing Migrant Domestic Workers in the city of Brussels. Such migrants share a paradoxical positioning as they contribute productively and reproductively to the development of their re-

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ceiving and sending societies but experience a lack of formal and informal social protection on both sides. This analysis first maps through a moving ethnography the practices they use to negotiate their access to **Social Protection** in the areas of: 1- access to labor, 2- social security entitlement and portability, 4- housing and 3- informal symbolic-practical care. Secondly, it theorizes these practices as an assemblage of social protection that's simultaneously made out of transnational interpersonal relationships and formal support systems. Thirdly, building from the work of Amelina et al, (2012) **Transnational** and **Intersectional** lens are used to analyze how the effectiveness of such assemblage is simultaneously affected by these actor's gender, race, class and generational positioning within the global reproduction of labor as well as by their transnational family relations. Concluding, it's argued such assemblage of protection increases ageing migrants' life chances but reproduces and produces social- inequalities at the local, transnational and global level. This contribution provides a glance at how transnational needs for social protection are negotiated across borders. Furthermore, it's relevant in a context of increasing human mobility where inequalities in access to social protection emerge as a public transnational social question that is relevant both for academics and policy makers.

RC26-322.1

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New Cleavages in Old Europe: Cartel Parties Vs Anti-Establishment Parties

The European political systems are affected by a long process of transformation of the actors of the traditional cleavage politics, in terms of identity and organization. The weakening of the ability of mainstream parties to represent the issues that come from new social groups has gradually fostered the rise by a sentiment of opposition to the political class and the traditional parties, which may takes the forms of apathy, increasing abstention at the elections, and the form of protest, encouraging the emergence of anti-establishment parties. Within this context, the paper deals with the relationship between the crisis of representative democracy in European political systems during twentieth century and the increasing politicization of the anti-political sentiment. It will therefore be themed the prospect of a new cleavage politics on the basis of social and economic processes that affects international European societies, and at the same time will be analyzed the ideological trends of the parties of the new populist right and of the new left populist. To understand the nature and the development of anti-establishment parties is necessary to investigate how these are bearers of a challenge to democracy itself, or how much they represent the light of the failure to redefine the contents and forms of political representation in European advanced democracies. In the first case the parties would be anti-establishment as the traditional anti-system parties described by Sartori (1976), in the second case they would express rather a selective rejection of the actors of traditional politics, placing itself at the "periphery" and not "outside" of representative democracy.

RC26-324.2

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Community Fish Stock Management for Conservation and Cohesion: A Comparative Study Between Greece and Japan

The importance of sustainable fish stock management through the ecosystem and the participatory approaches is widely supported by contemporary science. The management of fisheries, based on the internal knowledge of the insular artisanal communities, which operate with traditional techniques and tools, is considered key to sustainable marine and coastal ecosystems worldwide. According to the participatory approach, the insular communities which rely on the targeted fish stock should play an active and central role in the process of regulating and protecting it. Adopting a system of community participation in the decision-making process would result in developing a more holistic and inclusive management scheme with improved outcomes for both conservation and community development, enhancing also the social capital within the community. In Japan, the local resource users are the principal decision makers and marine resource conservation is an integral part of resource use. Traditional management concepts are used for contemporary fish stock management, with central point the interaction between human activity and ecosystem management. These ecosystems maintain high productivity and biodiversity, coupled with human intervention. By contrast, in Greece, although there is extensive legislation on fisheries management, its enforcement is minimal. The marine habitats have been gradually deteriorating, resulting not only in the loss of a large proportion of fish stocks, but also in the reduction of the livelihoods of the local artisanal fishing communities. As the fishermen have minimal participation in the decision making processes, the management of the marine resources or the enforcement of the legislation, their needs and local knowledge are not being represented in the decision making process. This paper cross-examines a case study from each country (Shiretoko Peninsula, Japan and Lipsi Island, Greece) in order to determine the factors that

can create a good environment for sustainable co-management that supports local community resilience.

RC24-296.18

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Sustainable Fisheries and Global Change: The Cases of Shiretoko Peninsula and Tokyo Bay, Japan

During the past 15 years, the general view of resources management, such as in the case of fisheries, has been experiencing a paradigm shift, moving from a classic case of the tragedy of the commons to a more holistic management approach, with emphasis on the role of the human factor within the system. It is now widely accepted that traditional fisheries management has proven unsuccessful, not only in ecological, but also in socioeconomic terms. During the past fifteen years, academic interest has turned to the local level, recognising its potential to turn this narrative shift from a theoretical approach into reality. It is widely known that there have been multiple cases of local communities which have initiated conservation activities in their respective areas of inhabitation, under different circumstances, but quite often with astounding results. This paper, through the cross-examination of a successful and a not so successful case, attempts to explore factors that contribute towards the fruition of the objectives set during the initiation of community initiatives. The first examined case is the Shiretoko World Natural Heritage Site, where local initiatives transformed the area into a conservation spot, which was later nominated as World Natural Heritage. This case is particularly interesting as it is all built upon the notion of stakeholder participation in the decision-making processes with extensive collaboration among the users' groups. The comparison is done with the Tokyo Bay case, where, despite the substantial efforts of the local fishermen, the marine environment did not manage to recover from the aftereffects of extensive land reclamation.

RC55-621.2

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Quality of Life As Outcome of Interlocking Family and Work Trajectories. an Overview of Romanian Households in Precarious Prosperity

This paper addresses the topic of quality of life as framed by Romanian households whose members are living close to poverty threshold, while enjoying some (scarce) resources and opportunities to avoid slipping into poverty. Their quality of life is seen as the result of biographical decision-making and the shape of the ensuing life trajectories in the fields of family and employment. Gender and age cohort appear to play an important role in structuring these life trajectories that often lead to discontinuous employment histories especially for women, and late transitions to work and marital unions for men belonging to younger age cohorts. Drawing on the analysis of 50 interviews with household members from both rural and urban regions of Romania (25 in each community), the authors point to the opportunity of considering the quality of life as an outcome of past experiences and individuals' biographical work, rather than as a snapshot evaluation of the present status of research participants. The data stem from a comparative research undertaken within the frame of a Joint Romanian-Swiss research programme, grant no IZERZ0_141975.

RC11-134.2

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Volunteering Among Migrants Aged 40 Years and Above in Germany

Volunteering contributes to successful ageing. On the societal level, older volunteers provide, for instance, social services which could not be financed by the welfare state. On the individual level, volunteering is expected to be beneficial for both, volunteers and recipients of support. This should hold true for migrants and non-migrants likewise. However, migrants seem to be less likely to participate than native citizens, although volunteering is found to correlate with well-being throughout the life-course and in old age. In Germany, about one in five inhabitants has immigrated or is a child of immigrants. Among the population 65 years and older, about one in ten has immigrated. The share of migrants is increasing rapidly, also as a result of the economic crisis.

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In respect to volunteering among migrants, two opposed hypotheses are discussed: (a) Among migrants volunteering rates should be lower than in the native population, due to deficient language skills or disadvantaged socio-economic status. (b) In contrast, it could be assumed, that among migrants volunteering rates should be higher, due to necessity to cope with challenges in the migration process and with the integration in the host country.

We deal with two research questions: Do the volunteering rates of the migrant and the non-migrant population differ in middle and late adulthood? How can differences in volunteering rates in migrants and non-migrants be explained? The analyses are based on the German Survey on Volunteering, a representative telephone survey of the population aged 14 and older. The results show that among the population in middle and late life migrants are less likely to volunteer than non-migrants in Germany. The differences can be partially attributed to the duration of stay at the place of residence. However, the group of migrants is very heterogeneous.

RC34-392.10

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Creating New Modernities: A Study of Attitude of Pakistani Youth

Pakistan, with a population of 200 million inhabitants is the second largest Muslim country in the world with more than half of its population under the age of 25. Though still predominantly traditional and rural, the country is undergoing fast changes in terms of economics as well as culture and values. Modern technologies such as mobile phone and television access is pervasive while access to internet and 3G technologies are growing fast. Moreover, other forces of modernization, like rise in age at marriage, number of children getting education and rapid urbanization are also in place. These factors coupled with recent governmental policy of "enlightened moderation' have brought changes in values and culture of youth, pushing them towards creation of a modern identiy. But at the same time, while the youth grapples with a Muslim and Pakistani identity, they are also striving to sense of mdoernity which is inescapeable in this age of globalization, and reconcile the incompatibilities and inconsistancies the two shperes. While the forces of modernization present critical questions as how they should be embraced, there are another kind of "modernity" which used fundamental dictactes of religion and "traditions" as their source of inspiration. Pakistan is going through enormous changes geared towards a becoming a modern and moderate society but at the same time there are various social forces resisting that. The youth is striving to create a new identity within the new realities.

The present study proposes the study of attitudes and values Pakistani youth towards modernity, tradition and religion and how they make sense of these concepts. Focus group interviews will be conducted with 10 student groups currently studying in a large university in Islamabad. Analysis will be done on the basis of gender, location, socio economic status and ethnic group differentials.

RC19-244.5

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Status of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Pakistan

Around five million (2.6%) people in Pakistan live with some kind of disability, according to statistics from a 2012 national survey. This is based on a definition that consideres only deaf/mute, physical handicap, mental disability and visual impairment. The number of people who are impacted due to disability is six times more than this. Thus calling for attention from government and civil society to create enabling environment for them. For example access to education, vocational training, employment, social paticipation, treatment and prevention. The rate of disability seems to be higher is Sindh province and in rural areas of the country. The most common form of disability is being "cripple" which is followed by being blind or having multiple disabilities.

This paper aims to review policies related to disable people in Pakistan and how the policies are being implemented. In particular focus of the paper will be policies to improve access to job and education for persons with disability. For this paper a local university will be used as a case study. The methodology of the study will include stock taking of current status of rights of disables in the university, official policy, physical access on campus, facilitation in classroom etc. In addition a baseline of current number of disable student/staff/faculty will be part of the study.

RC48-560.9

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Violence and "Injustices" Against Women: Interventions of a Village Level Women's Meeting in Tamil Nadu, South India

NGOs in India have often been criticized from the angle of the current Indian "civil society" discourse as realizing governmental (welfare or development) politics in regard to their target groups, who are – in the Foucauldian sense – only seen as population groups, not proper citizens (e.g. Partha Chatterjee). In this scenario there is no scope for the question of local appropriations, realizations, and contestation of concepts such as women's rights or citizenship.

In asking how women who participate in women's rights NGOs programs utilize, contest, and adapt concepts, ideas, methods, and (access to) institutions which play a role in the NGO work, this paper looks upon NGOs from a different perspective. Qualitative interviews with founders, staff, and members of two NGOs focusing on "grassroots" women's life situations as well as ethnographic field research in their working areas in Chennai, South India and surrounding districts serve as basis to develop this perspective.

Referring to an informal but long-established women's meeting (sankam) in a Dalit village in the working area of one NGO, the paper asks: How and for what reasons do women from the sankam intervene in cases of violence or "injustices" against women and girls? Which cases are taken up, which cases not? Which conflicts arise between women in the sankam, between the sankam and families or the village public, between the sankam and the NGO, and between the sankam and the legal system? In answering these questions it will be possible to extract (different) understandings of delivering "justice" and achieving "women's rights". These different understandings as well as conflicts between various local orders and agendas lead to ambiguous positionings in the realm between institutional structures, e.g. the legal system, and the local context.

RC15-187.2

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Health-Caregivers on the Global Labor Market: A Comparative Study of Japan's Economic Partnership Agreements and Germany's Triple Win Program

Japan and Germany are in the midst of substantial demographic changes with a combination of low birth rates and high life expectancies triggering population aging and population decline. The decline of the working age population is particularly pronounced and results in labor shortages in some industries. One of the business sectors most severely hit by Japan's and Germany's demographic developments is health-caregiving, where the mismatch of demand and supply is particularly pronounced: While an increasing number of elderly are in need of health-caregiving, the number of those who chose to enter the professions is on the decline. Recently and reluctantly both countries have jumped onto the bandwagon of international health-caregiver recruitment. They both do so via bilateral treaties signed with a number of nations in Southeast Asia respectively in Eastern Europe and North Africa; with the Philippines being the one sending country Japan and Germany alike are aiming to recruit from. Both migration schemes, however, have proven to be unattractive to potential employers and employees alike. By studying the underlying policy-making processes, this paper explores the factors that lead to the design of what can be called faulty programs. Differences and similarities in the policy-making process will be studied – and a special focus will be given to the supranational level – in order to highlight the diverging paths that lead to equally insufficient programs. Ultimately this paper aims at suggesting ways to avoid pitfalls of international labor migration schemes.

RC20-256.9

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Gender Role Attitudes in Mediterranean Countries: Does a Common Pattern Really Exist?

Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain are usually considered as a homogenous group in research focused on family and gender issues. According to the existing literature, the four countries, referred as 'Mediterranean countries', share a common family pattern characterized by patriarchal family values and preference for male breadwinner – woman homemaker family model. However, several factors challenge this assumption and call into question the true homogeneity of the attitudes towards family and gender roles in these four countries. There are several different factors that may lead to variation in family pattern and gender division of work in these countries, such as the main religious denomination (Orthodox in Greece and Catholic in the other three countries), the level of societal secularization, or family policies. The current paper investigates the homogeneity of the way in which gender roles are understood by the citizens of the four Mediterranean countries and the reliability of the scales used by Eurobarometer surveys to measure this concept. The paper uses data from Eurobarometer 2009, 2011, and 2014 that covers the four countries and tests for measurement invariance of the scales taping attitudes towards gender roles in both private and public area. The results of Multigroup Confirmatory Factor Analysis point out the existence of a common homogenous definiton of gender roles in public area, while in case of private area

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the common pattern is missing. In case of the scale tapping attitudes towards gender roles in public area confirgral invariance and partial metric invariance are achieved. Configural invariance is not achieved for the scale measuring attitudes towards gender roles in private area. The results point out that the understanding of gender roles is not homogenous in the four Mediterranean countries and cross-countries comparisons based on survey data should be considered with caution.

RC33-JS-63.3

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Factors of Human Trafficking in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine

Human trafficking is the third largest criminal industry in the world, exceeded only by the drug trade and the illegal arms industry (Obuah, 2006). According to the Trafficking in Persons Report, 27 million adults and children are in labour and sex trafficking around the world at any given time (U.S. Department of State, 2012).

GfK Ukraine conducted 4 waves of nationally representative surveys in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine in 2006, 2008, 2011 and 2015 on labour migration and trafficking. Belarus shows stable indicators within 9 years. In Moldova in 2006-2011 the trend of increasing of illegal labour migration and trafficking rates was observed while in 2015 it changed into a positive trend of decreasing of the number of illegal labour migrants after the introduction of visa-free regime in 2014. In Ukraine the trend of increasing of illegal labour migration and trafficking rates is identified as of beginning 2015, after military conflicts start in spring 2014.

The paper suggests the model of factors influencing human trafficking rates in three aforementioned countries (labour migration rates, illegal labour migration rates, welfare and employment rates, awareness of the risks of human trafficking in particular situations, readiness to take risks etc).

RC20-256.11

VOLOSEVYCH, INNA* (GfK Ukraine, inanavol38@gmail.com)

Pre- and Post-War Ukraine

In 2014-2015 Ukraine has suffered the greatest shock within independence period. We lost 7% of our territory where about 14% of the population lived (more than 6,5 millions). The paper suggests the comparison of the results of all-Ukrainian surveys before March 2014 when the invasion of Crimea started and recent surveys as of August 2015 conducted on the territories of "post-war" Ukraine which are under Ukrainian government control. Among the key findings, it is revealed that "post-war" Ukrainian population demonstrates more trust to the authorities and social institutions, more optimistic views of state development; moreover, they became more civically active and more willing to contribute in country's development than before the military conflict. Basing on the survey results and indicators dynamics, the conclusion on the impact of military conflict on socio-political and economic orientations of the population are suggested.

RC53-603.5

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Childhood Studies in South America: Research and Production in Childhood Sociology Perspective

Considering that the sociology of childhood has international production, and research from different countries has shown its studies in conferences and literature, little information about childhood studies has been found in South America. A brief literature review shows some texts, whose theoretical background is grounded for childhood studies. That seems to indicate the urgency for a broader knowledge about who, what and how childhood and children are investigated in South America's Spanish speaking countries. This study uses a theoretical background of contemporary research and the new social paradigm, which recognizes children as social actors and participants in the environment they live. The new paradigm formulated by James and Proud in the 90s suggests childhood as a social construction and considers the childhood as an analysis variable, such as class, gender, and ethnicity. This work aims to understand the theoretical background, the methodological approaches, the theme choices, as well as to enlarge childhood studies references from the sociological perspective. This is a step to: (1) establish a dialogue with the Brazilian research, trying to understand the South American group; (2) understand the diversity in childhood approaches; (3) establish contact with researchers in order to develop partnerships and, later, a South American network of studies on children. This research has qualitative nature, through the research of literature, that use the childhood sociology in South

America's Spanish speaking countries via internet, visits and interviews were made. As for the analysis, data collected from interview, visits and the published works about childhood in the sociology of childhood perspective are considered. With this study, it is expected to understand the concepts, directions, literature choices, the paths chosen for studies of childhood and the childhood discourse present in publications.

WG03-659.3

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'Paper Work' – Uncovering Corporal 'Labour of Presence' of Peri-Urban Settlers in Mexico City.

This paper explores how social, material and administrative existence is 'made' through the living body in the peri-urban realm of Mexico City. In particular, it looks at the corporal effort that colonists of an informal settlement make in order to gain and sustain their membership in the social movement Antorcha Nacional, a movement that supports and organises the claims for housing and social urban integration of Mexico's poor.

Settlers and prospect members of the Antorcha settlement are bound to attend regular meetings as well as to actively participate in the political struggle of the organisation. Only by demonstrating their commitment they can sustain their claims on a piece of land to build their future. Yet their participation in these events is registered on what reveals itself as highly ephemeral, loose pieces of paper in the hands of a few leaders and coordinators of the organisation. Making it onto these lists, and staying on them, is an essential activity – arguably even more important than participating in the event itself – that is accomplished, to a great extend, precisely through the physical 'labour' of 'making presence'.

It was visual ethnography that allowed uncovering and analysing the dynamics and order of the interactions of such bodily 'paper work' taking place and time before and after each event of the organisation. Hence, this paper argues, that audio-visual methods are particularly helpful for revealing and understanding the role and agency of the body in material social practice. This is to say, that visual methods are highly effective also beyond the study of visual narratives, symbols and processes of visualisation: they provide responsive techniques for research on the living body and its agency in relation to society and the city.

RC31-351.1

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Transnational Mobiles – Experiences and Biographical Costs of Perpetual Strangers

Mobility and migration are omnipresent in contemporary societies and (global) society. Predominantly idealised and glamorised by media and public discourse the „darker side of hypermobilty" as Cohen (2015) puts it, has been largely overlooked. The majority of sociological research, especially studies dedicated to transnational professionals and privileged, focus on the positive side of transnational mobility and migration, stressing for instance the open opportunity structures in the European context. However, much less attention has been paid to the downside in forms of potential risks, traps and biographical costs. The paper aims to present preliminary results of a qualitative, biographical-oriented study on privileged onward migrants who are conceptualised as perpetual strangers. These transnational mobile professionals and their families, which are moving frequently and voluntary in geographical, cultural and social space, can experience mobility and migration in their life courses in different ways. From a biographical oriented research point of view mobility and migration is either passed in the context of an institutional schedule model or followed intentional, they can initiate processes of suffering or processes of biographical transformation (of self-identity). On one hand border and boundary crossing extend options of action and widen the experience realm and social universe of individuals. On the other hand plurality and heterogeneity as well as uncertainty and unsteadiness, otherness and ambivalence become potential challenges. Drawing on narrative interviews it is possible to capture both sides of the coin, the gains and benefits as well as the difficulties and hardships. In particular, the paper gives special attention to the experienced social, emotional and professional biographical costs connected with the processes of repeated transnational migration and mobility, including question of feelings of belonging respectively not belonging due to such a nomadic life style.

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TG04-680.2

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On 'Perception Patterns': Framing Subjective and Objectified Risks in the Planning Process for (more) Resilient Cities

Environmental change and the city's climate reinforce one another; visible through an increase of diverse physical hazards like droughts, floods, heat and air pollution etc. (Hagen 2011: 312). Next to these, European cities are confronted with social challenges rooted in increasing social inequality, socio-cultural heterogenisation and a pluralisation of lifestyles (Heitmeyer/Anhut 2000). However, conventional understandings of risks and the related, specific vulnerabilities are seen as objectifiable or rather objectively evidenced. Thus, it is assumed that the targets for planning are unambiguous and indisputably defined. Instead, we argue that these targets are mainly defined by the most influential actors while the most vulnerable remain unconsidered. This has a negative impact on the overall resilience of the city. We assume that the integration of the subjective dimension of risks and (in)security potentially increases the "participative capacity" (Voss 2008) of the most vulnerable within security-related planning process for a resilient city. Exclusions from planning processes and deficient scopes for participation of urban residents are produced in the forefront via discourses and its dispositives (Foucault 1978) that eventually lead into social conflicts in a diverse urban population through perceived unequal access to security. On the other hand, these discourses can lead to self-exclusions of the 'objectively' most vulnerable, e.g. those who modify their own vulnerability as 'simply subjective' or 'self-inflicted'. These effects reproduce the relative social positions of the socially marginalized in medium- and in the long-term (Bourdieu 1987). Since actor-centred studies (e.g. Chamlee-Wright/Storr 2010) and research on institutional and governance structures for mitigating risk and disaster (e.g. Ahrens/Rudolph 2006) face each other unconnectedly in many cases, the subjective and objectified perception patterns will be brought together on the basis of an empirical investigation in two German mid-sized cities in order to advocate an advanced process for planning the resilient city.

RC30-343.3

VRATUSA, VERA* (Belgrade University, vvratusa@sezampro.rs)

Questions on the Work and the Sociology of Work from the Global South Perspective - the Experience of Former "Second World"

Stimulated by the context of exacerbation of systemic accumulation of capital crisis in world proportions after the historical turning point symbolized by tearing down the Berlin Wall, paper proposes to search for the answer to the following questions:

1)Have sociology of work "founding fathers" (Marx, Durkheim, Weber) transcended their small bourgeois European background by inaugurating three main theoretical, methodological and practical political research and policy strategies concerning conservation, reform or abolition of class division of human labor in worldwide or global proportions?

2) Is the process of so called globalization just a new word for classical violent re-colonization of material and human resources not only in former colonies of the former "Third World" but also in the former "Second World" of self-proclaimed really existing socialism, by financial oligarchy economically organized in IMF and WB, politically into Trilateral Comission and militarily into NATO, instigating wars and refugee crises ?

3) What lessons can be learned from the failure of the four decades long attempt to realize elimination of class division of labor through integral self-management of workers at the workplace and consumers in the communities in non-aligned Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia?

4) Does "workers aristocracy" exist not only in the imperialist countries of the global North but also in the actually re-colonized Global South, making it difficult to self-organize worldwide resistance to violent re-colonization and privatization of all forms of common property?

5) Are the most prosperous countries in Global South (BRICS) becoming the new hegemonic center of the world system of capitalist economy?

RC10-126.4

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The Concepts and Practices of Participation, Organizational Democracy and Self-Management in the Futures We Want

Paper investigates changing meaning and popularity of the main concepts constituting the name of ISA RC 10 on participation, organizational democracy and self-management, judged by the content analysis and frequency of their use in relevant sociological research, in the socio-historical context of a contradictory process of transition from proto-socialist state capitalism to full legal restoration of hierarchical and crisis ridden system of world capitalist economy, albeit dominated by emerging new hegemonic strong nation state(s) of the center, on the one hand, and contestation of this restoration in former Third, Second and First Worlds, through perpetual reemergence of social movements attempting to transcend production of exchange values for private profit by social production of use values for development of human capacities of each individual as condition for simultaneously economic, political, social and cultural freedom, equality and solidarity of all in humanized nature and naturalized humanity.

The main thesis of the paper is that the main difference between concepts and practices of participation of stakeholders in decision making and profits and integral self-management of producers at the work place and consumers in the community from local to global levels of social self-organization, presents orientation on conservation, reform or overcoming of class division of labor on rulers and ruled and its legal expression, private property.

Paper calls sociologists to self-reflection while answering the questions implied by the title of the 3rd ISA Forum: Who are "we"? What is "better future"? How does our socially structured value orientations on conservation, reform or radical transformation of class division of labor influence all phases of our research and practice of participation, organizational democracy and self-management, bringing about realization of self-fulfilling prophecies?

RC04-48.16

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TOKIC MILAKOVIC, ANA (University of Zagreb)

Is There a Way out? Cultural Capital and Educational Outcomes of Young People Who Grew up in Poverty

Despite the proclaimed policy calls for educational equity (see, for example, the 2013 Council of the European Union's conclusions on the social dimension of higher education), social reproduction of inequality through education remains a problem of many European societies. In fact, the current economic crisis in Europe and high levels of youth unemployment combined with the increasing commodification of higher education, often mean that individuals need ever higher academic qualifications in order to compete on the labour market full of young people with BA and MA degrees from various public and private institutions. This task is challenging in itself for individuals from less privileged backgrounds. But for young people who grew up in poverty this is sometimes almost an unsurmountable obstacle since, during their educational careers, they often lacked both the financial and structural resources, as well as cultural capital, to put them on the university track, and to give them access to jobs that can ensure their upward social mobility. In our research, we spotlight this vulnerable group of young Croatian people from poor family backgrounds. Based on a survey of young people coming from households on social welfare during their high school years, we examine factors that contributed to their successful and unsuccessful educational outcomes. In our analysis, we focus in particular on the role of cultural capital in its multiple operationalizations. We also examine how cultural capital interacts with other individual, family and social factors, especially among the individuals with more successful educational trajectories. Our results help identify factors that may serve to reduce social inequality by increasing chances of social mobility through education for the young people who grew up in poverty.

RC15-188.2

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A Multilevel Test of Constrained Choices Theory: The Case of Tobacco Clean Air Restrictions

Social contexts have proven to be profound influences on health. According to Bird and Rieker's (2008) sociology of constrained choices, decisions and priorities concerning health are shaped by the contexts – including policy, community, and work/family – in which they are formulated. While each of these levels has received attention in the original and subsequent research, we contend the constrained choices theory provides a powerful multilevel framework for modeling health outcomes. We apply this framework to tobacco clean air restrictions, combining a database of all tobacco policies with the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 ($n=8,984$) from ages 19-31. Using multilevel panel models, we find that clean air policies lower the odds of past 30 day smoking (OR=0.788, $p<$.05) and dependence (OR=0.694, $p<$.05), while controlling for other policy, community, and individual-level constraints. We also find unique between- and within-person effects. The effect on any recent smoking has a within-person effect; that is, a clean air policy reduces a given person's odds of any smoking over time (OR=0.770, $p<$.05). By contrast, we see a between-person effect on daily pack smoking, such that policies distinguish between individuals who smoke at this level (OR=0.497,

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

p<.05), but do not affect a specific person's use. Lastly, we find that clean air policies influence recent smoking for males (OR=0.627, *p*<.001) but not for females, supporting constrained choices theory's argument that gender is not and does not operate as a fundamental cause of health disparities. These results demonstrate that policies restricting public smoking influence tobacco use over time even in the face of more proximal constraints. In sum, we argue for the broad applicability of the theory of constrained choices beyond commonly cited findings regarding gender and biological influences; it is a powerful theoretical framework that permits the simultaneous consideration of multiple contextual influences on health-related decisions.

W

RC10-125.2

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A Cross-National Comparison of the Patterns of Civic Participation: Worldwide Convergence, National Divergence, or Enduring Influences of Cultural Repertoire?

Recent studies on globalization and modularity predict that deepening globalization generates a great deal of uniformity of action forms worldwide, exemplified as expanding democratization and conventional forms of civic participation (e.g. voting, lobbying, petitioning, organizing interest groups). In contrast, researches on regime and contentious politics argue that patterns of civic participation differ considerably by country even in the era of globalization because political regime characteristics, such as state strength and degree of democracy, still affect civil actors' selection of action forms (i.e. violence—e.g. riots, civil wars—under weak authoritarian regimes; protests—e.g. strike, street demonstration, boycotting—under semi-democracies; conventional forms under strong democratic regimes). Are we witnessing a worldwide convergence or a national divergence? In addition to these contradictory hypotheses of worldwide convergence and national divergence, this paper presents a "cultural repertoire hypothesis" and argues that patterns of civic participation vary greatly by actor because actors' selection of action forms is dependent upon their familiarity with these forms based on their specific histories of contention. In a word, people cannot perform if they do not know how. This paper evaluates these three hypotheses by conducting a cross-national comparison of the patterns of civic participation using a data set of 10 million events worldwide, reported by Reuters, between 1990 and 2004. This data set includes a great deal of varieties in action forms, not just violence or protests but also conventional forms of political interaction, which provides us with an extraordinary opportunity to compare civic participation patterns across the world. A multilevel multinomial regression analysis will reveal how the participation patterns (conventional, protest, and violent) change by the main variables: (1) globalization index (the worldwide convergence hypothesis), (2) institutional regime characteristics (the national divergence hypothesis), and (3) actors' familiarity with forms of action (the cultural repertoire hypothesis).

RC48-554.1

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Association Rule Analysis of the Repression-Dissent Dynamics

While civil violence is almost always countered by state violence, the opposite is not true. It is unclear whether state violence triggers or contains civil violence. Will those who have suffered from state repression pick up a weapon in anger or quiet down in fear and despair? A major stumbling block in the effort to tackle this problem of repression-dissent dynamics has been methodological. On one hand, small-N case studies, while good at revealing exact processes of interactions between state agents and social actors, cannot generalize the results beyond these cases. On the other, typical quantitative analyses of annual (monthly or weekly) event counts, while good at demonstrating general patterns, fail to detect interactive dynamics, as contentious interactions often happen in rapid sequence, sometimes within a matter of seconds, minutes, hours, and days.

This paper attempts to overcome such a methodological deadlock by using a data set of popular contention in Great Britain (BRIT) collected by Charles Tilly. Unlike most event data sets, BRIT records the information about detailed sequences of contentious interactions *within each event*. This provides scholars with an unprecedented opportunity to examine contentious dynamics quantitatively. This paper applies a new method, "association rule analysis," developed in the field of text mining of big data, to examine the repression-dissent dynamics. The method enables researchers to detect "rules of associations" or hidden patterns of contentious sequences in the form of probability statement (i.e. "the probability of police beating followed by students' rioting is 42 %"). This paper uncovers, among others, *state agents* who are more likely to trigger civil violence, *social actors* who are more likely to resort to violence after state repression, and *repression strategies* which tend to evoke strong civil resistance. The association rule analysis will advance theories and methodologies concerning the dynamics of social movements.

RC34-394.4

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Arab Youth and the 'facebook Revolution': The Role of Social Media and Youth Culture

Due to the young people's use of social networking sites the events of the Arab spring have also been labelled the 'Facebook revolution'. The presentation will analyze if that label is appropriate and in which ways. Furthermore, it will investigate the role of youth culture in the Arab spring. The research presented is part of the FP7 project "ARABTRANS – Political and social transformations in the Arab world" (2013-2016), funded by the European Commission. The analysis is based on new empirical data from a large scale survey (N=2000 for each country) among seven countries (Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia) focusing on political participation and the use of the Internet and of social networking sites.

Our analysis shows that most young people in the researched Arab countries aged 18 to 25 use the Internet as well as social networking sites, above all Facebook and Youtube. Online social networks seem to have contributed to the cause of the protesters in various ways: as an organizing tool, as a news source and as a public arena for building a community of like-minded activists. The young population uses them, above all, for getting informed about political news and for discussing politics, but also for learning about political events, and even for organizing political events. Our analysis further shows how youth culture seems to be a perfect tool for reaching and mobilizing the young population, especially when distributed through social media.

RC14-173.5

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Poïésis Entre La Raison Et La Sensibilité

Face au phénomène de la puissance des images dans notre société contemporaine, il conviendrait de réfléchir à la participation de l'artiste par ses représentations qui servent à la convergence technologique pour leur art. Qu'est-ce que cela dans les conditions techniques du présent pour un art total par les nouveaux médiums de l'art ?

Jürgen Habermas dans son oeuvre *Théorie de l'agir communicationnel*, 1987, analyse les systèmes qui coexistent dans la société. Cette analyse traite de la reproduction matérielle, de la logique de la technologie dans le processus d'adaptation des technologies conformément aux objectifs, en maintenant des relations politiques, culturelles et économiques. À partir de la rationalité communicationnelle par une réflexion phénoménologique, Habermas développe un concept de rationalité, dans une pratique rationnelle de communication, qui signifie la résolution, l'évaluation discursive de chaque expression prétendue (*Geltungsansprüche*). Le discours ou l'argumentation sont la clé de l'instance d'un comportement rationnel. Habermas distingue le discours théorique, le discours pratique, la critique esthétique, que les médias reflètent pour que l'objectif de la communication puisse être accessible et pertinent. Donc, les arts, que cherchent-ils dans cette dimension de l'univers des apparences conditionnés aux formes pragmatiques pour réaliser leurs objectifs, moyennant le processus des nouveaux médiums ? Dans cette approche de la raison et de l'esthétique, il conviendrait d'analyser les nouveaux médiums de l'art, aujourd'hui, parce que nous ne sommes pas à la recherche d'une démystification, d'un éclaircissement (*Aufklärung*), mais de la légitimité de l'art depuis le début du XXI siècle, en ce sens, se référant à une poïésis entre la raison et la sensibilité.

RC07-97.2

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DU TOIT, JACQUES (University of Pretoria)
VENTER, SANELL (University of Pretoria)

Interdisciplinary Near-Peer Mentoring: A Future for Teaching in Higher Education

In the last few decades tertiary education institutions have experienced increasing pressure to accommodate not only more students, but also to address the criticism that traditional lecturing and note-taking teaching approaches do not promote in-depth learning, active participation or the development of creative problem solving skills. One response to these demands has been the use of peers or near-peers to assist in teaching and mentoring of fellow students. The aim of this paper is to present a case study of an interdisciplinary near-peer mentoring model in which Master's students in research psychology acted as mentors to urban planning students who were in the process of writing their final-year research reports. The overall purpose of the mentoring model was to improve the research and report-writing skills of the urban planning students and to give the psychology students experience in mentoring and general research supervision. Focus groups were conducted with both groups of students to determine their experiences of the model and where improvements could be made. Findings indicate that both groups benefitted from, as well as experienced challenges with, the model. Future directions for teaching in higher education using this model are indicated in the paper.

RC25-JS-33.6

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From Active Offer to Active Delivery: Increasing the Number of Bilingual Health and Social Care Professionals in Wales

My paper will address the Welsh language within the health and social care sector in Wales, specifically the importance of meeting patients' language needs and ways in which to address the deficit of Welsh-English bilingual professionals in the sector. Within Wales, Welsh is to be "treated no less favourably" (*Welsh Language (Wales) Measure*, 2011) than English. Yet, this is not always the case due to an historic power dynamic of inequality where Welsh was seen as lesser than English, thus not given priority. Additionally, there is a common belief that bilingual services are unnecessary, because Welsh-speakers speak English anyway. However, the literature contradicts this idea, illustrating the importance of communicating to patients through their own language. Consequently, the Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner have formed policies/standards to help redress these barriers to bilingualism. Within health and social care, the policy *More than Just Words* (2012) recognizes the importance of language need through introducing the Active Offer. The Active Offer will take the onus off service-users requesting Welsh language services and will transfer the responsibility to service-providers to actively offer those services. The Welsh Language Standards will enforce these policies and additional mandates from 01/04/2016. However, there is a shortage of Welsh-English bilingual health and social care professionals, which leads to the question: how can the policy be realized and an Active Offer happen if there are not enough bilingual professionals to deliver it? Hence, there needs to be an increase of the bilingual infrastructure within the sector. How can this be done? Using interviews with key players within health and social care in Wales, this paper describes the importance of bilingualism within the sector and suggests solutions within the short, mid, and long-term to increase the number of bilingual professionals, thereby allowing the Active Offer to become Active Delivery.

RC31-356.11

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Return Migration and Mixed Families: The Case of Finnish and Swedish Family Migration in a Transnational Context

The paper outlines the dynamics of transnational migration and social integration of Swedish citizens who have become part of the migration pattern of Finnish citizens returning to Finland. As result of intermarriages and family ties with Finnish migrants, these Swedish citizens have become part of the mobility and cross-border activities of the large post-war Finnish migrant group. Previous research has outlined the crucial importance of family ties in order to understand the development of both transnational migration and social integration. Yet, the involvement of people of non-migrant background in return migration has not been much studied. This paper provides an attempt to clearly delineate and conceptualise this specific family migration phenomenon, which also tends to be gender specific. Sweden and Finland provide a good case for studying the development of migration patterns, since there has been a full freedom of movement and the migration patterns are well documented. Although Finnish citizens dominate the migration flows in both directions, the number of Swedish migrants has steadily increased. Especially, we find an increasing number of Swedish males moving from Sweden to Finland. The paper provides some suggestions on why this specific migration pattern is dominated by male migrants. The paper describes results from 30 interviews with Swedish immigrants living in mixed families in Finland. The results indicate that the Finnish partner to a large extent has facilitated the integration into Finnish society. The paper argues that the dynamics of both the migration patterns and the social relationships in Finland largely depends on the social ties of the Finnish family member.

RC36-423.2

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CASPAR, CHRISTIAN (Foeg - Forschungsinstitut Öffentlichkeit und Gesellschaft)

Intimization of Public

The dichotomy of public and private is regarded as the main attribute of well-organized western societies in late modernity. In the course of recent economic and technological developments -- particularly the digitalization and commodification of public mass communication -- the boundaries between public and private get blurry.

Our project "Intimization of the Public" (funded-by-Schweizer-Nationalfonds) proposes, that the changes in the relation of public and private lead to an intimization of the public sphere (Imhof 2011). We concur that social media is an integral part of this development, but are also convinced that it can only be analyzed within the scope of broader developments. Our research is based on three indicators: Extensification of personal relations, the loss of rationality in the public and the shift from trust in institutions/the social contract towards trust in specific persons. We are collecting data from television and print media for the timeframe 1962-2014 with the purpose of retracing the ongoing intimization of the public and the genesis of theme-specific publics. In addition we will analyze the use of social media.

With this in mind we will focus on 'our' understanding of intimization and describe our research design. In the second part we want to talk about 'how technology changes people's subjectivities', especially in which way intimization influences identity and the formation of the self. Within the quest for "gelingende Weltbeziehungen"(Rosa 2012) -- relations to the world, which are a prerequisites for human flourishing -- the subjects of late modernity are confronted with the problem of finding new rooms for self-affirmation. Here we will concentrate on the evaluation of qualitative interviews with facebook-users and non-users. The aim is to understand, whether the use of social media is in a sense liberating and consequential or if it is a new spin on the social imperative of self-perfection.

RC47-546.1

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DOBRATZ, BETTY (Iowa State University)

Rapport, Respect, and Dissonance: Studying the White POWER Movement in the United States

We examine the advantages and disadvantages of conducting field work with the highly stigmatized white power movement in the United States and ultimately argue that field work is important to achieve a more complete understanding of racist movements. Building rapport and trust is typically viewed as desirable in the relationship between researcher and those studied (Riecken in McCall and Simmons 1969:44). However how much rapport should one develop with highly stigmatized white power groups? At times, Simi (Sim and Futrell 2015:135) experienced internal dissonance when he outwardly portrayed himself as sympathetic in spite of deep personal feelings of opposition to racism. We consider the research technique of identifying certain shared concerns with those studied. For example, the racist populist movement members and researchers might both be critical of the power business leaders and transnational corporations wield. Perlstein's (1995) article "Sleeping with the Enemy: Academia Faces the Far Right" identified issues such as the researcher being perceived as complicit with one's subjects and giving the movement a sense of legitimacy. However Perlstein also suggested studying such movements fulfilled "a scholarly imperative" (p. 81). Is something being missed if social scientists do not extensively interview and observe white power movement supporters? We argue that in-depth analysis of the movement is more difficult if one does not interact with movement members. If one attends white power rallies, meetings or celebrations, one has a better grasp of how and why these events occur and what results from them. One could observe such events promoting not only group solidarity but potentially also revealing the conflicts among movement groups and members. Greater potential exists for high quality intensive examination of racist movements if one engages in face-to-face interaction with movement supporters.

RC12-144.1

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How the Theory of Collective Consciousness Reveals Gaps and Dilemmas in International Gender Law

This paper applies the features and dynamics of collective consciousness to international gender law. Drawing on the work of George Herbert Mead, Walter Buckley, Norbert Wiley, Tom Burns and Erik Engdahl among others, collective consciousness is presented as more than shared knowledge and practices – it entails, in addition, mutual awareness and normative (emotional) charge of the knowledge, people and institutions that are the source of the shared experience. As such, collective consciousness of international gender law is grounded in a shared legal regime, specialized language, mutual communication, and reflectivity. The community of agents (including international organizations, courts, INGOs, international law scholars, and associations of international lawyers) share and experience consciousness of particular rights, agreements, discourses, institutions, and procedures.

It will be shown that some of the primary narratives of international gender law contain paradoxes, selectivity and bias, which are evident in duly established norms of equality (for instance, UN conventions and declarations). Conscientious efforts to establish gender equality and justice are compromised by the unconscious perpetuation of counter norms, often not articulated openly but tacitly; appearing in jokes, innuendo, body language, and pervasive archetypes of the masculine and feminine, for example the female victim and prostitute, and the dominating, insensitive, violent male. This unconscious material has the effect of downplaying the emotional needs of men, glorifying the public sphere and diminishing the significance of the private sphere.

Of particular interest in the paper are the omissions, exclusions and other distortions in international gender law, which our research has identified. Three major biases/gaps are:
1. Person Exclusion: Persons and subgroups may be excluded from the communication exchanges and shared collective experiences;
2. Knowledge/factual exclusion: Particular ideas, "facts," and "knowledge" may be selectively excluded from collective communication; and
3. Exclusion of particular emotions or emotional orientations from group life and expression.

RC54-614.2

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Power of the Body in Representations of Laestadianism

This paper examines the power over and power of the body in representations of a conservative Christian religious movement, Laestadianism. Like many religious communities today, as they are increasingly affected by secular society's norms and practices, Laestadianism is under pressure to change. Laestadianism is being renegotiated within the community, as well as in public, the media, cultural products, and research. This paper discusses contemporary representations of Laestadianism from Finland and the United States: a film, a television series, a play, and a novel. In them, the complex ways in which lived religiousness is represented through bodily practices become tangible and discernible.

The paper claims that the body is central to the religious and social order of religious groups. Religious norms have a fundamental influence on the embodied subjectivity and everyday life of people in religious communities. The order of bodies in Laestadianism is deeply gendered; the conservative patriarchal social relations and norms control and shape female and male bodies in terms of sexuality and reproduction, dress, movement and being in-common. Still, inescapably, bodies also have an inherent transgressive potential. This paper argues that the perspective of the body is essential in order to make sense of the power relations, structures and dynamics of change within Laestadianism in particular but also within religious groups in more general.

RC24-303.5

WALLER, VIVIENNE* (Swinburne University of Technology, vwaller@swin.edu.au)

Changing Socio-Technical Practices to Enable the Composting of Food Waste for Food Production

The modern landfill has remained the dominant method for managing food waste in developed countries and currently 97% of the food waste generated in the state of Victoria in Australia is sent to landfill. There food waste rots, emitting greenhouse gases and producing toxic leachate. Changes in the socio-technical landscape have led to increasing tensions about the unsustainability of the current food waste management regime of kerbside collection and landfill. Additionally, policy makers have realized that by sending food waste to landfill, they are literally throwing away the valuable economic and environmental resource of compost. While composting food waste has compelling environmental, health and economic arguments in its favour, transitioning from landfill to sustainable management of food waste involves transforming the entire socio-technical regime. This includes not only the landfill and waste collection industries, pricing structures, and the regulatory environment, but the the array of practices and consumer preferences associated with the management of food waste.

This paper presents the preliminary findings from an action research project that intervenes at a range of locations into residential and commercial practices around food waste management. Niche innovations of medium-scale on-site composting of household and commercial food waste have been introduced into different types of urban precinct, with the resulting compost used for growing food locally. The viability of these niche innovations is compared with the alternative of kerbside collection of food waste and offsite composting, where the resulting compost is used in agriculture.

Taking a case study approach, the research examines the socio-technical practices around the food waste separation and composting as well as around the use of the compost. The findings will inform reshaping of the future of urban food

waste management into a more environmentally sustainable one, that takes account of different dispositions towards the management of food waste.

RC47-544.3

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It's All Local? Climate Change Adaptation Policies, Climate Action Groups and U.S. Local Governments

Since the 2009 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Copenhagen, Denmark protest events and collective actions against the human-generated global climate change have been on the rise. While recent research (Hadden, 2015) examines the rise in protest events and the spillover of tactics between global justice movements and climate actions, little research has been generated that traces out the relationship between climate action groups and other actors such as local governments within the US. Vasi (2006) asserts that local governments are vital to the anticipated policy changes climate change would bring, and are needed to be understood as key "battlegrounds" for climate change policy and its implementation. As the past ten years have shown, local governments already manage crises. Small local governments have engaged in incremental adaptation assessment and planning to protect energy and public infrastructure (IPCC 2014), but they do not have the resources to develop or sustain long-term adaptation measures (Carmin, Nadkarmi and Rhie, 2012; Homsby, 2014). That gap might be filled at least in part, by climate action groups that target local government officials to help obtain needed resources, target federal and state agencies on behalf of local government climate adaptation interests, and target citizens to engage in local government climate action planning. The purpose of our study will be to further investigate the dynamics between climate action groups and U.S. local governments, particularly in the development of climate change adaptation policy development. We examine two climate action groups as case studies of the broader climate movement and three local governments of small-size communities within the US as each population grapples with the consequences of climate change on their localities.

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RC05-69.3

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Telling It like It Is: Race Relations in Darwin, Australia –Survey Results

This paper reports on the survey stage of a three part Australian research project that sought to provide Aboriginal Australians with the opportunity to describe their own subjectivities and narratives of race relations. The research fills a large knowledge gap in that the views of White Australia on Aboriginal people are regularly canvassed, but little research exists on the views of Aboriginal people on Australian society and their place within it. The small proportionality of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population (2.5%) and the uneven discoursal space of White and Aboriginal Australians contribute to this dearth of Aboriginal perspectives. The research was undertaken in Darwin, the major city in the Northern Territory, where Aboriginal people make up 30 percent of the total population. The project was undertaken partnership with Larrakia Nation Aboriginal Corporation, the peak Aboriginal advocacy agency for the traditional landowners of the Greater Darwin area. To give voice to Aboriginal perspectives 400 Aboriginal people from the area were surveyed on their experience of, and attitudes towards, everyday race relations. The surveys were undertaken by an Aboriginal survey team over a period of 6 week October-November 2015. Sampling was stratified by age, gender, housing occupancy and employment status, to align with the Census 2011 socio-demographic profile of the Aboriginal population of Darwin. The results indicate that Darwin remains a largely segregated city with Aboriginal and White lives lived largely separate from each other and that racialized encounters remain an everyday experience for a majority of the Aboriginal population.

RC49-573.6

WANG, ANNE-CHIE* (National Taiwan university, anne0806@gmail.com)

Every Youth As Problematic: Identifying Mental Health Problems Among Juveniles through the School Guidance System

Due to economic growth rapidly in 1990s, the social structure of the Taiwan society has been changed radically. At the same time, juvenile crime rates also increased sharply. Some scholars have asserted that the social transformation

may cause juveniles to be "anomie", lacking moral guidance. Teenagers who have emotional distress tend to harm themselves or others such as committing to suicide or bullying others. In 2014, the Taiwan government established a school guidance system in order to address this issue more effectively. The system is based on the framework of clinical risk management. The objective of the research is to investigate the relationships between risks and mental health factor of high-risk students and to discuss the issue of "What juvenile behavior would be problematic concerning at-risk students?" The researcher interviewed ten school guidance teachers who participated in guidance work and counseling. Moreover, the researcher selected one counseling office at secondary school where she worked as volunteer for three months in order to understand the everyday practice of the counseling office and to investigate how the teachers identify and help at-risk students. The major result reveal that the social classification such as foreign-born Taiwanese, indigenous youth, single parent-hood, low-income family, domestic violence are easier to identify as the at-risk student. Also, student who has the behavior such as lying, bullying, impolite to teachers could be the indicator of the priority list of teacher guidance. In short, the findings indicate the types of the social orders that the Taiwanese society tends to sustain.

RC49-573.2

WANG, ANNE-CHIE* (National Taiwan university, anne0806@gmail.com)

Risks in Vulnerable Ages: Identifying Metal Health Problems of at-Risk Student through the School Guidance System

Due to the youth mental problem rate growth rapidly in recent year, the Taiwan government approved the "Student Guidance and Counseling Act" in 2014 commanding schools to increase number of counselors and according to the three stage structure of preventive counseling to establish a risk reduction guidance system accessible to all students. The system is based on the framework of clinical risk management that needs to cooperate with social workers, psychologists and psychiatrists. Each discipline has different jurisdictions defining "At-risk". The research is concerned with the topic "What juvenile behavior would be problematic concerning at-risk students and how the guidance system treats the students' mental health problems after classifying them as "abnormal"." The first step of the research focused on the analysis of the manuals used by the counselors, guidebooks issued by the Ministry of Education etc. The study examines how these materials define "at-risk students" and what kind of intervention strategies these materials propose. Furthermore, the researcher selected one counseling office at secondary school where she worked as volunteer for three months in order to understand the everyday practice of the counseling office and to investigate how the teachers identify and help at-risk students. The major result reveal that the social classification such as foreign-born Taiwanese, indigenous youth, single parent-hood, low-income family, domestic violence are easier to identify as the at-risk student. Also, student who has the behavior such as lying, bullying, impolite to teachers could be the indicator of the priority list of teacher guidance. In short, the findings indicate the types of the social orders that the Taiwanese society tends to sustain.

RC04-54.7

WANG, CHIEN-LUNG* (National Taitung University, wcl@nttu.edu.tw)
CHANG, JUHUI (National Taitung University)

Forecasting Models for the Numbers of Indigenous Graduate Students in the Context of Graduate Schools Expansion in Taiwan—Curvilinear Regression of the Ministry of Education's Statistics from 1998 to 2014

In Taiwan, 540,000 Indigenous People of 16 Austronesian ethnicities made up 2.28% of 2.3 million (major Chinese) populations. Their educational disadvantages have been improved since *Indigenous Education Law*was promulgated in 1998. In 2014, Indigenous students made up 2.11% of the undergraduates with additional protective enrolling numbers, while only 0.7% of the graduate students are Indigenous. Actually, the yearly numbers of Indigenous graduate students increased sharply from 18 to 1,239, while non-Indigenous numbers expanded 4.3 times from 43,000 to 185,000 from 1998 to 2009 and then have been scaled down 6.5% to 173,000 by the Ministry of Education ever since. This study hypothesized that with non-Indigenous graduate student numbers as forecasting variable and Indigenous numbers as criterion variables, the forecasting models would be "S-Curve" reflecting the scaling down. With methodology of data mining, the Ministry of Education's statistics was collected and analyzed with SPSS curvilinear regression models including Growth Model and S-Curve to test the hypothesis.

The findings are as followings: Generally, Growth Model is much more fitted (R^2=.953) and the forecasting formula is $y_{indigenous\ graduate\ student} = e^{(2.177+0.00002585*non-indigenous\ graduate\ student)}$. By variables of genders, birth registrations of Indigenous populous municipalities, and larger ethnicities of Amis and Paiwan, Growth Models also indicated the continuous increasing. It reflected Indigenous population growth rate (1.2%) is higher than that of non-indigenous (0.3%), due to numerous youths from

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mix-marriage families obtain or restore the statuary Indigenous identity with consanguinity. Besides, the coefficient of Growth Model of females' is higher than that of males' and females outnumbered males by 50 in recent 2 years, while non-Indigenous males outnumbered females by 20,000. Finally, by variables of smaller Puyuma, Bunun, and Truku ethnicities, S-Curve is much more fitted and the forecasting formula for Puyuma, for example, is $y_{puyuma\ graduate\ student} = e^{(6.893-611625.999/non-indigenous\ graduate\ student)}$, showing the numbers are slowing down.

TG06-697.3

WANG, FRANK* (Graduate Institute of Social Work, National Chengchi University, tywangster@gmail.com)

Deconstructing Care from below: 'Toona Tamu' As Resistance to Pathological Subjectivity for Indigenous Elders in Taiwan

Taiwanese government is launching a long term care insurance to cope with rapid aging population. However, current long term care system fails to meet the needs as well as to reflect the worldview of indigenous peoples in remote areas. An alliance to advocate on behalf of indigenous peoples has been formed to challenge current LTC policy and practices. This paper analyzes how IE is adopted by the alliance to work with indigenous communities in order to disrupt the ruling apparatus of LTC in which elders are constructed as frail and dependent and the care provider as professionally trained workers. Two strategies were applied to mobilize community for change. First, service statistics of LTC are collected and analyzed at the level of township, rather than county, in order to make the shortage of services visible to the community. Community members are invited to interpret the stories behind the service figures to map out the care system at work, especially the informal care work. Secondly, community workers are invited to present their daily work on elder care, which is in sharp contrast to current LTC. 'Toona Tamu', which means a land guided by elders' wisdom in the Kanakanavu tribe, is analyzed how elderly persons are empowered as heritage of culture rather than a frail dependent; relationship between the cared and the carer is reframed as inheritance of traditional knowledge with a collective mission to cultural revival, rather than individual physical care; elders, women and children are brought together as a community, rather than as divided client groups in needs of help; and most importantly, care/healing comes from deep spiritual connection with motherland, rather than professional knowledge/training. This activist process illustrates IE's potential for social change in its emphasis on the binary of institutional and everyday perspectives, which gives voices to indigenous experiences.

RC31-366.2

WANG, JUNXIU* (Chinese Academy of Social Science, wang_jx@cass.org.cn)

Role Trust: A Trust Strategy of Newcomers in the Cities

Over past 30 years China's urbanization has quickened. A large number of population have shift from rural to urban areas. During the process human relationships were reconstructed. Trust strategy was also changing from the special trust to the general trust with the increase in the time of staying in the cities. There is a transitional stage from special trust in traditional society to general trust in modern society. Role trust as a trust strategy was adopted in this stage by the newcomers. The strangers they meet were put on a category for the purpose of deciding if they would trust them.

The data of the research is from the Chinese Social Survey (CSS) of the Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, a national random sample. The respondents were divided into five groups: peasants, floating people, migrant workers, internal migration and urban natives. The levels of general trust, special trust and the role trust were compared for different groups and impact factors to the strategy were analyzed.

RC24-303.7

WANG, QIAN* (Nagoya University, qian.e.wang@gmail.com)

Exploring the Social Compensation Patterns in Process of Developing Wind Energy in China

As one of the world's largest wind energy countries, the Chinese government has formulated a series of regulations and laws to encourage the development of wind power industry in the last decade. The relationship and mutual responsibility between the government and wind power companies was put in place by these laws and regulations, but the interaction between the wind power industry and the local residents was ignored or minimized to some extent. With perspective of time dimension, the life of local residents and the development of wind farms go forward hand in hand, and they are relationship with affecting and being affected. During the interaction process, the need to establish a comprehensive social compensation mechanism to mitigate the loss of "the victims" (both material and spiritual), then promote to achieve a harmony "energy sustainable communities". Based on the cases of wind power development in different rural area

of China, this paper contrasts the different patterns of social compensation in local contexts and targets on showing the interaction relationship between social compensation patterns and different degree of social acceptance of wind power. It discusses and analyzes of the social compensation mechanism of Chinese characteristics for wind power, and tries to explain the deep-seated institutional and social cultural reasons for the formation of these compensation patterns.

RC19-233.2

WANG, SHU-YUNG* (Chung Cheng University, shuyung@gmail.com)

Re-Familialism or De-Familiamlism? the Social and Political Economy of Changing Childcare Diamond in Taiwan

East Asian countries present as exemplary cases of male breadwinner welfare model in the sense that childcare is always considered as family responsibility. However, an increase in female labor force participation as well as dramatic declining fertility rate simultaneous occurred during the past decades, thus posed challenges in most East Asian countries in general, and specifically for Taiwan, as the fertility rate is one of the lowest in the world recently. As a result, childcare policies have been undergone transformation and reconfiguration. Accordingly, whether these newly policy developments represent the ideal and institutional break with the male breadwinner model becomes the heated debate.

There are two major concerns in the paper: First, this paper aims to identify what are the major features of childcare expansion? What are the policy discourses and debates regarding the ideal role of state in terms of governing, funding, and provision? And what kinds of strategies government implement in order to creating a conducive environment for childbearing? Second, this paper uses the "care diamond theory" as analysis framework to further examine how the boundaries between the state, market, family, and community have been shifted in terms of sharing the responsibility for childcare? Finally, this paper aims to explore what are the major forces behind this policy transformation.

The preliminary results shows that, though with more financial investment and regulation from government, the structure of care provision, and caring ideology still remains unchanged. However, there is significant differences between infant and toddler care: the core feature of infant care is strong re-familiailsm and limited liberal de-familialism; as for toddler care, strong liberal de-familialism orientation. In terms of the changing role of government, though increasing intervention and investment in childcare, major strategy is subsidy-oriented, in the discourse of market mechanism and parental choice.

RC15-196.1

WANG, SIMENG* (Ecole Normale Superieure, simeng.wang1017@gmail.com)

Chinese Migrants and Their Medicine in France (1976-2015) : Circulation of Knowledge in a Globalizad World

This communication aims to analyse the development of Chinese medicine in French society, in connection with Chinese immigration in France during the period 1976-2015. Several stakeholders are involved in this developement. At local scale, actors are CAM users, practitioners and public authorities in various fields of the French society. At global scale, actors are the Chinese state with his multiple interests, supra-state organizations and other players in global healthcare services market.

The communication mobilizes a number of qualitative methods (consultation of archives, ethnography, interviews, observations) and adopts a socio-historical approach. The fieldwork is done in Beijing and in Paris, in hospitals and paramedical fields. This communication is structured around two main research axes : 1) The social conditions, either cultural, economic and political, making the TCM's transnational circulation possible ; 2) The processus of reinterpretation – from the "top" and from the "bottom" – of TCM in France.

RC15-191.1

WANG, SIMENG* (Ecole Normale Superieure, simeng.wang1017@gmail.com)

Les Troubles Genrés De La Vie Psychique : L'exemple Des Migrant(e)s Chinois(es) En Région Parisienne

Dans le cadre d'une thèse de sociologie qui a porté sur des expériences migratoires au prisme de l'usage des soins psychiatriques/psychothérapeutiques/psychanalytiques parmi les migrant(e)s chinois(es) et leurs descendant(e)s en région parisienne, je propose une communication s'appuyant sur trois chapitres de ma thèse, qui ont traité respectivement les souffrances psychiques des migrant(e)s en position précaire pendant leur entretien du mensonge collectif de l'immigration ; les jeunes qualifié(e)s chinois(es) face au dérèglement du marché matrimonial dans le contexte transnational ; et les difficultés psychologiques de descendant(e)s ayant immigré par regroupement familial et leurs obligations familiales à rebours. Cette communication visera à interroger, la façon dont le

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genre participe à construire les souffrances psychiques, à partir d'expériences migratoires distinctes de trois sous-groupes au sein de la population chinoise à Paris. Elle se donnera pour objectif de comprendre comment les rôles sociaux liés au genre tendent à orienter la façon dont les femmes et les hommes sont exposé(e)s différemment à des souffrances psychiques, et par la suite, comment elles et ils s'approprient et/ou se réapproprient différemment leurs difficultés psychologiques, autrement dit, comment leur usage des soins psychiatriques varient selon les différences de sexe/genre. Les relations thérapeutiques seront également analysées avec cette approche genre. Le terme « psychiatrique » est ici utilisé au sens large, et désigne toute prise en charge en santé mentale qui relaye diverses approches, qu'elles soient psychiatriques, psychologiques, psychothérapeutiques ou psychanalytiques. Cette communication est issue d'une enquête ethnographique effectuée de septembre 2010 au printemps 2014. L'enquête de terrain a été facilitée par la position particulière de l'enquêtrice – tour à tour interprète, médiatrice et sociologue en observation. Cette communication tentera de penser le genre comme un rapport social producteur d'inégalités de santé dans des contextes migratoires, familiaux, et professionnels, quel que soit le sous-groupe des Chinois à Paris en question.

RC38-441.5

WANIEK, KATARZYNA* (University of Lodz, k.m.waniek@gmail.com)

Neglected Motives behind Migration Processes

It is often taken for granted and "proved" in "pure statistics" ordinary shaping public discourses that people are rational when it comes to their decisions to go abroad. It is also believed that they carefully consider multiple and complex economic factors like: market opportunities, demand for labour, wage differentials across markets or possibilities of development before going to a foreign country. Autobiographical narrative interviews with transnational workers and educationally mobile individuals show, however, that in a considerable number of cases motives behind one's mobility are not of economic nature in the first place (hardly ever revealed by quantative methods). Therefore, the findings presented in this paper are based on an in-depth analysis of autobiographical narrative interviews with transnational workers and educationally mobile individuals who left their country of origin (local milieu and home) and live in another European country. These seem to prove that usually ignored, neglected or diminished in contemporary migration studies cause for mobility – i.e.: the escape motive – is a significant reason for mobility. Two different modalities of the motive will be explored and defined, i.e.: (1) the "escape from..." extended processes of suffering and (2) the "escape to..." in search for individuation and deeper self-understanding and self-awareness. Furthermore, an insight into empirical data illustrating both cases will be offered. Finally, an attempt will be made to consider some consequences of "escape from..." and "escape to..." for one's biographical work, identity as well as for creating some collective identifications.

RC11-131.6

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Work Strain and Age Discrimination Among Older Employees – Identifying Challenges for Age-Friendly Work Places

Background:
Facing the challenge of an ageing workforce that has to sustain an increasing number of retirees, governments across Europe take measures to extend working life. At the same time, however, older employees are increasingly excluded from working life due to physical and psychological strain and corporate age stereotypes. From a sociological perspective, stressful experiences can be traced back to the surrounding social structures and people´s locations within them. On the macro level, these comprise i.a. class, gender and age; on the meso level, arrangements of statuses and roles and on the micro-level social relationships (Pearlin, 2010). Apart from these different contexts we can differentiate between stressors, stress mediators, and stress outcomes.

Methods:
A web survey was conducted among older employees (50+) and their managers in organisations in Austria, Germany, Romania and the Netherlands (n=1.250). Data comprises exposure to work-related stressors (i.e. time pressure, age discrimination), mediators (i.e. coping strategies, team support) and psychological and physiological long- and short-term stress outcomes. Based on the results a software system to create age-friendly workplaces is being developed.

Results & Conclusions:
Results show that older employees are exposed to both time-related and social stressors at the workplace and a high percentage expresses symptoms of physical and psychological stress. Positive social relationship at the workplace could buffer these stressors – however, stressors and stress mediators are significantly correlated and often create a 'triple whammy' effect (exposure to stressors, lack of social resources and restricted coping), thus increasing social inequalities within in the group of older adults. Beyond, data reveals that negative age stereotypes pose a major challenge for creating age-friendly workplaces. Age-friendly workplaces need new forms of leadership with sensitivity to hidden forms of age-discrimination.

TG06-695.4

WARCZOK, TOMASZ* (Pedagogical University of Cracow, tomaszwarczok@gmail.com)

Ideologies within the Ritual. Practical Classifications of Welfare Clients in Poland.

The paper is devoted to the informal classification of welfare clients. These classifications are done daily by the social workers employed in welfare centres in Poland. While these classifications are partly related to openly formulated assessments, in general they are contained within the ritual, embodied social practices and spatial arrangements. The context of interaction between social workers and their clients, as well as the seemingly neutral, administrative communications of the latter, ground the hierarchical division of the world into „normal", („the included"), and „abnormal", („the excluded"), together with the entire set of assumed attributions (poverty, helplessness, unemployment, laziness etc.). The clients are discretely, unconsciously „reminded" of which world they belong to and who they really are. The ideology (imperceptible impostition of the form of classification) functions here in a practical way, being contained in practice itself, thus making it unusually effective.

Clients demanding assistance, who do not meet the stringent institutional criteria and ones showing symbols of consumption (belonging to the „normal" world – cars, expensive mobile phones etc.) are particularly „problematic". By constituting interferences of the classification system (a clear division between the „included" and the „excluded") they are „dirt", „disorder" – as understood by Mary Douglas. They are subjected to special ritual procedures, specific tests (i.e. checking their „work ethos") which they usually are unable to pass. This reclassification gives rise to a new client distinction – the ones „deserving" and „undeserving" of help. This division is legitimate, as it is being realised in a practical, ritual, and non-discursive form – thus accepted as obvious.

The paper is based on several months of participant observation performed in one of the welfare centres in the south of Poland, and tens of interviews conducted with social workers employed in other centres.

RC22-263.7

WARDANA, AMIKA* (Yogyakarta State University, Indonesia, masmicko@gmail.com)

The Sacred Mobilisation: The Response of Islamic Organization to the Democratic Experimentation of Indonesia

The resurgence of Political Islam in Indonesia – opened since the wave of democracy in 1998 - has been either hindered or halted by the rather poor performance of Islamic-based political parties in the last three democratic elections (2004, 2009 and 2014) by winning only about a third of the total seats in the parliament. The development has urged Islamic social-religious organisations – traditionally as a major supporter of the parties – to engage in the political arena. Focusing on *Muhammadiyah* as one of the largest nationwide Islamic socio-religious organisation in the country, the article addresses the participation of its two regional/provincial offices – in Yogyakarta (Central Java) and South Sulawesi – in the senate-like *Dewan Perwakilan Daerah* (DPD or the Regional Representative Council) elections. The participation had turn up the socio-religious organisation into a political body thus mobilising resources and exploiting infra-structures to support the campaign of its candidates and urge the members to give a vote in the poll. The effort had been fruitful as the supported candidates got significant number of votes and won a seat particularly in the 2014 election. Aside from the result, the political activities had provided a new engine and cause for those two offices of *Muhammadiyah* to consolidate the organisation, re-affirm the membership and re-expand the territorial works competing against co-religionist bodies and others.

RC24-301.4

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The Governance of Branching Points in Electricity Transitions: A Case Study from Germany on the Struggle over Capacity Markets

Following established idealtypes of energy transitions such as the typology by Geels and Schot (2007), the first phase of the German energy transition can be characterized as a substitution pathway:

- from a non-renewable to a renewable system
- from a centralized to a distributed system
- by the social broadening of the system (new entrants involved).

Key factor of the characteristic of this initial phase was the Renewable Energy Sources Act from 2000. However, since 2011 the hitherto pathway is increasingly put under pressure. Since the political decision of the nuclear phase-out in 2011, incumbent actors have finally realised that their future existence is threatened and they have started to develop strategies to delegitimise the current path (Kungl 2015; Wassermann et al. 2015). In addition, technical challenges put pressure on the hitherto pathway.

Those pressures have led to contradictory responses and suggestions concerning necessary political measures. Actors who want to keep to the substitution pathway call for new rules and policy measures to support necessary adjustments of infrastructures and a new market design. Actors who are in favour of altering the pathway want to adjust the regulative framework in order to slow down the expansion rate of renewables and call for new institutions that support increasingly unprofitable flexible power plants.

Hence, since 2011 there is a struggle over the question at what time and in which field exactly which kind of adjustments and/or supporting policies are adequate. The paper will analyse and explain the conflict in one of those fields – the struggle over capacity markets. By analysing the struggle, the paper will develop suggestions for focusing on uncertainty, experts reports, power and actor constellations in order to understand and explain socio-technical electricity transitions, especially at "branching points" – at highly uncertain situations where pathway changes are likely.

RC12-155.3

WATANABE, CHIHARA* (Ritsumeikan University, chihara@law.ritsumei.ac.jp)

Specialization and Stratification of Women Lawyers in Japan

Since 2000, the number of women is rapidly increasing in Japan.

There were 2026 women lawyers in 2000 and 6336 in 2014, tripled in only 15years. The rate of women lawyers is not high (only 18%, even in 2014), but the rate of increasing ease

Since judicial reform in 2000s, the environment of practice of lawyers has been dramatically changing. In the past, typical lawyers were a solo - practitioner and took a various kind of job areas. Now, many lawyers have their own specialized fields and it and it propelled the stratification of lawyers. It has been said that many women lawyers work for women clients, especially in divorce cases and their income and the status among lawyers are relatively low. In fact, the survey of Japan Federation of Bar Association in 2010 suggests that many women lawyers engage in family affairs and the average income of women lawyers is much lower than that of men.

But, the picture is only a part of specialization of women lawyers.

What kind of specialized fields do women lawyers choose and how they could attain their status as specialized lawyers and their status among lawyers? Does the gender matters in those field? Do women lawyers work for women's rights in the fields?

I will focus on the women lawyers who are engaged in medical malpractice litigation, which is thought as one of the extremely specialized area and relatively many women lawyers.

RC11-JS-9.6

WATANABE, DAISUKE* (Seikei University, dwatanabe@fh.seikei.ac.jp)

Politics of Small Economic Incentives of Volunteers in Old Age: Using a Mixed Methods Approach

Backgrounds and aims: The purpose of this study was to examine whether small economic incentives can encourage volunteering in old age. Yokohama city in Japan established incentive program for the elderly to join volunteer in welfare facilities from 2010. The program is a part of preventive care policies and in order to reduction in social security budget. The program allows elderly residents to accumulate "volunteer points" which can be exchange for money by conducting volunteer activities at a nursing care facility or other locations. The program is based on the premise that economic incentives encourage elderly volunteers. However, nobody have evidence about the relation between small incentive and volunteering.

Materials and methods: For triangulation purposes, a mixed methods approach includes a collection of quantitative data using the questionnaire survey of 3,685 respondents and a semi-structured interviewing date of 21 elderly volunteers. Comparing a result of multinomial logistic regression to a semi-structured interview data, I show the elderly volunteers' minds and the meaning of economic small incentives for volunteering.

Results and implications: Small economic incentives have a statistically significant effect to participate as nursing care support volunteer. Particularly, male people with low income tend to be volunteer who began after the program start. However economic incentives of the program are a little (maximum about 75 USD per year). Analyzed interview data, the incentives do not function economically but function as a visible symbol of their activities. Through accumulating points, they can feel that their activities are meaningful. Therefore, functions of the points are not economically but the arts of volunteers' minds. That is, the small incentive is a leverage of social participation. Regarding policy implications, officials do not only emphasis economical aspects but pay attention to multi-dimensional aspects of volunteers' translation of points.

RC53-603.3

WATERSTRADT, DÉSIRÉE* (University of Education Karlsruhe, waterstradt@waterstradt.com)

Childhood and Parenthood: Conceptualizing As Social Construction or Social Process?

Childhood and parenthood are social phenomena that cannot be understood separately but only in their complementary relatedness. Without parenthood there will be no childhood. And without childhood there is no parenthood.

To conceptualize childhood and parenthood as a social construction is nothing new. Another way to conceptualize childhood and parenthood could refer to process-sociology based on Norbert Elias. Then both phenomena would be described as long term social processes in generation chains – interwoven complementarily, institutionalized in certain types and orders of figurations and based on the interrelationship of sociogenesis and psychogenesis. The direction of the processes could be identified by analysing long term figurational changes, changes of power balances and habitus.

This paper compares both conceptualizations and their implications as well as their opportunities and limitations.

RC20-258.2

WATERSTRADT, DÉSIRÉE* (University of Education Karlsruhe, waterstradt@waterstradt.com)

Parenthood in the Society of Individuals: 'Helicopter Parents' As Prime Example of Individually Inescapable Blame Gossip.

To grant social stability and continuity in generation chains societies have to manage not only environmental but also social risks. Therefore they develop social standards of care for the next generation (generativity), including the development of a generative habitus as well as the formation of generative institutions. According to social changes these standards of generativity change over time, but always provide the foundation of individual generativity.

In the competition mechanism of globally integrating and differentiating societies a growing pressure of competition unfolds – not sparing generativity. The competitiveness of generativity can not only be observed on a global level, where organisations like the UN and the OECD foster competition comparing generative standards and outcomes. It can also be observed on and between all other institutional levels of societies like universities, schools, day care-centres or families.

Of course competition on generative standards can also be identified on the individual level. Experts compete between and inside their professions regarding generative standards, promoting professionalization, a professionalized self-image with a strong group charisma based on the 'minority of the best' and enhancing social coherence of professionalized positions and institutions.

On the other hand this professionalization of generative standards leads to a weakening parental image, classifying parents as unprofessional and unreliable laypersons with a growing group shame based on the 'minority of the worst' and weak social coherence. As a prime example of individualizing stigmatization the blame gossip term of 'helicopter parents' stands for a *pars pro toto-distortion*. It is individually inescapable for parents and shows the self-dynamics of individualization and professionalization regarding parenthood. Modern generativity seems to be institutionalized and habitualized, forming an established-outsider-figuration of competent generative professionals with limited responsibilities and parents as incompetent generative laypersons with unlimited personal responsibilities.

RC54-615.2

WATSON, JULIET* (RMIT University, juliet.watson@rmit.edu.au)

Homeless Bodies: The Gendered Embodiment of Survival

In the study of homelessness, the physical and material aspects of the body have largely been an absent presence. However, the body is now emerging as a key sociological theme in homelessness research due to greater recognition that homeless bodies inhabit and access space differently from bodies that are securely homed. Social power in the homeless sphere is produced and represented through the physical control of space. Within the context of homelessness, it is (certain) male bodies that carry the recognition of physical strength and power

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that cannot be matched by female bodies. Physicality, therefore, contributes to the masculine domination of homeless spaces as well as reducing the social status, and increasing the vulnerability, of women within this sphere. Consequently, homelessness circumscribes women's use of, space primarily due to the presence of physical and sexual violence. This environment determines the parameters of what is possible and creates the options for material and emotional survival. The privation and marginalisation of homelessness mean that the body may be the only resource that is available to manage these conditions. In the homeless landscape it is (certain) male bodies that attain power and status due to their physical strength and authority, and this can prompt women to form and maintain bodily alliances with men because the male body can represent physical protection and a sense of belonging in an environment that is hostile to the female body. This qualitative research is based on interviews with homeless women aged 18-25 living in Melbourne, Australia, and highlights the active relations between bodies and the social world and demonstrates how bodies are sites of experience through which people respond to their socio-cultural context.

RC32-367.9

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Young Women, Homelessness and Social Justice

Homelessness in advanced liberal democracies such as Australia is conventionally explained through dominant hegemonic concepts that fail to adequately represent the array of possible homeless experiences. It is crucial that these concepts are contested so that alternative experiences are recognised and subsequently reflected in social policy and resource distribution. Traditionally, homelessness research and policy have rendered young women invisible with the white adult male providing the basis for a non-gendered homeless subject. Therefore, it is vital to reflect on the importance of gender in relation to homelessness. Homelessness is not a gender-neutral phenomenon, yet, while (certain) men's experiences are privileged, the experiences, social processes and practices of women in all their diversity are missing.

In this paper, we focus on the role that social exclusion and the accompanying stigma plays in furthering the disadvantage for young homeless women and the barriers it creates in their struggle to overcome their marginalised circumstances. We do this, firstly, by analysing the interconnectivity between subjectivity and neoliberalism, and how expectations of smooth transitions to adulthood and postfeminist views of young women impact on experiences of homelessness. And secondly, we conceptualise this problematic dynamic through the work of feminist and political philosopher Iris Marion Young. In particular, we examine Young's critique of the reification of distributive justice as the dominant paradigm in social justice as well as her critique of impartiality and normalization in the construction of a social reality. We propose that a more socially just approach to homelessness needs to contest the associated stigma and look for solutions in plural notions of social justice that include issues of empowerment, self-respect and self-determination.

RC34-394.1

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Ecologies of Meaning: Methods and Youth Politics

One unintended consequence of the increasing ubiquity of research informed by a globalisation theoretical frame has been a tendency to assume that local 'ecologies of meaning' no longer matter (Sassen 2015). We report on a research project that responds to the challenge of research on youth activism across a number of sites in ways that preserve a regard for the local. We situate the project within a tradition of comparative research, much of it reliant on quantitative approaches and assumptions eg., about the role of 'structural determinants' which we argue are highly problematic.

Drawing on Flyvbjerg's (2012) *phronetic* conception of 'social sciences' we firstly describe the way we have developed a number of ethnographic and qualitative methods for use in the transnational study. These include the use of focus groups, intensive one-on-one interviews, 'guided tours' of activist Facebook and other online sites (Gallante 2015), auto-ethnographic accounts by activists as well as content analysis of activist blogs and other sites (Picard 2015). Ferrer and Soler I Marti (2015) argue that this imbrication of methods reveals new kinds of political engagement. The paper shows how these approaches are used to achieve a 'deep description' (Geertz 1974) of youth politics as well as reveal the way various political imaginaries inform the political mobilisation of young people. We then argue that ethnographic and qualitative methods can be enriched using a figurational sociology (Elias 1999) or an ecological frame (Bateson 1971). These essentially conceptual propositions are then grounded in a case study showing how young people in different sites develop responses to common Austerity policies in diverse ways.

WG05-664.5

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Stratégies De Survie Des Ménages Pauvres à Ouagadougou: Importance Du Réseau Relationnel Et Du Genre

Le réseau relationnel occupe une place centrale dans les stratégies de survie des ménages pauvres et très pauvres des zones urbaines en Afrique subsaharienne. Si son utilisation pour faire face aux conditions de vie médiocres et pour surmonter les crises auxquelles font face les ménages concernés a été documentée dans plusieurs contextes, y compris dans les zones périphériques de Ouagadougou, l'articulation avec le genre ainsi que le niveau d'ancrage des individus en milieu urbain demeure encore peu exploré en Afrique subsaharienne. L'article examine de façon approfondie les attitudes différenciées envers la pauvreté des hommes et des femmes nés en ville et celles de ceux nés en milieu rural afin d'en comprendre les implications en termes de stratégies de survie adoptées. Les données utilisées proviennent d'une enquête qualitative réalisée en 2011 sur la pauvreté au sein de quartiers périphériques de la ville de Ouagadougou. En tout, 22 entretiens semi-directifs réalisés avec des femmes et 35 avec des hommes chefs de ménage ou le représentant ont été analysés. Ces personnes ont été interrogées, entre autres questions, sur la perception qu'elles avaient de la pauvreté, leurs perspectives de promotion sociale ainsi que leurs stratégies de survie. Au sein des stratégies évoquées, le recours aux réseaux d'entraide (majoritairement informels) a été particulièrement questionné afin d'en comprendre le lien avec les perceptions exprimées. L'article montre ainsi différentes configurations d'utilisation des soutiens familiaux et extérieurs des hommes et des femmes en situation de pauvreté en milieu urbain africain.

RC10-120.2

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A Research Review on Democratic Firms: Employee-Related and Societal Outcomes for Alternative Futures?

Visions for futures alternative to a 'post-democratic' erosion of economies and business organizations may benefit from research on both social success and failures of democratic enterprises. Menahem Rosner (1996) considered democratic enterprises as 'social laboratories' offering democratic decision making and democratic leadership as learning field for democratic engagement. Whereas several research reviews focussed upon only moderate forms employees' participation on the level of workplace autonomy or self-managed work groups, only little quantifying research exists on substantive democratic structures, where employees exercise influence over tactical or strategic decision-making (last review: Kruse, 2002). For that reason, descriptive scientific knowledge gained under conditions that rule over conventional capitalist enterprises will develop a 'normative power of the facts'. Although embedded into a capitalist market economy, researching democratic companies may allow to gain alternative knowledge about employee-related and societal outcomes of organizational behavior.

Hence, based on a typology of high participative enterprises (Unterrainer, Palgi et al., 2011; e.g. democratic reform enterprises, workers cooperatives, and basis-democratic employee-owned firms), we conducted an extensive literature search in social science data banks for studies between 1970 and 2015 including quantitative data. The results indicate that structurally anchored democracy is associated with an employee-supporting organizational climate. Further, mere employee ownership does not guarantee that corresponding workers perceive a high level of influence in tactical or strategic decisions. The latter depends also on the concrete system of democracy in the respective enterprise. Further, direct participation seems more frequently related to employees' work satisfaction, job involvement, and organizational commitment than their pure collective ownership status.

Mixed results support Pateman's (1970) spillover hypotheses suggesting that direct participation in democratic decision making more than a democratic structure alone positively influences workers' prosocial work behaviors and civic orientations toward societal or cosmopolitan issues. Fostering and hampering factors of those educative effects will be discussed.

RC45-517.3

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Identity Signaling in a Trust Game: Group Membership, Stereotypes, and Charitable Giving

Trust is an important prerequisite for cooperation. In order to trust a stranger, people rely on cues that are supposed to inform them about a person's trustworthiness. Building on signaling theory, charitable giving was identified to be a reliable signal of trustworthiness. However, does the signal stay reliable and influential regardless of who displays it, and over time? A signaler's identity (e.g. being a Dutch national, a woman, an academic, etc.) may serve as a signal itself via group reputation and stereotypes. Furthermore, a signal might become less informative over time, since people learn if a person can in fact be trusted. In two experiments, we investigated in a five-round trust game whether charitable giving displayed by a male or female person (experiment 1; N = 246) and psychology or economics student (experiment 2; N = 131) effectively signals trustworthiness. In experiment 1 charitable giving let to more perceived trustworthiness, independent of the signaler's gender in all rounds of the trust game. We traced this back to an ambivalent gender stereotype that made gender identity a less informative signal. In experiment 2, we manipulated the stereotype about economics students. For the first round of the trust game we replicated the finding of experiment 1 that charitable giving lead to more perceived trustworthiness independent of a signaler's identity. For the remaining rounds of the trust game, however, we found an interaction effect of the participant's stereotype, a signaler's identity and charitable giving. Participants with a negative stereotype about economics students trusted a psychology student that displayed charitable giving more than an economics student that displayed charitable giving. This trust difference was most striking in the last round of the trust game, in which participants showed the "endgame effect" towards economics students, but not towards psychology students that displayed charitable giving.

RC05-JS-70.2

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The Discriminatory Power of a Photograph in the Job Market: A Field Experiment

Internationally, it is unusual or even illegal to attach photographs to job applications. In the German-speaking world, however, it is a common and expected practice across all sectors of the labor market to send a portrait photo when applying for a job. This provides employers and human resource developers who hold racial stereotypes with an opportunity to discriminate not only based on foreign names but also based on skin color and other visual clues of ethnicity. Our paper investigates whether such discrimination occurs and if so, to what extent. We present first results of a correspondence testing experiment in which applications of a number of fictional characters were sent in response to job advertisements in Austria. The applicants had comparable resumes and qualifications but differed in their names (native, Nigerian, Chinese) and in their enclosed portraits that depicted Caucasian, African and Asian models. For comparison, we also sent applications without photos. Attaching a photograph should increase the success rate of applicants because they provide the full set of application material expected by employers. However, photos also make the ethnic background of an applicant more visible than a foreign name and therefore can increase the level of discrimination. Based on regression analyses, we find that attaching a photograph leads to different effects depending on the ethnicity depicted. Thus, visual clues enhance discriminatory tendencies in this early stage of the application process for some groups – before decision-makers have met applicants in person for a job interview. Our results, therefore, provide important insights for those who argue for policies that prohibit the attachment of photos to job application documents.

RC11-139.2

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Wanting to Die: Euthanasia Discourses and the Fear of Old Age and Dependency

Over the last decades questions of euthanasia and assisted dying are frequently discussed in various contexts. Ageing societies, increasing individualism and widespread secularization are often seen as driving forces for the rising interest in this controversial topic. In these debates legal questions usually intersect with moral and ethical considerations. In the Netherlands, for example, an initiative lobbies for the removal of terminal illness and unbearable suffering as criteria for the possibility of euthanasia. In other European countries euthanasia is discussed in relation to later stages of dementia, when people are not considered to be able to make life ending choices anymore.

While many of the analyses focus on legal and moral questions of choice, independence and autonomy, sociological and social gerontological perspectives are often lacking. What needs to be asked in particular is in how far these discourses on assisted dying draw on particular conceptions of old age, dependency and the end of life. In discussions people often express their unwillingness to live a life of *being a burden* and of being dependent on others. This sentiment might lead to a wish to die healthily without needing care, but it also enables or facilitates a discourse in which euthanasia is imagined and talked about.

This paper draws on a Critical Discourse Analysis, carried out with 3 case studies in different European countries. In particular the analysis uses public discourses in different national newspapers to identify the associations, connotations and constructions underlying the concept of assisted dying. The paper will discuss the question whether or not the idea of euthanasia can be linked to particular constructions of the 4th age: In how far do ideas of suffering, loneliness and lost independence feature in the contemplations about euthanasia? And likewise, which consequences for the meaning of old age arise from these debates?

RC25-314.4

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Restructuration and Commodification of Linguistic Repertoires in a Moldovan-Italian Call Center

The term "commodification" of linguistic resources has been used in order to describe processes considered typical for "neoliberal economy" (Heller/ Duchêne 2013). In this view language is an instrument in the management of international networks, and a source of symbolic added value.

Adopting the point of view of the workers, we should additionally ask which significance the exploitation of linguistic resources as part of the work force has for linguistic biographies and the restructuration of linguistic repertoires. This could be a fruitful theoretical approach to combining micro processes of individual language elaboration (Maas 2008) and dynamic socioeconomic and linguistic relations.

In a case study I researched the exploration of L2-Italian-resources in a Call Center in the moldovan capital Chişinău. On the level of political economy and linguistic relations we can observe that mass (trans)migration of Moldovans to Italy (and back to Moldova) attracts outsourcing of communication services to Moldova. Linguistic relations are thus being shaped by the precarious economic situation of most Moldovans. While preconditions for being employed in this Call Center were relatively low, the job itself was very demanding, among others because of the specialised vocabulary. At the same time the job allows speakers with only basic knowledge to find access to the working process by the help of formulaic speech. In order to understand the connection between linguistic biographies and exploitation of work force adequately, I will present data from the training sessions in the Call Center reconstruct the employees' linguistic elaboration processes.

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RC06-86.11

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Compulsory Supervision in Scotland; The Unique Case of Children Looked after at Home

Scotland's systems of childcare are unusual; a hearing involving three trained lay people makes decisions about children's care based on various reports, representations, and recommendations. Following hearing decisions, around 16,000 children in Scotland are subject to compulsory supervision and are thus 'looked after' by the state.

However, in Scotland approximately a third of these children are not removed from their families and remain at home on a Compulsory Supervision Order. Home supervision has been a feature of the Scottish system for more than forty years, however, little research has been conducted, and the purposes, methods, and outcomes of home supervision remain obscure.

In 2014/15 we conducted a mixed methods study to explore the views of people providing support and services to children on home supervision and to capture views from young people who have experienced this form of care. Among other things, we were interested to discover and describe the needs of these children and families and consider how these may differ from the needs of other looked after children. We also investigated what interventions and supports were

offered, and not offered, to these children. We reported the study under the title 'Overseen but often overlooked'.

In this presentation, I will outline key findings from the study and describe the subsequent policy and practice responses. I consider what these findings and responses tell us about whether children on home supervision are seen as 'troubled' or 'troubling', and how the locus of trouble is portrayed as the child, the family or something else. I ask 'What troubles need these children to be formally looked after by the state and yet do not require the child to be removed from their family?'

WG03-657.4

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Interactive Research in School – Visual Worlds of the Youth

The presentation discusses the levels of development of pupils in different stages of the educational system in an iconographic mode. The pupils attended the 7th, 9th and 11th class of a saxonian Gymnasium (thus their age ranged from 11 up to 19 years) and created a "Korpus" of nearly 200 pictures drawn in art lessons over a periode of two months. Each participant created two pictures about the topics given and instructed by us: "Ich und Chemnitz" – Myself and Chemnitz (the city were they went to school) and "Ich und Europa" – Myself and Europe. The "Korpus" demonstrates a bundled status quo of individual levels of education and the ability to self-reflect. It extracts the metaphoric and iconographic elements of their graphical answers and gives a glimpse of the variety of possibilities of an methodic visual sociology (of knowledge, information and imagination), that uses pictures not only as methodology (e.g.Geise/Lobinger 2013), but also as a method of interactive, communicative research (e.g. Wetton/McWhirter 1998), i.e. as products of an inner externalization.

The lecture presents graphical answers, rich in information about themselves and their understanding and interpretation, their hometown and Europe. It shows also the exemplary influence of an interactive visual research project, that takes place in an educational setting, which is connected in the specific modes of expression as well as in the content of the pictures.

Furthermore we combined the "graphic interviews" with subsequent workshops and discussions as well as public exhibitions. During the presentation the possibilities of interactive research and the utility for education and research likewise are addressed and we'll show, how the different actions aim at the three functions of good education (Biesta 2010), for example how the topic of the pictures addresses subjectification, socialization and qualification simultaneously.

RC35-411.3

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Global or Local Sociology? the Battlefields of Theories in a Historical-Comparative View

Global sociology does exist in two forms. First, it is often considered as a set of globally dominant, hegemonic theories. But in addition, second, it does also exist in the everyday practices in research and teaching of all sociologists. Usually *theory* aims to uncover the former; theoretical work then aims to construct or deconstruct the opposition between classical theory and its postcolonial critique or between one modernity and multiple modernities. In contrast to that, *historical epistemology* has to be concerned with the second form, the historical practices of concrete theory building in its historical and social contexts. It is obvious (for sociologists) that the actual freedom of choice in regard of the theoretical frame of reference of the individual sociologist is limited by her concrete embeddedness in her world of disciplinary paradigms, funding, scientific groups and communities etc. (to be uncovered, following Bourdieu, by reflexive sociology).

For practical reasons, my paper will combine both views on global sociology, the theoretical and the historical-epistemological one. ISA's 1998 survey on the sociological "book of the century" is well-known, having presented Weber, Mills and Merton as the top three authors. In contrast to the ISA ranking, my report will refer to a new empirical analysis (undertaken in collaboration with national associations of sociology), that does not assume one singular space of global sociology (of the English-speaking sociologists, as ISA did). On the contrary, my analysis will approach the battlefield of theories in the international arena as battlefields, that is from several different angles, comparing regions and national traditions of sociological analysis in its given practices.

RC23-288.3

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The Future Is Unwritten... Time, Agency and Technological Development in Future Visions of Robots

In a time, characterized by inequality and growing uncertainties about the future of socio-technological development, robots have become an indispensable

matter of public concern. Central to their role is the question of mass unemployment and a new economic collapse, which results from automated labour. Scholars draw an explicit image of the future, where robots 'steal humans their jobs' and transform the role of human work.

In addition to pessimist visions, optimists depict robots as tools for citizen empowerment. Instead of creating greater inequality, such technology could equally contribute to autonomy in data control when being applied in, for instance, agriculture. Smaller groups are expected to overcome their dependence on authorities if robots become individually owned and utilised as productive forces.

It is striking that these visions engage with robots' up- and downsides of their social impact, while questions about their preconditions are left beyond dispute. Regarding the prevalence of robots in current debates, it is nonetheless important to engage with underlying assumptions of these visions. Therefore, this paper seeks to illuminate the reasons for their peculiarly different perspectives. Why are there contrasting visions of the future role of robots? And what are their implications for socio-technological change and the future role of work?

By drawing on Science & Technology Studies, these outlooks will be assessed according to accounts of agency and temporality. It will be demonstrated that they share restricted assumptions of agency and are underpinned by linear temporality. It will be argued that these presuppositions impact on the ways scholars conceive of the future of socio-technological development, influencing how the future of robots and labour is imagined to happen. Consequently, it is not only the role of robots that needs to be further discussed, but moreover the ways we deal with the future in general that require careful consideration.

RC07-91.9

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Politics and the Conduct of Life - a Weberian Perspective on Young Antiracist Activists in Germany

Germany has recently seen a marked rise of antiracist movements, movements aiming to overcome domination based on symbolic classifications of 'race'. They are spearheaded by young activists both from racially dominated groups (refugees, migrants, Germans of color) and politically left white allies. These movements are noteworthy because they reflect a political renegotiation of the ethnocultural model of German nationhood (Brubaker) in the age of diversity. Yet despite their timeliness and common goals these movements have often been marred by internal conflicts. I want to make sense of these conflicts from the side of the actors' subjectivity using Max Weber's concept of the conduct of life (*Lebensführung*). Subjectivity is here envisioned as the navigation of clashing value spheres and institutional orders. What are the conflicts young antiracist activists encounter when fashioning a political conduct of life? Interviewing both activists of color and white allies with varying degrees of political involvement, I found that throughout the sample a solidaristic moral ethos strongly orients everyday life. Reshaping one's subjectivity is seen as a key site of political struggle. Conflict arises along three axes: 1. While activists of color experience politicization as a recentering of subjectivity clashing with dominant norms, white activists encounter decentering contradictions between position and positionings. In both cases tensions are addressed with conflicting strategies of political absolutization/relativization: Absolutization risks leading to a hyperreflexive monitoring of conduct described as crippling and exhausting; relativization may make activists turn to competing spheres like religion and private self-care. 2. Activists struggle over the competing normative rationalizations of an ethically unconditional 'politics of conviction' and a more utilitarian 'politics of responsibility'. 3. Conflicts arise over the rationalities of institutional configurations, especially the formal rationality introduced by professionalized activism. Seen through a Weberian lense, these conflicts become understandable as individual and collective challenges inherent to all politics.

RC35-409.2

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Subjectivation As Process of Becoming a Subject – Transgressing Foucault with Butler

In a first step, my contribution focuses on the understanding of the subject and power by Michel Foucault that he developed towards the end of his life (especially in its now published lectures at the Collège de France). As it is known, the question of the subject for Foucault has always been connected to power and resistance against the state: "We have to promote new forms of subjectivity through the refusal of this kind of individuality which has been imposed on us for several centuries" (Foucault 1982: 212). A major criticism of this "analysis of the subject/power" has been developed by Judith Butler, mainly in "The Psychic Life of Power" (1997a) and also in "Excitable speech" (1997b). In the former she writes: "Power acts on the subject in at least two ways: first, as what makes the subject possible, the condition of its possibility and its formative occasion, and second, as what is taken up and reiterated in the subject's 'own' acting" (Butler 1997a: 14). After having shortly explained Butlers (with Freud) objections against a Foucauldian understanding of subject(ivation)/power, especially with regard to the psychological dimensions of

the constitution of the subject, I try to develop in a final step some parallels with the "meaning-constitution" individual subject (A. Schutz). The following questions will be addressed: (1) Where do the two approaches differ from one another, and b) how can they be linked together conceptually – especially when we try to give insights into the complex question of the constitution/construction of the (modern) subject.

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RC07-JS-8.1

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Urban Life forms in a Future Perspective – Citizens' Participation and Inequalities in the Post-Political Age

For quite some time, urban sociology has been conceptualizing cities as places of tense mass society and infrastructural challenges, but also of a particular urban competence in coping with inequalities and insecurities. Due to the coexistence of multiple realities, people in the city are constantly required to negotiate conflicts and handle with discriminations (Lefebvre 2003; Mollenkopf/Castells 1991). Based on the recent critique of the post-political society by Jacques Rancière and others (Rancière 1998; Agamben et al. 2009), I argue in favour of an acknowledgement and even revitalisation of citizens' participation as part of deeply democratic mode of existence. One question is: Do the social movements that came up with the urban distortions, e.g. the Right to the City movement, provide an alternative to the mere 'participitainment' that is often granted by local governments and by the nation-state? Will there be a possibility for more justice through reducing social inequalities? Against the background of these issues, I discuss empirical findings of the research project VERSS ("Aspects of a just distribution of security in the city"). Principal aims of the project are to figure out how justice and security are produced and distributed throughout urban areas, and how people perceive and affect local security policy, e.g. the reshaping of public spaces. Therefore we conducted interviews with people who are involved in citizens' initiatives with a scope on justice and security. In my presentation I will discuss to what extent and under which conditions different kinds of citizens' participation affect the perception of (In-)Equality and how this structures urban life in a future perspective.

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TG04-682.3

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The Uncertain Possibilities and Necessary Risks in Participatory Visual Communication: Towards an Emergent Ethics of Contestation in Global-Local Policy Spaces

Sustainable change processes require that decision makers really listen to and work together with the most excluded groups over time. The practical challenge is that, by definition, the perspectives of excluded people are rarely articulated and often neglected, and even when they are given a space to be heard, there is a high level of risk involved in entering those spaces. To counteract these power relations, it is necessary to build both communicative capacities and deeper awareness in context, and receptive and inclusive spaces for external dialogue. Participatory visual processes provide a way to inhabit both the risk and hope of these moments simultaneously, and negotiate between the two through creativity.

This paper discusses the use of participatory visual processes to mediate between global policy makers and people living in poverty in the context of UN deliberations on a new global sustainable development framework. We start from the assumption that risk-taking is intrinsic to transforming the balance of social influence, in contrast to the conventional ethical urge to *do no harm*. Creative visual processes as a source of innovation always generate both hope for new possibilities and risks in terms of the dilemmas inherent in these processes. Recognizing this opens the opportunity to learn from practice experiences in context about how these tensions can be negotiated, and what this means for ethical research. We will consider digital storytelling and participatory video projects in South Africa, India and the Balkans to raise key critical questions about the balance between mutuality and critical transformation, the importance of iterative processes as an emergent ethical response to hope and the possibility of harm, the centrality of relationship building, and the need for flexible application of visual and creative methods in supporting particular social aims.

RC02-30.5

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Relational Accounting: Extensions and Applications

This article extends (but goes beyond) Zelier's original concept of relational accounting. This development is necessary to arrest attempts to render these dynamics as a property of individuals unmoored from cultural structures. Relational accounting begins 1) upstream where identifiable codes and structured meaning systems shape the set of options, non-options, and their sense of being possible for the person engaged in action. Moral considerations embedded in these codes affect the geometric shape of the individual's decision tree, nearly collapsing some decision branches. 2) In mid-stream there are meaningful, ritually prescribed occasions altering accounting priorities. And 3) downstream people are managing relationships in specific sites where deals make more or less sense by virtue of the site's characteristics and the types of relationships being managed. Identifiable third parties sanction these understandings. The article concludes with concrete examples of relational accounting for luxury transactions and for high cost debt.

RC07-91.12

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From Disaster to Opportunity: Social Movement Organizations As Hope Agents

The magnitude 9.0 earthquake, the Tsunami and the nuclear disaster in March 2011 destroyed Japan's northeast region. Thousands of people died immediately, others lost their houses and businesses. Above that, the nuclear disaster produced thousands of radiation evacuees (Asanuma-Brice 2014). In one word: the situation since 3/11 is nothing but depressing.

And yet, in many parts of the Japanese society we observe new or reinforced social activity directed towards rebuilding the region, for a better governmental compensation for the victims and towards altering Japan's energy policy so that a similar nuclear accident may never happen again. But what is the driving force behind such social activity?

A possible answer to this puzzle is: hope. Hope researchers (e.g. Desroche 1979, Braithwaite 2004, Lueck 2007) have emphasized that hope is a phenomenon inseparably linked to such agency. Moreover, we can distinguish two levels of hope: individual and collective hope. While individual hope develops within an individual and in exchange with other individuals, collective hope can be defined as the result of a social dialogue between individuals sharing a vision for the future of the society as a whole. Courville and Piper (2004) point out that social movement organizations (SMOs) are important actors to transform individual into collective hope.

This presentation draws on the example of the Citizen's Commission on Nuclear Energy, an initiative which was formed by SMOs, engaged scholars, and activists in 2013 to produce a report with recommendations providing for a 'nuclear-free society'. Based on qualitative interviews and various secondary sources, the analysis will focus on the hope process which accompanied the building of the initiative and the writing of the report. Moreover, I point out how the initiative tries to broaden its scope by involving new people into the collective hope process envisaging social change.

RC47-540.14

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Media Strategies of Movement Actors in Times of Increasing Mass Media (Self)-Control: The Case of the Japanese Anti-Nuclear Movement Since the 2011 Fukushima Disaster

Since the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster in March 2011 Japanese journalists encounter increasing difficulties to report critically about disaster-related topics. They are specifically threatened by „[a]rrests, home searches, interrogation by the domestic intelligence agency and threats of judicial proceedings" (Reporters without Borders 2015). This and other government action created an atmosphere in which traditional mass media increasingly (self)-censor reports on sensitive topics.

For social movements, media represent an indispensable tool for "mobilization, validation, and scope enlargement" (Gamson and Wolfsfeld 1993: 116). Movements depend on being able to reach and mobilize a broad population. Media coverage of movement issues add credibility to their cause and thereby also strengthen their position of power in relation to opponents. But how do movement actors react if their position is weakened by limited access to mass me-

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

dia? Can so far uncontrolled internet-based media replace coverage in traditional mass media?

Against this background, this presentation deals with the question of how Japanese anti-nuclear movement actors integrate internet-based media into their media strategies. Based on the analysis of 24 qualitative interviews with movement actors conducted in 2013 and 2014, I trace three narratives, namely, the movement-media interaction after the nuclear disaster, the actor's evaluation of the Japanese media landscape, and their reaction on the increasing (self)-censorship of the mass media. By doing so, it becomes clear that internet-based media have gained and are still gaining importance in the media strategies of movement actors in Japan. However, from their point of view, digital alternative media cannot entirely substitute traditional media, as large parts of the highly aged Japanese society still very much trust the latter. This indicates that the growing (self)-censorship of traditional media in parts successfully weakens the mobilization potential of the anti-nuclear movement in Japan.

RC34-403.5

WIERENGA, ANI* (University of Melbourne, wierenga@unimelb.edu.au)

Too Small to Make a Difference? Participation, Engagement and Agency

This paper ontrasts young people's responses to pressing social issues, including climate change, and asks what type of contexts, communities and governance structures support their participation in creating the future.

RC02-37.4

WIESBOCK, LAURA* (University of Vienna, laura.wiesboeck@univie.ac.at)

Cross-Border Labour Commuting in the Central European Region: Emerging Patterns and Implications

This paper examines intra-European cross-border labour mobility, taking the Central European Region (Centrope) as an exemplary instance. Centrope covers large parts of Austria, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. This region has a long history of cross-border mobility and social exchange, from Habsburg Monarchy to postwar period and after 1989. Several years after the fall of the Iron Curtain a process of European re-integration began which led to the accession of post-socialist countries into the EU. Since May 1st 2011 all citizens are given the freedom to seek employment according to their skills in Austria.

My aim is to portray current patterns of cross-border labour commuting and its implications through

(1) A longitudinal survey on commuters (N=1.345) and non-commuters (N=1.334) residing in the regions of the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary bordering on Austria,

(2) 20 expert interviews with labour market experts, mayors and business owners in the border regions and

(3) 10 narrative interviews with cross-border commuters.

Mobility of labour is one of the main aims of the Centrope strategy 2013+. Yet the actual patterns and implications of mobility in this region have not sufficiently been subject to academic research so far. Literature on the impacts of labour mobility is predominantly focused on economic interests, e.g. the labour market outcomes, the influence on the wage-setting in the recipient local economy, the extent of remittances or the recruitment costs for low-skilled temporary workers. Favell (2008) has called for more micro level work on the human face of migration – the lives, experiences and networks of this new migration in Europe. Therefore I want to fill this gap.

The empirical data is gained in the course of the research project TRANSLAB, funded by the Vienna Science and Technology Fund WWTF (2012-2015) at the Department of Sociology, University of Vienna.

RC09-108.2

WIESBOCK, LAURA* (University of Vienna, laura.wiesboeck@univie.ac.at)

The Economic Crisis As a Driver of Cross-Border Labour Mobility? a Multi Method Study for the Case of the Central European Region.

This paper discusses labour mobility from the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia to Austria during the period before and after the economic crisis of 2008/09. Building up on the TRANSLAB research project, I will illustrate various facets of the interregional labour market in the Central European Region (CENTROPE): How did the crisis affect economic and social inequalities between the subregions of CENTROPE? How did the crisis affect labour mobility from the border regions of the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia to Austria? To what extent has the socio-economic composition of cross-border commuters and the mode of their labour market integration changed after 2008/09?

In order to answer these questions I draw upon a mixed method approach using (1) Eurostat regional macro-economic data, (2) National labour market statistics by the Austrian Unemployment Service, (3) A longitudinal survey on commuters (N=1.345) and non-commuters (N=1.334) residing in the regions of the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary bordering on Austria and (4) 20 expert interviews with European Employment Services (EURES) employees, business owners and local political leaders in this region.

Empirically we will see that, due to the gradual opening of the Austrian labour market from 2004 to 2011, flows of cross-border commuters have steadily increased. Since 2009 the social composition of cross-border commuters has changed as well. We can observe an increasing number of workers seeking employment in Austria who are most vulnerable during the crisis: the young, the lowly educated and female workers. The expert interviews show that besides macro-economic conditions like wage level and unemployment rate and current political developments (e.g. in Hungary), meso and micro factors like transport infrastructure, urban structure in the border region, as well as family and personal relations, play an important role in affecting the flow of cross-border commuters.

RC05-62.4

WIGGER, IRIS* (Loughborough University, i.wigger@lboro.ac.uk)

German Society Between 'Open Doors' for Refugees and 'the End of Tolerance'? Representations of Migration in Contemporary Germany and the Rising Tide of Populist Nationalism, Anti-Immigration and Islamophobia

German Society between 'Open Doors' for refugees and 'The end of tolerance'?
This research paper's aim is two-fold. It will start with a broader discussion of representations of migration in contemporary German media and explore these in international and historical context.

It will then focus on the political agenda and ideological underpinnings of the German PEGIDA movement and examine these within a long tradition of populist nationalist and racist discourse in German history.

The paper reviews the rise and current political success of the right-wing populist German PEGIDA movement ('Patriotic Europeans Against the Islamization of the West') and examines its agenda between nationalism, anti-Immigration and anti-Islamism.

My research hereby identifies discursive intersectionalities of 'race', nationalism, religion and gender in Pegida's agitation and critically reflects on the group's self-representation in popular media - flanked by attempts to denounce critics as representing the 'Lying Press' [Luegenpresse], a term directly borrowed from German Nazi Propaganda of the 1930's and 1940's.

RC53-609.3

WIHSTUTZ, ANNE* (Protestamt University of Applied Sciences, Berlin (EHB), Wihstutz@eh-berlin.de)

Childhood in Hostile Grounds:Intersectional Perspectives on the Lives of Very Young Refugee Children in Mass Accommodation in Germany. Preliminary Findings.

With a growing number of refugees arriving in prosperous societies of the Global North, issues of migration gain salient importance in the public not only concerning accommoda-tion and provision but addressing questions of integration and cohesion (Newman & Clar-ke 2009). One of the characteristic features of ‚new' racism or everyday racism in Europe is the exclusionary discourse concerning migrants and refugees as ‚Others' (Delanty et al 2008). ‚Othering' occurs on all levels, in the media, institutions and everyday life encoun-ters. Closely related to everyday racism is structural institutional racism, which works through (not) granting access to relevant domains of society accordingly. While age dis-crimination is shared by all children due to the specific generational ordering of society (Bühler-Niederberger 2011), young children seeking asylum in Germany have their basic rights as stipulated by the CRC, cut by German asylum laws. Within the group of asylum seeking children age discrimination is intersecting with other dimensions of social inequali-ty. Informed by the ‚new' sociology of childhood the paper presents first findings of an on-going empirical study on everyday life of young refugee children aged under six years, ho-sted together with their parents in refugee mass accommodation in Germany. Based in ethnography, the findings are discussed in view of age discrimination intersecting with ethnicity, nationali-ty and disability on 3 levels: everyday routines, social and institutional practices, and law. The paper allows first insights into young children's own understanding and interpretations of their everyday life, their social relationships, movement in space and time, and self-positioning while residing in ‚total institutions' (Goffman 1961) for asylum seekers. In character of an outlook the paper asks how ANT (Latour 2005) could be made fruitful for analyzing ‚othering' processes in the ‚making' of children, especially the group of young asylum seeking children a very vulnerable group.

RC11-130.1

WILINSKA, MONIKA* (University of Stirling, monika.wilinska@ju.se)

PEREK-BIALAS, JOLANTA (Jagiellonian University)

Economic Crisis and Ageing- Gendered Evidence from Poland

We explore the gendered consequences of the economic crisis on the ageing population considering the case of Poland. We embed our discussion in feminist perspectives on welfare states that approach gender as an important aspect of understanding the welfare state and focusing on the way gender relations are (re) produced by welfare policies, they discuss the welfare states' effects on gender relations with regards to the distribution of resources, social roles and power relations. We also align ourselves with feminist economics that advocates the focus on gender to understand the dynamic relationships between market economies and the everyday lives of men and women. This draws our attention to the contention that whatever happens to and with the economy affects differently the situation of men and women. In this paper, we analyse a panel data from a national representative survey in Poland (conducted since 2000 in waves every two years with a part of the panel sample and cross-section) to examine the differential impact of economic crisis on older men and women aged 50+ in four areas inspired by Active Ageing Index: employment, participation in society, independent and secure living, and the capacity and enabling environment for active ageing. Our results demonstrate the disadvantaged position of women across examined domains, and we identify women aged 65+ as a particularly disadvantaged group. Further, we problematize the findings that although employment rates have been increasing for women, since 2008 their situation across all other domains has been worsening. We discuss these results within the context of post-economic crisis ageing policies focusing on active ageing and labour market participation that tend to omit the relevance of gender differences. This paper is a joint endeavour between two active members of the COST Action on Ageism – a European research network devoted to challenging ageist practices.

RC32-JS-59.5

WILLERS, SUSANNE* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, susanne.tule@gmx.net)

Gender and Violence in the Experiences of Central American Women: Migration As a Coping Strategy?

Neoliberal reforms and economic crisis have strong impact on Central American post-civil war countries and contribute to increasing violent societies. Countries like Honduras and El Salvador have today one of the highest murder rates of the world. Gang violence and organized crime affect gender relations in a special way, endangering the lives of women and limiting their working opportunities. Under this conditions, migration becomes one of the most important strategies for social reproduction. Each year there is an increasing flow of women leaving Central America countries, looking for work opportunities abroad in order to sustain their families.

My paper is based on a field work- study in two Mexican border towns, Tijuana in the North and Tapachula on the Mexican South. It focuses on the experiences of women during transit migration through Mexico and on the strategies Central American women adopt in order to realize their migration projects. It takes into account how the different forms of violence in the origin, transit and destiny converge by reconstructing women's migration trajectories from a biographical perspective. This reconstruction challenges classical categories of migration studies and shows how social, structural and gendered violence affect women's migration projects and migrant's social networks. In reference to the model of analysis of Sarah Mahler and Patricia Pessar´s (2003) *"gendered geographies of power"* of the migration process, I want to show that migration itself is an answer to recurrent experiences of violence and an important aspect of women's agency in this specific context.

RC06-JS-23.2

WILLERS, SUSANNE* (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, susanne.tule@gmx.net)

The Effects of Violence on the Reproductive Strategies of Migrant Women from Central America in Transit through Mexico.

This paper focuses on the effects of different forms of violence on the reproductive strategies of Central American migrant women in transit to the United States. Each year there is an increasing number of women, many of them single mothers, leaving Central American countries like Honduras and El Salvador, strongly affected by social violence and economic crisis, in order to sustain their families. But, due to increasing migration control measures in Mexico and the US, and to the proliferation of organized crime, todays transit migration through Mexico has become a dangerous, expensive, time- demanding and more and more circular process. The interplay of this aspects affects the reproductive strategies of migrant women and their families in the transnational social field and the pos-sibilities of social networks to provide social capital and solidarity to its members. Experiences of deportation and violent assault are each time more common and jeopardize women's migration projects.

The paper is based on a field work- study in two Mexican border towns, Tijuana in the North and Tapachula on the Mexican South, spotlighting the migration processes and the experiences of violence of women from Honduras and El Salvador. By reconstructing migration and family trajectories of migrant women from a Life course perspective, it shows how migration policies, gender violence and inequalities in the places of origin, transit and destiny impact the reproductive strategies of migrant women in the transnational space of migration.

RC23-284.6

WILLIAMS, ANNA* (Nesta, mail@annawilliams.net)

Visions of a Robot Future: Towards a Pragmatic Approach for Future Speculation.

The term "sociology of the future" has been used (Selin, 2008; Bell & Mau 1971; Adam, 2005) to describe the emerging field of study, which seeks to understand "future consciousness" (Selin, 2008:1878). By investigating the methodologies, theories and complexities of anticipation used in the study of Robotics and Autonomous systems (RAS), this presentation will introduce a paper which explored the sociology of the future and suggested some ways in which the field could strengthen its practice.

While the social sciences are comfortable studying past ideas about the future ('past futures'), our inability to collect 'proof' for any element of what is yet to come precludes any application of these theories to 'future futures' (Adam 2006). The future is epistemologically interesting because it exists only in our present consciousness, yet has great influence on the material world. 'Future visions' refer to what is yet to happen; these ideas only remain in the future until they reach fruition. The future is therefore epistemologically and ontologically uncertain.

This presentation will explore the findings from a paper, which takes up the notion of the future to investigate the discourse around RAS, to uncover the limitations of foresight. The paper examines the various beliefs and values arising from the RAS discourse, as well as surveying the underlying philosophies of practical futures approaches. The implications of this are discussed in terms of their potential to inform the improvement of speculative approaches to the future. I consider this case as a springboard to establishing a constitution for speculative foresight based on a set of new principals. I propose that the practice and its practitioners should uphold a standard set of ethics that form a written constitution for speculative foresight. This presentation will discuss the possibilities for forming a new constitution to guide the overhaul of foresight.

RC09-112.5

WILLIAMS, KATE* (The University of Cambridge, khw26@cam.ac.uk)

Research Context and the Production of Paradigms and Theories of Development.

This paper will examine the ways in which research context, particularly funding and evaluation, influences the production of paradigms and theories of development. Knowledge production in policy/practice-focused research institutions is a topic of growing international interest. However, there is limited work that considers specific intellectual fields across organisational contexts and across countries. The paper will focus on the field of international development, where major changes in government, private sector and private foundation funders have accompanied changes in the organisation of research institutions. The study considers how the positions, strategies and intellectual interventions of development research institutions are influenced by research context, especially research funding and evaluation. Based on fieldwork with three research contexts - universities, think tanks and bi/multilaterals - across the UK, US and Australia, the project uses three types of analyses: (i) case studies of 12 institutions (ii) quantitative evaluation of research outputs and (iii) discursive analysis of 72 semi-structured interviews. The project considers how research context affects the type of research that is pursued, disseminated, translated into policy or practice and ultimately transformed into the enduring theories and paradigms in the field, as well as how researchers and institutions position themselves in this context. Comparing across contexts and countries, my approach focuses on the ways diverse development research organisations must negotiate institutional alliances, economic constraints and intellectual resources in order to establish their reputation and symbolic capital. I argue that institutions create intellectual change by establishing their location within the 'spaces' between institutional contexts, positioning themselves through the voice of their experts in public interventions. Utilising insights from sociology of knowledge and sociology of intellectual interventions, the paper elaborates the challenges of knowledge production in the context of global political economic changes.

RC41-482.5

WILLIAMSON, JOHN* (Boston College, Department of Sociology, jbw@bc.edu)

WULLERT, KATHERINE (Dept of Sociology, Stanford Univesity)

Democracy, Anocracy, and Autocracy: An Analysis of the Link Between Regime Type and Population Health in Africa

Objective There is an extensive literature analyzing the relationship between democracy and infant mortality, however findings are mixed. Some studies find a significant inverse relationship, while others conclude that no such relationship exists. We seek to take the debate in a new direction, overlooked in prior research, by providing a theoretical rational for and empirical evidence of a quadratic relationship, in which countries with components of both autocracy and democracy have higher infant mortality. *Methods* We test lagged, cross-sectional models on a sample of 47 Sub-Saharan African nations. *Results* We find that a quadratic model better explains cross-national variation in infant mortality than the linear alternative. Infant mortality tends to be higher in hybrid regimes, relative to both autocracies and democracies. Hybrids appear to be politically unstable, which may in part account for their greater infant mortality. *Conclusion* Hybrid regimes exist in precarious positions with detrimental consequences for population health.

RC11-137.2

WILLIAMSON, JOHN* (Boston College, Department of Sociology, jbw@bc.edu)

CALVO, ESTEBAN (Columbia University)

FANG, LIANQUAN (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Institute of Latin American Studies)

Rural Pension Reform: What Can China Learn from Latin America?

Over the last five years, China has made substantial progress in developing its New Rural Pension System (NRPS). A major achievement has been the speed with which NRPS has been extended to all rural counties and to hundreds of millions of rural residents. The rapid expansion of this new program has been getting a great deal of international attention, particularly as a potential model for rural populations in other developing counties. However, it is also starting to become clear that NRPS is facing challenges, particularly with respect to benefit adequacy and future incentives for participation among younger workers. The primary goal of this article is to provide a critical review of what has already been achieved in China. We then consider some potential "lessons" for China based on related pension experience in several other countries, particularly those in Latin America. We conclude with a discussion of two promising reforms being discussed by some pension policy analysts seeking to improve the performance of NRPS in the years ahead. One is to transform the current contingent very modest social pension into a noncontingent and more generous social pension. The other is the replacement of the current voluntary funded defined contribution pillar with a voluntary matching defined contribution pay-as-you-go pillar.

RC15-192.14

WILLIS, KAREN* (Australian Catholic University, Karen.Willis@acu.edu.au)

COLLYER, FRAN (The University of Sydney)

LEWIS, SOPHIE (University of Sydney)

FLAHERTY, IAN (University of Sydney)

GABE, JONATHAN (Royal Holloway, University of London)

CALNAN, MICHAEL (University of Kent)

Navigating Healthcare in a Public/Private System – the Inequalities of Choice

The notion of choice in healthcare is now so ubiquitous that the potential problems of choice are rarely discussed. Underpinning a dominant rhetoric of choice, evident in health policy, popular, and marketing discourses, are notions that all individuals have the same capacity to choose, that they value choice, and, further, that they will make the 'right' choices. However, our work, employing a Bourdieusian framework and drawing on concepts of capital, habitus and field, identifies choice as far from straightforward. In Australia and many other developed countries, the healthcare field comprises both public and private healthcare services, and there is significant contestation about what healthcare should be covered by public or private insurance. Moreover, individuals are unequally positioned in the social structure, and their beliefs, values, perceptions and knowledge intersect with their position. This makes for a complex set of processes through which individuals travel through, and navigate the healthcare system. In this paper we discuss the structuring of healthcare choice with a focus on the issue of private health insurance. Our Australian study, comprising interviews with 78 individuals who are, or have been, patients, examined the notion of health care choice – the choices that people perceive are available to them; and the choices they make. Our sample included participants with extensive resources to ensure that choice was available to them; as well as participants with few economic, social and cultural resources. We found that for those without the capacity to make choices, the dominance of a rhetoric of choice as desirable contributed to their perceptions of being marginalised within the healthcare system. Our research concludes that in systems where private options are privileged, there is an entrenchment of inequality.

WG03-651.4

WILSON, ANDREW* (University of Derby, a.f.wilson@derby.ac.uk)

Virtual Nations and Spiritual Nationalism: White Racist Symbolism in Trans-Territorial Digital Communities

There are a range of accounts of the application of ritual bricolage that celebrate its combinatory fluidity for its capacity to make space within traditional forms for progressive positions. The 'Ritual Reconstructed: Exploring LGBTQI Jewish identity' project makes a clear case for this approach. Nonetheless, this multivalency means that interventions into the spiritual realm from reactionary and politically extreme positions become possible.

This paper develops themes first examined in a micro-study of web-based cultural expressions by neo-fascist individuals (Wilson 2012). Whilst that initial study explored the appropriation and reinterpretation of symbolic forms associated with paganism(s) by white supremacist or neo-fascist groupuscules. What emerged was a tendency to reify a mythic version of 'the nation' that depended upon a reading of the nation which situated it within an eschatological framework. Thus the 'Aryan people' (as an abstract national identity for the disparate white power communities) are understood to be facing obliteration and advocates of white supremacy are afforded a heroic role in the survival of a people facing an historical 'end'. This perception of threat becomes mobilised as apocalyptic-conspiratorial rhetoric focussed on signifiers of global change (the 'New World Order') and/or changing value systems ('God hates fags'). The paper is intended to expand on these ideas and to map the recombined symbolic forms typically drawn upon by pan-Aryan racists within a theoretical framework informed by Walker Connor's concept of 'ethnonationalism' and Benedict Anderson's 'imagined communities'. It will be shown that the beliefs of so-called 'lone wolves' such as Anders Breivik and Dylann Roof are, in fact, wholly inkeeping with the rhetoric circulated within the dispersed digital pan-Aryan communites.

Wilson, A.F. (2012). From apocalyptic paranoia to the mythic nation: political extremity and myths of origin in the neo-fascist milieu. In M. Gibson et al (eds) *Mysticism, Myth and Celtic Identity*. London: Routledge

WG03-654.2

WILSON, SARAH* (University of Stirling, sarah.wilson@stir.ac.uk)

Exploring the Significance of Visual Culture in Young People's Attempts to Accomplish Everyday Life in Disadvantaged Circumstances and the Complexities of Representing and Politicising Such Private Circumstances Visually

The practices, rituals and materiality of everyday life have received much recent sociological attention. Miller (2010) argues that the self is constructed through material, including visual, culture. In contrast, the non-development or maintenance of such cultures may reflect a sense of disorientation or of the futility of engaging in the 'work of inhabitance' (Ahmed 2006) required to create live-able spaces in which to flourish. Drawing on a project examining 'belonging', and specifically on an excerpt from a filmed interview with one participant made at the end of the project to illustrate its findings, this paper will first explore the significance of both the use(s) and absence(s) of visual culture to young people's experience, understanding and imagination of their situations and future possibilities in small, ill-furnished flats in social housing after leaving state care. Second it will analyse this film as a modest attempt to highlight visually such experiences and imaginations *and* the links between such fragile living environments and political decision-making, identifying several complexities. First, although not made in a private space, the film may constitute the kind of exposure more often experienced by the marginalised (Ginsburg 2015). However, the non-anonymised interview also underlines aspects of a regime of governmentality, including ethical discourses, that are invested in the *non*-visibility of disadvantaged 'private' circumstances. Second, the participant's self-presentation inevitably draws on highly visible contemporary narratives that individualise disadvantage while obscuring social histories and the workings of power. Yet the interview discussion of the participant's own (accomplished) drawings and his sophisticated use of visual culture to think through his situation also foreground a 'complex' rather than passive or exclusively vulnerable personhood (Gordon 2008). As such, however momentarily, the film troubles prevalent social imaginations of disadvantage, while communicating something of the 'structure of feeling' (Williams 1977) of such circumstances.

RC06-86.2

WILSON, SARAH* (University of Stirling, sarah.wilson@stir.ac.uk)

Using Qualitative Secondary Analysis to Maintain a Critically Reflexive Approach to Research with 'Troubled' Families

This paper focuses on the way in which insitutional aspects of the research process, including disciplinary boundaries, the demands and approaches of funders and ethics committees, and broader political narratives emphasising the distinctiveness of 'troubled families' may contribute to the further stigmatisation of those considered to fall into such categories. The paper draws on the author's qualitative secondary analysis of data produced for a project on 'ordinary' young people's sibling and friendship relationships. This work was initially undertaken as preparation for a subsequent project with more 'vulnerable' young people who had spent time in state care. While initially conceived of as a means to develop her own conceptions of domestic space and to learn how other researchers had employed visual methods, this experience also interrogated asumptions sedimented over the course of a research career dominated by more 'applied' research with young people in difficult circumstances. For example, she identified a significant minority of situations and narratives in the analysed study which ressembled those highlighted in her previous work with more 'vulnerable' samples. This finding suggested therefore that such more difficult experiences may often be obscured in studies with ostensibly 'ordinary' families both by the lines of questioning thought 'appropriate' based on the initial characterisation of the sample, and the focus of subsequent publications on 'majority' findings. The author also re-considered her previous interpretations of common experiences and strategies discussed by members of more 'vulnerable' samples that tended to emphasise their more difficult circumstances, rather than appreciating the significant overlaps between such strategies and those employed in more 'ordinary' family lives. Most troublingly, she also identified instances where funders' requirements might have led her own research to re-produce negative future expectations of young people from more 'troubled' families, while implicitly reinforcing idealised perceptions of 'ordinary' family lives as 'trouble-free'.

RC54-615.1

WINCHESTER, DANIEL* (Purdue University, dwinches@purdue.edu)

A Pedagogy in the Passions: Fasting, Metaphor, and the Effects of Embodiment on Discursive Consciousness and Abstract Knowledge Acquisition

Sociologists of culture and cognition have demonstrated the centrality of embodiment to processes of enculturation, knowledge acquisition, and identity formation across a number of cases. Despite the notable advances made by these scholars, the tendency to equate embodied knowledge solely with "practical consciousness" or "habitus" has overlooked the profound ways that bodily experience also shapes social actors' discursive consciousness and their acquisition of more explicit and conceptually abstract modes of knowing. Drawing from an ethnographic study of fasting among contemporary converts to Eastern Orthodox Christianity in the United States, this article demonstrates how non-discursive experiences related to food, hunger, and appetite served as embodied metaphors for comprehending and identifying with more abstract religious concepts regarding the soul, sin, and the acquisition of religious virtue. Based on these findings, I argue for the broader significance of embodied metaphor theory for sociological studies of enculturation, cultural cognition, and identity formation more broadly.

TG07-700.1

WINCHESTER, DANIEL* (Purdue University, dwinches@purdue.edu)

Matters of Faith: Material Objects As Plot Devices in the Formations of Religious Subjects

What role do material objects play in the construction of religious persons? Drawing from an ethnographic investigation of the evolving relationships between a group of American Eastern Orthodox converts and their religious icons, this article develops an approach to this question that conceptualizes religious artifacts as "plot devices" in the formation of religious selves. Integrating insights from studies of material-sensory religious culture with narrative theories of identity, this article argues that material artifacts become significant to religious identity formation to the extent they act as resources for the configuration of a narrative structure in which transcendent or sacred others play a part. As the empirical details of this study demonstrate, attending to the interplay between the religious object's symbolic meanings (i.e., what it represents) and physical characteristics (how meanings are sensibly made *present* to social actors in embodied interaction) is of vital importance to explaining the role objects have in the religious emplotment of action and experience.

RC12-146.11

WINCZOREK, JAN* (University of Warsaw, janwin@janwin.info)

Paths to Justice in Poland

The paper discusses the outcomes of the first Polish study of access to justice and conflict resolution performed according to the guidelines of paths to justice methodology. It was completed in 2015 on a representative sample of 3500 persons and provided information on incidence of justiciable problems, frequency of lawyer use and informal means of resolving legal issues. The questionnaire also included wide range of questions measuring independent variables. The study found that in Polish population justiciable problems are reported relatively rarely and formal methods of resolving them are also fairly infrequent. The analysis also supports the view that the most important factor explaining usage of legal services is the nature of the case, not socioeconomic situation of the party, her beliefs or attitudes.

RC04-58.5

WINKLER, OLIVER* (Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, oliver.winkler@soziologie.uni-halle.de)

Educational Reform, Delayed Education and Social Inequality in Germany

In Germany, over four decades various efforts can be observed to increase the openness in the educational system of Germany. A "side-line" of this reform is the creation of vertical mobility within the multi-tracking school system. In all federal states, the access possibilities for subsequent upper secondary education after having obtained a lower secondary degree have been improved. Such delayed education aimed to compensate for blocked opportunities after the first transition into the secondary school system. From a theoretical view, this upward mobility could be promoted through doubled institutional decision points targeting risk-averse social classes or via late 'realization processes' (*Bourdieu*). Another theoretical argument expects strong social status reproduction processes at these transition points. As a research strategy, I analyze transitions of intermediate school graduates right after completion and at later time points. Current research in this field has not focused on this particular population but rather in delayed education in general. Also, research concentrated strongly on inequality between families' educational background. Less attention has been spent on differences between subdivisions of social strata such as upper and lower middle class. Using data by the National Educational Panel Study, the results from the logit and survival models indicate that delayed education is initiated quicker among upper social classes compared to students from lower social strata. However, members of the middle subdivision of the middle class have the highest chances among all classes for immediate access into subsequent upper secondary education. Children from lower middle class and working class show the longest waiting times. Furthermore, delayed education is more often used by older cohorts. In general, the results confirm a successful opening-up of school structures in favor of risk-averse social classes. At later time points, however, these compensating patterns for blocked educational opportunities in the past become very rare.

RC41-481.4

WINKLER, OLIVER* (Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, oliver.winkler@soziologie.uni-halle.de)

Occupational Classes of Immigrants in East-Germany

In Germany, it is well-known that there is a strong inequality concerning employment chances and occupational positions between the immigrant first and second generation and the non-immigrant population. Generally, these differences arise from depreciation of human capital due to the immigration process. In the long run and despite the "upgrading" of the German occupational structure, research has shown that immigrants remain in lower occupational classes. As this is true for 'labor' immigrants in West-Germany, the situation in East-Germany varies strongly. In the five 'new' federal states of the former GDR the immigrant population is differently composed with ethnic groups mainly originating from Poland, the former Soviet Union, Ukraine and Vietnam. Immigration in the GDR was mainly characterized by students or adults coming from socialist 'sister states' who received vocational training and qualification as well as contract workers. After reunification, ethnic German repatriates from the former SU and qualified immigrants came to East-Germany. Therefore, we expect less inequality in the occupational classes between immigrants and natives in East-Germany. Using data from the Scientific Use Files of the German Microcensus 1991-2011, results from multinomial regression models indicate similar chances for upper occupational classes between non-immigrants and first generation immigrants from Poland and former SU/Russian Federation even after controlling for qualification levels. Their descendants have even higher chances. However, this is not the case for first generation immigrants from Vietnam who face disadvantages. Furthermore, first generation immigrants from all of the studied ethnic groups are strongly overrepresented in the lower occupational classes compared to the non-immigrants. Over time, Vietnamese immigrants were the only group that managed to

reduce their risk for lower occupational positions and to access middle occupational classes. Concerning inequality, we can conclude that occupational class differences in East-Germany are not as severe compared to West-Germany.

RC30-347.4

WINOGRODZKA, DOMINIKA* (Jagiellonian University, dominika.winogrodzka@gmail.com)

Reflect and Discuss the New Dimension of Informal Work – on the Example of Student Internships

Student internships are the most common form of education-related collaboration between Polish academic institutions and employers (Agrotec, 2014). Next to participation in students research circle, membership in various organizations and voluntary work, these are one of the most popular activities that young people undertake to improve their chances on the labor market. In 2013, as much as 65% of them admitted to working as an intern during their studies (Jelonek et al., 2014).

In theory, the high quality of student internships is in the interest of all the parties involved. Simplifying, students hope to improve their knowledge, skills and competences required on the labor market; employers want to recruit well-groomed candidates, and academic institutions aim to provide high quality of education, which is also understood as preparing students to take up employment. In practice, it does not always look in that way – but why?

To what degree do student internships form a new dimension of informal work in contemporary societies? What are student experiences with internships? What are the hallmarks of a high quality student internship? How much are the standards set out in the Polish Apprenticeship and Internship Quality Framework followed by internship providers? Is there a need for improvement in the area of organizing student internships? What are the major challenges posed to academic institutions that face low quality internships? You will find an answer to these and other questions by listening to the presentation delivered by the speaker.

RC47-JS-56.4

WINTER, FRANKA* (Maynooth University, franka.winter@nuim.ie)

Young Middle-Class Activists in Lima, Peru: Hopes, Fears, and Civic Subjectivities.

This paper draws on a recent research project on political and civic discourses and practices among young middle-class people in Lima. It addresses their narratives of the city, hopes and fears for its future, and the civic subjectivities they constructed in response to these narratives.

Many participants identified political culture (including apathy, corruption, and a retreat into the private at the expense of the "public") as one of the city's most important problems. With a view to the future, many feared that "nothing might change", especially with respect to citizens' mindset. Accordingly, their hopes centred on the possibility of a collective civic and political awakening, which might bring about change. In particular, many drew hope and inspiration from recent youth-led protests and "capable people" in their own circles, who were involved in politics.

Faced with this situation, most saw themselves as responsible for helping to bring about change. However, the traditional political landscape did not provide attractive options for getting involved, as established parties were seen as hierarchical and discriminatory, ideologically backward, corrupt, and unable to make a change.

In response, they developed three broad strategies: while one group aimed to engage with politics through alternative "new" organizations, such as collectives and other small-scale groups, or even by founding their own party, others veered away from politics and instead hoped to make a change through private organizations, such as NGOs or social enterprises. A third group felt they could contribute most by working in government and improving its performance.

A unifying factor in the construction of these civic subjectivities was their recourse to professionalism: all three groups drew on their privileged position as an educational elite when constructing their role in society and their ability to make a change, a subjectivity that could be described as "professional citizenship".

RC34-396.6

WINTER, FRANKA* (Maynooth University, franka.winter@nuim.ie)

Young Middle-Class People Looking for Political Alternatives in Lima, Peru

This paper draws on a recent study of political and civic discourses and practices among young middle-class people in Lima, Peru.

It addresses their relationship with politics by discussing their perceptions of established political organizations (such as political parties and unions), their po-

litical utopias of ideal political organizations, and their attempts at doing politics differently in alternative political organizations.

Most of my participants were highly critical of established political parties, which they perceived as hierarchical, ideologically backward, corrupt, and unable to make a change. Several in particular highlighted dynamics of exclusion based on gender and age. In consequence, political parties were not an attractive option for most of my participants.

However, this disillusion did not translate into political alienation. To the contrary, many of my participants were very interested in politics. There was furthermore a strong feeling that young, educated people like themselves could be crucial agents of change, and many drew inspiration and hope from the "new generation" they belonged to.

Shunning traditional parties, many of my participants participated in (or even founded) alternative organizations, such as collectives or other small-scale groups. Some even even participated in local elections through these alternative organizations, but remained opposed to the idea of becoming a party. These alternative organizations were seen as "fundamentally different" from political parties and appealed to my informants for their different structure and political culture, which was often described as bottom-up, horizontal, inclusive, and coherent with respect to its values and moral integrity.

The paper concludes with some reflections on the limitations and trade-offs that come with these new political organizations, in particular whether they can overcome (or merely transform) exclusions in a highly unequal society.

RC33-385.3

WITTE, NICOLE* (University of Goettingen - Center of Methods in Social Sciences, nwitte@gwdg.de)

Express the Inexpressible - Sketches As Data for a Reconstructive Analysis

„There's almost no privacy in the camp." This statement of a refugee camp dweller in the Westbank was one the very few explicit references to the social 'density' and the confined space in the camps. Although rarely expressed this lack of 'space' was always co-present in the habitus of our interviewees as well as in their patterns of (inter-)action; e.g. their skill to navigate through dense crowded streets while talking. Asked about their perceptions and experiences of the narrow and crowded streets, the interviewees were not able to answer, because they hardly understand what they were asked for. Well-practised and part of their patterns of interpretation and interaction these actions could not be verbalized. This 'lack of verbalization' becomes even more obvious concerning material conditions; after a while you won't realize the bullet-holes in the walls of the neighbouring-house.

The sociological biographical research mainly focuses on reconstructing the genesis, reproduction and transformation of (conscious and unconscious) patterns of interpretation and interaction, mainly by hermeneutic analysis of (interview-)texts. In this regard the questions occur if the above mentioned parts of the environment of the actor could be verbalized in interviews in a sufficient and adequate way. And moreover it is worthwhile to think about how objects difficult or even impossible to be verbalized could become data (for reconstructive analytic methods).

In my talk I will present a method of data collection apart from interview-text as well as a method to analyze these data. Both were applied during my research in Israel and Palestine in the scope of a joint research project. For data collection we asked our Interviewees to sketch their 'space' to live. These sketches were analyzed in a hermeneutic and reconstructive manner to gain insight into relevant contexts of action and into cognitive representations of material and immaterial contexts.

RC38-449.5

WITTE, NICOLE* (University of Goettingen - Center of Methods in Social Sciences, nwitte@gwdg.de)

Palestinian Women in Haifa – Resistance As Biographical Work

In my talk I'll deal with the (collective) constructions of belonging of Palestinian Women in Haifa, Israel. From 2010 to 2014 I conducted narrative biographical interviews with these women in the scope of a joint research project funded by the GRF.

To label them as Palestinian women is due to the ongoing social construction of collective belongings and their fluid interrelations but also to the likewise socially constructed perceptions of the self and the others which are subject to a hegemonic (‚glocal') discursive field that demands to position oneself as 'Palestinian'. In my paper I want to focus on the adoption or rather construction of these belongings and images by the women, which are closely connected to (violent) resistance against Israel.

The women I interviewed have difficulties to meet the discursive demands of being Palestinian from several reasons in comparison to Palestinians living outside Israel, e.g. in the West Bank. Important elements of 'Palestinianess' are suffering from and (violent) resistance against Israel in the sense of the hegemonic discourse. The structural violence in the state of Israel the women suffer from

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(institutional racism) does not 'matter' as much as suffering from occupation. Moreover the violent resistance against Israel (in terms of 'throwing stones') 'is' adolescent (and) male.

Therefore, the women don't perceive their self definitions and definitions by others as Palestinian as 'natural' or unquestioned. Throughout the courses of their lives they have 'learned' rather than 'experienced' these constructions. On the other hand other belongings (e.g. gender or religion) are always entangled with 'being' Palestinian. The auto-biographers are not just 'women' but 'Palestinian women'; their involvement in political action or (violent) resistance against Israel therefore serves a political, as well as the biographical aim to strengthen and maintain their collective belongings.

RC31-366.1

WITTEBORN, SASKIA* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, sawit@cuhk.edu.hk)

Forced Migration and Mobile Communication Technologies

People seeking asylum have become part of the daily news agenda and political intervention not only in Europe, Africa, and the Middle East but around the world, including East Asia. The topic of mobile technologies and forced migration has received academic attention for a while but only through the extensive media coverage on refugees in the summer of 2015 did the topic enter public discourse. Mobile technologies are central to forced migrants' lives as they are sources for economic survival, maintenance of transborder relationships, and navigation of flight routes (Leurs & Ponzanesi, 2014; Witteborn, 2015). Forced migrants have become connected migrants (Diminescu, 2008) as they use GPS for safe flight routes, Facebook to understand a place and its people, WhatsApp or WeChat for local communication, and social media to connect with family, find friends, archive flight experiences, or give advice to other displaced people (Papadopoulos, Stephenson, and Tsianos, 2008; Witteborn, 2012, 2014). This paper focuses on how asylum seekers and refugees engage with mobile technologies in Hong Kong as a space that is exemplary for arrested spatialities and temporalities. Asylum seekers in Hong Kong tend to spend several years in the city for their claim to be processed and then to be repatriated. Through personal interviews and observation of their mobile media practices, the study illustrates how asylum seekers and refugees use mobile technologies for sociocultural, political, and economic purposes, how they create virtual mobility, and connect Hong Kong as a transit space to global flows of information, goods, and people within (East) Asia and beyond. The theoretical base for the study is the autonomy of migration (e.g., Moulier-Boutang, 1993; Mezzadra, 2011) and how mobile technology practices arising from forced migration shape the social, political, and economic spaces of asylum seekers and refugees living in Hong Kong.

RC02-34.2

WOEHL, STEFANIE* (University of Applied Sciences BFI Vienna, stefanie.woehl@fh-vie.ac.at)

Gender Regimes Revisited in Times of Economic Crisis

This paper develops a gendered state-theoretical framework to show how capitalism as an economic system and the nation-state reproduce gendered hierarchies on multiple levels. With a focus on the symbolic masculine cultural order and its hegemonic political rationality of governing, the current economic crisis and its effects on gender regimes is discussed more specifically. With examples from case studies on new economic governance forms such as the Fiscal Compact and the 'Sixpack' within the European Union, the material effects of these policies and their symbolic meanings are highlighted. The paper therefore challenges the varieties of capitalism literature on gender, arguing that a broader framework of analysis is necessary to capture the intersectional dimensions of domination in capitalism for different subjects. It asks which institutions play a decicive role in changing gender relations and if the supranational level has gained momentum in changing gender regimes to a more uneequal set of affairs. In the European Union, the nation state seems to loose ground to a certain extent in this context.

RC11-136.4

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Level of and Change in Cognitive Functioning Among Dutch Older Adults: Does Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status Matter?

Along with demographic changes, issues of age-related cognitive decline and impaired cognitive functioning have become more prevalent. In attempts to identify predictors of cognitive functioning (i.e. the abilities to attend, think, reason and to recall information) in older adults, researchers have looked into features of the residential neighborhood of older adults, especially neighborhood socioeconomic status. Yet, previous findings have been inconclusive due to cross-sectional designs of the majority of studies. Since a true contextual neighborhood effect requires differences in the strength of cognitive decline over time, this study goes beyond the cross-sectional examination of level differences in cognitive functioning and additionally investigates whether the socioeconomic status of a neighborhood also predicts the strength of decline in cognitive functioning over time. We argue that neighborhoods with a higher (vs. lower) socioeconomic status are more likely to provide experiences that are beneficial for cognitive functioning, especially opportunities for social, intellectual and physical activities.

Official statistics on neighborhood socioeconomic status were combined with data from the third, fourth and fifth wave of the Longitudinal Aging Study Amsterdam, covering a 6-year period. Using a structural equation modeling approach, linear growth curves of Mini Mental State Examination-assessments of older adults aged 57 to 88 years at baseline in 1995 were calculated. Individual socioeconomic characteristics were controlled to account for selection into neighborhoods.

Preliminary results suggest that the effect of neighborhood socioeconomic status depends on the degree of urbanity. While we did not find an effect of neighborhood socioeconomic status on the level of cognitive functioning in urban areas, it seems to make a difference in rural areas. Specifically, in rural areas, the level of older adults' cognitive functioning tends to be higher in neighborhoods with a higher (vs. lower) socioeconomic status. No association between neighborhood socioeconomic status and change in cognitive functioning was found.

RC48-JS-53.1

WOJNICKA, KATARZYNA* (University of Gothenburg, katarzyna.wojnicka@gu.se)

Between Love and Anger: The Role of Emotions in the European Fathers' Rights Movements

The main goal of my paper is to present and analyze the role of emotions in European fathers' rights movement(s) belonging to the wider group of men's social movements. Fathers' rights groups, networks and organisations exist in all European countries and are one of the most recognizable and "powerful" phenomena among all European men's movements. However, in spite of the role of emotions in mobilization, activism and/or failure/success there is still a lack of comprehensive, comparative research on the European dimension of the movement. Therefore, in the presented paper I will attempt to answer the following questions:
1. What types of emotions are expressed and/or used by the activists of European father's right movements?
2. How dominant emotions influence on the character of the movements?
3. Are there any movements' "emotional strategies" and how do they impact on the movements' failures or successes?

The analysis will be developed on the basis of a) desk research and b) qualitative research on the contemporary European father's rights movements conducted between 2009 and 2011 with 16 members of dozen father's rights groups in Poland as well as on the ongoing research on European father's rights movements which has been conducted since Fall 2014 in Sweden and United Kingdom.

RC52-JS-31.6

WOLANIK-BOSTROM, KATARZYNA* (Umea university, katarzyna@kultmed.umu.se)

Swedish Physicians Working for International Help Organizations – on New Work Contexts, Knowledge and Reflexivity

What do Swedish physicians experience, teach and learn when they work abroad at international organizations like MSF/Doctors without Borders, the Red Cross, Operation Smile or the United Nations? How do they share their experiences with other medical professionals when they return to the Swedish workplace? My paper is based on an interview study with doctors who have returned to Sweden and it combines theories of knowledge with Pierre Bourdieu's concepts. I discuss how the physicians reflect on performing their professional role under unusual and at times difficult circumstances, encountering different medical, organisational and local subcultures and gaining and sharing practical and theoretical knowledge. The work abroad is often guided by acute requirements rather than accurate scheme. It puts the well-known, taken-for-granted medical practice into perspective. The Swedish doctors in the study talk about the sometimes tough, but educational adjustment to the new cultural and occupational context. Sometimes, they have to deal with disasters and extreme stress, and there are ethically complex issues when equipment or medicines are perceived as inadequate. In their very reflexive accounts, the doctors appreciate the valuable experience of saving or improving lives, making a difference with small means, as opposed to the overly organized Western medical care, but there are also critical reflections about the long-term benefits of this kind of contribution. The doctors are especially concerned about the post-colonial implications of working in the global south. When they return to a Swedish workplace, their experience is often met with a positive, but rather shallow interest and there is seldom any systemat-

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ic arrangement for knowledge transfer or utilizing their experiences in the Swedish context. Neither is all knowledge regarded as relevant and valuable in the Swedish/Western medical and organizational reality.

RC52-591.3

WOLF, JULIAN* (Universitat Witten/Herdecke, julian.wolf@uni-wh.de)
OSTERMANN, ANNE (University Witten/Herdecke)

Climbing up the Ladder. the Changing Role of Nurse Managers within the German Hospital Management.

While there is evidence that medical directors or physicians that become clinical directors face tensions between medical professionalism and managerial control (Kitchener 2000, Witman et al. 2010, Correia 2013) and thus have to manage institutional complexity (Blomgren/Waks 2015), relatively little is known about the orientations of nurse managers in hospitals. Based on in-depth interviews with nurse managers in German hospitals we analyzed their perspectives and symbolic constructions. Different to medical directors they don't perceive themselves in the dilemma between managerialism and professionalism (nurses) perspectives. As their aim is the well-functioning organization, their social orientation is more familiar with the managing director than the medical director. Furthermore nurse managers use parts of the nurse logic (e.g. the skills of organizing processes) to legitimize their manager's position and distance themselves from the so called "particularistic" behavior of physicians.

We use different theoretical approaches to make sense of the coherence of these instructive inner conceptions and the embeddedness in the hospital management. From an institutional-logics perspective (Thornton et al. 2012) nurse managers use the nurse perspective to stabilize their manager's position. Although they got socialized as nurses they distance themselves from their former domain and use the nurses semantic in an instrumental sense. From a field-level perspective (Fligstein/McAdam 2012) the organization could be understood as power struggles between different groups. Nurses are subordinated to physicians (e.g. their work is dependent from doctor's instructions) and the introduction of hospital's managers lead to a loss of power for physicians. From that angle, the growing identification of nurse managers with the general hospital management enables them to take influence not only in organizational but also in medical decisions.

RC52-JS-21.3

WOLF, JULIAN* (Universitat Witten/Herdecke, julian.wolf@uni-wh.de)
MOLZBERGER, KASPAR (Universität Witten/Herdecke)

Emerging Identity- and Control-Based Arrangements Between Hospital Directors, Chief Physicians, Practitioners and Patients: The Case of the German Public Health Sector.

While the classic professional bureaucracy (Mintzberg 1983) was said to have relatively rigid boundaries, the contemporary field of hospitals is marked by increasing and tightening external network activities (Scott et al. 2000: 60). Due to rising economic pressure that German hospitals are facing, former stakeholders are no longer taken for granted. Specific patient groups (e.g. private patients or patients with more complex and therefore economically profitable diseases) and doctors in private practice who work close to the hospital are now becoming much more relevant. However, what kind of implications this has for the involved actors, in terms of the actual networking activities and identity constructions, remains unclear. In-depth-interviews with chief physicians and hospital directors were conducted to analyze what actual identity attributions and control arrangements (White 2008) are being deployed between hospital directors, chief physicians, practitioners and patients within the given network structure.

There are at least three results that shall be presented on occasion of the session:

1. Through joint control projects by hospital directors and chief physicians (e.g. legal acquisition of a private practice license for the respective chief physician) both manage to sustain their economical identity (as director) *and* professional autonomy (as physician).
2. Increasing networking activity between chief physicians and doctors in private practice may lead to "switching" of contexts which in turn leads to a change of identities. Some chief physicians perceiving themselves as network actors try to grasp the "logic" of the doctors in private practice in order to integrate it into their own actions.
3. Patients are commonly referred to as dependent and uninformed who therefore follow the advice of their doctors in private practice when it comes to select their hospital of choice. In some instances though patients are able to develop a kind of complaining power that influences the doctor's decisions.

RC02-29.5

WOLF, MARCUS* (University of Bremen, wolf.marcus@hotmail.de)

The Political Voice of Everyday Finance – Debtor and Creditor Organizations in Post-Crisis Financial Regulation

Debt and credit have been central motors of social change throughout the history of capitalism. In the course of the financialization of everyday life in the 20th century, conflicts from these new market spheres become visible in the political arena. In my contribution, I want to examine the activities of debtor and creditor organizations in the re-regulation of financial markets after the financial crisis of 2008.

Research on financialization and financial regulation leaves at least two major issues insufficiently addressed that deserve closer scrutiny. Firstly, scholars of financialization have yet to systematically consider the political repercussions of financialization, especially the effects of credit expansion and increasing indebtedness for both civil society and the political arena. Secondly, Scholarship on financial regulation, has for long underestimated the role of civil society actors. This is especially true for consumer debtor and creditor organizations. The former represent indebted individuals' claims with regard to 'predatory lending practices' or high household debt. Creditor organizations represent individuals holding assets in financial markets.

Taking the example of consumer organizations in financial markets, I will ask how the expansion of debt and credit in households has changed the ways in which civil society actors act in the regulatory field of global finance and why certain types of consumer organizations were included in reform discussions. Using the examples of two EU and two US consumer organizations, (Better Finance and BEUC for the EU; Consumer Action and NAIC for the US), I will analyze how former institutional outsiders took part in the shaping of new consumerist reform discourses and which parts of their suggestions were integrated into reforms.

My paper will thus contribute to a better understanding of the organizational dynamics of credit and debt in the political sphere.

RC24-303.2

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Heating Practices and Non-Technical Energy Saving Potentials

Space heating of private households is usually described as technically or economically determined: Either – by architects – in terms of standard users with standardized heating needs. Or – by economists – in terms of rationally calculating individuals that make their choices according to changes in prices or income. We argue that these descriptions are both insufficient, since heating is embedded in habitualised patterns of everyday practice, which are rather stable over time (i.e. inelastic in respect to price and income changes) but different between households (i.e. not following a universal standard). These behavioral patterns are described as "habitus" in the sense of Bourdieu, i.e. as schemata of perception, classification and action.

Our quantitative data contains the actual energy use of 130 households as well as the calculated energy requirements of their apartments (which depends on physical insulation, size and location of the flats within the building). Combining these data, we can distinguish two factors determining energy consumption: "behavior of the household" versus "physical energy requirement of the flat", both with a rather high variation (VAR > 0.4).

Additionally we interviewed 50 of these households with standardized as well as open questions concerning their energy use, individual heating, and ventilation comfort. We then seek to explain the heating behavior with a special focus on heating comfort, need for fresh air, ease of handling, and frugality. Controls comprise technical knowledge, time spent in flat etc. On this basis organizational non-technical energy saving potentials should be identified. This may result in a more targeted moving of households with behaviorally induced high energy spending to better insulated flats – thus mitigating "fuel poverty" as well as climate change.

RC31-366.5

WON, JAEYOUN* (Yonsei University, jywon@yonsei.ac.kr)

Toward Transnational Citizenship in East Asia: Taiwan, South Korea and China

This paper explores a new alternative way of conceptualizing the issue of migration in East Asia, base upon the large scale social transformation since 1990's - post- authoritarian transformation in Taiwan, post-socialist transformation in

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mainland China, and neo-liberalization in South Korea. These large social events all linked with one another, and the case of overseas Chinese in South Korea entails this transnational inter-connection in East Asia. Citizenship in South Korea is blood-based by descent, thus overseas Chinese in South Korea hold Taiwanese passports with Chinese ethnicity though they wer born in South Korea. Their transnational multiplicity includes Shandong province as origin, South Korea as settlement and then birthplace, and Taiwanese for their membership. It is a very complex trifurcating citizenship which goes beyond the boundary of one single nation-state. They have become "strangers" in their own birthplace and have gone through the process of exclusion and marginalization. However, from 1990s, there have been some changes. First, Taiwan went through the major changes - it has brought the rise of independent Taiwanese identity. For overseas Chinese in South Korea, this means that Taiwan stops being a safe heaven for them since they lack "authenticity" as Taiwanse. Second, the opening up and the reform of PRC, and following normalization of the diplomatic relations with South Korea had opened new opportunities for them to be a bridge between PRC and South Korea. Third, the South Korean government initiated the relaxation of their rigid, discriminatory policies against them after 1997 IMF financial crises. These large scale social transformation in each country are socially interconnected cultural "events" in William Sewell's sense, challenging the old notion of national citizenship. This paper attempts to understand these transformations, and argues that migration should be understood within the context of the large scale social "events."

RC24-296.6

WONG, CATHERINE MEI LING* (The Cairns Institute, James Cook University, catherine.wongml@gmail.com)

Hybrid Risk Governance: Integrating Knowledge-Based and Value-Based Decision Making

Major industrial accidents like the Fukushima nuclear disaster show us that such events are often neither unprecedented nor unexpected. Disaster incubation occurs within organisational structures; risks are amplified when the public is not involved and informed; and the impacts often spread across industries, national boundaries and value systems. Risk management, therefore, demands more than technical risk assessment. It requires a participatory process to ensure 1) fair and equitable distribution of risks and benefits, and 2) incorporate the knowledge, values and interests of all stakeholders in decision-making. But what does this mean in practice? The speaker presents a Hybrid Risk Governance Framework as a format for multi-stakeholder engagement. This model offers a comprehensive set of procedures that corporations, policy makers, risk managers, etc. can use to navigate the participatory process at various stages of a project. Examples will be drawn from a case study of nuclear power in India after the Fukushima disaster.

RC06-76.1

WONGBOONSIN, PATCHARAWALAI* (College of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University, Patcharawalai.W@chula.ac.th)
SUKONTAMARN, PATAPORN (College of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University)

Living Arrangement Preferences in Southeast Asian Modern Societies

Living arrangements in modern societies in Southeast Asia are undergoing significant changes. The decline in fertility, changing family structures, together with society's changing socio-economic conditions all play a role in the change in living arrangements. Against this backdrop, individual preferences regarding living arrangements play a key role in determining actual living arrangements. This study investigates living arrangement preferences of individuals in these Southeast Asian societies: Kuala Lumpur and Selengor in Malaysia, Bangkok Metropolis in Thailand, and Hanoi in Vietnam. Specifically, the study focuses on whether the respondent thinks it is desirable for three generations (older people, their married children, and grandchildren) to live together. The study employs the Comparative Asian Family Survey (CAFS) datasets collected in Kuala Lumpur and Selengor, Bangkok Metropolis, and Hanoi during 2010-2011. Each survey followed a multi-stage sampling approach. For the family survey in Kuala Lumpur and Selengor, information was collected from 1,883 respondents aged 18 and above. For the Bangkok family survey, 1,092 respondents aged 17 and above living in Bangkok Metropolis were interviewed. For the Hanoi family survey, data was collected from 1,219 respondents aged 18 years and older. Logistic regression analysis is employed, where the dependent variable is the answer to the question whether the respondent thinks it is desirable for three generations to live together. The main independent variables include gender, age, education, marital status, and number of children. Other control variables are also included. Age is divided into groups to demonstrate different values of people in different generations. Three separate regressions are run for each society. As each society is undergoing different stages of demographic transition, the similarities and differences in

the living arrangement preferences and their determinants are compared and contrasted.

TG06-693.3

WOOD, LISA* (Lancaster University, l.a.wood@lancaster.ac.uk)

"It's Not the Way We Do Things Here": The Meaning of Organisational Place When Work Goes on the Move

In this institutional ethnography of paramedic work, I explore how mobile work maintains organisational identity when the physical space in which the work takes place is continually changing. In opening up the often-invisible institutional relations and connections, I examine how the introduction of technologies (not just information or communication technologies but a more broader definition of the term) allows for increased remoteness on one hand and forms of proximate control and direction on the other. I argue that such technologies of belonging (or control) can take the form of plans or protocols (physical or virtual) or material elements such as uniform, that shape, influence and control but also facilitate, enable and authorize mobile work to take place.

Drawing on ethnographic 'work along' interviews with ambulance crews and ambulance control centre staff, the data is interrogated to elucidate these highly mobile working practices, specifically drawing out practices and technologies that bond work to places or organisations. Through focussing on the actual activities of paramedics as they are engaged in their work, the analysis describes the spaces in which this work takes place and the ways in which the work remains tethered to organisational bases and centres of control.

Modes of ordering, exposed through the institutional ethnography, are unpacked to reveal how mobile work practices are based upon existing and continuously redefined organisational arrangements that are carried and embodied by mobile workers. I argue that tacit processes of knowing and belonging cement mobile work practices. In order to maintain organisational identity during ever changing locations of mobile work, as typified by ambulance work, workers are required to continually perform, embody and represent material, social and technical connections and ties. These performances of order, through ordering, enable (and shape) the work that is subsequently done.

TG04-683.1

WORDEN, SANDY* (The University of Queensland, s.worden@uq.edu.au)

Assessing the Social Risk of Coal Mining Projects

'Risk' and 'uncertainty' are concepts that are embedded in global mining industry discourse. For many decades mining companies have routinely conducted risk assessments to identify and address project and operational risks. Through this experience a suite of evaluation processes and tools have developed across a range of disciplinary domains, including mine planning, production, workplace health and safety, environment and mainstream business. Social aspects have only recently been incorporated into project risk assessments in the mining industry. Social risk analysis is still in its infancy. Empirical analysis in this area is limited, particularly in the project environment (that is, the period before the project approval process when project proponents begin to conceptualise new mines or major expansions). This paper addresses that gap by considering how project teams grapple with social risk analysis in the techno-scientific risk framework. This framework lacks processes and tools specifically developed for analysing social factors. In addition, there are divergent views on what social risk actually means. How does all this affect the risk assessment process? In answering this question I draw on a series of in-depth interviews with 30 mining professionals from diverse organisational and disciplinary backgrounds working in the coal mining project environment. I argue that the risks that coal mining projects pose to individuals and social entities cannot be adequately understood nor addressed without greater consensus and clarity about the meaning of social risk, without appropriate tools, and without skilled and experienced social risk analysts. Furthermore, if project proponents do not expand their techno-scientific approach, a dissonance will remain between the project risk assessment outcomes and stakeholder perceptions of risk and their reactions to projects.

RC38-452.1

WORM, ARNE* (Center of Methods in Social Sciences, University of Goettingen, arneworm@t-online.de)

Constructions of Belonging As Stigma and/or Capital in Transnational Spaces - Biographies and Courses of Migration of Syrian Refugees in the Spanish-Moroccan Border Region.

Processes of migration are usually accompanied by changing images of the self, group belongings and perspectives on other groupings with various concerns (e.g. gender, religion, ethnicity, class). It can be viewed as an important achievement of a transnational theory to put this notion into the center of sociology of migration and thereby to (re-)consider the perspectives and agency of migrants.

Based on my PhD project on processes of (re-)grouping within the courses of migration and biographies of Syrian refugees – which is part of the DFG-funded research project "The Social Construction of Border Zones"– I want to discuss the benefits of combining a transnational perspective on migrants and migration with biographical and figurational theory. I want to show (1) how (illegalized) migration is intertwined with changing constructions of belonging and (2) and how these changes are embedded in (unequal) power relations (figurations) in the present and the past.

I will present examples from our fieldwork in the Spanish exclaves in Northern Africa, Ceuta and Melilla, and discuss that changing constructions of belonging are not just a by-product of transnational migration processes. These changes rather give us insights into the inherent logic of (illegalized) migration to the European Union where 'belonging' can either function as a resource/capital and/or a stigma/means of exclusion. To reconstruct these 'dynamics of belonging' as a part of crossing borders also means to transfer questions of agency and heteronomy, the power of (nation) states and actions of transcending this power, to an empirical level. To do this, I will argue, we have to pay attention to the complex *interrelation between life courses and the collective and family histories* of migrants as well as *their figurations with other groupings* before, during and after a migration project.

RC22-275.1

WORTHINGTON, LISA* (Western Sydney University, L.worthington@westernsydney.edu.au)

Digital Islam: In Search of Gender Equality Online

Muslims find it increasingly easy to bypass formally trained religious scholars online in the search for 'authentic Islam'. The discursive space of the Internet allows Muslims to create a new form of imagined community or a 're-imagined 'umma'. For progressive Muslims the Internet presents a space where gender equal visions of Islam can be both discussed and also encouraged in the offline world. In the case of progressive Islam we see that hybrid Internet spaces can facilitate, sometimes inadvertently, critical perspectives on Islam and can aid in the dissemination of alternative, more gender equal, religious knowledge. On the Internet the locus of the 'real Islam' and the identity of those who are permitted to speak for Islam becomes ambiguous. This paper intends to investigate the use of the Internet by progressive Muslim groups to create a space where like-minded Muslims can gather to share gender equal interpretations of Islam, support each other and sometimes worship in an online context. Data for this paper will be drawn from observations and qualitative interviews gathered during fieldwork in the United States in 2013 and also via Skype. This paper will argue that progressive Muslims are utilising the Internet to destabilise traditional Islamic authority structures in order to generate more gender equal interpretations and practices.

RC04-48.3

WOTHERSPOON, TERRY* (University of Saskatchewan, terry.wotherspoon@usask.ca)

Indigenous Education in Canada: Representation, Rights and Democratic Colonization

In Canada as in other white settler societies, formal education has a dual significance for indigenous populations. As a tool of colonization, schooling has contributed to the subordination of indigenous people and perspectives throughout much of the nation's history. However, education is also valued as a key entry point to foster opportunity and success in contemporary societies. In recent years, numerous educational reforms and initiatives across the nation, in conjunction with other significant social developments, have fostered renewed hope that many of these educational aspirations can be realized but the outcomes of these reforms remain mixed. This paper examines developments and discourses related to indigenous people's struggles to achieve objectives to have an education system framed in accordance with principles of cultural relevance and parental control. These are illustrated with reference to official policy documents and statements as well as public commentary on indigenous education issues represented in media websites. The analysis demonstrates how processes of "democratic colonialism," representing a particular form of what Bourdieu calls symbolic violence, contribute to decolonization and advancement of indigenous people's rights and status while at the same time posing barriers as indigenous people and their interests continue to be stigmatized and undermined in many important respects.

RC11-134.3

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Gender Equality and Quality of Life in Older Age

Gender equality (GE) and quality of life (QoL) are rarely studied together. GE is usually studied with respect to people in reproductive age and the number of studies aiming at investigation of the impact that GE could have on QoL of older people is scarce. QoL as determined by ageing process is widely discussed in the literature. Positive ageing is defined as an ability to maintain social relationships, cognitive efficacy, social competence, personal control, etc. Among the dimensions of QoL most frequently mentioned by older people themselves there are social contacts within and outside the family, happiness, etc. It should be investigated if GE can be seen as potentially contributing to the higher QoL of older people and if older age is a period in life when individuals may strive for achieving greater GE in order to lead more satisfactory and healthy lives.

Within this context our study 'Gender equality and quality of life-how gender equality can contribute to development in Europe. A study of Poland and Norway' focuses on GE and QoL hypothesizing that GE is a major factor for improving both men and women's QoL.

In order to explore GE and its impact on QoL in older age we have conducted FGIs with older participants, asking them about their own experience with gender in/equality, costs and benefits of in/equality, areas of in/equality, QoL, social policies and their results on the lives of men and women, etc. The aim of the presentation is to discuss selected results of FGIs.

RC48-556.1

WRIGHT, JARED* (Purdue University, jaredmatthewwright@gmail.com)

E-Movements and E-Mobilizations: A Twitter Analysis of Two Campaigns of the Anonymous Hacktivist Movement

By analyzing Twitter data related to two November 2014 protest campaigns of the Anonymous global social movement, this paper explores how and why movement actors used the public social media platform to help organize and communicate information. First, I address the question of *how* by quantitatively examining tweets which used hashtags and other terms specifically pertaining to one campaign, the Million Mask March. I identify four chronological phases (planning, situational, action, and aftermath) throughout the duration of the march. I also conduct a thematic qualitative analysis in order to see in greater detail what movement actors are saying during the peak hours of the march, from which I derive four categories of statements (rallying cries/solidarity, logistical, security/legal, and purpose). Second, I address the question of *why* by comparing Twitter activity from the Million Mask March with that of the second campaign, Operation KKK. This comparison illustrates some of the differences between e-mobilization and e-movement tactics. In doing so, I address a gap in social movement research identified by Earl & Kimport (2011). By comparing both an e-mobilization and e-movement campaign of the Anonymous movement, this paper aims to illustrate some of the subtle differences between the two and build a greater understanding of precisely how and to what extent the Internet is impacting social movement activism.

RC49-JS-28.4

WRIGHT, KATIE* (La Trobe University, katie.wright@latrobe.edu.au)

Narrating the Impact of Child Sexual Abuse on Adult Mental Health

In response to increasing societal concerns about the widespread sexual exploitation of children, Australia is currently undertaking a major public inquiry: the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse (2013-17). Central to the evidence being gathered is the testimony of individuals who have experienced abuse in institutions. Typically, such testimony includes reflection on survivors' views of the long-term impact of child sexual abuse, notably, major psychosocial dysfunction. Drawing on witness statements tendered to the Royal Commission, this paper examines biographical accounts of mental health problems and their link to sexual abuse in childhood. It utilises testimony from more than twenty public hearings and over one hundred individual statements. The paper begins by considering the particularity of the context in which these biographical accounts were constructed – a major public inquiry – and in so doing, evaluates the methodological possibilities and limitations of using testimony from public inquiries as social science data. Employing a thematic analysis, it then considers these narrative accounts alongside evidence in the scholarly literature, particularly psychological studies, of the often profound and long-term impact of sexual abuse. Drawing on Jeffrey C. Alexander's theory of cultural trauma, the paper then examines how individual narratives are both shaped by, and also influence, broader societal understandings of the effects of child sexual abuse. The analysis illuminates how the construction of childhood trauma has been made possible by a cultural climate of increasing openness and disclosure on the one hand, and high levels of psychological literacy amongst the general population on the other. Finally, the paper makes some speculative observations on contemporary constructions of the impact of abuse and dominant narratives of trauma that have emerged in concert with major public inquiries, like the current Royal Commission in Australia, and similar inquiries globally.

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

TG04-680.4

WRIGHT, KATY* (University of Leeds, k.j.wright@leeds.ac.uk)

Public Engagement with Risk in the Era of Resilience: Insights from Empirical Research

This paper explores community resilience policy in the UK as an engagement agenda which aims to collectively involve citizens in identifying, prioritising and preparing for risks. Drawing on qualitative research carried out in Swansea, UK, I explore the feasibility of achieving widespread public engagement with risk, and to what extent shared risk can be understood as a feature of community membership and therefore to provide the grounds for localised collective action. I also consider how everyday perceptions and experiences of risk compare to treatments of risk in official policy. The paper suggests that there are considerable differences between the risks which are prioritised by the research participants and those which are prioritised in local and national risk registers, with participants focusing on issues such as struggles with money and precarious work, rather than on the physical and security risks emphasised in risk registers. I also suggest that risks are distributed unequally across different groups, undermining the idea that geographical communities (which are the primary target of community resilience policy in the UK) necessarily have shared fates. Furthermore, I argue that different kinds of risk cannot be disentangled, and that it is necessary to understand the aggregated impact of different forms of chronic and acute crisis in order to understand how the capacity to cope with risk is distributed amongst different groups living in different places. Contemporary accounts of how people engage with, prepare for and understand particular risks are contextualised within a broader historical narrative of the experience of risk in the case study over time. In this sense, the role of previous experience in shaping contemporary attitudes towards risk is considered.   Some implications for the community resilience agenda are drawn out.

RC36-422.3

WRIGHT, TALMADGE* (Loyola University Chicago, twright@luc.edu)

The Emotional Labor of Social Interactions in Digital Play: Negotiating Play Performances

This work examines the emotional labor employed by participants who engage in on-line gaming and the impact of such labor on their social relationships both within and outside the game. Given that on-line gaming, social media and the Internet in general are such a large part of global leisure, knowing how emotional labor is produced and how it impacts both participants and non-participants, is important when we make assertions of alienation from or engagement in the politics of everyday life. I argue that engaging in on-line public performances where failure and success are never assured brings into play a set of complex social negotiations, both between players as well as players and non-players. Interpreting a stranger's motivations for acting, negotiating with one's family and peers, responding to changing software configurations produced by gaming companies and grappling with language and cultural differences on a global basis, define just one set of issues which have to be negotiated for successful play, i.e. fun, to be had by all.

Given the anonymous nature of much of digital game playing, additional negotiations have to be performed often involving the supposed race, age, gender and sexuality of participants. Failed performances as well as successful ones can be the grounds from which intense discussions and heavily laden emotions are produced. This paper, drawing upon interview data and participant observations collected in the early 2000's on the players of the first person shooter game *Counter-Strike* and later in 2008-2011 with players of an MMORPG, *World of Warcraft,* looks at these negotiations and asks how they have changed over time. The paper concludes by raising questions of how our theories of alienation may miss these struggles of participants and non-participants alike and how we may recast such theories giving more active agency to fans and on-lookers alike.

RC53-608.4

WU, QIAOBING* (The Chinese University of Hong Kong, qiaobing.wu@gmail.com)

CEBOTARI, VICTOR (Maastricht University, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance)

Family Structure, Parent-Child Interaction, and the Subjective Well-Being of Children with Different Migration Experiences: A Comparative Study in Ghana and China

Ghana and China are two countries in Africa and East Asia which both experience significant migration flows. Despite the different nature between transnational and internal migration, the size and pattern of migration are comparable in these two countries. However, to date little is known of the well-being of children in the two contexts of migration, let alone the comparison with each other. This study aims to quantitatively analyse subjective well-being outcomes (health, happiness and life satisfaction) of children with different migration experiences: children who have been away and returned with one/both parents currently away; children who have been away and returned and currently live in non-migrant families; children who never migrated but have one or both parents currently away; and children who never migrated and live currently in non-migrant families. Particularly, it aims to investigate how children's well-being is associated with their different experiences of parental migration, family structure, and parent-child interaction, as well as how these associations differ between the two contexts of migration in Ghana and China. Data comes from two large scale surveys in Ghana (N = 2760) and China (N =5735) respectively. Findings of the research will inform the design of policy and service programs to improve the well-being of children living in different contexts of migration.

RC32-371.5

WULANSARI, SRI* (the University of Tokyo, sriayuwulansari273@yahoo.co.jp)

Human Rights Activist Women's Practice in Japan and Indonesia: A Comparative Analysis with Special Reference to Their Advocacy of Gender Equality

This study examines the similarities and differences of human rights activist women's practice in Japan and Indonesia as represented in what French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu refers to as "habitus" and "cultural capital." While the 1990 is often described as a "lost decade" for Japan in terms of its economy, it was in fact an extremely significant decade for the advancement of human rights and gender equality discourse in the country, where women were believed to hold the key to the country's revival after the burst of the bubble economy. The decade was equally important for the exaltation of human rights and gender equality discourse in Indonesia as since the onset of democratization in 1998 a great number of middle-class women have thrown themselves vigorously into activism to defend and promote human rights and gender equality. But beyond such a similarity, human rights issues addressed by Indonesian activist women are extremely diverse, including domestic violence, polygamy etc., and their activism to solve these problems invariably come face to face with religious authorities and political powers. In contrast, human rights activist women in Japan are more focused on legal battles to promote gender equality as many gender issues have been accommodated politically. By shedding lights on such similarities and differences, this study seeks to provide an integrative account of human rights activist women's practice in the two countries and understand the dynamic reinterpretation of human rights and gender equality presently going on in Asia.

RC23-283.6

WUNDERLICH, WILFRIED* (Tokai University, wi-wunder@rocketmail.com)

Creativity in Natural Science Requires Ethical Balance Between Trust and Risk

Progress in Science and Technology is based on creativity, free and excellent education. We discuss factors which maintain creativity, namely keeping the balance between two social dilemmas. While grown overcapacities but also necessary resources in many research and higher education institutions were destroyed in the last two decades, now the calls for humanity and ethical principles are gaining popularity, such as work-life-balance, clear long-term perspectives for researchers, and society-driven ethical research development.

In this study we analyzed the career of Nobel laureates and other physics scientists in three stages, their early career, their period of success and the period after the laureate. The result is that the self-concept of some famous scientists differs essentially from that of a Homo economicus and some were mistreated by their scientific community.

As a result, ethical human resource management should maintain good conditions for creativity as expressed in these ten guidelines. 1) Maintaining diversity without overestimation of communication skills. 2) "Do the best for your student." 3) "A career is not a toy"; hidden research managers should avoid bending the psycho-landscape of applicants. 4) Secret top-down management should avoid unfairness in peer review, citations, providing positions. 5) Hunger-out strategy is unfair. 6) Overloaded work pressure kills creativity. 7) Disruptive progress in technology cannot be foreseen [1]. 8) Trust means over-estimation of tradition, maintains present structures, while risk means opportunity for new challenges. 9) Accepting plan-B yields to academic suicide. 10) The worst case scenario is no trust, no risk, no willingness, which means exclusions of the community.

Fast changing circumstances requires ethical control of progress in science, and should provide best environment for creativity. Trust can be accumulated by communication, embedding in teams and networks.

1 Arend H. Zomer Ben et al., "Do Spin-Offs Make the Academics' Heads Spin?" Minerva (2010) 48:331–353

RC14-178.4

WUSTMANN, JULIA* (Technical University Dortmund, julia.wustmann@tu-dortmund.de)

To See Is to Believe? the Visibility of Aesthetic-Plastic Surgery As a New Mode of Communitarization

The number of surgical cosmetic procedures has been constantly rising for years. Along with that, aesthetic-plastic surgery in everyday life becomes more visible. Patients are presented in media formats including dramatized before/after comparisons and plastic surgeons greet us from advertising posters and websites. The guiding question for my presentation is, which role plastic surgery plays in everyday life and how everyday actors (as non-surgicals) interpret this social practice of body manipulation within the context of its increased visibility. To answer this question, results from the research project „The optimized gender?" will be presented. The results are based on the interpretative analysis of several group discussions that were conducted with everyday actors.

Within the group discussions "visibility" was discussed especially regarding specific procedures. Thereby it became clear, that on the one hand the visibility of interventions (e.g. via scars or as „unnatural" results) were condemned. On the other hand the possibility of a missing visibility (e.g. missing scars or natural looking results) were interpreted as an invisible threat. This interpretation was based on the assumption that if aesthetic-plastic surgery is undetected (because not visible), it could lead to a normalization and therefor to new (beauty-)obligations. All in all, plastic surgery is constantly delegitimized regarding its core topic: beauty. Moreover, there are not only efforts of delegitimization but also of distinction: while patients were labelled as ‚unknowing', the everyday actors (as non-surgicals) presented themselves as ‚knowing' because of specific stocks of knowledge – e.g. that (bodily) individuality is a treasured good and that it is destroyed by surgical procedures. In line with Paul Rabinows concept of biosociality I want to discuss that the negotiation of aesthetic-plastic surgery is not just about distinct demarcation and exclusion but rather a new mode of communitarization based on the (non-)use of aesthetic-plastic surgery.

RC34-397.4

WYN, JOHANNA* (Youth Research Centre The University of Melbourne, johanna@unimelb.edu.au)

Generation Y Confronts Precarity

This paper addresses recent controversies about the uses of the concept of generation in youth studies. As academics and policy-makers alike characterise contemporary labour markets for youth as 'precarious', old debates within youth studies have emerged about how to acknowledge the impact of changing structural conditions on young people's lives, while simultaneously accounting for new subjectivities. Critics of the concept of social generation argue that a social generations approach washes out structural dimensions, such as class, gender and political economy (see for example France & Roberts, 2015; Côté, 2014). Drawing on the longitudinal data base of the Australian Life Patterns study, this paper shows how two generations of young Australians have navigated the gradual entrenchment of precarious work, against a backdrop of policy imperatives that emphasise investment in post-secondary education as a pathway to secure and fulfilling work. The formation of social generations (following Mannheim, 1952), occurs through the fundamental sociological process of interweaving structure and agency through time. The analysis draws on Bourdieu's conceptual tools of habitus and field to illuminate the formation of distinctive (generational) dispositions by young people as they read the 'new rules of the game' of precarious labour markets. In order to draw out the ways in which inequalities are reinscribed in changing times, this presentation focuses on the contradictory outcomes of these distinctive dispositions for both men and women as they make the transition from the field of education to the field of the labour market. The longitudinal perspective on the trajectories and decisions of men and women across the fields of education and work reveals how significant structural inequalities are 'papered over' through the embedding of highly individualised subjectivities that emphasise personal responsibility.

RC09-109.4

WYSMULEK, ILONA* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, ilona.wysmulek@gmail.com)

Fighting Corruption during Transformations in Poland: Determinants and Changes in Perception of Government Effectiveness

This paper analyses the perception of corruption level in Poland and public opinion on the effectiveness of government in fighting corruption, by using the longitudinal survey data (1988-2013). Corruption level is the subject of influence of global trends, such as changing economic conditions and particular socio-political context. However, not only corruption experience, but also perception of corruption in country are shaping development of a country. Being one of the most sensitive issues in public debate and important point of reference in political campaigns in post-socialist countries, fighting corruption level is the process accompanied with many hopes and expectations.

Poland, as the biggest Central-Eastern European country which has gone through the number of political, social and economic changes is a particularly interesting case for analysis. Rapid GDP growth, as well as the overall improvement on measures of democratization (ex. Freedom Houses), measures of quality of life and access to knowledge (ex. Human Development Index) - present Polish transformation as a story of success. How does it relate to the level of satisfaction with their government and evaluation of the effectiveness of its policies?

First, I present in the paper the prospective and retrospective evaluations of corruption level in Poland in the eyes of Polish citizens. Second, I highlight the dynamics of change in evaluation of the government in fighting corruption. Third, I investigate the characteristics of the group that is not satisfied with the current government effectiveness in fighting corruption, with the special attention to the relation of corruption and political trust. My analysis are mainly based on the Polish Panel Survey, but also use data from Life in Transition survey for comparing post-socialist countries.

RC33-388.4

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TOMESCU-DUBROW, IRINA (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences and Ohio State University)

Linking National Surveys, Administrative Records and Mass Media Content: Methodological Issues of Constructing the Harmonized Data-File.

This paper discusses the challenges of construction of the harmonized data-file that links data from three sources: national surveys, administrative records, and the media. The basis of the data-file comes from 22 well-known international survey projects containing questions on protest behavior. It consist of 1721 national surveys covering 132 countries. The data from administrative country-level records on population size, ethnic fractionalization, GDP and other characteristics, as well as media content (e.g. Reuters' event data on protest) are incorporated into the integrated data-file. From the methodological point of view, there are a number of challenges to overcome for reaching the aim of the project: building the integrated data-file. In the presentation we concentrate on proposed ways of linking data for multi-level analyses, with countries and years as macro-levels. We discuss data quality on both the micro- and macro-levels, and some aspects of secondary data usage of survey and non-survey data together. The logic of data linkage and data processing procedures are of general nature and can be applied to other comparative projects. The paper is a part of the project "Democratic Values and Protest Behavior: Data Harmonization, Measurement Comparability, and Multi-Level Modeling in Cross-National Perspective", financed by the Polish National Science Centre (2012/06/M/HS6/00322), located at the Polish Academy of Sciences and The Ohio University.

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X

RC01-20.2

XAVIER, IZADORA* (Université Paris 8/GTM-CRESPPA, izadora.x@gmail.com)

Who's Got the Biggest Humanitarianism: How Nations Soldier for Peace

The paper is based on my ongoing PhD research about Brazilian peacekeepers in MINUSTAH. I am interested in using the Brazilian experience as a case study for understanding the connections between guidelines conceived in a post-1325 context and the actual experience of soldiers on the field. One aspect of this that particularly called my attention during interviews I conducted both in Brasília and Port-au-Prince is how military peacekeeping works as a contested site of construction for Brazilian hegemonic masculinity. This understading of masculinity works as hegemonic for a Brazilian context, while at the same time seeing itself as subordinate globally.

The « Brazilian way » of the military, in this case, is being constantly compared with the military practices of other countries and with UN expectations and rules. Soldiers' and officers' own view of their practices interacts with a global hegemonic masculinity model present in militay peacekeeping guidelines, but also in projected representations of « other militaries », and it does so both as competitor and accomplice. This kind of « humanitarian competition », I would argue, can be used to discuss the foundations of peacekeeping as a model for managing international conflicts. Moreover, I hope the conclusions presented in the paper will serve to sustain my argument that gender as a critical tool for analyzing the practice of peacekeeping allows for a broder critique of the contemporary war system and the role the UN plays in it.

RC06-81.5

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XU, ANQI (Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences)
NAGCHOUDHURI, MADHURA (Tata Institute of Social Sciences)

Understanding Marriage and Families in Social Transition in China and India: A Comparative Approach

Studies on family change yielded significant insights into marriage and the family over time, and how these changes redefined the boundary of family, its composition, the roles and the dynamics of relationships between the members in the family, and inter-family relationships in the society. Comparative studies of family change between countries have provided important understanding about the structural and cultural constants of family and the relevance of family in a global context. This study aims to understand how family as an institution changed in China and India, and factors that led to those transformations over the period through a critical analysis of studies using data drawn from Census data, National Survey Organisations such as NSSO, NFHS (India) and similar data sources from China (Census, China General Social Survey (CGSS), etc. This comparative study addresses questions – How have Chinese and Indian families changed in structure and form? Have Chinese and Indian peoples shifted their values from collective interests to individual interests? Have both China and India follow a similar path of changes in marriage and the family during the social transition?

RC46-527.1

XING, WEI* (University of Winnipeg, w.xing@uwinnipeg.ca)

Reconsidering the Relationships Between Racial Minority Immigrants and Aboriginal Peoples in the New Millennium: Findings and Evidence from Classic Immigration Countries

The new millennium has witnessed a rapid rising of racial minority immigrant population in classic immigration countries, such as Canada, Australia and New Zealand, as a result of the withdraw of racialized immigration policy in the middle of 1960s. Meanwhile, the aboriginals of these countries are leaving their isolated reserves and moving toward the urban, namely an ongoing urbanization of Aboriginals. Contacts between members of these two groups of people, which were once interrupted by the racialized immigration policy one hundred years ago, are getting more frequent now in those countries. The paper reviews the relevant literature on this topic from three classic immigration countries: Canada, Australia and New Zealand and answer the questions: what are the patterns of and key issues relevant to this relationship, given the sheer different cultural, political and socioeconomic status of these two groups in those countries? Is still there a triangle of relationships between racial minority immigrants, Aboriginal people and the mainstream society? Is the middlemen minority theory still applicable in this new context of mixed racial interactions?

RC41-490.3

XU, PENG* (Institute of Sociology, Zhongnan University of Economics and Law, xupeng1986@whu.edu.cn)

Empirical Research Related to the Quality of Life in Chinese Urban Elderly People

With the in-depth development of China's reform and opening-up, providing for the aged and taking care of them have gradually become grave problems in the country. The traditional mode of healthcare for the aged has been weakened, and the social old-age pension is also facing a predicament of funds shortage. Therefore, the community-level old-age service is the China's expedient choice in the transitional period, while improving the old citizens' quality of life constitutes the essential objective in terms of addressing the aging problems. Based on the data from China General Social Survey (CGSS), this paper discussed in detail both the status quo of elderly people's life conditions and the influencing pathways of objective and subjective factors pertaining to their quality of life.

By means of statistical analysis, this study has shown that the old people's quality of life has been influenced by individual characteristics, family economic conditions, the degree of life richness and the crisis consciousness. The main conclusions are as follows: (1) Marital status, political status and pension insurance significantly affected the old people's sense of well-being; (2) Gender did not impose obvious effects upon quality of life, whilst higher education level did not guarantee the evident sense of well-being; (3) The family economic conditions of the old people markedly influenced their sense of life satisfaction; (4) There existed positive correlations between pairs of family economic conditions, the degree of life richness and the crisis consciousness; (5) The number of old people feeling strong sense of well-being was smaller than that of the aged who possessed the weak sense of well-being, which also reflected the fact that the status quo of elderly people's life quality is not as good as expected.

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Y

RC30-JS-58.2

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TREMBLAY, DIANE-GABRIELLE (University of Quebec - Teluq)

Creative Trajectories of Fashion Designers : An Exploration of Creative Workshops and Professional Strategies in Montreal Fashion

In the Garment and Fashion industry, the issue of interconnection between cultural and creative industries, and non-creative and non-cultural industries, has been debated for some time by various international organizations (UNESCO, UNCTAD, etc.). In the end, the scope of the new creative economy remains unclear and elusive (Bouquillion 2010) and some sectors such as fashion, are on the frontiers of two worlds, garment being more in industry, while Fashion is definitely in the creative world. In any case, this gives way to a transformation in careers, creative careers becoming more and more common in the Fashion part of the industry. In our research, we analyzed these new boundaryless careers, including the paradox and some tensions that arise from the confrontation of a creative activity and an entrepreneurship venture simultaneously in the context of a fashion designer's career. Our research is based on a literature review but also on three series of interviews with fashion designers and intermediary organizations done over the period of 2009 to 2014.We will concentrate mainly on the most recent interviews in our presentation, but will also use the previous ones as a background. The results show that the image of the designer has clearly changed in recent decades. Indeed, in light of the changes in the creative industries over the past 20 years, designers have had to adapt to this context, moving from the image of designing custom-fitted clothing to that of the combination of artist/entrepreneur. Today, the development of a new business model seems to be a major concern and confirms the need to remain creative and innovative and to select a specific niche in the fashion/garment sector.

RC30-JS-58.5

YAGOUBI, AMINA* (Teluq, Universite du Quebec, ayagoubi@teluq.uquebec.ca)

Les Questions De L'action Dans Un Régime De Réputation: Le Designer De Mode à Montréal.

À partir de notre recherche sur le milieu des designers de mode à Montréal, nous mettons en évidence le construit social de leur reconnaissance culturelle et économique, dans un marché affecté par la mondialisation. Une sociologie de l'action nous permet de questionner des logiques d'actions en horizon incertain (Menger, 2009). La dynamique d'un *agir créatif* participe à la valorisation d'un savoir-faire, à la mise en scène des talents et opère dans la sphère culturelle par le biais de processus de médiatisation. L'agir marchand quant à lui représente l'autre versant des stratégies de carrière assurant la légitimation de la profession dans les mondes industriels de la mode locale, et ce, dans le contexte particulier d'une industrie en restructuration favorisant un ensemble de médiation. Dans le cadre de notre communication nous développons une typologie de trajectoires créatives en régime de réputation en croisant les niveaux d'analyse micro, méso et macrosociologique, il en résulte que plusieurs facteurs entrent en compte dans la reconnaissance des designers. Dans un premier temps, nous présentons la figure idéaltypique d'une profession interstitielle (Alandete, 2000) en empruntant au « paradoxe de Janus » (Latour, 2001), expression de la construction identitaire du métier. En second lieu, nous exposerons les différentes catégories de designers qui se répartissent autour de tensions existantes entre deux champs : le champ de la culture et le champ de l'économie, et qui relèvent de problématiques sociétales. Enfin, nous mettrons en valeur les fluctuations de carrière à partir de l'exploration des engagements dans un régime de réputation, entre un agir créatif-artistique et un agir marchand, entrepreneurial.

RC24-296.20

YAKA, OZGE* (College d'etudes mondiales, Fondation des sciences de l'homme, ozgeyaka@gmail.com)

"Clean Energy" Vs. Environmental Justice: Local Community Struggles Against Hydropower Plants in Turkey

Rapid growth of emerging economies often sustained by large-scale infrastructure, energy and construction projects at high environmental costs. The turn to renewable/clean energy is presented as a way to mitigate the environmental costs and carbon emissions and supported by global environmental schemes such as carbon trading. However, "clean energy" projects, such as hydropower plants, could also cause ecological destruction and environmental injustice, especially in developing countries, which bypass environmental evaluation and public de-

liberation processes. Turkish example illustrates the case, where private companies are given extraordinary rights to "streamroller normal planning restrictions to meet the target of 4000 hydroelectric schemes by 2023" (the Guardian). This rush to build hydropower plants results in a multi-dimensional environmental injustice that encompasses ecological destruction, economic deprivation, social dispossession, cultural assimilation and political misrepresentation. This paper presents the case of local community struggles against hydropower plants in Turkey that reveals both the social and environmental costs of emerging economies and shortcomings of global environmental schemes. One central element here is the interplay of national and global processes in shaping the local environment. The paper adopts an action-theoretical perspective, which focuses on the "social labour" (Kurasawa 2007) of local community movements, which disclose the interdependence of logics of growth, environment and social reproduction and challenge the expansion of the former to despoil both the nature and the society. The case study is grounded on an extensive and comparative empirical research and establishes an interdisciplinary framework that brings environmental sociology, social movement studies and critical theory of justice together.

TG03-671.1

YAMADA, MIEKO* (Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne, yamadam@ipfw.edu)

Focus on Local Diversity and Learn about Global Community: Incorporating Diversity and Social Justice into Japan's English Language Education

In a globalized era, people with different native languages increasingly use English and interact with each other. Concomitantly, varieties of ethnic and linguistic backgrounds among these speakers of English create multicultural and multilingual situations. Indeed, the importance of intercultural communiation becomes emphasized in the field of second/foreign language education. In Japan where English is taught as a Foreign Language (EFL), the development of English proficiency is one of the nation's strategies for responding to rapid globalization. If English proficiency is crucial for global communication, how do Japanese EFL learners foster their communication skills and learn about intercultural communication via English? This paper examines Japanese university students' experiences related to EFL classes at their elementary, junior high, and high schools by investigating how they perceive Japan's domestic diversity and understand the role of English learning/teaching within that context. Interviews with Japanese undergraduate and graduate students reveal how they reflect on their own experiences with diversity in their EFL classes and help to explore the role of EFL education in a globalizing Japan. Because social justice acknowledges diversity as part of human conditions, the discussion on diversity should be extended to social justice. By focusing on the issues of prejudice and discrimination within the domestic context, I argue that teaching about diversity and social justice be integrated into the EFL curricula in order to develop EFL learners' positive attitudes toward intercultural relationships and interactions. The rise of newcomers from both English-speaking and non-English-speaking countries has created ethnic and linguistic diversity in many places of Japan. Unless EFL learners pay attention to local diversity which consists of both English and non-English speakers living within Japan, they would not be able to acknowledge the diversity of members in a global community.

RC44-JS-72.6

YAMADA, NOBUYUKI* (Komazawa University, jogoaya@ruby.plala.or.jp)

The Position of Labor in Civil Activism: The Labor Movement and the Classness of the Bersih Movement in Malaysia

Rapid industrialization in some developing countries can lead to the rise of various social movements. On the one hand, the cluster of manufacturing is likely to build the site for organizing and to activate the labor movement. On the other hand, the growth of the "affluent" middle class is also likely to build various NGOs and to vitalize civil activism. Malaysia is supposed to be one of these countries and to experience the vitalization of various social movements including the labor movement, particularly in globalization.

This paper addresses Malaysia as a case of *negative* relationship between the labor movement and civil activism. Malaysia has currently experienced the upsurge of various social movements, one of which is pursuing the reformation of the election system, which is called BERSIH, "clean" in Malay. The BERSIH movement mobilized a vast amount of people from all ethnicities and brought about the serious defeat of the ruling party alliance, the National Front at the general election in 2013.

The success of the BERSIH movement can be partly based on the mobilization of dissatisfaction of people from various ethnicities and classes including young "precariats". It means that the BERSIH movement can also be a class-based movement, and it can be, in a point of view, intimate with the labor movement. However, the labor movement has actually no position in BERSIH. This paper examines the causes of such a "silo" of the labor movement in Malaysia. Firstly, it reviews the history and current situation of the labor movement. Secondly, it also

examines the formation of civil society and the upsurge of the BERSIH movement. And thirdly this paper asserts that the institutional restrictions for the labor movement and the lack of leadership primarily prevent it from being associated with civil activism and that they can construct a "silo".

RC24-304.3

YAMAGUCHI, TOMIKO* (International Christian University, tyamaguc@icu.ac.jp)

HABU, JUNKO (University of California, Berkeley)

Institutional Expertise and Lay Responses to Soil Contamination: The Experience of Farmers in Fukushima

Contamination of the air, water and land by manmade disasters such as Minamata, Bikini Atoll, Bhopal, and Chernobyl has had a disproportionate impact on individuals and groups who are already economically, socially and environmentally marginalized. The perspectives of lay people offer insightful explanations of the aftermath of disaster (e.g., Fortun 2001; Johnston and Barker 2008; Kuchinskaya 2014; Walker, 2010), but such explanations are often contradicted and muted by the explanations provided by government officials and scientific establishments (Wynn 1992; Yamaguchi forthcoming). This suppression of perspectives takes place because the complex and asymmetrical relations among stakeholders determine what counts as a legitimate knowledge claim. When delving into the question of environmental governance and institutionalized expertise, it is pertinent to raise questions about the experiences of lay people, as it is in interactions with lay people that the informal norms, rules and practices of such institutions manifest most clearly, often with profound effects on the lives of people affected by disasters. This paper examines the politics of expertise pertaining to soil contamination by radioactive isotopes. The central question is how institutionalized expertise in the form of regulations, guidelines and laws is put into practice and how it comes into contact and conflict with lay perspectives. How is the safety of soil interpreted by different groups of people? Who has the authority to determine what is safe? How have lay people responded to the policies implemented by the institutionalized expert bodies and for what reasons? The paper uses data derived from interviews with growers whose farms are located within a 20 to 30 km radius of the Fukushima Dai-ichi Power Plant and from participant observations conducted for one year from June 2014. The paper articulates various ways in which the institutionalization of expert advice furthers the delegitimization of lay expertise.

RC34-JS-36.5

YAMAMOTO, BEVERLEY* (Osaka University, bevyamamoto@hus.osaka-u.ac.jp)

MAWER, KIM (Osaka University)

Moving Beyond a Risk-Based Framing: UK Adolescents' Understanding of Sexuality, Healthy Development and Risky Behaviour

Introduction & Objectives

Adolescent sexuality is frequently associated with 'risk', while early pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases are highlighted as 'negative' outcomes of sexual risk-taking behaviour. Children and adolescents are also framed as 'at risk' of sexual abuse and exploitation. This risk-based framing has impacted government policy and research priorities (Gillen, Guy and Banim, 2004:43). Meanwhile, there has been little exploration of what might constitute normal or healthy sexuality (McKee et al., 2010: 14-15).

The paper reports on an investigation of the perceptions of sexual behaviour and risk-taking among adolescents attending six secondary schools and one college offering access courses in England. We explored perceptions of risky and normal/healthy sexual behaviour

Methods

The Brook version of the Traffic Light Tool developed by Family Planning Queensland was used in focus-group workshops with nine small groups of adolescents in classroom settings with a teacher or learning mentor present. Ethical procedures were cleared at multiple levels. The focus group exercise involved participants considering 19 scenarios to reach a consensus on whether they were healthy (green), potentially risky (amber), or dangerous (red), first assuming the protagonist was aged between 13-15 and then aged 16-18. The discussion was taped, transcribed and analysed based on key themes. McKee et al's framework of 15 domains of healthy development was used to interpret the data (McKee, 2010).

Results

Regardless of the group, a consensus was more readily achieved with scenarios involving coercive, aggressive, humiliating behaviours or acts transgressing public/private boundaries. Meeting a consensus around behaviours that were consensual and pleasurable, or where behaviour was recognised as risky but 'normal', appeared to be more challenging. Consensus was more easily reached for the older age-group scenarios and more were frequently coded green.

Conclusion

The groups demonstrated a complex, ethical and will reasoned assessment of risk.

Girls generally were more articulate than boys.

RC46-534.3

YAMAMOTO, BEVERLEY* (Osaka University, bevyamamoto@hus.osaka-u.ac.jp)

Promoting Health, Promoting School Success: An Exploration of Healthy Schools Policy in Four Cultural Settings in the EU and Canada

Introduction and Objectives

Considerable research shows the reciprocal relationship between health and education. While schools are primarily concerned with education, it is now recognised that they are ideal places to carry out health promotion. There is a substantial body of evidence showing that school success is related to health. The less privileged a child or young person's background, the stronger the relationship.

This paper investigates the framing of policy around health promotion in schools in four different locations: France, the Canton of Vaud in Switzerland, and the provinces of Quebec and Ontario in Canada. It also explores how the shared concepts of 'healthy schools' and 'health promotion' are interpreted and implemented in these different cultural settings.

Methods

This paper is based on an analysis of related policy documentation and research literature, as well as expert interviews with key stakeholders involved in formulating and delivering health promotion in schools in the four locations, including those in the ministries of health and education, institutes of public health, boards of education and schools. Interviews were conducted in either French or English, transcribed and analysed on the basis of key themes identified in the literature.

Results

In all four study locations there was a mutually shared commitment to school health promotion among key stakeholders, with recent moves to further strengthen the policy framework. Understandings of health and the healthy person were clearly influenced by broader cultural agendas. While there was considerable task sharing among health and education agencies in each location, there were differing levels of tension at the school level between achieving more formal and measurable educational goals and the less clearly defined ones relating to health and wellbeing.

The study forms part of a larger Japan Society for the Promotion of Science funded project on EU and Canadian healthy schools policy and practice.

RC48-559.9

YAMAMOTO, MAYUKO* (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, mayuko.yamamoto05@gmail.com)

" the Place Where " I " Become a Subject " : The Emergence of the Contestation Movement in Post-2011 Japan and the Subjectivisation By Japanese Women

In Japan, the culture of street-level resistance has long been disregarded. However, since the nuclear catastrophe of Fukushima in 2011, people have started speaking out against the state, who they view to neglect the will and lives of its citizens. This new tendency for contestation has continued until present in the form of pacifist movements which have given birth to new social actors active in these demonstrations, primarily youth and women.

In today's protest rally, the figure of these actors has been remarkable and the role they have contributed to spreading the wave of opposition throughout the nation is particularly notable. These actors have hardly been considered as components of the main political and social sphere, yet their quest for their existence to be recognized in the cultural sphere, which has accumulated over the years, created a possible path through which their contestation could develop after 2011, thus awakening their citizenship. The emergence of young female actors in this movement was facilitated through the development of a "soft" female culture which came about through opposition to certain "feminist" ideals in defense of being "woman as I am" and also through resistance to the image of femininity imposed by the media and male discourse.

I seek to outline the emergence of the protest movement in Japan since 2011 through focusing on young female protesters, as well as the context of the political and social changes that have enabled the emergence of these actors in the public space. Through this, I demonstrate that this new tendency of young female actors is largely enabled through the evolution of femininity in Japan and elucidate the rupture and the continuity of the quest for a new subjectivity by Japanese women.

RC31-355.10

YAMAMOTO, SATOMI* (National Fisheries University, syamamot@fish-u.ac.jp)

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

The Migration Industry in Contemporary Japan

Managing migration, both international and internal, has become one of the important political agenda in contemporary Japan. As for international migration, Japan has faced the continuous inflows of short-term, mid-term, and long-term migrants from overseas. On the one hand, Chinese, Taiwanese, Korean, Nikkei Brazilian and Peruvian permanent residents fought for to establish their own economic, social, and cultural infrastructures in Japanese society. On the other hand, as tourists from China, Korea, Taiwan, and Southeast Asian countries continue to surge, their money spending habits have changed the traditional customer service system of Japanese retailers, forcing the retailers to adapt to foreign customs. As for internal migration, since the mid-1950s, the metropolitan areas in Japan have been attracting the rural youth, who have sought better educational and economic opportunities than those available in their hometown. Currently, the Japan central and local governments attempt to decrease the number of urban residents by encouraging the youth and the elderly to relocate themselves to the rural areas. To effectively control population flows, the Japan central and local governments have established the international and internal migration systems, both of which appear to interact with one another. Nonetheless, little research has bee done to examine this linkage. Thus, the paper aims to answer the following research questions: (1) what are the similarities and dissimilarities between the international and internal migration industry systems?; (2)is the international migration industry interlinked with the internal migration industry? If so, how? If not, how does each maintain its area of activity or influence? (3) how does the Japan migration regime impact on the arrangement of international and internal migration industry? The examples are drawn from the cases in Japan. Through the case analysis, the paper argues the importance of incorporating the internal component to further unravel the mechanism of the migration industry.

RC48-561.4

YAMAMOTO, TATSUYA* (Shizuoka University, tatsuya1224@gmail.com)

Pitfalls in Appropriating Human Rights Discourses?: A Case Study of Tibetan Refugees in India (and Nepal)

This presentation explores problems which Tibetan refugees encounter when they appropriate human rights discourses. Central Tibetan Administration in Dharamsala, India, has been utilizing human rights discourses to describe Tibetan issues since the 1980s. Especially, it has been considering the situations in Tibet as lacking human rights for Tibetans, while positing their guest countries as providing more freedom. However, this dichotomy unintentionally dilutes the importance of Tibetans' voices in Nepal, which is bookended by India and China. Since the 2010s, situations surrounding Tibetans in Nepal have been getting more severe, and these situations such as forbiddance of social gatherings and forcible deportation to China by the Nepal government clearly show that they have not been provided with human rights. Moreover, we easily find Tibetans in Nepal who have been socially overlooked by both the Nepal government and CTA. Most of them are Tibetans who have been exiled from Tibet with difficulty. Unfortunately, these Tibetans cannot find any places to fit in Nepal because the Nepal government doesn't officially allow them to live as refugees in Nepal and CTA also has not issued a certificate for these Tibetan refugees due to lack of proper documentation to get this certificate. Ironically, CTA itself has failed to hear the voices from the weak and reinforced the lack of human rights to some Tibetans without the certificate. Dichotomy surrounding policy and human rights produced by CTA unintentionally removes chances for Tibetans' claims about their turmoil. These Tibetans find themselves in difficulty to voice their opinions because of this dichotomy. This presentation argues that these are situations caused by unintentional re-victimization by the dichotomy based on human rights discourses appropriated by CTA, and points out pitfalls in appropriating human rights discourses, which might lead to the oversimplification of the situations.

RC25-314.19

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NOJIMA, NATSUKO (Osaka University)
HIGUCHI, MARI (Osaka University)

Signifiant without Signifie :Diagnostic Language and Illness Experience in Rare Disease Patients.

We have been interviewing rare disease patients since 2013 to investigate the impact of disease rareness on patients experience. Currently we interviewed 40 patients with rare disease or rare symptoms. One of our research focus is the impact of diagnosis on patients illness experience. Most of our interviewees were enthusiastic about obtaining diagnosis. Diagnosis exert great influence on patients biography. However, unlike the common chronic disease diagnosis most of the rare disease names received by patients contain no significant information as to the etiology, treatment and prognosis of the patients' conditions. This means they received the words with no referent. The diagnosis brings patients to nowhere. The disease name here is close to proper noun, like John, meaning just that he/she is a kind of human. Although the diagnosis brings the patients to nowhere, it has a significant impact on patients experience. To many patients John is a starting point, as if they were given a sign that should be deciphered themselves. Among numerous medical terminologies diagnostic terms occupy special positions because they have both esoteric and exoteric connotations. It is addressed both to medical professionals and patients. With this function in exoteric communication it can make a "human kind" from individual patients (Hacking 1995). Focusing on how patients narratives refer to their diagnosis experience we will show how the hollow diagnostic terms bring patients to specific "human kinds" without making any difference to their medical conditions.

RC25-315.13

YAMANER, GUZIN* (Ankara University, guzinyamaner@hotmail.com)

20 Years Experiment in Stage Arts, Language and Gender Classes in Women Studies Department

Women studies department was established under the academic disciplines of educational sociology (esp. critical pedagogy), politics, literature and law in Ankara University 20 years before. Language and gender cources took part in the program from the beginning and the sociological point of wiev gave a big importance to language and gender relations. These courses were given by a theatre academic from stage art theory, literature, language theories and the relatioship between the social and lianguage disciplines. There has been hundreds of students from all disciplinles. Women studies department in Ankara University is both an academic and activist places. So, these hundreds of students got their transformations from these language and gender classes. So many small working groups, reading groups, theatre performances, feminist theatre festivals, syposiums presantations were born from these claess. so do so many books, poems and story written... "Silence language" was one of the heroin of these classses in Turkish classes as a Middle Asian/Mezopatomian/mediterranian/Islamic and plural religios, etnicities and languages country. this presantation is about the present the sosciological story of these transformations between the related parties of the lectures.

RC06-JS-7.4

YAMATO, REIKO* (Faculty of Sociology, Kansai University, ryamato@kansai-u.ac.jp)

Patrilineal, Bilateral, or Individualized?: Changing Intergenerational Relationships in Japan

This study pays a special attention to an important dimension of intergenerational relationships for Asian families, namely patrilineal vs. bilateral relationships. The extent to which traditional patrilineal relationships weaken is closely related to modernization and women's empowerment. Therefore this study focuses on the intersection of gendered lineage, women's power, and family intergenerational relationships. Five hypotheses can be identified on how modernization and women's economic resources transform family intergenerational relationships. First, a "traditional norm" hypothesis argues that relationships biased towards the husband's parents will be maintained. Second, a "modernization" hypothesis argues that with the traditional norm weakening and women gaining economic power, bilateral relationships will prevail where adult children have almost equal relationships between the husband's and wife's parents. These two hypotheses presuppose that the husband and wife are one unified unit. In contrast, the third hypothesis of "individualized intergenerational relationships" argues that the husband and wife behave individualistically where the husband exchanges more support with *his own* parents and the wife does so with *her own* parents. Finally, the fourth hypothesis of "wife as a bilateral kin-keeper" argues that because individualization does not proceed to such a high extent for women, wives exchange support with the both sides of parents more often than husbands do. Analyses of data obtained from the 2008 National Family Research Japan reveal that results depends on who is a support giver. When *adult children give* support to their parents, the "individualized intergenerational relationships" hypothesis is supported. In contrast, when *parents give* support to their adult children, the "wife as a bilateral kin-keeper" hypothesis is supported regardless of wives economic resources. This suggests that Japanese adult children and their parents view intergenerational relationships in different manners. This results will be compared with the results for other East Asian countries, and the implications will be discussed.

RC09-JS-32.7

YANAGIHARA, YOSHIE* (Tokyo Denki University, yyanagi@mail.dendai.ac.jp)

What Makes Conducting Surrogacy Rationalized in the Modern Society? --from the Analysis of the History and Development

It has been discussed that surrogacy is the result of the development of bio-technology. This research refutes such a discourse by analyzing the history of surrogacy, focusing on East Asian practices.

As can be seen in the Bible, there are examples were the original practice of becoming pregnant and delivering babies in the service of others was widely conducted. This same practice was utilized in East Asia. Korea had a system called "*shiba-ji*" in which women lived in their own villages and became surrogate mothers, and their daughters did so as well. China had its practice called "*dian-qi*" in which a man rented another man's wife to have her give birth. Japan had a similar system called "*mekake-bouko*" in which a single woman would give birth while taking up living with a master in a domestic service role.

After these countries became influenced by western culture, these practices died down, because they were regarded as uncivilized. Nevertheless, in 1976, an American lawyer promoted the practice using a modern framework which reinterpreted surrogacy as a benefit of technologies, modern contractual relationship, and women's altruistic. This recasting of surrogacy would become popular in the other parts of the world later on.

The history shows the idea is not born from biotechnologies. Science technologies work as actors to accelerate surrogacy practices by meeting clients' preference to use more preferable eggs: either of the clients' or of someone else, and also, by expanding the market geographically through the development of transportation advancements and information technologies.

Therefore, the matters to be discussed about surrogacy are in the social structure: why this modern society easily allows to make a women's body available even under the concepts of human rights, when it is construed in a context of medicine - namely, it is the social structure of bio-politics.

RC42-501.1

YANEZ ROJAS, RODRIGO* (PhD student EHESS, ryanezrojas@gmail.com)

Perceived and Just Salary Gaps Across Time. the Chilean Case.

Economic inequality has been at the top of the research agenda of the social sciences in recent years. Social movements demanding more redistribution, economic crises, and strong income concentration have drawn the attention of scholars, who have provided empirical evidence for the distribution of wealth among countries and across time. We certainly know more about inequality today than a few years ago. However, even if we know more about how wealth is distributed, there is limited research on how people perceive economic inequality and what they consider just.

This presentation aims to analyze economic inequality in Chile, one of the most unequal countries in the world, through income distribution. We use the perspective of the "observer" to study the relationship between perceptions and beliefs about inequality. The goal is to understand interindividual and intergroup variations, including the effect of structural and contextual variables, and their consequences on the behavior of social actors. We use data available from ISSP 1999, ISSP 2009, and COES 2014 databases, which have common key indicators of inequality beliefs and perceptions.

For date, studies have analyzed the relationship between perception and beliefs between 1999 and 2009, indicating that the amount of perceived inequality and inequality considered just is quite high in both years; both indexes are highly correlated and their relationship is stable over time [Castillo, 2012, Castillo et al., 2012]. This can be understood as a process of justification or naturalization of inequality. Nevertheless, since the social movements of 2011, it seems that Chilean's relationship with inequality has changed. A new public discussion has settled in Chilean society, presents on political reforms developed in 2014 and 2015. Thus, can we observe a change in the relationship between perceptions and beliefs of inequality across time? And what role are structural and contextual variables playing?

RC34-JS-43.6

YANG, CHIA-LING* (Department of Sociology and Work Science, Gothenburg University, chialingyang0302@gmail.com)
FRANK, DENIS (Department of Sociology and Work Science, Gothenburg University)

Chinese Migrant Workers with High Educational Backgrounds in Sweden

Sweden introduced a new immigration policy in 2008 that encourages labour immigration from countries outside EU. The new immigration policy has promoted a globalization of migration to Sweden. In earlier periods of labour immigration, the main share of migrants originated in European states, but after the immigration policy reform, the largest numbers of migrants instead comes from Thailand, India, and China.

This article is part of the research result on migrants from India and China in Sweden, with a specific focus on the Chinese young people in Sweden. Based on in-depth interviews of these young people from China, this article aims to explore their motives, experiences, dreams and difficulties in the processes of migration.

Among the young people discussed in this article, those who work in academics or high-tech companies either came to Sweden to study or got the opportunity to work in Sweden because of their previous network built up in international companies in China. Nevertheless, others who also have higher educational background either faced layoffs in high-tech companies and found that changes in immigration policy have limited their opportunities for searching for new jobs. Still others failed to find a job compatible with their professional background and ended up in the catering trade.

With a close analysis of these young people's experiences, this article intends to explore the impacts of Swedish immigration policy change on these Chinese young people's life as well as to link their choices in migration to local contexts in both China and Sweden and to global contexts. By doing so, this article aims to have further dialogue with migrant studies.

RC32-369.5

YANG, CHIA-LING* (Department of Sociology and Work Science, Gothenburg University, chialingyang0302@gmail.com)

Motherhood Practices of Women Social Activists in Taiwan

Studies in social movements in Western countries discuss maternalism as a strategy to mobilize people in social protests or its limits to frame social movements. Moreover, previous research also examines the relationships between women's gender roles and their participation in social movements. Nevertheless, studies on social movement in Taiwan seldom discuss women's experiences in social movements, but they do mention maternalism in consumer movements or environment movements.

Following the micro-analysis of personal experiences and discussions of maternalism in social movement studies as well as feminist concern of women's role in social movement and debates in motherhood, this article intends to discuss motherhood practices of women social activists in Taiwan, as well as the relationships between their mother role and experiences in social movements. Based on in-depth interviews of women's experiences in social movements in Taiwan, I find that although care work in the private sphere do limit some women's participation in social movements, these women find strategies in time using or in creation of network support for combination of child care and participation in social movements. This article examines their mother role as 'motivation' or 'justification' for participating in social movements and argues how their sayings/practices of motherhood reconstruct the boundaries of the private/public and redefine the meanings of politics or social goods in Taiwan society. By so doing, this article intends to employ these women activists' motherhood practices and experiences in social movements to rethink feminist theories as well as social movement theories on motherhood, maternalism and women's role in civil society.

RC04-42.6

YANG, CHOUSUNG* (National Chi Nan University, zsyang@ncnu.edu.tw)

Influences of Government and Market Mechanisms on the Development of Teacher Education Institutions in Taiwan

This article first performed a brief review on the history of teacher education in Taiwan to understand the transition of teacher education policies and the evolution of teacher education institutions. Then it interpreted the development of teacher education in relevant and nonrelevant contexts. Finally, this article investigated the influences of government and market mechanisms on teacher education institutions.Through document review, this article presented that following the introduction of the amended Teacher Education Act in 1994, teacher education institutions operated under a diverse, reserve, open, and relaxed market-based system, and prosperity was consistent with market supply and demand. In addition, market-based logic was advantageous during this time, and government control of teacher education institutions was relaxed or nonexistent. However, control of teacher education returned to the government following amendment of the Teacher Education Act in 2002. Therefore, market mechanisms never substantially influenced the teacher education system in Taiwan.

RC09-105.1

YANG, MYUNGJI* (University of Hawaii, manoa, myang4@hawaii.edu)

Displacement in the Name of Development: Urbanization, Speculation, and Stratified Spatial Order in South Korea

Conventional development literature argues that South Korea is one of the most successful cases of rapid economic growth and urbanization. As a result of the post-war national developmental project, Korea's urbanization rate has reached 90%. Old, disorganized urban landscapes have been transformed into

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

highly modern, well-ordered environments in just a few decades. Informal settlements in the hearts of cities have been largely eliminated. Yet this seemingly progressive urban redevelopment process was riddled with violent and brutal scenes as the homes of the urban poor were demolished and ordinary homeowners were forcibly evicted in the name of modernization. Examining how the Korean authoritarian state promoted urban redevelopment projects, this paper seeks to address the following questions: What were the driving political and commercial forces behind the ruthless process of urban development and restructuring, and how did ordinary citizens respond to and negotiate with land policies? I argue that a pro-growth coalition between the authoritarian state and private real estate developers drove a process of speculative urbanization, which increasingly stratified urban space. This process involved dispossession and displacement on a large scale, with the less affluent being pushed to the outskirts of cities without proper compensation. The process of urban redevelopment and restructuring became a site of contestation, as people with differential access to resources attempted to extend, or defend, their own interests. Despite strong resistance by the urban poor against the demolition of their communities, the rights of ordinary residents and homeowners were often violated by the authoritarian state and real estate developers. Using archival data and interviews conducted in the summers of 2014 and 2015, this paper highlights how the national project of economic modernization became dominated by speculation and exclusion. In doing so, this paper aims to contribute to the critical understanding of development and urbanization in Korea.

RC13-169.6

YANG, NAI* (Chinese National Academy of Arts, ynaiww@163.com)

Leisure and Happiness

No matter you admit or not, it's hard to deny that: leisure has a sacred mission, namely for the sake of happiness——lets the life full of happiness or happier, or embodies the happiness of life. But along with the increased leisure time, leisure styles and leisure activities, we surprisedly found that an increase in leisure was not proportional to the happiness index. What was the matter? Why the increase of leisure didn't bring lasting happiness, some even didn't bring happiness? Actually it was related to the essence of modern leisure. Regardless how detailed analysises on the elements of leisure or how perfect definitions of leisure modern leisure scholars have made, I think the most important is that we might have ignored a very important fact, that is modern leisure is the product of modern industrial revolution.The nature of modern industrial revolution in some extent is nothing but capitals ruling everything. As long as we make a relative analysis ,it will reveal that our leisure has changed a lot compared with traditional society, not only in form but also in nature. So we found such a great secret that leisure was kidnaped!

RC13-157.3

YANG, NAI* (Chinese National Academy of Arts, ynaiww@163.com)

Rescue Our Kidnaped Leisure

Leisure in our modern society was kidnaped. It was twisted, distorted and deformed. It got lost. It was robbed of its soul and became naked, vacuous and ugly. Who did that? How to rescue it? We may draw some wisdom from the well-known saying: firstly surviving, secondly well-being, thirdly developing. Luxun who said the words above explained furthermore: surviving is not just living and muddling along, well-being is not being luxurious and developing is also not indulging. So my argument is what leisure can bring for us if it couldn't make the world more beautiful ?

RC31-353.2

YANG, PHILIP* (Texas Woman's University, pyang@mail.twu.edu)

Changes in American Attitudes Toward Immigrant-Native Job Competition

It is often perceived that the American public has been concerned about immigrant-native job competition for at least the last two to three decades. Less is known about the changing attitudes of Americans in this regard. This paper examines changes in American attitudes toward competition of immigrants with the native-born and changes in the determinants of such attitudes, using data from General Social Surveys 1996, 2004, and 2014. It is found that the percentage of Americans who rejected the statement that "Immigrants take jobs away from people who were born in America" had actually increased from 28.4% in 1996 to 34.6% in 2004 and to 42.8% in 2014. Results of multiple regression reveal that nativity, education, race, and region were consistent predictors of attitudes toward immigrant-native job competition across the three points in time, but subjective

class standing and political party affiliation were significant predictors only in 2004 but not in the other years. The implications of findings are discussed.

RC45-515.5

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HSUNG, RAY-MAY (Department of Sociology, National Cheng-Chi University, Taiwan)
LU, KE-WEI (Department of Sociology, National Cheng-Chi University, Taiwan)

Evolution of School Activities and Friendship Networks for College Students: Under Social Contexts of Different Gender Composition

In this paper we both study school activities of college students how to change through friendship networks, and whether we can find different transitional process under social contexts of different gender composition. When freshmen enter the university, they start to build up their own school activities including study-oriented dimension and social-oriented dimension, for example, going out with friends or discussing the study with friends. We examine the activities how to covariate with friendship networks. Besides, boys and girls show different ways to establish friendship relations. Girls desire more intimate relationship and homogenous group of friends, and boys sustain and make friends in joint activities to enlarge heterogeneous relations. If boys are more than girls in the class, the masculine context maybe can format social norms of gender belief to influence or moderate college students ' friendship networks and school activities, and vice versa. Our data are taken from 6 classes (including 2 all-girls, 2 all-boys, 2 mixed-gender) in the same semester in the same college, and in four-wave longitudinal tracking sources. Evolution processes are analyzed with a stochastic actor-based model (SIENA). Preliminarily, we found social contexts of different gender composition can moderate college students ' friendship networks and school activities. In all-boys classes, school activities will influence friendship selection but not friendship influence processes. In all-girls classes, school activities is not significant for both friendship selection and influence processes.

RC31-366.4

YANG, YIYIN* (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, cassyiyinyang@126.com)

Transitional Identity of the New-Generation of Migration Workers and Its Characteristics

The large-scale flow of rural force into the cities has a history of over thirty years. As time marches on, the heterogeneity of the off-farm workers' identity has become obvious. The new generation of migration workers at the age about 26, numbers about 100,000,000 in China, and they often change jobs in different places with their identity showing some transitional features as follows: They are neither urban citizens nor farmers but in-between or marginalized by their transitional role. The paper discusses their identity and concludes that the identity dilemma of migration workers is more related to the institutional classification than their individual choice. The hierarchal structure of such classification plus their desire for a change of identity has produced their crisis.

RC44-507.2

YANG, YUJEONG* (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, yujeong@umich.edu)
CHEN, WEI (Hong Kong Baptist University)

Different Demands, Varying Responses: Local Government Responses to Strikes in China

Conventional wisdom says authoritarian local governments rely mainly on repression to handle the growing number of labor movements. Yet, the rapidly increasing intensity and scale of strikes have made it difficult for authoritarian local governments to rely solely on repression. As a result, authoritarian local politicians use fragmented strategies in dealing with workers' collective actions. When, then, do local authoritarian leaders use repression as opposed to toleration or negotiation as a way to deal with strikes? Why do they react differently to labor collective actions?

We argue authoritarian local governments' responses to strikes vary depending on the types of demands made in strikes. Based on the strike data available on China Labor Bulletin, this paper traces how Guangdong provincial government reacted to the strikes that arouse in Guangdong from 2011-2014. Using both statistical analyses and case studies, we will examine how the types of demands that workers made in the strikes have changed over time and how the local government's reaction to strikes have changed by the types of demands. We divide workers' demands in two types based on the relationship between workers' demands and their rights stipulated in labor laws: right-based demands and interest-based

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demands. We anticipate a higher repressiveness (or less tolerance) of local government toward strikes with rights-based demands. Local governments are expected to be less tolerant to demands that challenge the government's effort to control labor movement through labor laws.

Examining how the local government's responses to strikes vary depending on the types of demands provides a useful empirical ground to examine the role of labor laws in China in protecting workers' right and interests.

RC09-110.2

YANG, YUNJEONG* (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, yunyang@hufs.ac.kr)

Participation As a Keyword to Development: Learning from Past and Present Korean Practices

The keyword of the post 2015 global development discourse is sustainability and the issue of governance remains a key means of implementation. This study is a plea for (local people's) 'participation', which cannot be over-emphasised as the very core of the necessary governance for sustainable development. Participation, perceived as having an intrinsic and instrumental value, is now commonly understood as an essential component in any development process and this study argues that it should remain as such, despite its recent criticism and practical challenges.

The current study draws on my two previous researches, both based on a triangular methodology involving document and archive (for Case Study I) analysis and the author's field visits to conduct interviews with key persons concerned during 2014–2015. The first study (Case Study I) regards South Korea's earlier rural modernisation experiences during the 1970s. By contrasting two villages' within-village governance styles, I stress the importance of a community-driven development approach in making the village transformation from an underdeveloped to a modern village successful in a sustainable manner. The second study (Case Study II) draws on current Korean development cooperation practices, with an example of a Korean CSO working with a Cambodian village, and demonstrates the challenges experienced in obtaining the villagers' participation.

The current study, being a synthesis of the two case studies, by learning from both past and the present, serves to re-highlight the value of and need for a participatory approach for sustainability, and concludes that, despite practical challenges, such an approach should serve as a core mode of development cooperation practices. Only when people participate voluntarily and willingly, power relations can become more equitable, allowing participatory development to result in sustainable results.

RC11-134.4

YANG, YUNJEONG* (Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, yunyang@hufs.ac.kr)

Struggling Between "Conforming and Peace", or "Rejecting and Conflicts": Women Ageing in the Context of Gender/Family Norm Flux

In the future we want, women should no longer "struggle" in complying with the old gender norm, which distinguishes work and care spheres by gender. An epistemology approach on women and ageing, viewing age, gender, and culture together as interlocking sets of power relations, suggests an alternative perspective regarding women ageing to the prevalent double jeopardy thesis. Culture, however, should not be over-emphasized to the extent that diversity within the culture remains hidden, particularly in the context of changing gender/family norms in society.

This study is based on qualitative data from in-depth interviews with a dozen of women aged between late 50s and 60s in Korea, whose entire life could be summed up as an accumulated experience of either "conforming" or "rejecting" the socially accepted/acceptable gender/family norms in a family-oriented culture. Data was analysed sequentially, firstly adopting the Voice Centred Relational Method and secondly added by a synchronic thematic analysis using QSR NVivo 10.

Contrasts between women conforming to the norms and enjoying peace in close family relationships on the one hand, and women rejecting and handling family conflicts in later life on the other hand is surprisingly clear from the analysis. Some career women suffer from work-care conflicts and some others from husband's dropped authority due to unmet men's duty of breadwinning. After all, however, what matters most in determining the quality of family relationship in old age appears to be women's gender/family norm conformity. A third and "struggling" type in-between "conforming" and "rejecting" turns out to suffer most, hurting oneself both physically and psychologically.

The study contributes to advancing feminist social gerontology, discussing identity and power dynamics of women ageing in a family-oriented culture. Practical challenges towards gender equity in caring remain as questions to be addressed, both culturally and politically.

RC46-527.3

YARMOHAMMADI, SAEID* (University of Montreal, saeid_y@yahoo.com)

Immigration and ways of intervening its related issues in Iran

Immigration has a long history in Iranian society. Its emergence in a large scale and a social phenomenon was before Constitutional Revolution in 1906 and has continued up to the present time.

In its first wave, the majority of Iranian immigrants were intellectuals who generally chose European and North American countries to settle and beyond that workforce who basically selected neighboring countries as an opportunity to find a job and make a better life for themselves and their family members.

In mid 1953 after the coup against national state of Mohammad Mosadegh it found a new trend which was the result of conflicts in political arena at that period of time. The majority of this kind of immigrants opted Soviet Union as their destination which was a favorable place for pursuing their socialist thoughts.

Some two more mass immigrations can be found after aforementioned ones which have had a considerable effect on many aspects of Iranians' lives.

Immigration has not always ended in a positive result. Beyond its benefits it has had definitely many negative aspects generally as a result of cultural differences which can be addressed and intervened by the mean of Clinical Sociology.

The aim of this article is classifying immigration, especially to North America, and its specific issues related to Iranian cultural and social characteristics and presenting areas in which intervention can make an improvement in people's lives.

RC32-369.19

YAROSHENKO, SVETA* (St.Petersburg State University, svetayaroshenko@gmail.com)

«Women›s Work» and Personal Well-Being: Thechnology of Exclusion in Postsoviet Russia

The presentation will aim to discuss features of post-soviet women's position in the labour market and the changes in their employment strategies during the last decade. Using date from the three waves longitudinal qualitative research, conducted from 1999 to 2010 in one of Russia's region among registered poor I argue that under the conditions of market service economy the ability of women to manage life situations with their work are reduced. I show that the transition of women in the market services sector does not improve wages, that their acceptance the norms of the "universal worker" does not guarantee high returns and does not compensate costs associated with the rejection of caring for others. The pattern of gendered exclusion, or the way of patriarchal domination is changing. In the Soviet era, a special state support for women stimulated their inclusion in the scope of employment and minimized the impact of sex differences on the working career. At the same time women were segregated in the sectors of social reproduction and their responsibility for maintaining the household were preserved. In market terms the special position of women between work and home becomes a resource for surviving and a source of profit.

RC07-91.13

YATES, LUKE* (University of Manchester, luke.s.yates@manchester.ac.uk)

Novelty, Strategy and Timing in Social Movements Research: Prefiguring the Futures We Want?

The question of what is 'new' in social movements is particularly loaded, due not only to a standard academic pursuit for understudied social phenomena, and for novel ideas, but also to normative concerns about political futures. The notion of prefigurative politics is accumulating traction in discussions of social movements for all these reasons, but the timing of its popularisation is poorly understood. Its intellectual antecedents are widely regarded to originate in anarchist thought, and the history of its application is bound up in the American new left, the alter-globalisation movement and the post-2011 protest wave. Recent work describes prefiguration increasingly not by way of contrast to political strategy, but as an alternative strategic orientation. As increasing numbers of movements appear to fit the description of being politically concerned by their means as well as their ends; of enacting or constructing alternative infrastructures and institutions; or of embodying the future they want in the present, both the question of what is new intellectually and what is distinctive in political terms become more important. The paper has three aims. The first is to review the conceptual trajectory of prefigurative politics and the movements and tactics it has been used to illuminate. The second is to evaluate prefigurative political 'strategy', broadly assessing its purported uses, reflecting on assumptions about strategy and movement success. The third aim is to reflect on why else the notion of prefigurative politics might have enjoyed particular recent purchase, arguing that its moment coincides with important rises in 'ethical' or 'critical' consumption, lifestyle environmentalism, and 'everyday politics', recent crisis in the political Left, and increasing scholarly interest in the peripheries of social movements.

RC46-530.1

YAZAWA, SHUJIRO* (Center of Glocal Studies, Seijo University, syazawa@seijo.ac.jp)

The Epistemological and Ontological Foundation of Alvin Gouldner's Applied Sociology

From the earliest stage to the last stage, Alvin Gouldner's sociology was an applied sociology and Logos Armed. In 1950's he became a President of Society for the Study of Social Problem. He edited a book entitled *Applied Sociology* with S.M. Miller in 1968. He had been working on creating a reflexive apllied or clinical or practical sociology in his entire life. He always tried to make clear philosophical, epistemological, methodological and ontological foundation of his sociology.

In the first part, this paper will investigate the structure of his applied sociology in 50's and 60's by analyzing his articles, his edited book *Applied Sociology*and his critique of Howard Becker's sociology of social problems. This investigation will show that the most critical issue was around the relationship between the infrastructure (personal reality) of theory and theory itself.

In the second part, this paper will investigate and examine sources and structure of his reflexive sociology. (1) Romanticism-M. Weber, (2) K. Mannheim-R. Merton's sociology of knowledge, (3) Saint-Simon and technocracy, (4) American pragmatism, especially (5) C.S. Pierce's Philosophy of continuum and (6) G.H. Mead, and (7) Western Marxism's self-critique will be examined. Sources could be multiple. But this article will find that the most important sources are American pragmatism's idea of "personally real", the priority of practice, Pierce's philosophy of continum, theory is practice and G.H. Mead's theory of self.

In the third part, this paper will clarify epistemology and ontology of Gouldner's reflexive sociology. His ontology is clear. But his epistemology remained to be ambiguous. This paper will try to clarify his epistemology and its problems. The author would like to pay attention to psycho-analytic social theories which did not neglect emotion.

Finally this paper will briefly discuss about his sociology's implications to empirical research

RC40-475.1

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ZHOU, CHANGCHENG (Wuhan University)

Peasants' Demands of the Rural Public Cultural Service and Decision- Making Mechanism

The innovation of system of public cultural service plays an essential role in rural social innovation in the midland of China, where is a grain producing area. Based on the quantitative analysis through the survey data of rural culture construction in Hubei province, China, we investigated local peasants' demands and satisfaction of cultural activities and public cultural facilities. Besides, we analyzed the influencing factors of them. The research shows that the peasants' demands of culture activities and supply of public cultural facilities are dislocated. This conclusion is explained from the characteristics of the cultural activities and the public cultural facilities. The research enlightens decision-making mechanism of public cultural services in rural areas as follow: the decision mechanism of rural public cultural services should include peasants' demand expression mechanism. Not only to reflect their demands of quantity, but also to reflect their demands of quality.

RC24-293.5

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RODRIGUES, EUGENIA (Science, Technology and Innovation Studies (STIS), University of Edinburgh)

Attempts to Govern Climate Policy through Emissions Targets and the Monitoring of Carbon Budgets: A Case-Study of Climate Monitoring in the UK

This paper arises from a current study of the sociology and politics of monitoring in the UK, where we compare monitoring practices, and the links between monitoring and policy, in a variety of policy areas. Here we focus on the monitoring of numbers in the climate case, using some findings from the corresponding migration example for analytic contrast. The key point of interest is that both policy areas are contentious and in both cases the phenomenon is countable. People and molecules are, in-principle, numerable. However, the practicalities and public policies of counting these entities turn out very differently.

In the climate case, though there are high-profile "sceptics", prominent foot-draggers in key posts, and variable amounts of public confidence in the mainstream scientific consensus, the actual business of inventorying emissions proceeds rather unproblematically. Emissions counting is bureaucratised ("black-boxed" in the popular STS terminology). There are few efforts to undo the black-box and deconstruct the numbers. By and large, counting is monopolised by official agencies and no-one else tries to out-count them. Any critiques of the numbers tend to come from policy experts in lobbying organisations (who argue – for example – that emissions implicated in imports are erroneously omitted from the UK totals).

By contrast, in other policy areas the very business of counting is politically contentious and a variety of actors is involved in generating claims about, and assessments of, numbers – ranging from lobbyists to journalists.

The paper develops this contrast in three ways. First we examine the systems for the numeration of the phenomenon. Second we investigate how the near-monopoly of counting by official bodies is maintained in the climate case. Lastly, we consider the role of counting in the constitution of policy controversies. We conclude by examining more general claims about monitoring and enumeration in contemporary governance.

RC25-307.5

YELENEVSKAYA, MARIA* (Technion - Israel Institute of Technology, ymaria@tx.technion.ac.il)
FIALKOVA, LARISA (The University of Haifa)

Dehumanizing the "Other" in Conflict Situations: From an Evil Human to an Animal and Object

This paper is looking into discourse of Russian-speaking Israelis on Arab-Israeli and Russian-Ukrainian conflicts. Although these two conflicts have different historical antecedents, are influenced by different political forces and are geographically distant, both involve Russian-speaking Israelis directly and have created a split in the immigrant community. Discourses on both conflicts have similar elements in terms of topics discussed and arguments summoned since they are rooted in the Soviet past and values internalized even by members of the post-Soviet generation. Several motifs emerge in the analyzed material. The terms "fascists" and "Nazis" are used as the worst accusations and label the hostile *others* indiscriminately, whether they are Israeli right-wingers or Hamas militants, Ukrainian nationalists or supporters of Putin's policies. Conflict narratives abound in pejorative nicknames, which true to the folklore tradition, present the enemy as animals or insects that are treacherous, violent or lack basic intelligence. Extreme degree of enemy dehumanization is the use of metonymies reducing humans to objects. Narratives about hostile others are full of inconsistencies: on the one hand they reveal Eurocentrism; on the other they reveal an anti-European and anti-American stance and a clash with democratic values. Thus Europe (*Evropa* in Russian) is derided as "Gayropa" while the separatist Donetsk is dubbed "*Donbabwe*" (blending of Donetsk and Zimbabwe). To neutralize slurs, the targeted groups adopt them as part of their positive auto-stereotype. In all these cases neutral lexis is reappraised as evaluative and emotionally charged and reinforces persuasive strategies.

RC34-390.6

YEPES, LIDIA* (Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, lidia.yepes@uab.cat)

Labour Trajectories of Young People: The Role of Social Networks

The objective is to analyze the relationship between trajectory of youngsters and social networks, in particular centred on social support as a strategy for job seekers to increase employability. Nowadays, in a moment especially difficult for young people, primarily affected by the economical and social crisis in Spain, the current research is focused on labour trajectories of young adults aged 20 to 34. Three elements have been identified which in interaction result in different patterns which we can analyse by establishing typologies. This can be linked with the increase of de-standardization and the importance of biographical elements to comprehend labour market pathways: the social background, the trajectory itself and, the personal network. Embedded in a life course perspective framework, the paper presents an exploratory analysis with the data collected by a mixed method surveys.

According with the research focus, labour trajectories are both conditioned by structural elements (such as the economy or institutions) and agency. One way to approach these limitations is by what we call 'accumulative advantatge or disadvantatge'. This approach argues that initial inequalities at the beginning of the trajectories tend to increase over time. The reason is the existence of a feedback process in which initial advantage's situations generate exponentially greater resources which make greater the difference between those with worse starting points. Therefore, the paper maintains as hypothesis that we will also find differences in the use of social support as a mechanism to enter in the labour market according to the social background the youngster have. Consequently, we can set up a typological comparison: as better starting position, the greater possibility to take more advantage of social networks likewise extend and used them. In this sense, the network is deviced as a reflection of your own trajectory in which both dimensions keep an interdependence relationship.

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RC38-451.3

YETKIN, EREN* (Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main, erenyetkin@gmail.com)

Remembrance on the Doorsteps of the Appropriated Armenian Property in Van

The ruins of the old city centre of Van, Turkey, built and occupied for thousands of years by the autochtone Armenian community who had perished with the Armenian Genocide 1915, looms in the background of the new "downtown" of the modern city. The ruins are uninhabited and isolated with fences and wires by the governorship. Similarly, the ancient Armenian monasteries in the rural area of Van that were plundered and appropriated during as well as after the genocide has fostered new Kurdish settlements nearby. The streets, hills and hidden corners of the centre and villages of Van contain a great number of such spots that can well be defined as *Gedenkorte* or *traumatische Orte* (Assmann 1999; cf. Celik & Dinc 2015).

This paper discusses the influences of the appropriated Armenian property in the urban / public spaces of the region and tracks the traces of the remembrance on the Armenian past — through these buildings — in the biographies of Kurdish people. The study is based on narrative interviews and ethnographical documents.

With the growing awareness in Kurdish society on the Armenian Genocide (Ibid.; Biner 2010) and on the participation of the ancestors (Gerlach 2010), the young generation challenges the denialist representation of the state and grandfathers posing the question "Why does an Armenian church stand in a village that is bereft of Armenians?". Moreover, the phenomena — interrelating the state oppression on Kurds with the Armenian Genocide - occurs in narratives. In this regard, this paper, centred around a comparative questioning — centre versus periphery and state (denialism) versus individual (remembrance) (Libaridian 2004), focuses on the complex relationship between remembrance and the place through social mnemonics (Olick 2008; Woolfson 2013). Different positions and remembrance regimes about the public spaces related to the genocide will be included in the discussion.

RC07-91.3

YILDIRIM, YAVUZ* (Nigde University, yavuzy82@gmail.com)

Rethinking the Common of the People through Social Movements: Turkish Cases

Social movements are gaining importance against the institutional and formal politics. Because of the deficiency of liberal democracies and representative systems, ordinary people try to create new spaces to speak and to intervene the decision-making process. The point of the paper is that social movements emerge as a constitutive space to create common of the people who living together. Turkish movements could not engage with the alter-globalization movement in the beginning of the 2000s but now they affected and inspired these kind of grass-root events especially in the post-2010 period, Turkish movement cases can be analyze these "second-wave of alter-globalization movements" that one of the main arguments of the paper.

With Hardt and Negri's word, social movements build "the common" to alternate the system, so the actions are indeed to search for the alternative way that is not experienced before. It was the class-struggle and revolution to hold together the movement in beginning of the century but nowadays the different demands and grievances are the topic of the political and struggles turned a kind of constellation.

These actions can be seen as searching of a new common of Turkish people outside of the established politics. In Bayat's terms, it can be titled as "becoming political" and because of shifting of human relations from passive network to active network. An also these are "prefigurative" movements that imagine a new society and politics beyond liberal democratic system. While democracy or individual liberation or participation concepts had not be main agenda of the Turkish movements during 1968 period. "The common" were presenting the national or patriotic emotions. But now Turkish movements are creating new common under the effect of the post-2010 global movements. The paper will be focused on more democracy demands of the latest movements in Turkey.

RC31-358.3

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ELITOK, SECIL PACACI (Koc University)

Getting Adapted? a Comparative Study of 'qualified' Turkish Return Migrants from Germany and the US

Due to the waves of migration from Turkey to Germany, Turks now form one of the largest minority groups living in Western Europe, which have migrated from outside of the EU region (Sirkeci 2002, p.9). As a consequence, starting from the first period of migration, Turkish migration to Germany has been a subject that social scientists have been intensively studying. However, most studies on Euro-Turks have focused on guest workers and there are limited studies which look at the case of qualified professionals from Turkey to Germany. The academic interest is limited not only in the migration of professionals to Germany but also in return migration. On the other hand, the history of Turkish migration to the US goes back to 1820s. Although its history dates back to 19th century, Turkish migration to the US has received very little scholarly attention. However, in the existing studies, in a different way from the German case, qualified professionals has been a major group that scholars concentrated on. Especially within the context of the discussions on brain drain, the reasons behind the migrants' decisions to migrate and their experiences as immigrants have been investigated. Yet, within the discussions on Turkish migration to the US, return migration has been insufficiently covered. The aim of this paper is to concentrate on return migration of Turkish qualified migrants from these two countries. Depending on in-depth interviews with return migrants, this paper reflects on the question of under what conditions qualified Turkish migrants return to Turkey. It also aims to understand to what extent and in what ways they get adapted to the Turkish context after returning. By comparing the experiences of these two groups, it will be explained to what extent the reasons behind return and adaptation forms are different in these two cases.

RC30-JS-68.6

YILMAZ SENER, MELTEM* (Istanbul Bilgi University, meltem.sener@bilgi.edu.tr)

Knowledge Workers in Istanbul Practicing Self-Management

Knowledge work has been extensively studied by many management scholars since it was first used as a concept by the famous business guru Peter Drucker at the end of 1950s. Drucker and other researchers of the subject argued that new organizations depend on knowledge as their main factor of production. For these new organizations, they claimed, knowledge workers who can perform complex tasks due to their professional skills and knowledge are the most important "assets". Drucker argued that knowledge workers themselves define what the task is or should be; they are responsible for their own contribution to their companies. For him, knowledge workers, today, must be *their own chief executive officers*; they need to learn to *manage themselves*. How can we interpret the arguments of Drucker and other management scholars on knowledge workers from a critical social theory perspective and what are the implications of self-management for knowledge workers? Michel Foucault suggests that the principle of neoliberal governmental control is the reorganization of social relations around a notion of enterprise. The application of the enterprise form to social relations also includes a reconstruction of subjectivity; individuals are encouraged to view their identities as a type of enterprise. Individuals are controlled through individual autonomy and responsible self-management. If we read management scholars' suggestions to knowledge workers in this light, calls for self-management suggest a more intense control of knowledge workers. However, to what extent disciplining of knowledge workers takes place in the lived reality of these workers? Depending on in-depth interviews with twenty knowledge workers who are currently working in İstanbul, this paper will explain to what extent they practice self-management, and how they live through that kind of experience.

RC23-289.2

YIN, JINGWEN* (University of Bristol, jwyin1130@gmail.com)

Using the Concrete Case "Bristol Is Open" to Explore the Future City in the Making

Technology plays a leading role in imagining and shaping our future cities, which is reflected in the current trend of Smart Cities. According to Living Lab Global, there are 557,000 local governments worldwide involved in smart-city innovation (Townsend, 2013:10). There are many research studies on Future Cities (Read et al, 2005; Brook, 2013; Dunn et al, 2014), but we still know little about the real-time socio-technical vision of the Future City in the making. Informed by Actor Network Theory(ANT) (Law, 1987), Future Studies (Bell, 1997; Adam and Groves, 2007) and expectation studies relating to Science and Technology Studies (STS) (Lente et al, 1998; Borup et al, 2006), this paper aims at filling this knowledge gap through an empirical case study of the project "Bristol is Open (BiO)". BiO is a smart city project launched by Bristol City Council and the University of Bristol. It aligns various old and new technologies, such as lampposts, Optical Fiber Network, Driverless Car, Software Defined Network (SDN), Super Computer, Internet of Things and Big Data, to experiment with the idea of "the world's first Open Programmable City"[1]. Similar to most technological innovations which seek to transfer models from one region and society to another, BiO also plans to mobilise its future city solutions to another context. This research will use the ethnographic technique of participant observation to follow a series of BiO related events, activities and webinars. The paper will shed light on the building process of BiO's heterogeneous network/ *prospective structure* (Law, 1987; Lente et al, 1998) and BiO's *moments of translation*(Callon, 1986). It seeks to understand better the role of engineers-sociologists/professional visioneers (Callon, 1987; McCray,

2012) in shaping the Future City Landscape. It also tries to understand better how citizen might participant in a high technology city innovation (Bell, 1997).
   [1] http://www.bristolisopen.com/partners/

RC32-367.11

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Colour Sisterhood: The Discursive Construction of an Imagined Community in Religious Humanitarian Practice

Drawing on feminist geography (McDowell 1993) and feminist critical discourse analysis (Lazar 2007; Walsh 2001) we examined how an imagined community was constructed in materials produced by an Australian megachurch's women's ministry, the *Colour Sisterhood*. A megachurch is a Protestant church with more than 25,000 attendees that is flourishing amidst decline in traditional churches in many developed societies such as Australia. Through text and image-based discourse, the shared, aspirational gendered identity of the sisterhood has particular spatial associations; it constructs a particular relationship between women and the 'imagined world' in its altruism practices. The construction is a positive one – women are invited to be part of a feminine community that is empowered, beautiful and can act to make a difference in the world. By mobilizing the language of sisterhood, this discourse foregrounds the inherent inequality between 'sisters'. The sisterhood call for women to be empowered to make a difference as there are "orphans to rescue", "sisters to come alongside with" and "nations to believe in" with a mandate that "places value upon humanity". Importantly the scope of this difference is conceptualized in global, rather than local, terms bolstered through the language of social justice and activism that tackle global humanitarian problems. Images of people from other ethnic groups appear as the targets of humanitarian efforts, in distant places, as 'spectacles of suffering' (Chouliaraki 2006). Western women from privileged classes position themselves as fully formed subjects against whom less privileged 'other' women are constructed as abject figures. Our study shows the complex power dynamics that underpin such a construction that operate to reinforce, rather than challenge, dominant gender and racial relations as well as those between developed and underdeveloped regions.

RC09-108.3

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Neighbourhood Governance in Post-Socialist States: A Comparison Between Vietnam and China

The neighbourhood has a long tradition as an important arena of social control and political mobilization in countries in Asia. It has been particularly imperative amongst authoritative socialist regimes like China and Viet where main agents of the party state had been penetrated down to the grassroots. Notwithstanding state control in the economic arena has been much weakened when the countries transit further into capitalism, the party state has, arguably, been able to maintain robust authoritarian resilience in the social and political arenas. In China, residents' committees at the neighbourhood have been rejuvenated to take on new functions and hence created impetus in reclaiming the vacuum of social control at the grassroots caused by the dismantling of the work-unit system. Likewise in Vietnam, the local ward governments are able to sustain their authority and influence in the neighbourhood. Yet research in both Vietnam and China has revealed more perplex pictures of neighbourhood governance beyond what has been observed at the surface. In China, the quest for self-management by homeowners' associations, which has been empowered to take on the responsibility of neighbourhood management, has put the domination of residents' committee under constant challenge. Whereas in Vietnam, acts of individual residents in making more living space and extending the informal economy in the neighbourhood has pushed the ward officials from being an agent for grassroots control to be mediators between the state and the residents. This paper attempts to exploit the extensive data that have been collected by the authors in both China and Vietnam, via document review, surveys, indepth interviews and observations, in looking at the transformation of neighbourhood governance in the transitional economies in Asia. Through such windows, a new form of "negotiated authoritarianism" which has been manifested at the grassroots, can be systematically explored.

RC24-292.4

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Advocacy Coalitions and Policy Outcomes: Explaining the Divergent Trajectories of Climate Policy in Finland and Sweden

It is often thought that the corporatist Nordic welfare states are exemplary in their environmental policies. While this does hold true for Sweden, Finland was labeled "a failing ecostate" by a recent study due to its regressive environmental policy performance, particularly in the policy domain of climate change. Two very similar Nordic corporatist polities end up with very different climate policy outcomes. What explains this difference?

This paper investigates the proposition, drawn from the Advocacy Coalition Framework that a key determinant of policy output is the network constellation of organized actors in the climate change policy domain, and the power relations between the different coalitions.

We use network analysis of original data from a survey of key organizations in climate policy in the two countries (N=192) to discern the advocacy coalitions in each country, and investigate their interconnectedness, perceived influence, resources and beliefs.

We find that in Finland, the network is dominated by the well-connected and resourceful Economy Coalition, consisting of business and labor peak organizations, the largest political parties and government bodies. The Ecology Coalition, consisting mostly of NGOs, is relatively isolated and weak. In Sweden, the Ecology Coalition is much more resourceful, and includes not only NGOs, but also influential research institutes, ministries and businesses. The Economy Coalition, in contrast, is relatively weak. We discuss to which extent the diverging policy outcomes can be explained by these differences in the policy networks, and to which extent other factors are at play.

RC11-135.4

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Parenting and the Changing Landscape of Ageing and Reproduction

The average age of first time parents is rising across Western countries (e.g. it is over 28 yrs now for mothers in the UK) and, of more importance for this study, delayed parenting is also on the rise. In England and Wales, a fifth (20%) of babies born in 2012 had mothers aged 35 and over at the time of birth and about two-thirds (65%) had fathers aged 30 and over (*Office for National Statistics*, 2013). This trend has implications for future family structures and our perceptions of age-related milestones, in this case relating to reproduction, parenting (and grandparenting).

This paper reports findings from an initial stage of a study examining reproductive biographies at midlife (approximately after the age of 40). The data comprise semi-structured single interviews (each lasting about an hour) with 13 heterosexual couples and 2 individuals who became parents for the first time between the ages of 38-57 yrs, either naturally or via assisted reproduction. The interviews sought to elicit accounts of parenting experiences, discursive representations of lifespan and gender identities, and perceived advantages and disadvantages of parenting at midlife. From a Discourse Analytic perspective, the analysis focuses on age-identification strategies, processes of self-presentation as an older parent, and narratives of change and development into a parenting role at midlife. The findings relate to different dimensions of age(ing) and self identity. More specifically, the analysis yields details on strategies of membership categorisation and comparison with (former) self and others in the interviewees' talk.

RC45-520.4

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Rational Choice Theory As Folk Psychology

It is common to regard analytical sociology (AS) as a version of rational choice (RCT) sociology. Given the historical connections between the two, this is not entirely surprising. However, when viewed from a more systematic perspective this is highly misleading. AS is based on a quite different view of the role of theory of action in sociological theorizing. This presentation aims to give a clear account of these differences. First, AS denies RCT any foundational role. AS does not claim that DBO (desire-belief-opportunity model) should have this foundational role. Instead it argues that there is no need for a foundational theory of action. For analytical sociologists, RCT is just one version of intentional folk psychology (FP). It does not have any special status, no matter what are its normative credentials. Similarly, DBO is just a simple version of FSP that analytical sociologists believe to be useful for many sociological purposes. Second, AS does not require that sociologists should always employ the same theory of action. Thus, while RCT may be highly useful for some purposes, there are many situations where models that pay more attention to details of human cognition are more apt in capturing the crucial facts. This more liberal view does not imply that AS is just an unprinci-

pled and opportunistic in theory of action. In contrast to many RCT theorists, AS takes seriously the requirements of realism. While in practice sociologists have to abstract away from many details of human psychology, AS requires empirical justification for those aspects that play a crucial role for the explanation that is advanced. In other words, AS has low tolerance for instrumentalist storytelling and this seriously constrains the use of any general theory of action, RCT included.

RC24-295.7

YLONEN, MARJA* (Technical Research Centre of Finland (VTT), marja.k.ylonen@jyu.fi)

Risk and Resilience

Technical and social risk and resilience approaches seem to live their own lives even though there have been attempts to get them to complement each other (Renn 2008; Löstedt and Östberg 2009; Aven and Renn 2010). Endeavors to integrate technical and social aspects of risk may face practical problems. Yet, in order to maintain a fruitful dialogue between the technical and social risk fields, some basic understanding of what is going on in each other's fields is required. If scholars are aware about developments in different risk domains, better chances to dialogue, reflections and new insights into risks and resilience emerge.

This paper is explorative and deals with the originally non-sociological concepts - risk and resilience – which have become part of the social sciences' and environmental sociology's terminology. In the paper the recent developments of both concepts in sociological and non-sociological fields, such as technical risk domain and resilience engineering, are charted. The aim of the paper is to reflect upon whether and how the new developments in resilience engineering (such as focus on anticipation, socio-technical systems), technical risk domain (focus on uncertainties and endeavours to see beyond the probabilities) or social sciences (focus on governance and ethical and epistemological questions) could enhance fruitful dialogue between these otherwise relatively separated fields. Are there possibilities for fruitful cross-fertilization between social sciences and other disciplines as regards risk and resilience? What could a fruitful cross-fertilization entail? Or are these domains so different from each other in terms of ontology and epistemology that it is impossible to find bridges between them? Reflections upon the concepts of risk and resilience will be linked to concrete environmental challenges, such as natural hazards and nuclear accidents.

RC09-103.3

YOPO DIAZ, MARTINA* (University of Cambridge, martinayopo@gmail.com)

Revisiting Individualization in Chile. an Empirical Approach to the Life Course of Women

The theory of individualization emerges in the mid 1980s to account for the transformation of the structures of the industrial society in Western Europe and North America. In Chile, the theory of individualization has been widely used by social sciences since the late 1990s to comprehend the transformation of the identities and lives of individuals due to the structural and institutional reconfiguration of society in the past decades. Nevertheless, in spite of its intensive use, too little has been discussed on the limitations and advantages of this theoretical approach to account for the particularity of recent cultural and social transformations of individuals in Chile. This paper aims to revisit individualization in Chile by empirically analysing the transformation of the life course of Chilean women in education, work and family, and discussing the pertinence of the theory of individualization to interpret these changes. By doing this, this papers aims to contribute not only to a more accurate development of the theory of individualization in Chile, but also to a global discussion on the adequacy of the theory of individualization to interpret cultural and social transformations in local contexts outside the Western developed world.

RC32-369.4

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GUTIERREZ, FILOMIN (Department of Sociology University of the Philippines Diliman)

Japanese Female Police Officers --- Forced Marginalization?

It has long been discussed that the career of female workers in male-dominant profession suffers in various ways; they suffer from work harassment; they underachieve to avoid being viewed as someone who is promoted because she is a woman; they feel alienated in a male-dominant professional culture; they are assigned 'female' task or position. Japanese female police officers make less than 7% of total and 1% of top 10% senior ranks (in Japan Chief Inspector or higher) are seemingly no exceptions to those. The presenter conducted questionnaire surveys with Japanese female officers (n=24) and male officers (n=50) in top 10% senior ranks in a local police force in a metropolitan area in 2015 to explore their career paths and career prospects, their evaluations on their own and opposite sex's professional abilities and strengths, their professional networks and some demographic attributes to understand the struggles of female police officers and the root causes of their struggles. Furthermore, to identify the Japanese-specific factors in the male-dominant environment surrounding Japanese female police officers, the survey result is compared with the questionnaire (translated into English from the Japanese version) survey (n=53) that the presenter conducted in the Republic of Philippines in 2014 with a help from co-presenter. The presenter will discuss the discrepancies between male and female police officers in the evaluations of their own professional ability and that of the opposite sex's, female police officers' early diversion from high-flyer's path and its causes to explore the depths of marginalization of female police officers, and on a side note, not-so-typical male police officers in Japan.

RC52-JS-34.7

YOSHIDA, NAOKO* (University of Kyoto-Sangyo, febbraio@ya3.so-net.ne.jp)

The Career Paths of Local Police Officers and Its Influence on Local Policies --- with a Reference to Those of Senior Female Officers

The Japanese police offers numerous training courses to its sworn officers and civilians at a national police academy, seven reginal police schools and 47 local police schools, ranging from entry trainings for probation officers to a course for officers who is to be promoted to a head of a small police station. However, there is no training course for the officers who aspire to be bureau heads and above, which are top management posts. For example, Tokyo Metropolitan Police has 102 police stations while there are as few as eight bureau heads posts above which are Chief Commissioner and Vice Chief of the force. Recently, it has become a standardized practice that a police officer who aims at ascension to those top posts in the local force has to be seconded to the National Police Agency, a non-operational regulatory agency in a central administration for two to three years. Subsequently, the number of secondments rose from 298 in 2002 to 826 in 2014. The presenter conducted questionnaire survey and face-to-face semi-constructed interviews with senior local police officers between 2009 and 2011 to explore their experience during the secondment and its influences on their understandings on their professional roles. Through the analysis of research results, it emerges that through secondment experiences senior local police officers have evolved into not so much as skilled police officers as super bureaucrats in the Weberian sense. They do not view themselves as police officers but rather administrative officials who live in a quasi-political world. This transition seems to have impacted on the relationship between local police forces and the National Police Agency, policing style, and police recruitment. The discussion touches upon the career paths of senior female police officers, who account for only 1 % of senior ranks.

WG03-JS-16.2

YOSHIHAMA, MIEKO* (University of Michigan, miekoy@umich.edu)

Images of the Invisible and Visions for the Future: Photovoice Following the Great East Japan Disasters

This participatory action research project using PhotoVoice methodology centers on the photographs and narratives of the very women affected by the disasters of earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear accident that struck northern Japan in March 2011. Since June 2011, over 50 women across 8 localities have been taking photographs to illustrate their experiences, community conditions, and societal responses (or the lack thereof). In collaboration with local women's organizations, these participants were recruited; they represent diverse age and sociodemographic backgrounds. They continue to participate in small discussion groups to discuss their experiences, observations, and associated feelings and thoughts. At each group meeting, the photographers, interactively with other participants, discuss their photographs; these group discussions are recorded and transcribed. Following a series of these interactive discussions, individual participants choose photographs they wish to share outside, and create a voice (a short written message) for each of the selected photographs. The analysis of the photographic images and two types of narratives (group discussions and individual photographers' written messages/voices) allows for the examination of the nature and meaning of the damage and losses at the personal, family, community, and society levels. Photographs taken by the participants differ considerably from the publically captured images of grave damages to the built environment (e.g., destroyed buildings and bridges; nuclear explosion), which have been widely and repeatedly shown across major media outlets. Many photographs capture the effects of the disaster that are in and of themselves invisible (e.g., loss, radiation, a sense of community). In the face of unspeakable destruction and losses, participants' photographs and voices are filled with affections for their land, ocean, people, and community. Through photographs and narratives, they interrogate the societal responses that they consider damaging to the nature/habitat, and in turn articulate visions for the future.

RC39-459.4

YOSHIHAMA, MIEKO* (University of Michigan, miekoy@umich.edu)

Vulnerability to Gender-Based Violence: Socio-Cultural-Political (DE)Construction through Feminist Lenses

Following the 2011 Great East Japan Disasters, a national network of women's organizations conducted a research project on post-disaster gender-based violence. This represents a first systematic empirical study of this kind, and was carried out by a collaboration between university-based researchers and activists through the feminist perspective. Predicated on the promotion of gender sensitivity—a guiding principle of the nation's gender policies, governmental agencies have addressed gender-based violence following the disaster. Through the analysis of the survey research and the governmental responses, this paper examines the social construction of vulnerability to post-disaster gender-based violence, and seeks to identify pathways and mechanisms that need to be disrupted in order to de-construct such vulnerability.

Using informant survey/interview, data were collected on the type and nature of 83 unduplicated cases that took place following the disaster. The content analysis of these cases identified various societal factors associated with women's vulnerability to the risk of gender-based violence following the disaster, including economic/financial insecurity, gendered division of labor in both the public and domestic spheres, gender norms, and the objectification of women. Further analysis pointed to the various pathways through which the pre-disaster gender inequity predisposes women to the risk of gender-based violence in and after the disaster. Also identified are various socio-cultural-political mechanisms that exacerbated women's vulnerability to post-disaster gender-based violence, including certain provisions of social policies in general, and those specific to disaster response/relief. On the other hand, the content analysis of the governmental notices and reports elucidated a different conceptualization of women's vulnerability to post-disaster gender-based violence; these documents focused on individual and interpersonal strategies, calling women to take preventive measures such as not going out alone and avoid dark places. The paper concludes with an exploration of promising approaches to deconstruct women's vulnerability to gender-based violence in and after disasters.

RC52-590.7

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Russian Engineers' Social Standing in an Age of Austerity

The dialogue around engineers has increased as concerns about the quality of engineering have been raised in Russia. Every modern industrial country needs technological expertise to be competitive in the global market, and it is critical to train engineers to provide that expertise. Modern Russia is one of the countries with the most engineering graduates. Higher engineering education in quantitative terms shows positive trends, but there are concerns and challenges for the quality of engineering and technical education. Russian higher education institutions that train engineers are not listed in any international rankings of the best universities. The situation was quite different at the Soviet time, when Soviet higher engineering education institutions were prestigious. This paper is dealing with how engineers in Russia have been affected by economic reforms, particularly by austerity policies, in their working conditions and in the content of their profession. An analysis of modern engineers' social status and their views on their low social standing have become one of the central issues in the ongoing project *'Russian Engineers: Development of the Profession in the Reforms'*. The interview research aims to investigate the background, work situation, and the attitudes and values of engineers in the lights of austerity policies. In the paper we shall present selected results of the interview research with engineers and show the main barriers and reasons that hinder young people from choosing the career of engineering or from persisting it. One of the main reasons is the decrease of the prestige of engineering in society and the lack of state support for professionalism in engineering.

RC41-484.5

YUSUF, FARHAT* (The University of Sydney, farhat.yusuf@sydney.edu.au)

Fertility of Ethnic Minorities in China

Modern China consists of a population with diverse social, cultural, religious and linguistic backgrounds. The uniqueness of these groups constitutes a mosaic of people who add to the ethnic diversity of the world's most populous country. According to the 2010 population census, over 90% consists of the Han people and the remainder are officially grouped into 56 "minority nationalities", ranging in size from just under 4,000 to about 17 million. The 12 largest minority groups (Zhuang, Manchu, Hui, Miao, Uygur, Yi, Tujia, Mongol, Tibetan, Pui, Dong and Yao) account for 85% of all ethnic groups combined. This paper will discuss the fertility differences among these minority groups and how they differ from the majority Han population. Various fertility measures, both direct and indirect, will be used along with data on certain socio-economic factors affecting fertility. Mainly data from the three most recent population censuses conducted in 1990, 2000 and 2010 will be used, however, data from earlier censuses of 1953, 1964 and 1982 will also be incorporated where available. Our preliminary findings indicate that despite the fact that officially the "one-child" policy applies only to the Han people and not to the ethnic minorities, many ethnic groups have been experiencing fertility declines.

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RC34-397.14

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Occupational Prospects, Life Trajectories and Transnationalism: The Case of Second Generation Albanian Students amidst the Greek Debt Crisis

The paper explores the changing predispositions and attitudes of second generation Albanian university students under the impact of severe economic crisis in Greece, and the ways in which these are correlated with re-definitions and innovative approaches for their present and future life conditions.   The findings of this qualitative research are compared to those of our earlier project (2005-2006), in order to reveal the impact of structural changes on the individuals choices and decisions of the second generation as these are shaped in the context of two (totally) different economic and social environments. We emphasize their dissimilar objectives, and the ways in which they affect (and are affected) by their life expectations, their projections of professional preferences, as well as their transnational perspectives of future migratory potentials. The comparative juxtaposition of the orientations of these young adults before and during the economic crisis under intensified conditions of insecurity and uncertainty, reveals quite clearly a radical change of attitudes, with re-adjustments and questioning their position in the host society as the children of immigrants. At the same time, our research attempts to uncover the ways in which male and female students with high human capital re-negotiate their ethnic identity and migrant status within a fluid, constantly reshaped economic, socio-political, globalized reality of immanent risk. With reduced access to opportunity structures in the host society due to the economic crisis, and limited future life-chances and prospects of upward social mobility, they start to reconsider their life trajectories, making necessary adaptations and embracing also alternative plans for return migration or transnational relocation.

RC06-72.6

ZADKOWSKA, MAGDALENA* (University of Gdansk, magdalena.zadkowska@ug.edu.pl)

Communication, Ethics, Empathy, Kaufmann's Comprehensive Interview and Feminist Methodology Applied to Longitudinal Study of Migrating Couples.

The longitudinal study of Par Migration Project is the task of sociological work package. The study is designed using feminist approach that let Respondents speak for themselves. According to it on one hand men and women involved in the study have total anonymity and right to leave the study in any moment they wish, on the other hand all Respondents may become involved in the project more and more each year of participation if they will. In presented paper we would like to share the process of recruitment procedure, correspondence challenges and creation of interviews calendar. Then I would like to present the approach shared by Researchers related to their training, need of empathy (Kaufmann 2010), the structure of the meeting at Respondents households, the drawing method they used and outcomes of interviews that have been done with them after each phase of the study. In the end I would like to describe the dynamics of the relation with Respondents, the task of their blogging and workshop method some of them went through. The study lasts three years. Each of 42 couples (21 in Norway and 21 in Poland) take part in 5 interviews (3 joint and 2 individual). They write 5-days blog every year. They take part in two psychological questionnaires studies. They participate in workshop for couples. They are being asked to express their needs or remarks or ideas for improvement whenever they want. Some of them will be also included as co-authors of reports and manuals. Such a complex and comprehensive study makes us believe we obtain as an accurate image of everyday-life practices and challenges Respondents deal with, as it is possible. This project is funded from Norway Grants in the Polish-Norwegian Research Programme operated by the National Centre for Research and Development.

RC44-JS-72.5

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Increasing Power Resources By Cross-Border, Cross-Organizational Cooperation? Synergies and Trade-Offs of Transnational Alliance

Between Trade Unions and Social Movements. the Case of Bangladesh

On key assumption of research on transnational labour rights activism is that the current context of globalization, the evolution of the global labour governance system and supply chains also provide new opportunities for workers and trade unions to jump scale and bridge spaces to tap into resources of labour rights organizations and social movements at places of consumption. The underlying assumption is that rescaling conflicts to locations where employers remain bound by institutional and normative frameworks allows trade unions to tap into additional resources, in particular into discursive normative power of social movements. This paper takes the case of Bangladesh to explore in how far the emerging Bangladeshi trade union movement is able to mobilize additional power sources to compensate their structural and associational weaknesses by going transnational and allying with international trade unions and social movements. Bangladesh is a specific case as after the Rana Plaza catastrophe international pressure and the development of new forms of transnational regulation significantly changes the domestic industrial relations landscape. Yet while international social movement networks such as the Clean Clothes Campaign together with global unions significantly contributed to the rise of new forms of regulation – most importantly the Bangladesh Accord on Fire and Safety – we know little on how their cooperation helps Bangladeshi trade unions to build organizational, structural or institutional capacities. The paper argues that allying with transnational labour rights organizations is crucial for domestic trade unions to build and increase different power sources with mutually reinforcing effects. Yet there are also trade-offs and unintended consequences resulting out of trans-boundary, trans-organizational cooperation which actually limit the ability to build certain capacities.

RC20-254.3

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Measuring Scales of Contention By Using an Actor-Attribution Analysis. the Empirical Case of Global-Local Labour Rights Struggles

The paper presents a novel approach to the analysis of contentious claim making across different scales in the international discourse on labor rights enforcement. It explores the multi-facetted and multi-scalar nature of political discourse on working conditions using an actor-attribution analysis (AAA) approach. The actor attribution analysis is a novel discourse analytical approach based on content analysis tools from social movement studies, in particular protest event analysis, frame analysis and political claim analysis (note; this method was developed by Jochen Roose and Juergen Gerhards, modified and adapted by Jochen Roose, Maria Kousis, Moritz Sommer). Attributions of responsibility are the backbone of making sense in a political contention on the right way to regulate working conditions in global supply chains and AAA is a way to provide a structure for data without. In this paper we present AAA as a novel analytical approach which allows to systematically explore the public attribution of responsibilities, which pave the way to future decision-making on who should regulate what, why and how. We argue that this method provides an innovative tool to capture the interplay of actors and institutions located at different locations from the global to the local. Taking the example of the discourse on labour rights violations in Bangladesh after Rana Plaza we reconstruct the interrelations of actors from different scales, their scope of transnational claim and attribution making and the range of their addressees. This allows us to map the multi-scalar contested nature of global-local labour rights debates.

RC05-69.4

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Actuality of Diagnostic Procedure and Risks Forecasting in the Ethno-Confessional Sphere

Historically, issues of ethnic and religious relations were highly relevant for the world community. Ethnic and religious conflicts on a global scale are no longer an internal affair of individual states; they often become a worldwide problem. According to historical experience of the last decades, activation of various ethnic and religious groups under certain conditions begins to pose a perceived threat for multi-ethnic states stability, freedom and human rights. The relevance of ethno-confessional relations research; diagnostics of risks in this area for the Russian Federation and its regions is primarily caused by multi-ethnic population, multiculturalism and active migration processes. Undoubtedly, nowadays problems of ethno-confessional relations have become high-priority in the structure of social transformations. Stability of the future of the Russian Federation largely depends on ability of the federal and regional authorities to achieve mutual understanding, solidarity and unity of different ethnic groups' representatives and religions living in the country.

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

The importance of people estimation of inter-confessional relations is caused by the fact that the people behavior in different social situations depends not so much on what is objectively real state of the social environment, but how this environment is perceived by social actors. Even the most superficial analysis of the empirical material regarding ethno-confessional relations allow to conclude that different social groups (regarding social, demographic, ethnic, religious, territorial characteristics) have different vision of ethno-confessional situation. There is no doubt that the approach to diagnosis of ethnic and religious conflict risks in ethno-confessional area must be considered fully and constructively.

Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District is one of the most multi-ethnic regions of Russia. In 2013-2015, a study on «Diagnostic procedure and risks forecasting in the ethno-confessional sphere in YaNAD" was conducted in the district, its aim was to obtain sociological information regarding the status of ethnic and religious spheres.

RC20-250.4

ZAKOTYANSKY, DMITRY* (LCSR, Higher School of Economics, davin2014@mail.ru)

Do Value Changes Explain Fertility Differences Across the MENA Region?

Middle East and Northern Africa is a rapidly growing and world-shaking region of the world, with unique cultural-religious situation and following its own path of modernization with diverse fertility transition. Its' population these days is approximately equal to that of European Union and is 5 times bigger than it was 60 years ago. Its' fertility level is second high in the world after Sub-Saharan Africa, but in the same time it experienced the greatest fertility decline in the world over the past 30 years. Some MENA countries like Turkey, Tunisia, Lebanon and Iran have fertility level close to 2 children per women or even lower, while women in other MENA countries – Oman, Yemen, Iraq, Jordan – still give birth to 3 or even 4 children on average. Countries of the MENA region have a lot of common in their past: Arab and Muslim culture, geographic conditions. For centuries, they were moving at very similar path, but now they happened to have rather diverse state of modernization, state of fertility level. Why did their paths diverge and what are the factors explaining this differences at individual and country level?

The paper focuses on MENA region fertility patterns and tries to explain the diversity between countries with similar traditional values and common dominating religion. Based on World Values Survey data for the two last waves authors pick up 16 MENA countries, analyze them using macro-level data and perform the regression analysis on the total number of children born. The results reveal that persons in MENA countries who have fewer children tend to have more egalitarian gender values, but the actual impact of various factors may significantly vary from country to country.

RC41-478.1

ZAKOTYANSKY, DMITRY* (LCSR, National Research University Higher School of Economics (HSE), davin2014@mail.ru)

Fertility in Societies That Have Passed Demographic Transition: Values As Indicator and Factor of Fertility

The work is devoted to studying the relationship between values and fertility in societies that have passed demographic transition. The author carries out a detailed analysis of the evolution of the theory of demographic transition and focuses on how the issue of values was addressed in works of Landry, Notestein, Caldwell, Coale, Lesthaeghe & Van de Kaa and other demographers. Further, he analyzes modern research in the field of fertility factors and concludes what role values may play as a factor and what theoretical connection may be between values and reproductive behavior. Then, the author formulates a hypothesis about the relationship between values and fertility, assuming that conservative values may indeed have significant causal effect on fertility intentions to have another child. These hypothesis and theoretical concepts were tested using European Social Survey of 2010 with key question "Do you plan to have a child within the next three years?" Second births were chosen because of the significant effect they have on reproduction of the European population and substantial differences in parity progression ratios among European countries. Logistic regression modelling included such control variables as age, marital status, education, health, income level, age of the first child, region of a country (Northern-Western Europe, Southern-Central Europe, Eastern Catholic Europe, Eastern Orthodox Europe). Additionally, an effect of trust to the state was theoretically studied, tested and taken into account. Results showed that, indeed, there is a connection between the values of tradition and reproductive behavior: more conservative women tend to have noticeably stronger intentions for having a second child. The results may look expected, but the methodology of the research along with theoretical basis gives us this time more reasonable grounds to state that values may indeed affect fertility and causality on individual level does exist.

RC51-578.1

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Sociocybernetics: Designing Mathematical Models and Its Simulation As a Decision Support System.

Is it possible to make experiments within Social Sciences? Some would say "NO" because after the first experiment the social system learns and reacts differently. However, if we have a good model, we can experiment simulating the model. Into the organizations, the managers must take decisions in order to solve a problem, but sometimes they make it worse. This is because "the rapidly increasing difficulty of action and decision in such a complex and highly dynamic world". (HORNUNG)

To coop with this difficulty the human brain and their mental models are not enough. It would be necessary, first of all, to have the ability to see the world as a complex system, where everything is connected to everything.

System Dynamics is a method to enhance approaching to complex systems.

System Dynamics to deal with the complex systems into the organizations requires

1. tools to represent the mental models
2. formal models and simulation methods to test and design new   policies or to test our hypothesis without affecting the real system
3. to have a long term view of the consequences of our decisions

Cybernetics provides us a key concept: FEED FORWARD that will let us to work with "government" concept instead of "controlling".

This requires a circular – causality reasoning instead the linear reasoning.

"The art of system dynamics modeling is discovering and representing the feedback processes, which, along with stock and flow structures, time delays, and nonlinearities, determine the dynamics of a system." (STERMAN)

This kind of tools let us to create virtual worlds. Virtual Worlds "are formal models, simulations, or "microworlds" in which decision makers can refresh decision-making skills, conduct experiments, and play." (STERMAN)

RC29-334.5

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Predictors and Impacts of Police Legitimacy in the City of São Paulo

Legitimacy of public safety and justice institutions, especially related to policing, has become an important question of analysis in recent years. With different formulations of legitimacy and trust in institutions, many authors have shown important empirical connections between institutional and political legitimacy, obedience to the law, procedural justice and cooperation with the police, among others, in different international contexts (Tyler and Jackson, 2013; Bottoms and Tankebe, 2012; Tyler, 1990). However, there are several questions in which there is no consensus and some limitations in the international literature, such as a more consistent operationalization of the concept of legitimacy and the development of more cross-cultural comparison of these dimensions (Eisner and Nivette, 2013).

This article seeks to develop, through a survey applied in the city of Sao Paulo in 2015, an analysis focused in finding out the predictors of police legitimacy and the impacts it has over some specific analytical dimensions related to the policing activities. This analysis is realized through an operationalization of the concept of police legitimacy based on some specific attributes related to the claim to rightful authority of the institution and that power is rightfully exercised: moral and legal alignment, obligation to obey the authority and the law and trust in the police. In order to analyze the predictors of police legitimacy an analytic model is developed, considering variables such as feeling of insecurity, individual morality, victimization, urban disorder and procedural justice. This model also considers some impacts of police legitimacy, especially over cooperation with the police, which is a key factor for the proper functioning of the institution. Results and implications of the study are discussed.

RC04-50.10

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Spatializing Educational Inequalities. Spatial Econometric Models of Neighborhood Effects on Elementary Students' Mathematical Achievement in Zurich, Switzerland.

In the last 30 years we witnessed a wide range of research on neighborhood effects on various outcomes, such as people's health, labor market involvement or educational attainment (Jencks & Mayer 1990; Sampson et al. 2002; Galster 2012). However, the results of these studies differ considerably in both the direction and magnitude of the effects. On the one hand, this seems to be due to a lack of an adequate elaboration of the theoretical social mechanisms (Hedström 2005; Sharkey & Faber 2014). On the other hand, this undesirable situation can be explained – at least partially – by the applied methods (Galster & Hedman 2013). While the well-known challenges of an adequate modelling of the spatial scale of "neighborhood" (Lupton 2003), the presence of selection bias (Heckman 1979), and the inherent endogeneity (Manski 1993) have received some attention, the spatial dependence of observational units has been neglected completely. This dependence leads to a fundamental mismatch between our theoretical and our methodological framework, whereas the first assumes social interdependence and the latter statistical independence of observational units.

Using spatial econometric techniques (Ward & Gleditsch 2008; Elhorst 2014), the present contribution not only addresses the methodological challenges but also models the suggested social mechanisms – the adoption of norms and the social integration and interaction in the local context (Galster 2012) – directly. The results indicate heterogeneous neighborhood effects on elementary students' mathematical achievement in 6th grade. While students with a more fortunate social background benefit from socially advantaged and competitive peers, the more disadvantaged ones and especially boys are negatively affected by their presence in the local context. Taken together, the results suggest local social integration and interaction as the crucial mediating mechanisms and stress the relevance of local spaces for the reproduction and reinforcement of educational and social inequalities.

RC15-193.18

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BRACKE, PIET (Health and Demographic Research. Ghent University (Hedera-UGent))

Towards to Better Understanding the Persistent Association Between SES and Health: The Intersections Between Fundamental Cause, Diffusion of Innovations and Cultural-Health Capital Theories

Fundamental Cause (FCT) is one of the most relevant theoretical contributions from medical sociology in the past twenty years (Link and Phelan, 1995). Most empirical tests of FCT have focused on how "flexible resources" play a critical role in the persistence of an inverse association between SES and health. In addition, another set of empirical papers have been testing how specific preventive innovations shape and reshape the association between SES and health in favor of higher SES. So, most empirical studies have focused on the mechanisms that reproduce health inequalities. A core proposition of FCT, namely that these mechanisms are replaced by new ones over time has received far less attention. We state that an intersection of three theories, namely FCT, Diffusion of Innovation and Cultural-Health Capital, helps to explain why the association between SES and health persist beyond extensive dissemination of preventive knowledge.

The objectives of our study are threefold: (a) to shed light on how new mechanisms emerge along different dissemination stages of preventive knowledge; (b) to test whether old mechanisms wane in importance in relation to this dissemination process, and (c) to discuss whether cultural-health capital is the "key flexible" resource that provides the ability to transfer others resources into good health.

We use data from two waves of the Spanish National Health Survey (2006-2007; 2011-2012) to explore this issue and test our hypotheses. We base our empirical analysis on health-care preventive practices with different rates of adoption by our target populations.

Result shows that the emergence and demise of the mechanisms is associated with the diffusion process of preventive health knowledge. Results also show that, during the subsequent stages of the diffusion process, (incorporated) cultural health capital gains relevance as a flexible resource that contributes to inequalities in preventive health care use.

RC23-284.2

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Science Policy and Institutionalization of Science. Public Policies of Nanotechnology in Latin America, the Cases of Brazil and Peru.

Very little is known about how science policy is been implemented in Peru. We have some notion, however, that this country has not been performing well due to lack of resources and proper infrastructure. However, the general public, the government and the corporate sector have not been very interested in (or even ignore) science policy as a key asset for development. In this paper, we explore why this happens through what we call institutionalization of science. We state that this concept is closely related not only to the implementation of public policies, but also to the legitimacy of science and technology in the country. For this purpose, we will conduct a brief review of the core characteristics of public policies of nanotechnology in Latin America, including the experiences of Brazil, Mexico and Argentina. We will focus specially on Brazil, since it's the country that has invested the most in the region. Finally, we will point out what is happening in Peru, taking into account that despite not having enough resources to develop nanotechnology at a great scale, something can be done to escape the current situation. We state that, before designing and implementing public policies of science and technology (nanotechnology in this case), it's fundamental to study and analyze the degree of institutionalization of science and its legitimacy, which is expressed through scientific culture.

RC25-314.17

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Methodological Pitfalls in Sociolinguistics, Exemplified By Statistical Analyses of Associations Between Stuttering and German Preschoolers' Sociolinguistic Characteristics

Empirical evidence generated by both uni- and multivariate statistical methods is subject to a certain variability of results depending on the consideration or non-consideration of a number of semi-obligatory rules of statistical analysis. Among other things, it is up to the researcher whether a Bonferroni-, Bonferroni-Holm or some other correction method should be applied to the probability values, whether missing data should be imputed, whether metric data should be z-transformed for a better comparability of different scales, whether exact or asymptotic probability values are reported, with or without respective effect sizes. Any manipulation of the data can result in a considerable variation of results including fluctuations of the p-values and effect sizes, which can be utilized for the so-called "p-hacking". Also, a very high inconsistency of results of classification trees, regressions, and some other multivariate tests represents a methodological challenge to researchers, especially in retrospective studies where the most relevant factors sometimes should be chosen from a wide range of available variables. These and some other issues are exemplified here on the basis of a sample collected in course of a large language assessment study in the German state of Hesse during the school enrolment examination (N = 746, 40% monolingual Germans, 60% bi/multilingual immigrants; 52% boys, 48% girls; age range 46-99 months, median 70). All children were tested with validated, well-known language tests such as AWST-R, S-ENS, and ETS 4-8. 36 stutterers and 712 non-stutterers were identified by means of questionnaires for parents. A link between stuttering and (a) language skills as well as (b) some sociolinguistic and demographic variables can be represented as very close or non-existent depending on chosen statistical methods (logit-loglinear analysis, linear-with-linear associations, regressions, classification trees, correlations, chi-square, or discriminant analysis) and on manipulations of the data such as missing-data imputation.

RC53-605.1

ZARTLER, ULRIKE* (University of Vienna, ulrike.zartler@univie.ac.at)

Once I Have a Family … Children's Constructions of Their Own Future Families in the Light of Their Present Family Forms

Existing research on children's depictions of their future families has primarily focused on gender aspects. In contrast, this study highlights children's family structures as an arena of differentiation. The research is based on qualitative interviews with 50 ten-year-old Austrian children and relies on a social constructionist approach. Results indicate considerable differences with regard to family structure: Children living in non-nuclear families emphasized their wish to correspond to the norm, presented less detailed ideas about future partnerships, ascribed more agency to children and constructed parental roles differently from those living in nuclear families. However, distinctions were less pronounced in terms of gender roles.

RC22-259.3

ZAVALA-PELAYO, EDGAR* (Freie Universitat Berlin, ezpelayo@gmail.com)

The Longue-Durée Impact of Religious Welfare: Secular Young Politicians in Mexico and Their Notions of Charity and the Common Good.

The Catholic Church in Latin America has played a welfare-provider role since its establishment as a hegemonic religion during colonial times (15th-18th centuries). Although post-independence secular reforms in the 19th and 20th centuries constrained more or less the Church's public jurisdiction and by extension its welfare supply, it is not rare, still today, to see orphanages, hospitals, shelters and a number of assistential organizations run by this Church or by lay practicing Catholics. To this historical ensemble of Catholic organizations, other Christian-minority churches have recently added their own, making Christian churches and organizations as a whole a rather quiet and selective, though ubiquitous and experienced, non-state provider of welfare services across Latin America. I will argue in this paper that both a genealogical view and a discursive-ideological focus that go beyond institutions *per se* can provide us with insightful knowledge of the *longue-durée* impact of religions on the meanings, understandings and practices of welfare beyond churches and religious organizations. Drawing on a genealogical analysis and data from semi-structured interviews to heads of political parties' youth wings in Mexico –a country where secular laws have been in place and zealously maintained since the 1850s– I will explain how in this Latin American country secular young politicians' conceptions of welfare are to varied degrees informed by Christian notions of charity and the common good.

RC16-209.3

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The Search for an Adequate Denominator of the Current Social World: Theoretical Considerations of Providing Conceptual Labels to Contemporary Societies

A quite considerable number of diverse concepts, as, for instance, 'risk society', 'network society', or 'knowledge society', aiming at attaching a proper label to contemporary societies has emerged in recent decades. Numerous notions have been contrived with the objective to extract and underline key features of current societies and thus delineate their adequate depiction. In the first section of this paper an extensive inventorial list of distinct terms directed at articulating essential features of social world(s) nowadays is adumbrated. The central focus of this discussion is, indeed, given to the examination of theoretical assumptions in which certain conceptual labels have been anchored, and which preconditions ought to be fulfilled in order to assign a particular conceptual prefix to a current society. The denoted epistemological inquiry indicates that such a process of denomination suffers from severe drawbacks which primarily appear as paucity of proper theoretical elaboration and sufficient empirical foundation. Another discussed issue is the dis/continuity with previous forms of the social world and their corresponding conceptual designations, or with difficulties intertwined with the proposition that current societies represent entirely novel entities, accurately distinguishable from former types of society. Special emphasis is placed on scrutinizing theoretical assumptions of emergence of 'post-industrial society' and diverse akin concepts, as 'information society' or 'knowledge society'. By unfolding the flaws and stringent basement on which such terms have been rooted, an introduction of an authentic concept of 'creaft society' is advocated and exhaustively elaborated. In comparison to former terms, the leverage of the 'creaft society' concept is highlighted as it reflects the axial attributes of (most) advanced societies more pertinently. Finally, the immense relevance of proper labelling of actual phenomenology of contemporary societies is emphasized, since conceptual labels and terms inherently possess remarkable heuristic potentials and appreciably contribute to comprehending the social world we inhabit.

RC33-384.1

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Time and Space in Daily Life Decision Processes - Concept and Research Method

In order to develop an approach for empirical research on shaping daily life, a link between the tendencies in societal structure we were interested in and individuals'agency was found in individuals' *concrete daily actions* with reference to *time and space*. The concept posits shaping of daily life as the stream of decisions each on the forthcoming activity in the day, day after day. Time and space are important in three respects: (1) Each particular decision occurs in a *particular place and at a particular time* where the concrete personal and environmental situation determines possibilities and constraints of what actually can be done. (2) The stream of activities is *continuous*. At each spatial-temporal life position, personal goals, intentions, needs and habits have to come in temporal line with present and anticipated future demands arising from the world. Thus the power balance between individual agency and societal structures is negotiated in each decision. (3) Many activities are distant in time, but interconnected over the time by a goal,

a project or a habit, thus connected not only by temporal ordering, but also by an *intrinsic temporal relation*.

Case analyses proceeded in three steps. (1) Using a "production system", every single decision was reconstructed in order to find out how and why the new activity came about. (2) These analyses were the basis for deriving characteristics of each person's environmental scope of activities as well as her or his capabilities, goals, intentions needs and habitualised means of deciding. (3) By comparing individual cases, general characteristics of the influence of more general societal features on individuals' lives were uncovered.

Thus in order to learn about societal features, research started out from actually available and localized facts in time and space.

WG03-651.5

ZELINSKY, DOMINIK* (Masaryk University, zelinskyd@gmail.com)

Where It All Happened: Authenticity and Commemorative Religious Ritual

Authenticity has been a sociologically relevant concept at least since Walter Benjamin's seminal essay on the work of art in the era of mechanical reproduction. Although authenticity was thoroughly examined, particularly in the field of tourist studies, relatively few authors engaged with the role presumably authentic objects and sites play in the structure of religious rituals. Returning back to Benjamin's initial work and connecting it with Durkheimian strain of thinking about ritual as an integrative collective event, this paper hopes to offer a productive approach to the problem.

The paper draws on data acquired through collaborative fieldwork conducted during celebrations of 600th Anniversary of the Council of Constance (2014-2018) in Constance, Germany. The 2015 edition of the festival was entitled "The Year of Justice" in order to commemorate the death of Czech church reformer and Charles University rector Jan Hus (1369-1415) who was condemned as heretic at the Council and burned at the stake. Following his death, Hus' teachings inspired a militant reformist movement, the Hussites. In 19th century, however, Hus was reborn as a national icon, a source of pride and identity, and is still today referred to as "the greatest hero of Czech history."

Specifically, the paper analyzes the pinnacle of the festival – ecumenical mass celebrated on the date Hus was killed (July 6), which declaratively sought reconciliation and attracted broad audience from both Germany and Czech Republic. Among the most discussed and commented aspects of the mass was its location in the Constance's Minster, the exact building in which Hus was condemned to death. This claim of authenticity, of returning to the same place, later emerged as central to the meaning of the ceremony. The paper attempts to provide a sociologically pertinent rationale for both the use of the specific building and other, less conspicuously "authentic" objects.

RC37-433.1

ZEMBYLAS, TASOS* (Vienna University of Music and Performing Arts, zembylas@mdw.ac.at)

Contested Issues. Public Conflicts in the German-Speaking Literary World

Conflicts and scandals around literary works and authors cannot be understood apart from the circumstances of their development. Differing interpretations and valuations don't necessarily end in public conflict. In order to explain the emergence of literary conflicts one has to grasp the particular social configuration and the prevalent grounds which account for the individual conviction that it is worth fighting over interpretations of literary works.

The presentation will focus on the literature in German speaking countries because this geographic space has not only a common language but also quite similar history and cultural heritage. The great variety of contested issues in this literary world that occurred in the last 20 years pushes me to search for some analytic criteria to formulate a typology of conflicts. Hence I regard three classification levels as the most significant: On the *normative level* I draw on the distinction between legal norms and moral standards of a social group. On the *pragmatic level* I focus on the form a controversy is carried on e.g. in a law-court, in mass-media and in political institutions. On a *teleological level* I regard all expressed or hidden intentions of parties involved in a conflict as significant for understanding their behaviour.

According to this classification structure I have identified five different types of conflicts:

1. Legal conflicts related to the *freedom of artistic expression against other rights*, such as the protection of the private sphere.
2. Conflicts that result from certain *tacit social expectations and demands* of writers.
3. Conflicts that burst when a literary work articulates *harsh criticism* to dominant beliefs of a social group.
4. Conflicts that reveal the *internal antagonism* within the literary world.
5. Conflicts that emerge from *stage-managed* scandals.

The analysis of public literary conflicts can be linked to a social analysis.

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

RC37-428.1

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The Interplay of Various Forms of Artistic Knowing

The Interplay of Various Forms of Artistic Knowing

In my presentation I will elucidate the interplay of several forms of knowing in composing process in art music. As a general term, "knowing" includes tacit, embodied practical abilities. My aim is to move from the description of artistic practices to a deeper understanding of *artistic agency*.

The empirical material (interviews, working diaries, sketches, and videography) originates from a research project called "Tacit Knowing in Musical Composition Process". Using qualitative methods we accomplished five case studies to document composition processes from the beginning of the work up until the last rehearsal.

Composers in art music use in the creative process cognitive and material tools to form, try out and elaborate ideas that finally have to be written down in an appropriate way. Cognitive and material tools are used on the basis of practical experiences, situative sensual perceptions, embodied emotions and intuitive valuations, which are usually expressed in words like "I feel it fits". The configuration of all these aspects is efficacious and generative, i.e. it initiates and sustains artistic creative processes. Theoretical musical knowledge, beliefs including aesthetic ideas, knowledge of notational systems become actionable knowledge, because in the case of composing all these kinds of explicit knowledge are established in specific artistic paradigms (Nathalie Heinich) that shape the actual role of explicit knowledge. Furthermore, the vast sensory and practical experience of composers sustains an intelligent embodied mind that becomes manifest in skills and tacit understandings. Finally all the various forms of knowledge and knowing are bounded in a teleo-affective practice (Theodore Schatzki) that is related to the object of composer's efforts: the final artwork. My analysis of creative process combines an ethnographic approach with a conception of practical knowing based on the works of Ludwig Wittgenstein, John Dewey and Michal Polanyi.

RC23-280.1

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Mobility, Transfer, and Other Challenges: Some Tips from the IT Professionals

Highly skilled migration and mass outflow of the IT professionals after the collapse of the Soviet Union put these engineers on the map of global technological market. Mythology about and nostalgia for the Soviet education take roots in a complex of different stages of the trainig system starting from an elementary school and extracurricula activities and finishing with the World contests and programming Olympiands. The talk presents some results of the study of Russian IT professionals placed in Russia and the UK based on biographical interviews. IT professionals usually mention their training when discussing factors of successful careers abroad. But what is also noticed is the recent negative tendency in the transformation of the whole system of technical training. The local barriers are relevant for the higher education institutions depending on available symbolic, social, material, and political resources. The IT sphere is leading in producing new projects as industry is highly concerned: the IT companies form demand and thus create new mechanisms for collaborations with HEIs by implementing specific training. Practical experience of the graduates from technical universities raises their global compatitive capacity and facilitates the international mobility resulting in internal and external migration. These professionals become recognised on the global level, where the flows of highly skilled migration acquire national treats. Compatriots being successful abroad turn their attention back to their home countries or away to the post-Soviet diaspora abroad. Shared cultural and educational background ease a knowledge transfer and connections to networks of technical specialists. HEIs remain sources for qualified personnel and potential partners thus confirming sacred status of alma-maters and education in general. Despite the negative estimates of the recent changes in the educational system, the nostalgic image of education and training keeps the process of professionalisation run for the post-Soviet technical specialists in a global community.

RC34-395.4

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Online Worlds As Playground for Identity Building. What Is Virtual, What Real?

Online social networks function as space of designed and controlled self-presentation; nowhere else and never before it was possible to present so many different facets of the self in a better and more diverse way. Thus certain parts of the personality become visible – especially tailored and adjusted for the respective (expected) audiences. Since Erving Goffman and Zygmunt Bauman people are aware, that everyone in everyday life is an actor and embody roles and their attributions, which provide social prestige and market value in the consumer society. With the increasing importance of the Web 2.0 not only online virtual worlds (like gaming environments) but also social networks can function as new, alternative market places for self-representation. Thus more and more people "pimp" their appearance to gain higher social recognition inside the virtual settings with noticeable effects on the self in the "real" world.

Following the theory of the philosopher Robert Pfaller an avatar takes over in the virtual setting and the user delegates emotions and even the enjoyment and pleasure to the figure created by the user, often representing certain facets of his/her identity. The representation in the internet – in virtual worlds as well as in social networks – on the other hand enables its "creator" to live out interests, wishes, dreams or needs that cannot be acted out in the offline world due to cultural, economic, social or moral reasons.

Especially in cases where moral control prevents the acting out of feelings the virtual setting might become the space for the "real" self and reality is the room for creating the virtual adapted self.

Research conducted online in subcultures and with online gamers shows this online identity construction as escapist behaviour to flee the suppression but as opportunity to try out new things first virtually.

RC34-402.3

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The Influence of Social Networks on Decision Making for Education Pathways

The research project analyses differences regarding the influence of families and peer groups on decision making processes for further education pathways of young people with and without migration background at the end of mandatory schooling.

The Austrian education system is strongly differentiated: After four years of a common primary school the secondary education is conducted in two different forms, followed by opportunities for a dual vocational training, for middle and higher vocational, and for higher general schools. The OECD highlights the strong correlation between familial background of individuals and their educational achievement. Furthermore data of the Austrian education system and the labour market indicate that young people with a migration background are more likely a) to attend lower education, b) to end their educational career sooner and c) to be in the group of NEET than peers without such migration history.

Based on existing data an interpretation as well as a survey on support offers is done, furthermore young people's perception of the experienced influences were analysed (quantitative and qualitative).

While schools and support systems (e.g. social work, information, youth work) try to empower young migrants also to choose promising educational pathways for quite some time now, the success is still not very high. It seems that the social environment of young people is primarily responsible for these differences in decisions regarding the education and vocational career. The influence of the family on decision making is stronger among young people with migrant background, but at the same time the knowledge of existing possibilities for training and education is less pronounced in these families. Furthermore, peer groups play an important role in decision making, especially in those cases where the young people have no concrete individual career plans themselves.

RC44-JS-52.1

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Protest with a Safety Net: Rural-Urban Linkages and Migrant Labor Activism in China

Rural migrant workers have accounted for most of the labor protests in China, amounting to thousands every year. Scholars are puzzled by the fact that previously relatively docile Chinese migrant laborers have recently become a main force of labor activism. Existing studies either attributed it to the expansion of global capitalism, new generational characteristics, or to the promulgation of the new Labor Law. While acknowledging that these factors did play a role, this paper will argue and show that the protest surge has also been due to the improvement in rural economy in the recent decade. An analysis of protest data and the author's rich ethnographic observations reveal that an improved rural economy offers a potential source of income and employment for migrant workers and their families, and provides a safety net for their labor activism in the city. In other words, migrant workers could rely on the rural economy in their home towns to make a living if they are laid off for their radical behavior. The safety net thus empowers migrant workers in their struggles for higher pay and better conditions.

The rural-urban linkage in migrant labor activism has been largely overlooked in the scholarship but holds important theoretical and practical implications. Theoretically, it challenges the popular view that the rural economy, by subsidizing capitalist production in the city, would suppress migrant workers' wages and demobilize labor activism. At the practical level, it suggests that labor activists and organizations should take into account the rural-urban linkage in their strategy to mobilize migrant workers and their families.

RC11-JS-9.4

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Deprivation of Resources: Aged Care in China's Newly Urbanized Areas

This study explores the impact of China's rapid urbanization on the traditional family support system and older people's access to aged care resources in newly urbanized areas. Data were derived from 725 questionnaires and 42 semi-structured in-depth interviews recently conducted in a suburban area of Nanjing, China. A random sampling approach was used to recruit two sets of participants: those aged 60 and over and their younger counterparts (aged below 60).

Findings suggest that the fast urbanization in China had negative effects on the aged care of elderly residents in newly urbanized areas. At the familial level, urbanization altered people's traditional preference to inter-generational co-residence commonly seen in rural areas, causing a growing number of 'empty-nest' elderly. Strongly believing in filial piety, the older participants expressed a desire for seeing their children more often, and for receiving more hands-on care and financial support from them. In contrast, the younger generation reported difficulties to spend enough time with their parents and experienced a financial burden to support their parents and their own children at the same time. This mismatch between expectations and possibilities to care for family members reveals that the aged care function of the family fades away during the process of urbanization. However, institutionalized elderly support outside of the family (i.e. the state care system and/or community services) has not been established in these newly urbanized areas. Compared to residents living in long-established urban areas who are entitled to the contributory pension system and health care insurance, those 'new' urban residents tend to face a higher risk of old age poverty with little welfare benefits. Thus, this paper argues that the process of urbanization contributes to a twofold deprivation, enlarging inequality among people depending on aged care in China.

RC15-JS-12.8

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"Pengci" and Population Aging: Promotion of Healthy Aging Based on Social Network Theory

Pengci, a new Chinese vocabulary coming from the Beijing dialect, known as blackmailing or injury feigning, is used to describe an opportunistic behavior mostly practiced by the elders to obtain compensation through playing the role of the victim. It is often thought that the elders should be blame for Pengci, but we consider it as a kind of social problem resulted from insufficient support and attention of the elders with the ongoing process of population aging and should be addressed without delay.

Therefore, in the first place, in-depth reasons why the elders attempt to get money or compensation through Pengci are discussed in the standpoint of the elders. Then, from the perspective of Social Network Theory, features of the elders' social behaviors and interactions will be analyzed mainly from the aspects of social relations, social resources and social structures to explain the increasing lack of care and attention for the elders. Furthermore, based on the analysis, we will explore the measures to be implemented to help the elders obtain social support and promote healthy aging.

RC30-JS-68.4

ZHANG, YINGCHAN* (Northeastern University, zhang.yingc@husky.neu.edu)

Tapping the Flow: The Global Circulation of Talent and Urban Development in China

An increasing number of U.S.-educated Chinese have recently returned to China. Chinese state-run media emphasize their prosperous outlook and the state's recognition of their importance for the country's transition to a knowledge economy. As Chinese cities compete for these returnees, little is known about the strategies that Chinese municipalities adopt to attract returnees, or the lived experiences of these targeted returnees over transnational space.

This paper examines how Chinese cities recruit U.S.-educated Chinese to stimulate urban development, and how these recruitment initiatives affect the migration decisions and reincorporation experiences of two types of skilled labor: entrepreneurs starting business projects in high-tech and advanced-service industries, and scientists/researchers leading innovation projects cosponsored by the governments and their Chinese home institutions. I conduct a case study of the city of Nanjing in Eastern China and utilize semi-structured interviews, ethnographic observation, and secondary analysis.

This paper argues these returnees occupy privileged economic and social positions and maintain fluid and ambiguous identities in Chinese society. Many returnees obtain recruitment packages in multiple cities to diversify their business operations, establish protective mechanism against market risks, and accumulate resources to move if one particular city does not work out. Ultimately, having secured American permanent residence or citizenship allows them to fall back on returning to America if business plans fail in China. In contrast to the short-term, quantifiable way the municipal government conceptualizes their contributions, returnees do not necessarily develop a sense of belonging to the city or its development but tie themselves to their specialized field of expertise, as they are mobile and their clients are all over the world.

This paper contributes to the session by comparing the experiences of professionals making different migration decisions and enhancing understanding of how flexible arrangements of time, space and labor facilitated by neoliberalism are articulated on the ground.

RC20-249.7

ZHIKHAREVICH, DMITRII* (St. Petersburg State University, mitya.zhe@gmail.com)

KULESHOVA, ANNA (The Monitoring of Public Opinion Journal, Moscow)

The Notion of Capitalism and the Reality of Contemporary Societies in the Fsu Countries.

This paper is an attempt to investigate the history and uses of the notion of capitalism viz. concurrent concepts of the economy and the market (market society). Drawing on the German tradition of the history of concepts (Begriffsgeschichte) developed by R. Koselleck and his co-authors, it proposes an argument that sociological concepts should be seen in context of the everyday languages of the time. This argument is illustrated by means of the two well-known cases from the conceptual history of the social sciences: Proudhon's definition of communism and Weberian definition of the territorial nation-state. Both were based in the shared understanding of the respective phenomena prevalent in the time, but were later made more analytically sharp and integrated into the structure of respective social theories. Building on these two cases, the history of the notion of capitalism is traced from its origins in Thackeray *The Newcomes* published in 1855. In the second part of the paper different classical approaches and definitions of capitalism are compared and constructed: capitalism in its various forms (Weber, Schumpeter, Braudel, world-system analysis), bourgeois mode of production (Marx), market society (Polanyi, Hayek, Keynes, Hirschmann) etc., including the recent attempts to disaggregate "capitalism" into complementary institutions (Varieties of capitalism, new economic sociology) or infrastructures and processes of "economization"/"marketization"(sociology of finance). In conclusion the author makes an attempt at developing a synthetic historically grounded definition of capitalism.

RC23-279.5

ZHONG, XIAOHUA* (Department of Sociology, Tongji University, sonnebrille@gmail.com)

ZHOU, SHUQIN (Institute of Social Development, Nanjing Association of Social Science)

China's New Strategy of "Internet Plus" and Its Social Impacts

China recently unveiled its "Internet Plus" action plan, as an innovative solution to the decelerating economic growth and the bottleneck of tradition industry through advanced digitalization and massive entrepreneurship. The state-led strategy aims to further deepen the integration of the Internet with the economic and social sectors, making higher-level economy a main driving force of growth. However, this top-down action is not only an economic policy, but profoundly influences Chinese society socially and culturally. This paper intends to explore the social impacts of this internet-based innovation through big data and empirical studies in some Chinese metroplis (such as Beijing, Shenzhen, Shanghai, Nanjing, etc) , including the following concernings: 1) how the support of innovative entrepreneurship leads to new social mobility and social (in)equality? 2) how the consumption-oriented industry influences the social interactions both online and offline? 3) how the integration of crossover resource challenges the public service system and governance capacity?

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

TG03-673.1

ZHOVNOVATA, VIKTORIIA* (National Technical University of Ukraine "Kyiv Polytechnic Institute", zhovnovataya@gmail.com)

Crimean Referendum on March 16, 2014 – Annexation or Striving for More Fair Living Conditions?

At the end of 2013 the anti-government protest movement under the name of Euromaidan broke out in Ukraine. In the course of development the protests were seen to be gradually spreading over the central and western parts of the country. As popularity of Euromaidan was growing, anti-protest movements called Anti-maidan were organised in eastern and southern parts of the country. Their main peculiarities were pro-governmental disposition and open condemnation of the public movement of Euromaidan and its participants.

Alongside with gradual radicalisation of protests in the centre of Kyiv, tensions were growing in the "opposite camp". The most famous solution of the "conflict of interests" was the referendum held in Crimea on March 16, 2014 in the course of which residents of the autonomous republic expressed their will to declare independence from Ukraine and join the Russian Federation.

Despite public condemnation of this referendum as well as refusal of the world community to recognise the legitimate nature of its results, processes of establishment of Russian laws, standards and regulations are going at full drive.

In connection with the foregoing, the social research aimed not only at trying to understand the main causes of such strong pro-Russian disposition, but also to analyse to what extent such disposition of the Crimean residents has remained the same upon expiration of the transitional period has been conducted. We try to understand actual causes of such drastic social and political changes within the Crimean territory, how much the residents are satisfied with such changes and how they assess the existing level of fairness of public relations in Crimea.

In other words, we try to understand what "change of the country of residence" means for the Crimeans: the annexation by Russia or striving for more fair living conditions?

RC07-89.4

ZHU, DI* (Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, zhudisoc@163.com)

Quality of Life and Life Satisfaction of Chinese People: An Empirical Analysis from 2006-2013

This research focuses on the quality of life and life satisfaction of Chinese people, from the perspective of wealth distribution. It firstly analyzed the income structure of China as research context. The urban and rural population was divided into four income groups - the high income group, the middle income group, the lower-middle income group and the low income group. The core part of research is to look at the trend of expenditure among urban and rural households to examine their quality of life, and to analyze the subjective dimension of quality of life - life satisfaction of urban population and its impact factors. The empirical analysis uses data from China Social Survey 2006-2013. It is found that the income structure of China is still the pyramid shape, with 70% of the urban population belonging to lower-middle and low income groups and a 'frozen-up' middle income group. It is very significant that the proportion of culture and entertainment expenditure is very low in both urban and rural families, indicating that the general quality of life among the population is unsatisfactory. Regression models show that income has significant impact on life satisfaction in China. Findings also emphasize social factors - measured by social security satisfaction, income equality evaluation and public service evaluation, and environmental factors - measured by satisfaction with local environment. This research generated helpful implications on class distinction and wealth distribution of China, and provided useful policy suggestions on how to improve people's objective and subjective well-being.

RC02-32.4

ZIELINSKA, JUSTYNA* (, justynakingaz@gmail.com)

Unity in Diversity? New Working Class Under Regime of Precariousness

The aim of this paper is to present outcomes of five qualitative research conducted among the most unprivileged workers in two post-industrial cities in Poland and employees working on the peripheral labour market (Harvey 1991) in Warsaw (2013-2015). These workers are: long term unemployed who take part in low-paid trainings, internships (arranged by public institutions) and who are forced to take up odd jobs and jobs on the black market; next, seasonal workers and women that are full time mothers and housewives (23 individual in-depth interviews and 2 focus group interviews). Finally, employees who work in low-paid branches in public sector and private sector (10 individual in-depth interviews with cleaners, checkers, bodyguards and 20 individual in-depth interviews with people working in

call-center). Aforementioned workers seem to be characteristic for present capitalism (mass unemployment and expansion of service sector).

Although they seem to belong to different classes (post-industrial working class, middle class working in service sector), they are in different age and live in different conditions, most of them experience uncertainty and lack of sense of security regarding their position and situation on the labour market. Therefore, they can be named precariat (Standing 2011). However the term precariat is built on opposition to the concept of proletariat. Author of this paper regards aforementioned workers as contemporary working class who has undergone transformation (i.e. they usually work in service sector). The main aim of the paper is to present working conditions and analyse modes of controlling, managing and disciplining new working class by public institutions (Public Employment Services and social assistance) and employers (flexible contracts, low salaries etc.). On the other hand, I am going to present how new working class perceive its situation on the present labour market and analyse their modes of resistance (Foucault 1982) – individual and collective.

RC30-347.6

ZIELINSKA, JUSTYNA* (University of Warsaw, justynakingaz@gmail.com)
ZYCH, JACEK (University of Warsaw)

Work of the Unemployed? Exploitation of Marginalized Workers in Poland.

The aim of this paper is to present working conditions of the most marginalized workers in Poland. Although, the unemployed persons officially do not work, it turns out they often perform work offered by public institutions (Public Employment Services and social assistance organizations), like internships, trainings etc. Moreover, due to lack or very low financial support (benefits) they often enough are forced to work on the black market.

After the collapse of communist regime in Poland mass reduction in employment associated with dismantling of huge industry typical for socialist era have created large segment of society which permanently oscillate between short-term or informal jobs and unemployment (the formal level of unemployment during 25 years after transformation has been higher than 10%). During research conducted among the unemployed and beneficiaries of social assistance (2013-2014) in two post-industrial cities in Poland we found out that they usually were engaged in informal or short-term work. Conditions of that work are hard, level of exploitation seems to be very high and aforementioned workers seem to be the most vulnerable group on the labour market. Norms of labour code are not obeyed and the power of employers over workers is overwhelming: long working hours, no safety standards, cases of non payment for work. Despite of the fact that these workers are in touch with public institutions they are not protected from aforementioned abuses. Moreover, employers who breaks labour code are among these who receive support from public institutions.

RC49-JS-28.3

ZILLIG, UTE* (Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Goettingen, Germany, uzillig@gmx.de)

Trapped Between Self-Understanding and Self-Denial - Dealing with the Diagnosis Dissociative Identity Disorder within the German Mental Health and Child Welfare System

In this paper I would like to point out how massively stressful biographical experiences such as sexual abuse, exploitation and neglect lead to a state of mental constitution that is diagnosed as dissociative identity disorder, previously known as multiple personality disorder.

My PhD project is based on a biographical-sociological approach. I conducted life stories of complex traumatised mothers, who are all patients of a traumaspecific psychiatric hospital and who suffered from various forms of abuse during their childhood. With the biographical-sociological perspective the social positioning, experiences of (self-)devaluation and social exclusion of highly mentally burdened victims of human rights abuses come into consideration.

With a focus on the German psychiatric system and by analysing biographical narratives I would like to provide insights on how trauma-specific psychiatric settings offer ways of support that contribute to processes of self-understanding after years of being a more or less 'misunderstood' patient of different kinds of psychiatric settings, e.g. locked psychiatric ward.

In contrast to these processes of self-understanding I will further point out the limits of this kind of empowerment and take experiences of mothers with dissociative identity disorder within child welfare system into consideration as well. I would like to illustrate that there is a lack of interdisciplinary knowledge and cooperation within and between these two institutionalised settings of support: Although, there are experiences of self-understanding within trauma-specific psychiatric settings, the German child welfare system contributes to processes of self-denial and experiences of social exclusion at the same time.

RC52-593.2

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Sexual Identity As a Challenge for Professional Rationalities and Self-Understanding within the Profession. the Case of Lgbttiq Policing

Professional rationality in police is challenged in multiple ways by identities of the officers, their positioning within the political system, the authority, the personal identity of the individual officer, as well as the influences from the outside of the police: be it political, media discourses or citizen's perceptions of the policing.

We concentrate in our presentation on our empirical research on the LGBTTIQ police officers, who are active in LGBTTIQ organizations as police officers. The paper focuses on LGBTTIQ police officers in order to demonstrate, how sexual and gendered identities influence not only the working conditions of this group and the belonging to a specific organization, but make them a specific minority. The sexual identities of our interview partners intervene with their understanding of their profession and their specific role in the profession as LGBTTIQ persons. They discuss differently their understanding of their right within their working place, but also their responsibilities in cooperation within the authority and in their professional occupation. Their activities within the LGBTTIQ organizations partly results in the "forced" expertise, they are called to execute with respect to LGBTTIQ questions and crimes, which goes far beyond their professional knowledge. Still, the expectation of the expertise challenges them in their professional identity and professional responsibility. Further on, the sexual and gender identity is being permanently negotiated between the right to be visible as LGBTTIQ police officer and right to be a neutral part of the execute power, free from personal specifics and (sexual) identities.

The presentation asks, whether LGBTTIQ police officers develop a special professional identity due to their sexual identity and whether their professional identity influences the articulations of their sexual and gender identities?

RC02-38.2

ZIMMERMANN, BENEDICTE* (EHESS Paris, bzim@ehess.fr)

A Transnational Approach to Work: Methodological Issues

This contribution is based on an empirical case-study in French and German sites of different multinational groups. The project analyses, on the one hand, the interplay of multinationals' HRM policies with a variety of local factors (e.g. institutional, economic, social, cultural) and, on the other hand, how local workers deal with multinational policies and requirements.

It examines methodological issues pertaining to a transnational approach to work in the context of multinational firms. Categories, scales and experience are the three key words that guide this discussion. How do shared categories of action emerge – or not – in a transnational context? Which kind of translation processes, linguistic as well as social and political, are necessarily involved? To what degree does a firm grasp of these processes impinge on the analytical tools and categories of sociological reasoning itself?

Another set of questions is related to the scales of analysis. What exactly does transnational mean? Is it merely a supplementary scale of analysis? Of what does this scale concretely consist? Where is the locus for making observations regarding transnational issues? Transnational issues in matters of work present the challenge of addressing, within the same research parameters, a number of organizations, institutions and policies at different territorial levels (for example at the group level where policies and strategies are decided and at local sites where the work is performed); the challenge is furthermore to intertwine these levels with individual workers biographies, which are themselves impacted by various factors ranging from the personal to the environmental (e.g. organizational, cultural, social, educational). This brings into play the issue of individual and collective experience and the tension which exists between the rationales of transnational firms and that local embeddedness of human and social relations which goes to shaping the daily experience of work and life.

RC24-295.4

ZINN, JENS* (University of Melbourne, jzinn@unimelb.edu.au)

Living in the Anthropocene: From Risk Society to Risk-Taking Society

In 1986 Ulrich Beck published the "Risk Society" in Germany what should become one of the most influential sociological publications. He claims that we would no longer live in a society characterized by conflicts about the allocation of wealth but the allocation of risks. Western industrializing societies had experienced a fundamental shift from successfully managing modernization risks by science and insurance to increasingly dealing with unexpected side-effects of successful modernization which escape these modern technologies. While the theory originally focused on technological risks such as nuclear, chemical, and genetic risks, with adding terrorism and climate change the scope of the theory increased.

There is an observable transformation of the social environment as well. Pre-industrial societies were exposed to risks of nature such as natural catastrophes and infectious diseases. During modernization nature became increasingly exploited and mastered by science and technology. With ongoing modernization unexpected side-effects would come back on us in the form of new mega-risks such as climate change which cannot be managed by modern strategies. Instead new strategies such as precaution were required. The natural environment was considered as fundamentally endangered supporting a preventative perspective.

With the Anthropocene—this is the major hypothesis of the presentation—the natural environment is fundamentally shaped and transformed by humanity. Having been sensitized to unexpected side-effects of human activity during the risk society era we are now entering a risk-taking society era where nature is actively shaped and produced by decisions under uncertainty managing non-knowledge. Since the natural environment is no longer understood as a relative stable context but as to be actively shaped we can no longer deal with new technologies on the basis of precaution. Instead our natural environment is increasingly understood as requiring active engagement to secure human survival.

TG04-676.4

ZINN, JENS* (University of Melbourne, jzinn@unimelb.edu.au)

Using Corpus Linguistics for Sociological Research: Discourse-Semantic Changes of "Risk" in the New York Times, 1987-2014

The notion of risk has become pervasive in societal discourses and scholarly debate. From early work on risk and culture to the risk society, from governmentality theorists to modern systems theory all have built their work around the notion of risk and implicitly or explicitly refer to linguistic changes. Though this body of literature offers different explanations for the shift towards risk and its connection to social change, to date there has been no attempt to empirically examine their relative ability to explain this change in the communication of possible harm to advance theorizing.

The presentation will present a study on the discourse semantic shift towards risk utilising a corpus-based investigation of risk words in a number of US newspapers from 1987 to 2014. The study supports Mary Douglas's claim that the meaning of risk is shifting towards the negative end. There is also good evidence that risk is an increasingly common experience but characterised by decreasing individual control. Decreasing agency in risk processes supports assumptions that the individualisation of risk in the news is accompanied by the scandal of not being in control. Generalised worries about risk are more common. There is a tendency of average people (e.g. men, women or children) being reported as vulnerable while powerful people are presented as risk takers. In contrast to Beck's theorizing, the study shows the importance of risk in the health area. The risk society might be much more characterised by concerns about health issues such as civilisation illnesses rather than new mega risks.

The research shows how corpus based approaches can be used to test and develop sociological hypothesis on historical change in the realm of risk.

RC06-83.7

ZOCH, GUNDULA* (University of Bamberg, gundula.zoch@uni-bamberg.de)

Change in the Gender Division of Domestic Work after Mummy or Daddy Took Leave: An Examination of Alternative Explanations

This study investigates how the duration of child care leave which mothers and fathers took alone or jointly relates to changes in couples' division of housework and child care after postnatal labour market return in Germany. It explores whether take-up of child care related leave may impact the gender division of domestic work beyond the period of leave and examines three theoretical explanations: 1) development of domestic work skills, 2) bargaining power based on economic resources, and 3) adaptations under gender role or parenting identities.

Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (1992-2012) on 797 and 762 couples with a first or second birth, respectively, we applied OLS regression models with lagged dependent variables in combination with Heckman selection correction. The results suggested that dual-earner couples where mothers took longer leaves experienced a greater shift towards a gender-traditional division of domestic labour after childbirth even in the medium-term after labour market return. The linear relationship and stronger effects on the division of child care than for housework lent support to identity-based explanations. Paternal leave take-up, in particular if taken alone without the partner present, was associated with a more equal division of housework and child care after first births but not after second birth transitions. After a second birth, fathers who took simultaneous leave with their partners were found to increase their child care time more, possibly because they became more involved with the older sibling of the newborn. The relationship with the paternal leave duration was less clear. In terms of explaining the mechanisms for fathers, the findings provided greatest support for explanations relating to domestic skills development possibly in combination with changes in fathering identities.

RC06-78.10

ZOCH, GUNDULA* (Bamberg Graduate School of Social Science (BAGSS), gundula.zoch@uni-bamberg.de)

Day-Care Expansion and Changing Attitudes of Parents

Research on attitudes has dominantly focused on inter-cohort change. Thereby, gender, education, employment status, marital or family status but also the institutional setting have been revealed as major influences on gender role attitudes. However, evidence about attitude change over the life-course is scarce, in particular with respect to the institutional impact. Recent reforms of parental leave and child care policies in Germany indicate a paradigm shift in family policies which aimed at improving compatibility of employment and family care, speeding up maternal labour market return, and increasing paternal child care involvement. In line with this, recent research suggests an effect of changes in parental leave legislation on social norms and identity change for Germany. In line with this, the recent expansion of day-care slots for under-three-year-olds could be associated with an intra-cohort attitude change of parents.

Using this recent reform, we investigate whether an increase in state subsidized Early Childhood Education and Care facilities is associated with a change in gender role attitudes. Using data on mothers and fathers based on the German Family Panel pairfam (2008-2013) and annual administrative records on day-care provision on district level we apply fixed-effects panel models. Results indicate that the expansion of day-care is associated with less traditional attitudes towards maternal employment and marriage for West German mothers and East German fathers. However, findings for West German fathers seem to be more heterogeneous. For East German mothers, results suggest that once provision has increased beyond a certain threshold, there is no additional change in attitudes. In addition, more egalitarian attitudes towards maternal employment seem to be associated with maternal employment transitions mainly for West German parents. The results point to the importance of intra-cohort attitude change and the moderate relevance of the institutional setting in general and day-care in particular for gender role attitudes.

WG02-640.10

ZOHAR, GAL* (The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, gal.zohar@mail.huji.ac.il)

Contested Identities at a Global Hub: The Western Identity and the Legitimate Spectrum of the OECD Activation Policy Repertoire

The following research lays emphasis on sifting out of a spectrum of policy alternatives by following the OECD policy recommendations in a specific field - The Activation Policy - throughout the last three decades (1983-2012). The framing process of this policy, which seeks to make citizens active partners in an effort to return them to salaried employment, in the main by conditioning their eligibility for state assistance, did not take place in a vacuum but were constituted by the changing geopolitical context. More specifically, the collapse of the Cold-War world order was an epistemological rupture (coupure épistémologique) which burst out concealed American-European tensions under a common Western identity.

This new contestation on redefining the Western identity has been one of most constitutive forces behind the sifting-out of boundaries of possible activation policy repertoire. While this activation policy's repertoire gone through a few patterns of change – especially during the 1990s - this geopolitical contestation has been constituted the activation policy of the last two decades. In that sense, this employment related policy is not just a narrow social policy issue, but one that incorporate a broader geopolitical context.

Therefore, this research relies on institutional literature, particularly by focusing on the multiplicity of institutional logics and their long-term evolution processes. Nonetheless, In order to explain a multiplicity of logics, not as sporadic and disparate but as a holistic set – or repertoire – it is important to understand what binds them together. It is the well-developed literature of identity work that enables us to understand these underlying forces

RC34-394.5

ZOKAEI, MOHAMMAD* (Allameh Tabataba'i Unversity, saeed.zokaei@gmail.com)

Neo Tribes Mourning: Pashaei's Death in Iran

The unexpected death of young pop singer Morteza Pashaei in Nov. 2014 caused the unprecedented gathering of hundreds of thousands of people in many cities of Iran and particularly in Tehran. Different academic and non academics judgments and interpretations of this massive public presence were made in the media. Despite the fact that youths' sub cultural appropriations of the public space on different occasions (like religious rituals, sporting victories, presidential elections) is not unusual in Iran, but the very scale and speed by which this event was formed is no doubt unique. The community formed in the Pashaei's funeral is probably the first postmodern community in which mourning, sociabili-

ty and sub cultural displays are merged together. The sad stricken and emotional community of Pashaei's mourners was formed by the fans and the curious people that had tied their unique and personal identities in the metropolis (Tehran) to a neo tribe whose members sought to express their love and to discharge their emotions to a pop star. Drawing on my personal ethnographic observation of the funeral sessions held for Pashaei and the thematic analysis of the fans' materials (comments, notes, photos, videos) put in both the formal news sites and the social network sites, I aim to present a phenomenological analysis of this event. I will argue that unlike the radical political readings of the event explaining it simply as an oppositional move and a resistance to the culture politics of the system, this coming together is a celebration of the youth power and of the collective life. Employing the new media (like the Viber) has given Iranian youth the chance to form neo tribes by which they can make up for the limited venues they have access for self expressions and produce emotional energies needed in an uncertain world.

TG04-676.3

ZOLUBIENE, EIMANTE* (Kaunas University of Technology, eimante.zolubiene@gmail.com)

The Uses of Discourse Analysis in the Study of Risk: The Case of Risk Communication in Online News Media

Risk communication has grown into a major concern in the complex present societies which are struggling with a vast abundance of riskiness, rising from already familiar and newly emerging threats. This kind of communication creates preconditions for an emergence of the general risk discourse in news media which includes flows of information about different kinds of risks: political, economic, social, cultural, technological and environmental, as well as health. In this sense risk is understood not as something inherent in objects, events or processes themselves but as something constructed by the interplay of the media and other discourses. This paper seeks to outline the methodological framework for risk discourse analysis in news media. The characteristics of risk discourse in the field of news media will be discussed with reference to the ideas of Fairclough (1985, 1992, 1993), van Dijk (e.g., 1985, 1997, 2011), Laclau and Mouffe (Laclau 1990, 1993; Mouffe 1993, 2008) as well as Foucault (1969). The presentation will be provided with the empirical illustrations of the study based on the data taken from two the most popular online news websites in Lithuania (delfi.lt, lrytas.lt). The study results show that risk discourse exists as a general heterogeneous macro structure which brings together various discourses of more narrowly distinguished areas of risks. In this way risk gains a slightly different meaning in various discursive contexts. The discourse of risk is shaped by the voices of its participants, different strategies of risk narratives which are employed by newsmakers as well as by the contexts surrounding risk discourse. Through the risk discourse news media gain power to manipulate or even control a society, not always leading towards rational behavior.

RC39-455.3

ZOTTARELLI, LISA* (San Antonio College, zottlisa@hotmail.com)
SUNIL, THANKAM (University of Texas at San Antonio)

Global Climate Change Risk and Millennium Development Goals Achievement: A Cross-National Comparative Study

In September 2015, world leaders affirmed the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) making SDGs the defining narrative of the development process. Fifteen years ago, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) focused development efforts on quantifiable and time-bound targets addressing issues of extreme poverty, health, hunger, education, environmental sustainably, and global partnerships. While building upon the MDGs 2000-2015, the SDG expand the development narrative beyond basic human need to include issues of climate change directly. Even before the direct focus of the SDGs on climate change, MDGs were linked to climate change through social factors. Climate change risk and adaption interact with extreme poverty and hunger, child and maternal health, and access to safe drinking water and sanitation to limit adaption and resilience within populations. The purpose of this presentation is to explore the relationships between global climate change risk and millennium development goals achievement. A cross-national comparative analysis of non-OECD countries is conducted using the Climate Risk Index 1994-2013 and selected Millennium Development Goals Indicators 2000-2015. The indicators used are proportion of population living below $1.25 (PPP) per day, prevalence of underweight children less than 5 years of age, proportion of population using an improved drinking water source, and proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility. The results show where links between climate change risk and MDGs exist. The results will help researchers and practitioners understand the relationship between climate change risk and social indicators of development conditions that will need to be addressed to facilitate effective adaptation processes in response to climate change through the sustainable development goals.

RC22-268.3

ZRINSCAK, SINISA* (Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb, sinisa.zrinscak@pravo.hr)

Religious Legitimization and Social Change: From Ethnic to Ethical

The role of religion in much of the Central and Eastern Europe has been mainly concentrated around the nexus between the specific religion and specific nation / ethnic group during the 20th century. This nexus had been seen as crucial for both sides. While religion (Churches) saw the protection of a separate ethnic identity as an inseparable part of its historical mission, nations or ethnic groups regularly turned to religion as a powerful source of mythical foundations. Although this has been not specific to Central and Eastern Europe, communism, wars, and disintegration of multi-ethnic states reinforced these links in many countries of the region. Still, the situation has been gradually changing as Churches have become much more involved in public discussion by pointing to different ethical issues, particularly those connected with sexual morality and different gender issues, such as divorce, abortion, position of women in society and family, same-sex marriage, in-vitro fertilization, etc. Interestingly, the historical mission has been again emphasized (now in terms of protection of the natural order, tradition, family as the basis of society, fight against an immoral West...), while social groups focused on protection of "traditional ethical values" turn to religion as an important source of legitimization of their claims. The intention of the paper is to analyse this shift and in particular to analyse how religion has been used in the public discourse about ethical issues / controversies. The analysis will be mainly based on the Croatian experience but the comparative dimension will be added by analysing the situation in other Central and Eastern European countries.

RC36-418.1

ZUCKER, GREGORY* (Rutgers University, gregory.zucker@rutgers.edu)

The Alienated Political Activism of Occupy Wall Street

The series of global protests that began against dictatorships in the Middle East and have, more recently, led to anti-austerity movements throughout Europe have led many to speculate about the prospects for the revitalization of mass protest. Particularly with respect to the Occupy movement in the United States and anti-austerity movements in Europe, some commentators see these actions as marking the growth of a left that can combat neoliberalism. Focusing on Occupy, I wish to dispute such claims. I argue that Occupy's inability to sustain itself is symptomatic of how devastating the fragmentation of the left has become. Occupy was informed by conceptions of the free society and free individual that did more to illustrate the alienation of the individual from meaningful political action than lead to effective political action. This paper suggests that part of the failure of left movements to confront the ever-worsening effects of neo-liberalism rests on the fact that many of the activists attempt to envision new forms of community that are divorced from the reality of social embeddedness and the constraints this imposes on political strategy. Perhaps most problematic is the anarchist undercurrent that guides much of this conception of activism insofar as it posits a free-standing individual as independent of social ties. This search for a non-alienated or alienating form of politics that seeks to withdraw into a new communal space is itself an expression of a social alienation that threatens our capacity to confront exploitation. Occupy sought to combat the alienation wrought by neoliberalism with a form of political engagement that itself is a product of that alienation.

RC36-417.4

ZUCKER, GREGORY* (Rutgers University, gregory.zucker@rutgers.edu)

The Critique of Instrumental Reason As Alienated Reason

At the start of his tenure as head of the Institute for Social Research, Max Horkheimer famously drew the distinction between traditional and critical theory. Horkheimer and subsequent members of the Frankfurt School recognized the tendency for traditional theory to lead to instrumental reasoning. In its uncritical relation to the world, instrumental reasoning was another manifestation of the alienation that the members of the Frankfurt School saw permeating society. Instrumental reason functions to foreclose access to a deeper understanding of social structural and psychological conditions that exacerbate exploitation. As such, the critique of instrumental reason remained a core component of critical theory as a form of critique. Moreover, contrary to current dismissals of critical theory, members of the Frankfurt School attempted to develop novel methodologies to give the critique of instrumental a social scientific basis.

But the critique of instrumental reason has gone into decline. On the one hand, this is due to the work of some Frankfurt theorists themselves, notably Theodor Adorno and the conception of thinking in "constellations" that he drew from Walter Benjamin and has influenced post-structuralist appropriators of critical theory. On the other, this is due to the devastating attacks launched on the concept by second and third generation Frankfurt theorists. This paper argues against con-

temporary critical theorists for the ongoing validity of the critique of instrumental reason and, more importantly, that this critique should be informed by a conception of instrumental reason as alienated reason. It also defends the notion that such a critique can be founded on stable social scientific grounds and need not take the form of the kind post-structuctalist tendencies embraced by some readers of the late writings of Adorno.

RC04-47.5

ZUEV, ANDREY E.* (Eutoexpo AG, a_zuev@hotmail.com)

The Education and Vocational Training As Part of Modern Youth Lifestyle

For a long time the common and vocational education was an essential and integral component of a lifestyle of youth in the former USSR. Similar position has been established by the state and in the conditions of a homogeneous society has been extended in all social groups. It was supported both objective requirements of society development, and the state actions, including measures of non-economic character.

During last years of existence of the USSR and during enough long time period after its disintegration the relation of youth to education has changed to the worst. On the one hand, it has been defined by deterioration of an economic situation, change of priorities of development, occurrence of new possibilities of young men for the statement of own position in a society and in the youth environment, in particular. In conditionsy of destruction of old economic system and formation of market relations it began possible to provide to itself steady financial and a social status, without leaning on educational base. On the other hand, the withdrawal of young men from an education system had also the protest character rejecting imposed from the outside.

The relation of young men to education has started to change again only after crisis of 1998 when the large part of noneconomic enrichment possibilities in the country has been settled. The real workplaces demanding knowledge and vocational training, have started to be formed, in this connection education has started to come back in structure of a lifestyle of youth, to become fashionable and prestigious.

The dynamics of change of the youth relation is shown in paper on the basis of the data of economic-sociological researches spent with participation of the author, and also on the basis of the analysis of the data of bodies of employment and vocational training.

RC17-213.3

ZUEV, DENNIS* (CIES-ISCTE, tungus66@gmail.com)

The "Bads" and "Goods" of E-Bike Mobility Development in China

The goal of this talk is to present some findings related to the ongoing project "Low Carbon Innovation in China", specifically to the prospects of e-bike use as a form of urban mobility in China. E-bikes in China are the most visible form of electric vehicles used for individual transportation. However the use of e-bikes in some big cities and their central districts (Beijing, Guangzhou, Shenzhen) has been strictly regulated or banned. E-bikes nevertheless remain a popular mode of mobility even in these cities: when used as private transport, when used for hire for short trips (e-bike rickshaws) and used as specialized delivery vehicles. In Shenzhen the ban of e-bikes has much to do with the city's and central government attempts to construct the image of Shenzhen as a high-tech innovation hub, where e-bikes are not associated with innovation and thus should be invisible. In Beijing the e-bike users are seen by the car-drivers as transportation for people with "low quality". The talk will discuss 1) various "bads" and "goods" of e-mobility as seen primarily by e-bike users and opponents to its use in Shenzhen, Shanghai and Beijing and 2) potential scenarios of e-bike mobility development in China.

RC30-JS-42.8

ZULIKOWSKI, PIOTR* (Instytut Socjologii, Uniwersytet Warszawski, luczul@gmail.com)

Changes in Work Relations and Mobility in Northern Kazakhstan's Farm

In my paper I'll show how changes in property relations and subsequent changes in work relations shape mobility of workers in Northern Kazakhstan grain farm. The dissolution of USSR brought farming in Kazakhstan, its former "eastern granary", into deep crisis. Most of state farms ('sowhoz') disintegrated while only some of cooperative farm ('kolkhoz') survived, though faced financial problems for long. The economic crisis of the 1990s and concerns of Russian speaking inhabitants about living in Kazakh's national state created mass emigration from Northern Kazakhstan.

The former *kolkhoz* I conducted research is relatively successful economically and it's preservation and development stands in firm contrast to the general state of agriculture sector in Northern Kazakhstan. The privatization process resulting in acquisition majority of the shares by director put most of the workers – now

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minor shareholders - in unfavorable position. Yet, because of general scarcity of trained agricultural workers in Kazakhstan the economic performance strongly depend on the ability to keep it's workforce. Farm's management uses variety of means to achieve this goal e.g. paying in kind, refusing to buy shares of those who want to migrate, funding a scholarship to secure somebody's return to the village and launching initiatives designed to strengthening inhabitants ties with the region. My aim is to show how current transformations are understood in peoples narrations and how they shape their sense of agency.

The basis of the paper is an analysis of biographical interviews with former members of four cooperatives (now merged into one company) made in northern Kazakhstan as well as in Poland, Russia and Germany.

RC46-533.1

ZULUETA, JOHANNA* (Faculty of International Liberal Arts, Soka University, zulueta@soka.ac.jp)

Cultural Diversity As "Global Commons": A Look into the Case of Japan

Borrowing Donald Nonini's idea of the commons as "assemblages and ensembles of resources that human beings hold in common or in trust to use on behalf of themselves, other living human beings, and past and future generations of human beings, and which are essential to their biological, cultural, and social reproduction" (Nonini 2006), I argue that in an increasingly diversifying and globalized world, the idea of a "commons", or "global commons", should not only be limited to tangible resources but also to intangible ones (e.g. cultural diversity) that are created in the process of human mobility and interaction. These intangible resources are deemed essential in the lives of each individual and if utilized in concert with others, they become a valuable resource in the reproduction of future generations.

This study is an attempt to revisit the idea of a "global commons" in the context of increasing multiculturalism in Japan. While not considered a migration country, Japan is home to a diverse group of peoples that strive to co-exist within this island-nation. It cannot be denied that Japan's future will be in large part affected by changes in its social and cultural landscape, and the reproduction of the future generation within Japan will in no less be affected by the increasingly diversifying population.

For this exploratory study, I first look at how concepts such as cultural diversity and co-existence, are also in themselves commons and shared by the whole humanity. I next examine how diversity is considered more as a threat through the regulation of human movement between borders and within nation-states. Finally, I look at the case of Japan by focusing on Okinawa Prefecture's goal to build an equitable society and argue that multicultural understanding and co-existence are essential to the social and cultural growth and reproduction of Japan.

RC44-509.10

ZWEIG, MICHAEL* (Center for Study of Working Class Life, michael.zweig@stonybrook.edu)

U.S. Labor Against the War, Iraqi Labor, and "inside/Outside" with the Ituc

The ITUC operates at levels far removed from rank and file activities of local unions. As a federation of national labor federations, the ITUC is insulated from the daily workings of its affiliates' affiliates. In the other direction, most union officers, to say nothing of members, have no idea what the ITUC is, or that it even exists.

Yet we know from rich experience that influencing nation-state labor policies requires an "inside-outside" strategy. "Inside" players at high levels of policy access are necessary to move legislatures or regulatory agencies. But "outside" players among ordinary people, organized in mass movements, are also necessary.

My presentation will focus on the experience of U.S. Labor Against the War (USLAW) in building on-the-ground support for labor reform legislation in Iraq. I propose to explore the inside-outside dynamics exemplified by USLAW's work in the U.S. and with the Iraqi labor movement, as it has unfolded parallel with, but not in direct communication with, ITUC activity. USLAW worked with the AFL-CIO's international affairs department and Solidarity Center, which provided indirect coordination with the ILO and ITUC. The presentation will offer insight into the dynamics of the "inside-outside" process when paired with ITUC efforts.

USLAW, formed in 2003 to oppose the U.S. war and occupation in Iraq, includes 170 locals, central labor councils, state federations, and other U.S. labor organizations. USLAW has established solidarity relations with the Iraqi labor movement. USLAW has helped to mobilize American and Iraqi workers in efforts to pass internationally recognized Iraqi labor laws. The ITUC also participated in this process, resulting in passage by the Iraqi parliament in September 2015 of a new labor law. Work continues to pass a trade union law that would allow collective bargaining by Iraqi public sector workers, the majority of the labor force.

RC11-135.9

ZYCZYNSKA-CIOLEK, DANUTA* (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Polish Academy of Sciences, dzyczynska-ciolek@ifispan.waw.pl)

Economic and Non-Economic Activities of Polish Retirees

As far as the average life span is concerned, Poles are catching up quickly with Western Europe. Thus, the number of older people is growing, and they have more years ahead. The public debate present in the Polish media mostly addresses economic aspects of these processes. Growing burdens for the state budget are discussed. For reasons of state finance, a reform was implemented in 2013 raising the retirement age. On the other hand, the issue of necessary changes in social policy – to keep up with the changing demographical situation – remains in the background, as a subject with far less exposure. Long-term national-level thinking about this matter is only just starting. One of its manifestations is the Governmental Program for the Social Activity of the Elderly for years 2014–2020, adopted in 2014.

A sound diagnosis of the current situation is a precondition for efficient action, and this paper is an attempt to contribute to such a diagnosis. It concentrates on selected kinds of activities of Polish retirees, especially on their (1) continued professional activity; (2) unpaid work for the benefit of other people and organizations; (3) social and political activity. The paper is based on data from the sixth wave of the Polish Panel Survey POLPAN, conducted in 2013. The analyses suggest that (1) slightly fewer than 20% of the investigated retirees were willing to continue their professional activity while being retired, out of whom fewer than a half were successful; (2) unpaid work by the retirees mostly represented their involvement on behalf of their families, rather than institutions or organizations; (3) even though the retirees voted in elections more often than those who lived off their work, and claimed a higher degree of interest in politics, their direct involvement in public affairs was relatively low.

RC12-145.3

ZYZIK, RADOSLAW* (Jesuit University Ignatianum, radek.zyzik@gmail.com)

Ideal of Love in Legal Policy. Evolutionary Perspective

The article analyzes the concept of the ideal of love, which was first proposed by Leon Petrażycki. The ideal of love in the works of Polish philosopher and sociologist of law serves as an axiom of practical reason, constituting an order of legal development that will lead to the universal cooperation, and not only between members of one society, but among all of humanity. The law was designed to accelerate the moral development of society, through appropriate impact on the psyche of people following rules, and at the same time it should educate them in the spirit of universal cooperation (morality). Modern research conducted in evolutionary science and primatology seems to confirm some assumptions underlying the ideal of love, but on the same time, they imposed severe restrictions on it. In the first part of the article the concept of the ideal of love is presented, including the role of law and legal policy, which should lead to its achievement. The second part of the article is devoted to the reviewing of the biological roots of morality (and law) and its evolution in the light of the work of Frans de Waal. The last part of the paper consists of the evaluation of Petrażycki's proposal, conducted from the perspective of evolutionary science and primatology.

RC12-149.2

ZYZIK, RADOSLAW* (Jesuit University Ignatianum, radek.zyzik@gmail.com)

Scientific Legal Policy and Behavioral Law and Economics. Petrazycki's Legacy

The aim of the paper is to discuss the relationship between scientific legal policy developed by Leon Petrażycki and the behavioral law and economics movement. To a certain extent behavioral economic analysis of law can be characterized as a legal policy which is based on the achievements of cognitive psychology and behavioral economics. Closer analysis of the assumptions of both disciplines will allow comparing the reconstructed assumptions, methods and objectives of each version of the legal policy. Classical definition of legal policy states that it is a legal discipline whose goal is scientific prediction of the consequences of newly enacted legal rules and also developing guidelines that will help to achieve the objectives set up by the legislator. On the other hand, the movement of behavioral law and economics in its basic analysis intends to answer the question of how to create and apply the law in order to achieve desired goals. However, there are differences. The behavioral law and economics movement can be characterized as a bottom-up strategy. It does not set a general, ambitious goals, but focuses on improving specific legal institutions across legal system using psychological and

economical insights. On the other hand, Petrażycki adopted a "top-down" strategy. He developed an ontology of law and after proposing a certain picture of law, and its relation to psychology, he developed a legal policy which an ultimate goal is a realization of the social ideal. Comparison these two visions of legal policy will allow assessment of their advantages and drawbacks.

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